

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

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INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Contributions to International Organizations	1,409,429	1,604,400	1,797,000	192,600
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities	2,064,225	2,504,400	2,260,000	(244,400)
Total	3,473,654	4,108,800	4,057,000	(51,800)

FY 2008 Actuals reflect the rescission of 0.81% provided by the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161, Division J).

FY 2008 Actual includes \$66.0 million for Contributions to International Organizations in emergency funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

FY 2009 Estimate includes \$75.0 million for Contributions to International Organizations in bridge funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

FY 2008 Actual includes \$468.0 million for Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities in emergency funding provided by the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161, Division J). FY 2008 Actual also includes \$373.708 million in emergency funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

FY 2009 Estimate includes \$150.5 million for Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities in bridge funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252). FY 2009 Estimate also includes \$836.9 million in emergency funding requested in the pending FY 2009 Supplemental.

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CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Proposed Appropriation Language

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For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to meet annual obligations of membership in international multilateral organizations, pursuant to treaties ratified pursuant to the advice and consent of the Senate, conventions or specific Acts of Congress, [\$1,529,400,000] \$1,797,000,000, of which \$20,453,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2014: *Provided*, [That the Secretary of State shall, at the time of the submission of the President's budget to Congress under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, transmit to the Committees on Appropriations the most recent biennial budget prepared by the United Nations for the operations of the United Nations: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of State shall notify the Committees on Appropriations at least 15 days in advance (or in an emergency, as far in advance as is practicable) of any United Nations action to increase funding for any United Nations program without identifying an offsetting decrease elsewhere in the United Nations budget: *Provided further*,] That any payment of arrearages under this title shall be directed toward activities that are mutually agreed upon by the United States and the respective international organization: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be available for a United States contribution to an international organization for the United States ' share of interest costs made known to the United States Government by such organization for loans incurred on or after October 1, 1984, through external borrowings. (*Department of State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2009.*)

[For an additional amount for "Contributions to International Organizations", \$66,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2009.]

[For an additional amount for "Contributions to International Organizations", \$75,000,000, which shall become available on October 1, 2008, and remain available through September 30, 2009.] (*Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008.*)

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Funds	1,409,429	1,604,400	1,797,000	192,600

FY 2008 Actual reflects the rescission of 0.81% provided by the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161, Division J).

FY 2008 Actual includes \$66.0 million in emergency funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

FY 2009 Estimate includes \$75.0 million in bridge funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Overview

Funding for the Contributions to International Organizations (CIO) account enables U.S. participation in over 40 multilateral organizations that provide unique opportunities for the U.S. to leverage other nations' expertise and financial contributions in pursuit of shared solutions to global problems. International organizations advance commitments to free and fair trade, respect for human rights, peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and the destruction of chemical weapons stockpiles. International organizations provide the means for nations to work together to eliminate disease, secure airports and seaports, protect intellectual property rights, reduce environmental degradation and maintain the world's postal and telecommunications networks.

Program Description

Organizations funded through the CIO account achieve real results that promote U.S. strategic and economic interests abroad. Many sectors of the U.S. economy depend on international organizations for access to foreign markets and reduction of trade barriers. U.S. companies depend on international organizations for information about the supply and demand of commodities such as rubber, cotton and coffee. U.S. citizens depend on international organizations for dispute resolution and application of international law in areas such as child custody.

International organizations are advancing key U.S. foreign policy objectives in every region of the world. Because international organizations leverage financial contributions from other nations, their impact can be significantly greater than that of an individual nation working unilaterally or bilaterally. Each organization funded through the CIO account directly supports at least one of the Department's strategic objectives: Peace and Security, Governing Justly and Democratically, Investing in People, Economic Growth and Humanitarian Assistance.

International organizations are advancing *Peace and Security* around the world.

- The United Nations (UN) continued the International Compact with Iraq, fostering regional engagement and representing a commitment between the Government of Iraq

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and the international community to advance peace, sound governance and economic reconstruction.

- The UN created a new legal framework for countering the threat of piracy off the coast of Somalia through adoption of four Security Council resolutions. The UN also sponsored regional meetings to bring together east African countries and nations engaged in international shipping to address the threat of piracy.
- The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) deployed over 55,000 soldiers from 41 countries under NATO command in Afghanistan, demonstrating an enhanced security posture and the shared commitment of NATO member states and partner states to fighting terrorism. NATO also trained more than 11,000 Iraqi military and national police officers and non-commissioned officers.
- The International Atomic Energy Agency reported Iran's noncompliance with its safeguards obligations to the UN Security Council through the Board of Governors. As a result, the Security Council adopted a Presidential Statement and five resolutions, three of which impose Chapter VII sanctions measures. IAEA continues to investigate Iran's nuclear program, particularly those aspects indicative of a past Iranian attempt to develop a nuclear warhead.
- The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons verified the destruction of 7,800 metric tons of chemical warfare agents and completed 200 inspections at potentially dual-use industrial chemical facilities during 2008.
- The International Civil Aviation Organization addressed the threat of liquid explosives by instituting procedures to be applied by Member States for the handling of liquids, reconfirming the use of a standard of 100 milliliters or less in carry-on baggage and providing specification for the manufacture of tamper-evident duty-free bags.

International organizations are helping nations *Govern Justly and Democratically*.

- The UN assisted in Iraqi provincial elections, with 14,400 candidates from over 400 political party entities standing in 14 of Iraq's 18 governorates. The UN also revised and bolstered the UN Security Council's mandate of the UN Mission in Afghanistan to strengthen the Mission's primary role as the coordinator for international donor assistance.
- The Organization of American States (OAS) conducted electoral observation missions in member states, including key observations in El Salvador, Bolivia, Ecuador, Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada, Guyana, and Peru. In Guatemala, OAS observed hotly contested local and national elections and helped reduce tensions in the run-up to the vote. In Colombia, OAS carried out a nationwide electoral observation mission to monitor violence and abuses in connection with legislative, state and municipal elections.
- The International Labor Organization promulgated child labor standards that are applicable to each of its 179 member states through its largest technical cooperation program, the International Program for the Elimination of Child Labor.

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- The Hague Conference on Private International Law completed a new multilateral treaty on cross-border recognition and enforcement of child support orders, which would provide significant benefits to U.S. families. The U.S. was the first country to sign this convention.

International organizations are promoting global *Economic Growth* and creating export opportunities for U.S. manufacturers, farmers, ranchers and service providers.

- The World Trade Organization is supporting the pledge by G20 Members to forswear the use of protectionist measures by monitoring and reporting on trade-related actions taken by countries in response to the world financial crisis.
- The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation pledged universal internet access in the Asia-Pacific region by 2010 and universal broadband access by 2015.
- The Universal Postal Union initiated deployment of performance measurement systems for inbound international mail to middle-income countries in addition to systems in operation in industrialized countries, producing major gains in the speed and quality of international mail service to the benefit of mailers in the U.S. and other countries.
- The International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) provided training on plant variety protection under the UPOV convention to more than 700 participants in four languages during the first nine months of 2008.

International organizations *Invest in People* by advancing health care, reducing the threat of disease, and promoting education around the world.

- The World Health Organization intensified global measles vaccination coverage in 2007 to well over 80 percent of population in partnership with U.S. and other agencies, compared with 72 percent in 2000, with the greatest improvements in the Middle Eastern region, which reported global measles deaths fell by 74 percent in one year due to children immunization campaigns.
- The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) reduced harmful pesticide use in West Africa through the Farmer Field and Life School, Integrated Production and Pest Management program. The program targeted 130,000 farming families, and helped improve agronomic skills, farm crop diversification, and marketing and business skills of farmers while building capacity for use of new pesticide monitoring technology.
- The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization launched the World Digital Library, a free internet resource that makes primary materials from cultures around the world available in a multilingual format, including manuscripts, books, maps, rare books, musical scores, recordings, films, prints, photographs, architectural drawings, and other significant cultural materials.

International organizations lead global efforts to provide *Humanitarian Assistance*.

- The UN launched the Central Emergency Response Fund, a significant new resource for countries recovering from natural disasters. As of August 2007, the fund had distributed \$471.6 million to 557 life-saving projects in 50 countries.

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- The FAO significantly scaled up the Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture which monitors degrees of food insecurity in vulnerable countries, and assesses the impact of rising food prices at the global, regional and country levels.
- The International Grains Council improved food aid delivery in response to regional and global emergencies by coordinating national contributions by the world's major food donors.
- The World Meteorological Organization strengthened the Global Telecommunication System, which is the only operational means of distributing weather data and communicating real-time environmental warnings among national governments, and now carries critical tsunami data and warnings to all Indian Ocean countries.

Performance

International organizations that receive funding through the CIO account support all of the Department's strategic objectives, with the majority of resources supporting peace and security. Notably, many of these organizations contribute to global counterterrorism efforts. When they are well-managed, international organizations are important partners in furthering U.S. foreign policy. The effectiveness of an international organization is enhanced when management is held accountable and its activities are transparent. Accordingly, the following indicator relates to advancing the Department's strategic objectives and is representative of the performance measures used by the Bureau of International Organization Affairs.

The purpose of our United Nations Transparency and Accountability Initiative (UNTAI) is to improve organizational performance by enacting reforms in eight areas aimed at: increasing the accuracy of information; enhancing operational efficiency and effectiveness; uncovering fraud, waste, abuse, and mismanagement; and helping to reduce or prevent conflicts of interest and misconduct. We assess progress semiannually. An evaluation tool with specific benchmarks facilitates this process. The indicator will show the results for UN Specialized Agencies funded by the CIO account. Achievement of the UNTAI goals encourages effective use of member state contributions through better access to information on agency performance, credible oversight and ethics systems, and improved governance.

Justification of Request

The FY 2010 request for the CIO account is \$1.797 billion. The request includes \$1.601 billion in funding to meet existing commitments to pay assessed contributions to 45 international organizations. For nearly all of these organizations, the commitments result from treaties and conventions that the U.S. has signed and ratified. The request also includes \$4 million in funding for anticipated commitments to two organizations that the U.S. will join in the event of ratification of the Law of the Sea Convention. The FY 2009 request also included funds for this purpose. The FY 2010 request includes \$20 million for reimbursing U.S. citizens who have paid income taxes while working at international organizations. Finally, the request also includes \$175 million to begin synchronizing payments to international organizations where the U.S. is chronically late in paying its assessments.

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The full and timely payment of assessed contributions affects the standing and influence that the U.S. has at international organizations. The U.S. is currently in arrears in payment of its assessed contributions to several organizations, including the UN. When the U.S. falls behind in the timing of its payments, as has been the case at nearly all of the major organizations that receive funding through the CIO account, advancing the U.S. financial and management reform agenda can become very challenging as other nations, particularly those which are not like-minded, use our late payment of assessed contributions as a distraction in negotiations. Therefore, the request includes \$175 million for synchronizations to be applied to begin reversing the practice of deferring payments of assessed contributions to major international organizations. This amount is about thirteen percent of the total needed to enable the U.S. to pay assessed contributions on time to all organizations that the U.S. currently pays on a deferred basis.

In addition, the Department seeks new statutory authority to address future exchange rate losses in the CIO account by enabling the recovery of funds for reimbursing U.S. citizens who have paid income taxes while working at international organizations. These funds would otherwise revert to the U.S. Treasury after payment of all existing claims. At the end of five years of availability, the amount of unused funds is typically in the range of \$1 or \$2 million. The Department seeks statutory authority that would permit accumulating these funds in a no-year account for application to future exchange rate losses in this account.

The organizations described in this document are grouped into four categories according to geographic and topical areas of focus: (1) the United Nations and its affiliated organizations; (2) Inter-American organizations; (3) regional organizations; and, (4) specialized international organizations.

The following pages describe in greater detail the types of results and accomplishments that international organizations achieve with funding that the CIO account provides. CIO account funding is for U.S. assessed contributions, which are generally an obligation that flows from U.S. ratification of a treaty or convention. The same treaty or convention obligates other nations to pay their share. The results and accomplishments described in this document are either funded directly through assessed contributions, or would not be possible without the assessed contributions. For all but a few organizations, the U.S. contributes twenty-five percent or less of the organizations' assessed budgets, with an assessment rate of 22 percent for the United Nations and most of the major specialized agencies in the UN system.

The focus on results and accomplishments in this budget justification reflects the Department's increased emphasis on performance as the foundation for a funding request. The individual justifications for each organization described in this document are the product of a collaborative effort between the Department of State and other federal agencies that send delegations to represent the U.S. in governing bodies and otherwise take advantage of opportunities to promote U.S. goals and objectives at these organizations. The Federal agencies that participate in these organizations include the Departments of Defense, Homeland Security, Treasury, Commerce, Agriculture, Transportation, Labor, and Health and Human Services.

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Resource Summary Detail

(\$ in thousands)

Activities	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
United Nations and Affiliated Agencies				
UN RB United Nations - Regular Budget	495,704	452,560	597,542	144,982
UN CMP United Nations Capital Master Plan	81,365	75,535	75,535	0
UN War Crimes Tribunal - Rwanda	15,443	16,065	18,624	2,559
FAO Food and Agriculture Organization	96,927	110,611	110,901	290
IAEA International Atomic Energy Agency	97,996	94,067	100,216	6,149
ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization	16,688	15,345	15,703	358
ILO International Labor Organization	74,200	79,571	81,912	2,341
IMO International Maritime Organization	1,431	1,197	1,233	36
ITU International Telecommunication Union	8,625	9,290	9,437	147
UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	77,624	75,153	78,134	2,981
UPU Universal Postal Union	1,857	2,055	2,065	10
WHO World Health Organization	101,421	106,573	106,573	0
WIPO World Intellectual Property Organization	1,031	1,049	1,075	26
WMO World Meteorological Organization	12,344	12,437	12,749	312
UN War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia (UNICTY)	19,860	21,777	22,255	478
Subtotal, United Nations and Affiliated Agencies	1,102,516	1,073,285	1,233,954	160,669
Inter-American Organizations				
OAS Organization of American States	45,728	46,757	47,100	343
PAHO Pan American Health Organization	57,864	59,120	59,121	1
IICA Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture	16,359	16,359	16,360	1
PAIGH Pan American Institute of Geography and History	324	324	324	0
Subtotal, Inter-American Organizations	120,275	122,560	122,905	345
Regional Organizations				
OECD Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	104,663	100,453	92,586	(7,867)
NATO North Atlantic Treaty Organization	63,691	72,269	82,708	10,439
NATOPA NATO Parliamentary Assembly	1,169	1,181	1,253	72

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Activities	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Pacific Community (SPC)	1,736	1,649	1,649	0
Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation	696	900	900	0
CPCTC Colombo Plan Council for Technical Cooperation	14	17	17	0
Subtotal, Regional Organizations	171,969	176,469	179,113	2,644
Other International Organizations				
OPCW Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	25,136	24,739	25,617	878
WTO World Trade Organization	24,469	22,133	23,365	1,232
CCC Customs Cooperation Council	4,879	4,155	4,382	227
HCOFIL Hague Conference on Private International Law	268	229	256	27
IARC International Agency for Research on Cancer	1,858	1,899	1,880	(19)
IBPCT International Bureau of the Publication of Customs Tariffs	150	157	164	7
IBPCA International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration	82	75	77	2
IBWM International Bureau of Weights and Measures	1,429	1,343	1,461	118
Int'l Center for the Study of Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property	1,058	1,108	1,107	(1)
ICO International Coffee Organization	564	416	485	69
ICSG International Copper Study Group	58	48	48	0
ICAC International Cotton Advisory Committee	321	340	344	4
IGC International Grains Council	575	432	440	8
IHO International Hydrographic Organization	146	140	140	0
IIUPL International Institute for the Unification of Private Law	187	172	173	1
ILZSG International Lead and Zinc Study Group	54	43	44	1
IOLM International Organization of Legal Metrology	164	160	164	4
IRSG International Rubber Study Group	134	74	74	0
ISA International Seabed Authority	0	1,377	1,377	0
ISTA International Seed Testing Association	12	12	12	0
ITLOS International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea	0	2,706	2,706	0

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Activities	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Tropical Timber Organization	219	207	308	101
IUCN International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources	453	442	450	8
UPOV Int'l Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants	264	253	253	0
OIE World Organization for Animal Health	203	196	199	3
Subtotal, Other International Organizations	62,683	62,856	65,526	2,670
Tax Reimbursement Agreements for U.S. Citizens				
Tax Reimbursement Agreements	19,053	20,210	20,453	243
Subtotal, Tax Reimbursement Agreements for U.S. Citizens	19,053	20,210	20,453	243
Total Annual Requirements	1,476,496	1,455,380	1,621,951	166,571
Adjustments for Exchange Rate and Other	(67,067)	74,020	0	(74,020)
FY 2008 Current Svc. Adjustment	(66,000)	0	0	0
FY 2008 Supplemental	66,000	0	0	0
FY 2009 Bridge Supplemental	0	75,000	0	(75,000)
Synchronization of Deferred Payments	0	0	175,049	175,049
Total Contributions to International Organizations	1,409,429	1,604,400	1,797,000	192,600

Table Footnotes:

FY 2008 Actual reflect the rescission of 0.81% provided by the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161, Division J).

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United Nations Regular Budget

New York, United States

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	495,704	452,560	597,542

The United Nations (UN) is the principal organization that enables the world's nations to work together toward freedom, democracy, peace, human rights, and prosperity for all people. A strong and effective UN helps advance U.S. foreign policy objectives in each of these areas. U.S. leadership, in turn, helps the UN remain true to its founding principles, produce meaningful results, and be accountable to its member states.

Peace and Security: The Security Council, the UN organ charged with maintaining peace and security, initiates joint actions such as the creation of peacekeeping missions and imposition of sanctions. Security Council decisions are legally binding on member states and carry strong moral weight. The U.S. is working through the Security Council to address threats to peace in Iran, North Korea, Sudan and Lebanon.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The UN assists with national elections, promotes democracy, monitors human rights and helps nations combat corruption around the world. UN Special Political Missions are assisting with democracy-building in several nations struggling to emerge from conflicts, including Iraq and Afghanistan.

Humanitarian Assistance: The UN coordinates massive relief programs and helps to protect displaced persons, civilians in armed conflict, and victims of sexual exploitation and abuse. The UN launched the Central Emergency Response Fund, a significant new resource for countries recovering from natural disasters.

Economic Development: The UN promotes economic cooperation and development worldwide. The UN provides technical assistance to help developing countries integrate into the world trading system and attract foreign direct investment, reinforcing governments support for open markets, rule of law, free trade and efficient international capital flows. The U.S. is working through the UN to promote entrepreneurial training and business centers in Africa and to install automated customs systems worldwide to link communities in low income countries with global markets, helping to reduce poverty.

Accomplishments and Priorities

In the Middle East and South Asia, the UN:

- Continued the International Compact with Iraq, fostering regional engagement and representing a commitment between the Government of Iraq and the international community to advance peace, sound governance and economic reconstruction. (***Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Economic Growth***)
- Extended the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq, which supports the efforts of the Iraqi people and Government to strengthen representative government, promote political dialogue and national reconciliation, engage neighboring

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countries, assist vulnerable groups, and promote human rights and judicial reform. *(Governing Justly and Democratically)*

- Assisted in Iraqi provincial elections, with 14,400 candidates from over 400 political party entities standing in 14 of Iraq's 18 governances. *(Governing Justly and Democratically)*
- Assisted the return of 3.6 million refugees to Afghanistan, the most successful refugee repatriation in UN history. *(Humanitarian Assistance)*
- Revised and bolstered the UN Security Council mandate of the UN Mission in Afghanistan to underline UNAMA's primary role as the coordinator for international donor assistance and secured a roughly 90 percent budget increase to implement that mandate. *(Peace and Security)*
- Imposed sanctions on elements of the Iranian regime involved in proliferation activities, and prohibited all UN member states from engaging in trade with Iran that could contribute to the development of a nuclear weapon delivery system *(Peace and Security)*
- Established the Special Tribunal for Lebanon, which opened March 1, 2009, and is charged with bringing to justice those responsible for the terrorist bombing that killed former Lebanese Prime Minister Hariri in 2005. *(Peace and Security)*
- Continued arms embargos, sanctions (including freezes of assets) and travel restrictions on designated individuals in the Taliban and al-Qaida. *(Peace and Security)*

In Africa, the UN:

- Provided protection to tens of thousands of civilians under immediate threat of violence, provided support to Congolese military operations against illegal armed groups, and prevented the fall of major population centers. Due to MONUC's support, humanitarian workers were able to deliver food and non-food assistance to nearly 135,000 people in the eastern region, and working with its UN partners enabled the relocation of approximately 50,000 internally displaced persons. *(Peace and Security/Humanitarian Assistance)*
- Provided security, protection, and vital humanitarian assistance to the people of Darfur, UNAMID the UN's largest peacekeeping operation, is currently at 66 percent force strength and continuing to deploy. *(Peace and Security/Humanitarian Assistance)*
- Created a new legal framework for countering the threat of piracy off the coast of Somalia through the adoption of four Security Council resolutions. *(Peace and Security)*
- Led peace and reconciliation talks between the Transitional Federal Government and the Alliance for the Reliberation of Somalia, which resulted in the signing of the Djibouti Agreement that paved the way for the formation of a unity government. *(Peace and Security)*

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- Extended the arms embargo against Somalia and continued monitoring attempts to breach the embargo by transporting weapons into the country from neighboring states. (*Peace and Security*)
- Completed the mandate in Burundi with the first democratic elections in twelve years, installation of a national government, and the disarmament of nearly 22,000 combatants. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)
- Promoted peace talks aimed at ceasing hostilities between Uganda and the Lord's Resistance Army, creating the prospect of an end to the twenty-year conflict in northern Uganda. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)
- Mediated resolution of a border dispute between Nigeria and Cameroon, and assisted with democratic elections in Gambia and Guyana. (*Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically*)
- Continued support for democracy-building and reconstruction efforts in the Central African Republic and Guinea-Bissau through peace-building offices in each country. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)
- Continued and strengthened arms embargos, travel restrictions and sanctions (including freezes of assets) on designated individuals in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Liberia, Somalia, Sudan and Cote d'Ivoire. (*Peace and Security*)

In East Asia and the Pacific, the UN:

- Established a UN Mission in Nepal that supported peaceful elections for the Constituent Assembly, a key step in the peace process and a means to consolidate stability in Nepal after a decade-long conflict. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)
- Acted through Security Council resolution 1718 to prevent the transfer of conventional arms, missiles and luxury goods to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and restrict travel and freeze the assets of individuals or entities engaged in proscribed activity. (*Peace and Security*)

In the area of counter-terrorism, the UN:

- Brought into force the Convention on Nuclear Terrorism, strengthening the international legal framework for investigating, prosecuting and extraditing those who commit terrorist acts involving radioactive material or a nuclear device. (*Peace and Security*)
- Adopted the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, an instrument that enhances national and regional efforts to combat terrorism by strengthening state capacity to address terrorist threats. This agreement represents a historic step, demonstrating the resolve of all member states to combat terrorism worldwide. (*Peace and Security*)
- Assisted 54 countries with ratification and implementation of UN conventions and protocols related to combating terrorism. (*Peace and Security*)

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In the area of human rights, the UN:

- Promoted respect for human rights and reduced the incidence of rights violations through the deployment of monitoring teams in several strife-torn regions of the world, including Uganda, Nepal and Liberia. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)
- Adopted by General Assembly resolution the International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)
- Established monitoring and reporting mechanisms in twelve countries to focus on six categories of grave human rights violations against children. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)

In the area of humanitarian assistance, the UN:

- Coordinated relief efforts in response to the dislocation of nearly a million refugees during the 2006 conflict in Lebanon. (*Humanitarian Assistance*)
- Coordinated the repatriation of 400,000 Angolan refugees over five years and 90,000 Liberian refugees over four years. (*Humanitarian Assistance*)
- Launched the Central Emergency Response Fund, a significant new resource for countries recovering from natural disasters. As of August 2007, the Fund had distributed \$471.6 million to 557 life-saving projects in 50 countries. (*Humanitarian Assistance*)

In the area of international trade, the UN:

- Promoted practical research and technical assistance programs that resulted in more trade and investment among developing countries and between developing and developed countries. (*Economic Growth*)
- Completed investment policy reviews for the Dominican Republic, Mauritania, Nigeria, and Vietnam, bringing the number of published reviews to 25, including 17 African countries. The reviews provide the basis for technical assistance and host country reforms that lead to increased foreign investment and improvements in transparency and rule of law. Another 23 developing countries have requested reviews when funding becomes available. (*Economic Growth*)
- Deployed the Automated System for Customs Data in the Comoros, Eritrea, Georgia, Haiti, Jordan, Seychelles, Syria, and Switzerland. More than 90 countries are in various stages of using the system to streamline and improve their customs clearances processes, which dramatically decreases fraud and corruption. (*Economic Growth*)
- Conducted the Thirteenth International Meeting of Entrepreneurs, which was attended by 3,000 of the 144,000 entrepreneurs from 27 countries who have been trained by the UN through its entrepreneurial training program. Twenty-one developing countries have requested these training centers when funding becomes available. (*Economic Growth*)

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- Assisted in the design and management of export strategies in Bangladesh, Botswana, Dominica, Fiji, Jamaica, Romania, Samoa and Uganda, bringing the number of developing countries receiving such advice from the International Trade Center to 47. This assistance enables developing countries to realize material benefits from trade thereby reducing poverty and increasing support for open markets and rule of law. ***(Economic Growth)***

In the area of economic development, the UN's Regional Economic Commissions:

- Identified and developed \$60 million in investments that will reduce carbon dioxide emissions in Europe by 136,000 tons annually. ***(Economic Growth)***
- Helped to develop guidelines for transport, health and environment regulations for countries that do not yet have standards, particularly those in Eastern Europe ***(Investing in People)***
- Provided regulatory and policy development training to support expanded access to the internet for small island developing states in the Pacific and Caribbean regions. ***(Economic Growth)***
- Launched a process to support regional cooperation on disaster risk reduction and preparedness for the Asia-Pacific region ***(Economic Growth)***

Current and future priorities at the UN include:

- Achieving progress on effective measures to deter Iran's uranium enrichment activities, stop human rights abuses in Burma, and resolve the humanitarian crisis in Darfur. ***(Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically)***
- Continuing support for weapons non-proliferation and counter-terrorism activities through the work of Security Council committees established for the purpose of monitoring implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions. ***(Peace and Security)***
- Continuing coordination of emergency humanitarian responses through the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, which manages the UN's Central Emergency Relief Fund, from which agencies borrow funds in order to jump-start assistance activities rapidly. ***(Humanitarian Assistance)***
- Ensuring the effectiveness of the Human Rights Council (HRC). The U.S is actively and fully engaging with a view to improving the HRC's track record. ***(Governing Justly and Democratically)***
- Continuing support for civil society projects and activities that promote democratic growth through the UN Democracy Fund. ***(Governing Justly and Democratically)***

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Management Reform

The UN is implementing the following reforms to promote accountability and transparency:

- Adoption of International Public Sector Accounting Standards;
- Strengthening of internal controls related to the UN's procurement systems;
- Improvement in the training program for procurement officers; and,
- Establishment of an independent bid protest system.

UN member states have adopted General Assembly resolutions that committed to additional reforms by:

- Overhauling and strengthening the UN internal justice system for resolving employment-related disputes;
- Establishing a new human resource system to enhance the UN's ability to recruit and retain staff in the field;
- Ensuring an adequate capacity within the Office of Internal Oversight Services to investigate financial and procurement fraud;
- Modernizing the UN's information and communications technology infrastructure;
- Restructuring the Department of Peacekeeping Operations; and,
- Strengthening the Department of Political Affairs as well as the development pillar of the United Nations.

Principal Partners and Benefits

The UN's principal partners include the U.S. government, most U.S. federal agencies and countless other U.S. governmental and non-governmental entities that participate in international affairs.

The U.S. is a founding member of the UN, its largest financial contributor, and host-country of the UN's New York headquarters. The UN's founding purposes reflect fundamental U.S. foreign policy objectives, including maintenance of peace and security, respect for human rights and individual freedoms, and development of cooperative solutions to the world's economic, social and humanitarian problems.

The UN can be most effective when the U.S. and other UN member states work together as partners. When effective, the UN provides leverage to U.S. foreign policy goals as a force multiplier. UN peacekeeping and special political missions are supported by financial contributions from all 192 UN member states. Peacekeeping operations are supported by troop contributions from 108 countries. When the UN provides collective solutions to the world's problems, the U.S. bears less of a burden than it would otherwise.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The U.S. is currently in arrears on part of its calendar year 2006 and 2007 assessed contribution to the UN. Under Article 19 of the UN Charter, the U.S. would lose its vote in the UN General Assembly if the amount of arrears exceeds the amount due for the preceding two full years, including both the regular and peacekeeping accounts. Substantial arrears could significantly compromise the ability of the U.S. to take advantage of the opportunities that the UN offers for advancing U.S. foreign policy objectives.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2010 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to the UN regular budget for calendar year 2009, the second year of the UN's 2008-2009 biennial budget. The amount of the U.S. assessed contribution is reduced by the U.S. share of costs of UN activities that have the primary purpose of providing benefits to the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and to entities associated with it. The FY 2010 request reflects General Assembly approval of a revised 2008-09 budget that includes a 16 percent increase to support a range of activities including the UN special political missions in Iraq and Afghanistan, activities relating to information technology upgrades, and additional staff to support the restructuring of certain UN departments. The level also reflects an increase to take account of updated information on exchange rates and inflation.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	2,241,667	2,060,629	2,719,510
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	493,167	453,338	598,292
Working Capital Fund	3,315	0	0
Sec. 144, P.L. 99-93 (PLO)	(778)	(778)	(750)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	495,704	452,560	597,542
Arrears Resulting from Funding Shortfall	(33,093)	0	0
Available Amount after Arrears/Shortfall	462,611	0	0

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

United Nations Capital Master Plan

New York, United States

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	81,365	75,535	75,535

The UN Capital Master Plan (CMP) supports the UN's mission by providing secure, safe, and functional facilities through a complete renovation of the United Nations headquarters complex in New York. The renovation project will bring the complex into compliance with current building and fire safety codes and modern standards for security and energy efficiency.

The UN headquarters complex, the majority of which is 55 years old, is not compliant with New York City building and life safety codes or modern security requirements. The major building systems are inefficient, beyond their useful life, and increasingly difficult to maintain and repair. The life safety systems are a grave concern, including inadequate sprinkler and alarm systems, and the lack of an automatic shutdown of ventilation systems in the event of a fire. Hazardous materials such as asbestos are present in the facilities.

The UN receives approximately 5,000 accredited delegates annually from around the world and 300,000 tourists, about forty percent of whom are Americans. Almost 4,300 people work at the UN headquarters complex, including 1,280 Americans. Providing the UN with safe and functional headquarters facilities will enable the organization to operate more effectively, helping to advance U.S. foreign policy interests to which the UN contributes.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Current and future priorities include:

- Achieving code compliance in all buildings
- Replacing or refurbishing deteriorating equipment and building systems
- Ensuring the health and safety of occupants in all buildings
- Improving security
- Increasing energy efficiency
- Adjusting and retrofitting facilities for modern uses, loads, and technologies

Principal Partners and Benefits

The constituency for the CMP includes all facility users, the UN's 192 member states, UN staff, delegates, visitors, and New York City emergency response personnel. Lack of U.S. support and financing for the CMP could obstruct or delay implementation of this renovation work, resulting in the continued use of facilities with serious life-safety and security deficiencies, presenting risks to all facility users, including Americans who work and visit there on a daily basis.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Explanation of Estimate

Annual assessments for construction costs related to the CMP are being billed to member states over a five-year timeframe, beginning in calendar year 2007. The FY 2010 request provides funding for the CY 2009 annual assessment, the third annual payment toward construction costs.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	343,340	343,340	343,340
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	75,535	75,535	75,535
Working Capital Fund	9,900	0	0
Less: Budget Adjustment	(4,070)	0	0
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	81,365	75,535	75,535

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

United Nations War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia

The Hague, The Netherlands

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	19,860	21,777	22,255

Peace and Security: The International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) investigates and brings to justice individuals accused of having committed genocide, crimes against humanity, and other serious violations of international humanitarian law in the former Yugoslavia during the 1990s.

Governing Justly and Democratically: ICTY promotes the rule of law in the former Yugoslavia through domestic justice systems that hold perpetrators of atrocities accountable for their actions. The U.S. and world community benefit from increased stability in the region, which includes Kosovo, the Republika Srpska in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Republic of Serbia.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by ICTY include:

- Indicted 161 individuals, of whom 159 have come before the tribunal, including Radovan Karadzic and Stojan Zupljanin, both of whom were apprehended by authorities in 2008. (***Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically***)
- Rendered final judgments in five cases in 2008, including four convictions and one acquittal. (***Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically***)
- In an effort to increase efficiency and adhere to the Tribunal's trial completion strategy, conducted eight trials simultaneously by three trial chambers. (***Governing Justly and Democratically***)

Current and future priorities include:

- Apprehending key remaining fugitives, including Ratko Mladic and Goran Hadzic, and completing pending cases as quickly and efficiently as possible. (***Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically***)
- Planning for the eventual completion of work and the consolidation of the Tribunal's legacy. (***Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically***)
- Educating the general populations through court outreach programs about the importance of the rule of law, judicial independence, and a fair trial. (***Governing Justly and Democratically***)

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. federal agencies
 U.S. criminal justice organizations
 Members of the public who have a stake in seeing war criminals brought to justice

ICTY played a crucial role in restoring peace to Eastern Europe, helping to end the lengthy conflict in the former Yugoslavia that was responsible for the deaths of tens of thousands of people. Support for ICTY demonstrates U.S. resolve to promote accountability and the rule of law at a time when the U.S. has been under intense criticism internationally for terrorist detainee practices and a lack of support for the International Criminal Court (ICC). Diminished support for ICTY could undermine U.S. credibility in its longstanding efforts to pressure Serbia and Republika Srpska authorities to arrest and transfer accused war criminal Mladic to the ICTY, and could compromise U.S. efforts to advance possible future war crimes tribunals as alternatives to the ICC. Failure by the U.S. to pay its assessed contributions in full and on time could cause delays in on-going trials and could increase the likelihood of trials and appeals going beyond the targeted completion date set by the Security Council.

Explanation of Estimate

The total U.S. assessed contribution to ICTY is based on two different scales of assessment and is paid out of two different Department of State accounts. One-half of the assessment is based on the UN Regular Budget scale and is paid out of the CIO account. The other half is based on the UN peacekeeping scale and is paid out of the Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) account. The FY 2010 CIO account request provides for 70 percent of the Regular Budget assessed contribution for calendar year 2009, which is deferred from the previous fiscal year, plus 30 percent of the Regular Budget assessed contribution for calendar year 2010. The request estimates that the calendar year 2010 budget will be at the same level as calendar year 2009.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	98,050	101,158	101,158
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	21,571	22,255	22,255
Fiscal Year 2007 Deferral	13,389	0	0
Fiscal Year 2008 Deferral	(15,100)	15,100	0
Fiscal Year 2009 Deferral	0	(15,578)	15,578
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	0	0	(15,578)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	19,860	21,777	22,255
Arrears Resulting from Funding Shortfall	(925)	0	0
Available Amount after Arrears/Shortfall	18,935	0	0

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

United Nations War Crimes Tribunal - Rwanda

Arusha, Tanzania

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	15,443	16,065	18,624

Peace and Security: The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) investigates and brings to justice individuals accused of having committed genocide, crimes against humanity, and other serious violations of international humanitarian law during the conflict between ethnic Hutu and Tutsi groups in Rwanda in 1994.

Governing Justly and Democratically: ICTR promotes the rule of law in Rwanda through domestic justice systems that hold perpetrators of atrocities accountable for their actions. The U.S. and world community benefit from increased stability that has resulted in the region, which includes the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, and the Republic of the Congo.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by ICTR include:

- Made three new arrests of individuals accused of having committed genocide and crimes against humanity, and transferred nine individuals to national jurisdictions for enforcement of sentences. (***Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically***)
- Delivered six judgments in 2008. Five trials governing the fate of 15 accused criminals were ongoing at the end of 2008. (***Governing Justly and Democratically***)
- Completed or was in the process of trying 70 cases at the end of 2008. (***Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically***)

Current and future priorities include:

- Apprehending and prosecuting key fugitives, including alleged genocidaire Felicien Kabuga, and completing pending cases as quickly and efficiently as possible. (***Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically***)
- Supporting development of the Rwandan criminal justice system, following the ICTR model, to hold perpetrators accountable for genocide. (***Governing Justly and Democratically***)
- Educating the general populations in Rwanda, through court outreach programs, about the importance of the rule of law, judicial independence, and a fair trial. (***Governing Justly and Democratically***)

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. federal agencies
 U.S. criminal justice organizations
 Members of the public that have a stake in seeing war criminals brought to justice

ICTR was the forum for the first successful trial for genocide under the 1948 Genocide Convention, paving the way for accountability and establishment of rule of law for governments that commit genocide against their people. Support for ICTR demonstrates U.S. resolve and a commitment to the rule of law at a time when the U.S. has been under intense criticism internationally for terrorist detainee practices and a lack of support for the International Criminal Court (ICC). Diminished support for ICTR could compromise U.S. efforts to advance possible future war crimes tribunals as alternatives to the ICC. Failure by the U.S. to pay its assessed contributions in full and on time could cause delays in on-going trials and could increase the likelihood of trials and appeals going beyond the targeted completion date set by the Security Council.

Explanation of Estimate

The total U.S. assessed contribution to ICTR is based on two different scales of assessment and is paid out of two different Department of State accounts. One-half of the assessment is based on the UN Regular Budget scale and is paid out of the CIO account. The other half is based on the UN peacekeeping scale and is paid out of the Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) account. The FY 2010 CIO account request provides for 70 percent of the Regular Budget assessed contribution for calendar year 2009, which is deferred from the previous fiscal year, plus 30 percent of the Regular Budget assessed contribution for calendar year 2010. The request estimates that the calendar year 2010 budget will be at the same level as calendar year 2009. The increase in the budget for calendar year 2009 is the result of expanded workload related to the continuation of existing trials and the initiation of new ones to try war crimes suspects of who have recently been apprehended.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	68,031	84,658	84,658
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	14,967	18,625	18,625
Fiscal Year 2007 Deferral	10,953	0	0
Fiscal Year 2008 Deferral	(10,477)	10,477	0
Fiscal Year 2009 Deferral	0	(13,037)	13,037
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	0	0	(13,038)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	15,443	16,065	18,624
Arrears Resulting from Funding Shortfall	(432)	0	0
Available Amount after Arrears/Shortfall	15,011	0	0

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Food and Agriculture Organization

Rome, Italy

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
	Actual	Estimate	Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	96,927	110,611	110,901

Economic Growth: The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) develops internationally recognized standards for food safety and plant health that protect consumer health and facilitate international trade. FAO also provides technical support that helps countries conserve and sustain their fisheries and forests. As the world's second largest importer of fishery products, the U.S. has vital interests in the state of the world's fisheries. The U.S. also has a strategic interest in limiting global deforestation.

Investing in People: The FAO helps prevent and contain animal and plant diseases, such as avian influenza and cassava mosaic disease, and responds to pest outbreaks and other emergencies affecting plant and animal health. The U.S. benefits from containment of these health threats overseas.

Humanitarian Assistance: FAO participates in international efforts to respond to natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, droughts and desert locusts. The U.S. benefits from the increased economic and regional stability that FAO's prevention and assistance efforts foster.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by FAO include:

- Adopted 35 food safety standards by the Codex Alimentarius Commission in 2008. FAO member states respond to these standards by enacting food legislation and by establishing or strengthening food control agencies that monitor compliance with food safety standards. (*Economic Growth*)
- Continued to develop standards through the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) that prevents the spread of plant pests and diseases, including, in 2008, the adoption of standard terms for importing plant materials. IPPC standards are recognized by the World Trade Organization as benchmark standards governing trade in plant commodities. (*Economic Growth*)
- Adopted the guide, "Capacity Building to Implement Good Animal Welfare Practices," to set best practice standards for the treatment of farm and domesticated animals with the goal of improving farming capabilities. (*Investing in People*)
- Assisted more than 130 countries in adopting measures to prevent and control Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI). Since 2003, 60 countries in Asia, Europe and Africa have been affected by avian flu, 6 of which experienced outbreaks in 2008. The total number of fatal avian flu cases dropped 40 percent in 2008 compared to 2007. (*Investing in People and Humanitarian Assistance*)

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Created a new Regional Seed Association for Central Asia and the Caucasus that brings together private and public-sector seed producers of 10 countries to facilitate and standardize a regional seed market worth an estimated US \$1 billion. Access of farmers to appropriate seeds suited to local environmental conditions increases food production and helps local business. (*Economic Growth*)
- Provided technical expertise to an ongoing investigation of an outbreak of Ebola-Reston virus in pigs in the Philippines through a coordinated effort with the WHO, OIE and the Government of the Philippines. (*Humanitarian Assistance*)
- Deployed nearly 30 rapid response missions to over 20 countries newly infected or highly at risk of infection of trans-boundary animal diseases since the establishment of the Crisis Management Center for Animal Health in 2006. The FAO missions worked with national veterinarians to address: Rift Valley fever, a dangerous disease transmitted by mosquitoes to livestock and humans; African swine fever, a highly contagious viral disease affecting pigs; foot-and-mouth disease, a vesicular disease affecting cattle – including the first reported instance in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea in 40 years; and HPAI across three continents. (*Humanitarian Assistance*)
- Further refined, in conjunction with other humanitarian partners, the Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification system, a standardized scale that integrates food security, nutrition and livelihood analysis to improve decision-making about the nature and severity of a crisis, building upon a tool FAO developed in Somalia in 2004. Since 2007 IPC has been deployed and/or piloted in 15 food insecure African and Asian countries. (*Humanitarian Assistance*)
- Provided emergency technical assistance to Morocco in response to an outbreak of *peste des petits ruminants* (PPR) that threatens millions of sheep and goats in Northern Africa, helping to develop a national emergency response plan and containment strategy. (*Humanitarian Assistance*)
- Reduced harmful pesticide use in Benin, Burkina Faso, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal through the Farmer Field and Life School, Integrated Production and Pest Management program in West Africa. The program targeted 130,000 farming families, and helped improve agronomic skills, farm crop diversification, and marketing and business skills of farmers while building capacity for use of new pesticide monitoring technology. (*Investing in People*)
- Worked with fisheries authorities throughout the world to train them in best practices in fishing boat inspection and prevent illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing. (*Economic Growth*)
- Significantly scaled up the Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture (GIEWS) launched in 2006. GIEWS is monitoring degrees of food insecurity in vulnerable countries, and assessing the impact of rising food prices at the global, regional and country levels. (*Humanitarian Assistance*)

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing to develop standards for food safety and plant health, including the provision of policy advice and capacity building to help countries strengthen food control systems and adopt standards to promote domestic food safety and facilitate international trade. *(Economic Growth)*
- Continuing work on disaster risk reduction, early warning and implementation of agricultural relief and rehabilitation programs; providing assistance to states transitioning from emergency disaster relief to reconstruction and development. *(Humanitarian Assistance)*
- Assisting member states pursue responsible, sustainable development of fisheries and aquaculture through advisory and other services related to the management, development, marketing, and use of fisheries and aquaculture resources. *(Economic Growth)*
- Strengthening regional forestry commissions and helping countries implement effective forest management and conservation strategies that promote sustainable harvesting, processing, and utilization of forest products. *(Economic Growth)*

Management Reform and Food Insecurity Coordination

The FAO is in the process of implementing the recommendations of the Independent External Evaluation (IEE), released in August 2007. The IEE was the culmination of a two-year project to establish a comprehensive reform framework to transform FAO into a more relevant, effective organization that takes the global lead on agricultural development. The evaluation offered 100 specific recommendations that amounted to a self-described “reform with growth” package. The evaluation recommended that FAO focus on technical areas in which it has a unique or comparative advantage, including standard setting for food safety and plant health, fisheries, forestry, animal health, pesticides and emergency preparedness. The evaluation also recommended reform in the areas of Human Resources, financial accounting, reporting structures, and organizational cultural change.

At a special session of the FAO Conference in November 2008 and at an informal seminar for permanent representatives in January 2009, FAO Director General (DG) and senior leadership detailed the progress achieved. Among the many reforms implemented and started, the DG has delegated 26 authorities to appropriate levels of the organization, expediting decisions made in procurement and human resources hiring; improved regional offices communication with Rome through improved technology to communicate efficiently; the Human Resources office instituted 360 degree reviews for employee performance and started to standardize job descriptions and translations to expedite job advertisement, and; the Office of Program, Budget and Evaluation has begun to formulate a results-based framework for program evaluation.

The FAO DG has advocated designating the FAO Committee on World Food Security (CFS) as the organization to lead the response to the current Global Food Crisis. This would entail a significant restructuring of the CFS to contribute effectively to a UN High Level Task Force (HLTF), convened by the UN Secretary General in April 2008 and creating a contact group of experts. The U.S. has worked closely with the DG and FAO Senior Management to transform FAO into an effective leader on food security issues and part of an emerging global partnership of agriculture and food security.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Agriculture	National Food Processors Association
U.S. Department of Commerce	National Fisheries Institute
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	National Association of State Foresters
U.S. Agency for International Development	American Forest and Paper Association
U.S. Food and Drug Administration	

FAO is an important forum in which the U.S. advances vital food safety, fishery, and forestry policies. Under U.S. leadership in the Committee on Fisheries, FAO adopted a Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries to crack down on illegal fishing and ensure the availability of fish and fish products for future generations. Under U.S. leadership in the Committee on Forestry, FAO members are cooperating on forest fire preparedness and wild-land fire management. The U.S. is currently in arrears on part of its calendar year 2006 and 2007 assessed contributions. Substantial arrears or withdrawal from FAO could cause the U.S. to lose its influence over FAO's efforts to set standards for food safety and plant health. The timely funding of the contributions would also send a strong signal of U.S. support of management reforms and the progress made. U.S. withdrawal could also weaken FAO's ability to respond to disasters, increasing pressure on the U.S. to respond directly.

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to FAO for calendar year 2009, the second year of FAO's 2008-2009 biennial budget. The request also provides for the FAO Tax Equalization Fund, which is the source of funds for reimbursing FAO staff members who pay national income taxes on their FAO earnings. Reimbursement of employees' income taxes creates pay parity between employees from nations that levy taxes on income from international organizations (which includes the U.S.) and nations that do not. The Tax Equalization Fund is an alternative to tax reimbursement agreements in place at many other international organizations that receive funding through the CIO account.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	176,531	216,949	216,950
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	38,837	47,729	47,729
Tax Equalization Fund	2,950	5,800	5,800
U.S. Requirement (in Dollars)	41,787	53,529	53,529
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	176,780	185,678	185,678
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Euros)	38,892	40,849	40,849
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to \$1)	0.7053	0.7156	0.712
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	55,140	57,082	57,372
Total U.S. Requirement in Dollars	96,927	110,611	110,901
Arrears Resulting from Funding Shortfall	(6,450)	0	0
Available Amount after Arrears/Shortfall	90,477	0	0

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Atomic Energy Agency

Vienna, Austria

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	97,996	94,067	100,216

Peace and Security: IAEA safeguards are an important element of the global nuclear non-proliferation regime and provide credible assurance to the international community that nuclear material is not diverted from peaceful nuclear uses. IAEA conducts monitoring and inspections activities in more than 150 states to ensure compliance with international safeguards mandated in the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. All U.S. nuclear cooperation agreements depend on IAEA safeguards and verification activities. U.S. participation in IAEA provides the U.S. with access to information and international inspection capabilities that are vital to the nation's security and are not available through any other means.

Investing in People: IAEA promotes the peaceful application of nuclear science for fighting disease. Notable examples include cancer therapy and eradication of the tsetse fly, which can spread parasitic diseases. The U.S. and other countries benefit from medical advances that prevent, treat, and contain the spread of disease.

Economic Growth: IAEA promotes the responsible development of nuclear power to provide a secure source of energy for economic development while maintaining high standards of safety, security and nonproliferation. IAEA also promotes and facilitates the use of nuclear techniques for inter alia, industry and agriculture that make significant contributions to the economies of both developing and developed States.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by IAEA include:

- Reported Iran's noncompliance with its safeguards obligations to the UN Security Council through the Board of Governors. As a result, the Security Council adopted a Presidential Statement and five resolutions, three of which impose Chapter VII sanctions measures. Continues to investigate Iran's nuclear program, particularly those aspects indicative of a past Iranian attempt to develop a nuclear warhead. ***(Peace and Security)***
- Expanded the Nuclear Security Program to respond to the risk of nuclear terrorism by helping states, such as the new Iraqi government, prevent, detect and respond to threats involving nuclear and radioactive material and nuclear facilities. ***(Peace and Security)***
- Continued to promote standards for handling radioactive sources, namely the Code of Conduct for the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources, and Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources. ***(Peace and Security)***
- Played a key role in implementing the U.S. Department of Energy's Global Threat Reduction Initiative programs, which help secure nuclear and radioactive materials,

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

convert U.S. and Russian-origin reactors in third party countries using highly enriched uranium to low enriched uranium, and remove special nuclear materials from third party countries to the country of origin. (*Peace and Security*)

- Continued to equip and support the expansion of the Incident and Emergency Center (IEC), which was developed to report and coordinate prompt assistance in response to nuclear/radiological incidents, mitigating such events and their radiological consequences. (*Peace and Security*)
- Developing documents that provide guidance for the physical protection against theft and sabotage of nuclear and radioactive materials and facilities. Continues to help individual countries strengthen security for nuclear and radioactive materials through IAEA guidance documents and evaluation missions. IAEA is the depository for the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material. (*Peace and Security*)
- Provided support and guidance to developing countries on the steps they need to take in pursuing the responsible development of nuclear power and conducted projects to help States address their needs in this area. (*Economic Growth*)
- Updated the radiation protection infrastructures in over 87 member states to aid in their safe enjoyment of the benefits of nuclear techniques. (*Economic Growth*)
- Contributed to sustainable development and the safe use of nuclear applications in over 100 countries through approximately 1,300 technical assistance projects. For example, IAEA pioneered the Sterile Insect Technique, eradicating tsetse flies in Zanzibar, and is now working to do the same in Ethiopia. (*Investing in People*)
- Advanced a U.S. Presidential initiative by promoting adherence to the Additional Protocol, which requires states to declare and grant access to a broad range of nuclear-related activities. (*Peace and Security, Economic Growth*)
- Continued promoting the development of an IAEA-administered mechanism for reliable access to nuclear fuel. A nearly \$50 million pledge by the Department of Energy for the Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI) fuel bank provided significant support for this initiative, which is now poised for discussion by the Agency's governing body.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Energy
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
U.S. Department of Defense
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
U.S. Geological Survey
World Association of Nuclear Operators
International Commission on Radiation Protection
Contractors International Group on Nuclear Liability

U.S. Department of Agriculture
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Department of Transportation
U.S. Department of Commerce
Nuclear Threat Initiative
Nuclear Energy Institute
International Nuclear Law Association
World Nuclear Association

U.S. membership in IAEA promotes safeguards worldwide, including ongoing investigations in Iran. Substantial arrears or withdrawal from IAEA could force curtailment of core programs, including high priority nuclear safety and security (incident and emergency preparedness and

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

response, protection against malicious acts involving radioactive materials). Curtailing technical assistance could weaken U.S. ability to gain political support for key policy objectives, including addressing Iran, strengthening safeguards, improving nuclear security, and promoting nuclear energy. In addition, IAEA could be unable to take on new responsibilities within its mandate, such as the implementation of safeguards in India pursuant to the U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Cooperation Initiative or a possible return of IAEA inspectors to North Korea.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2010 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to IAEA for calendar year 2009, the second year of IAEA's 2008-2009 program and budget. The increase for calendar year 2009 reflects additional verification activities the Agency is undertaking in India and recosting for updated economic factors.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	56,707	56,966	58,345
United States % Share	25.947	25.719	25.663
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	14,714	14,651	14,973
Less: Prior Year Credit/Surplus	(584)	0	0
U.S. Requirement (in Dollars)	14,130	14,651	14,973
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	221,345	231,393	236,500
United States % Share	25.947	25.719	25.663
United States Assessment (in Euros)	57,432	59,512	60,693
Less: Prior Year Credit/Surplus	(1,313)	0	0
U.S. Requirement (in Euros)	56,119	59,512	60,693
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to \$1)	0.6692	0.7494	0.712
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	83,866	79,416	85,243
Total U.S. Requirement in Dollars	97,996	94,067	100,216

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Civil Aviation Organization

Montreal, Canada

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	16,688	15,345	15,703

Peace and Security: The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) leads international efforts to prevent terrorists from delivering weapons of mass destruction or otherwise using the world's civil aviation system as a platform to launch attacks against the U.S. ICAO's Universal Security Audit Program contributes directly to U.S. homeland security by ensuring that each of ICAO's 190 member states undergo security audits and comply with uniform aviation security standards.

Economic Growth: ICAO provides aviation-related education and training to developing countries through its technical assistance programs. These programs strengthen the civil aviation systems of both developed and developing countries so that their airlines and airports can operate in accordance with international standards for security, safety and environmental protection. International civil aviation supports world economic growth, while creating export opportunities for U.S. businesses such as the U.S. aircraft manufacturing and avionics industries.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by ICAO include:

- Completed initial security audits for nearly all of ICAO's 190 member states, with 161 states submitting corrective action plans to improve their security posture. Follow-up security audits have been done in over 60 States. ICAO has now shifted to a schedule of continuous action where States are deficient in meeting standards. **(Peace and Security)**
- Established a New and Emerging Threats Working Group to monitor threats to civil aviation. The Working Group will compare methods and means to standards and recommended practices in the Chicago Convention, and identify gaps and recommend amendments to ensure threats are adequately countered. The Group is jointly led by the U.S. and the U.K. **(Peace and Security)**
- Launched the Universal Implementation of Machine Readable Travel Documents project, which provides policy guidance for member states implementing machine-readable travel documents, including biometric technology. As of December 2008, 168 ICAO member states had begun issuing ePassports to their citizens. **(Peace and Security)**
- Addressed the threat of liquid explosives by instituting procedures that are harmonized among States (e.g. North America, Europe, Singapore, etc.) for handling of liquids, reconfirming the use of a standard of 100 milliliters or less in carry-on baggage, as well as providing specification for the manufacture of tamper-evident duty-free bags. **(Peace and Security)**

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Began the process of establishing regional security officer positions at ICAO's regional offices for the purpose of working with member states on a regional basis to address security deficiencies, provide assistance, and promote harmonization of national practices. **(Peace and Security)**
- Worked on a common list of prohibited items that has been accepted by the Aviation Security Panel of Experts and will form the basis of work to be completed for a final, harmonized list to which States and industry may conform. **(Peace and Security)**
- Worked on refining the role of in-flight security officers and their interaction with other members of the crew and monitored incidents and developments concerning man-portable air defense systems in close coordination with the United Nations. **(Peace and Security)**
- Established and expanded an Aviation Security Point-of-Contact Network, through which member states can share timely, critical information about security threats and incidents and responsive measures. **(Peace and Security)**
- Expanded inputs to a database of donor technical assistance and sources of capacity building, to avoid duplication of efforts and enhance coordination of support for States with security deficiencies identified in audits conducted under ICAO's auspices. **(Peace and Security)**
- Moved ahead of schedule in conducting safety audits of all States by December 2010. As of December 2008, ICAO had completed 115 comprehensive safety audits. **(Economic Growth)**

Current and future priorities include:

- Increasing transparency among member states by promoting the sharing of security audit results and corrective actions taken by audited states with other states' authorities, as appropriate and consistent with the audited states' sovereignty. **(Peace and Security)**
- Increasing the number of member states using machine-readable passports and biometric passports with the objective of universal implementation ahead of the mandatory April 2010 deadline. **(Peace and Security)**
- Developing an environmental auditing and reporting process to achieve standardization of environmental protection among member state aircraft fleets. **(Economic Growth)**
- Identifying global planning initiatives to improve worldwide air navigation system through more effective planning and program management techniques, with potential savings to U.S. operators of as much as \$1 billion per year. **(Economic Growth)**
- Increasing emphasis on implementation of existing ICAO standards and recommended practices to ensure that safety is part of the development of new aircraft and equipment. **(Economic Growth)**
- Promoting usage of the recently updated ICAO Security Manual, and expanding the number of certified staff completing ICAO training packages to ensure that member

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

States have the capacity to strengthen their aviation security programs. **(Peace and Security)**

Management Reform

The ICAO Council established an expanded Working Group on Efficiency to promote more effective governance through reduced frequency of meetings, elimination of unnecessary documentation, and reduced translation and printing costs. A recent external evaluation of the Council, which meets for several weeks during three sessions each year, determined that the Council's activities consume approximately 30 percent of the ICAO Secretariat's activities. The Secretariat has estimated that implementation of the recommendations of the Working Group could result in savings of 1 million Canadian dollars annually.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Homeland Security	U.S. Air Force
U.S. Federal Aviation Administration	U.S. transportation industry
U.S. aircraft manufacturing industry	U.S. citizens who travel by air
U.S. manufacturers that ship goods by air	U.S. Department of Transportation
National Transportation Safety Board	

U.S. support is vital to the success of ICAO's programs to improve aviation security and safety around the world. ICAO has relied on U.S. commitment and leadership since its inception in 1944. The U.S. is the largest financial contributor to ICAO, contributing twenty-five percent of ICAO's regular budget. The U.S. was temporarily in arrears on part of its CY 2006 assessed contribution, complicating negotiations on ICAO's 2008-2010 budget. Substantial arrears or withdrawal from ICAO could weaken ICAO's efforts to promote global aviation security and safety, potentially increasing the risk of aviation incidents for the American traveling public and U.S. firms shipping goods by air.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2010 request provides for fifty percent of the U.S. assessed contribution to ICAO for calendar year 2009, which is deferred from the previous fiscal year, and fifty percent of the U.S. assessed contribution for calendar year 2010. Calendar year 2010 is the third year of ICAO's 2008-2010 triennial budget. The CY 2010 assessed budget reflects a 6.9 percent increase over 2009. The primary reason for the increase is the incorporation of the ICAO Aviation Security Program into the regular budget. Prior to the 2008-2010 triennial budget, the Aviation Security Program was funded entirely by voluntary contributions.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in CDN Dollars)	74,184	74,060	79,204
United States % Share	25	25	25
United States Assessment (in CDN Dollars)	18,546	18,515	19,801
Approx. Exchange Rate (CDN Dollars to \$1)	1.1009	1.22	1.22
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	16,847	15,176	16,230
Fiscal Year 2007 Deferral	7,598	0	0
Fiscal Year 2008 Deferral	(7,757)	7,757	0
Fiscal Year 2009 Deferral	0	(7,588)	7,588
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	0	0	(8,115)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	16,688	15,345	15,703

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Labor Organization

Geneva, Switzerland

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	74,200	79,571	81,912

Governing Justly and Democratically: The International Labor Organization (ILO) develops labor standards that are applicable to its 182 member states. These standards address the basic rights and needs of workers, including freedom of association, occupational safety and health, and protections against child and forced labor. ILO fosters pluralism, which bolsters democracy, and its specialists provide training and assistance to help nations around the world implement modern labor standards.

Economic Growth: The ILO promotes worldwide compliance with fundamental labor standards. Countries that neglect their workforce or employ child labor have an unfair advantage in the market place, because they can operate more cheaply. International labor standards tend to level the playing field for U.S. businesses by forcing other countries to compete more equitably. As workforces in these countries become more skilled and better trained, they contribute to economic prosperity in their own countries, and eventually contribute to U.S. economic growth by acquiring U.S. goods and services.

Investing in People: The ILO helps persons suffering from HIV/AIDS through programs that combat workplace discrimination and stigma related to HIV/AIDS. ILO has active HIV/AIDS projects in over forty countries in several regions of the world, including Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by ILO include:

- Mobilized country-based programs that promote policy reform and implement concrete measures to end child labor through the International Program for the Elimination of Child Labor, ILO's largest technical cooperation program. (***Governing Justly and Democratically***)
- Identified major offenders of labor rights and encouraged protection of labor rights as human rights through ILO's standards supervisory system, which supports U.S. efforts to advance democratic reforms and promote human rights. (***Governing Justly and Democratically***)
- Continued to create entrepreneurship opportunities in developing and transitioning economies, through ILO's Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB) program, which is a management training program with a focus on starting and improving small businesses. SIYB is active in over 87 countries worldwide, including Russia, Vietnam, Tajikistan and Uganda, and 47 percent of its participants are women. (***Economic Growth***)

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Extended the Expand Your Business program, an integrated business training and support package for small and medium-scale enterprises, to all regions of the world. (*Economic Growth*)
- Continued work on education and prevention of HIV/AIDS and fighting discrimination and the stigma related to HIV status in the workplace. (*Investing in People*)

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing the effort to bring Burma into compliance with its commitments regarding the use of forced labor under ILO Convention 29. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)
- Continuing the effort to ensure that labor unions can organize freely in Belarus in accordance with ILO Conventions 87 and 98 (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)
- Continuing assistance to countries implementing fundamental labor principles under Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with the U.S. ILO implementation assistance was integral to the Central American and the U.S.-Morocco FTAs. On-going programs in Yemen, Bahrain and Oman and are all part of the ILO's 2004-2009 Strategic Plan. (*Economic Growth*)
- Continuing emphasis on Decent Work Country Programs, which are a results-based management tool for delivering an integrated ILO program of assistance to member states that focuses on a limited number of areas in response to national priorities. (*Economic Growth*)
- Supporting the creation of sustainable, decent jobs at small and medium-sized enterprises in the private, informal sector through training, technical assistance and the development of favorable legal and regulatory environments. (*Economic Growth*)
- Promoting positive changes in member state policies, legislation, program or institutions aimed at bringing about significant improvements in equity between women and men in the world of work. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)

Management Reform

In 2008, the U.S. continued to work with ILO management and other Member States to implement the eight goals of our United Nations Transparency and Accountability Initiative (UNTAI). The purpose of UNTAI is to improve ILO's performance by increasing the accuracy of information; enhancing operational efficiency and effectiveness; bolstering oversight and ethics systems; and strengthening governance. As of December 2008, we rated ILO's progress as follows:

- *Some progress* for one goal (administrative support costs);
- *Extensive progress* for five goals (independent internal oversight, disclosure of internal audits, public access to information, ethics function, public sector accounting standards); and
- *Complete* for two goals ("whistleblower" protections and financial disclosures).

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. businesses

U.S. Department of Labor
U.S. labor associations

ILO is an important U.S. partner for labor and employment-related programs such as ILO Convention 182, which addresses the Worst Forms of Child Labor. The U.S. is a major contributor to ILO programs to eradicate child labor. In the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document the U.S. committed to promote employment generation, especially jobs for youths, as a key component of poverty eradication. ILO is an asset to the U.S. in the implementation of fair labor standards for U.S. Free Trade Agreements. No other international organization has the experience or the expertise to perform this work. The United States is currently in arrears on part of its calendar year 2006 and 2007 assessed contribution to ILO. Substantial arrears or U.S. withdrawal from ILO could significantly slow implementation of many of ILO's programs.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2010 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to ILO for calendar year 2009, the second year of ILO's 2008-2009 biennial budget. This represents an increase of 6.9 percent over the 2006-2007 biennial budget, due primarily to rising costs in ILO's field offices, especially for those in Africa.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Swiss Francs)	371,444	392,535	394,668
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Swiss Francs)	81,718	86,358	86,827
Approx. Exchange Rate (Swiss Francs to \$1)	1.1013	1.0853	1.06
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	74,200	79,571	81,912
Arrears Resulting from Funding Shortfall	(5,157)	0	0
Available Amount after Arrears/Shortfall	69,043	0	0

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Maritime Organization

London, England

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	1,431	1,197	1,233

Peace and Security: The International Maritime Organization (IMO) coordinates international efforts to prevent terrorists from using the world's maritime transportation system as a platform to launch attacks against the U.S., and helps prevent the use of commercial shipping as a delivery system for weapons of mass destruction. IMO helps make the U.S. more secure by assisting nations around the world with protecting the world's shipping lanes.

Economic Growth: IMO promotes safe and secure water-borne transportation by leading international efforts to improve the safety of ships, ports and maritime facilities. IMO develops mandatory ship design and operating standards, builds competency and governance in developing countries, and facilitates training of seafarers to create a "culture of safety" at sea, reducing losses to individuals and companies and reducing the costs of shipping for U.S. businesses that move goods by sea. IMO also leads global efforts to reduce pollution and prevent environmental disasters from international shipping, helping to keep oceans and environmentally sensitive coastlines productive.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by IMO include:

- Developed the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code, which is binding on 158 nations and requires risk assessments and application of appropriate security measures to address risks associated with ships and ports. **(Peace and Security)**
- Sponsored meetings in Dar es Salaam and Djibouti to bring regional countries and international shipping nations together to address the issue of piracy off the coast of Somalia. **(Peace and Security; Economic Growth)**
- Adopted comprehensive amendments to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships that will significantly reduce the emissions of sulfur oxides, nitrous oxides and particulate matter from international shipping. **(Economic Growth)**
- Adopted a new Ballast Water Convention that establishes standards for ballast water and vessel operating practices to prevent transfer of harmful aquatic species. **(Economic Growth)**
- Adopted a Convention on the Removal of Wrecks, which sets uniform international rules on the prompt and effective removal of wrecks from the proximity of nations' coastlines. The convention will apply to an estimated thirteen hundred wrecks. **(Economic Growth)**
- Initiated audits by IMO-sponsored audit teams under the newly established Voluntary Member State Audit Scheme to verify how countries give full and complete effect of

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

mandatory IMO instruments, including new security considerations. **(Peace and Security; Economic Growth)**

- Established Maritime Rescue Coordination Centers in Kenya, Tanzania and the Seychelles Islands, and an International Search and Rescue Fund for technical cooperation activities on the east African coast. **(Economic Growth)**

Current and future priorities include:

- Implementing long-range tracking for security and search and rescue purposes, a U.S. initiative to widen the safety zone for ships approaching U.S. coasts. **(Peace and Security)**
- Continuing efforts to fight piracy in the Malacca Straits and off the Somali coast, reducing potential threats to supplies of oil, humanitarian shipments and other vital commodities. **(Peace and Security; Economic Growth)**
- Expanding IMO-sponsored academic programs and enrollments at the World Maritime University, International Maritime Law Institute, and International Maritime Academy. **(Investing in People)**
- Further building the technical cooperation program in order to increase the capacity, competency and governance of developing countries to ratify and fully implement IMO mandatory instruments. **(Economic Growth)**
- Continuing efforts to promote the control and reduction of the emission of greenhouse gases from international shipping. **(Economic growth)**
- Continuing efforts to review and revise the Safety of Life at Sea Convention and the Standards of Training, Competency and Watchkeeping Code in order to improve training standards and enhance the competency of seafarers in international shipping. **(Economic Growth)**

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Maritime Administration	U.S. Navy
U.S. owners of maritime facilities	U.S. Coast Guard
U.S. cruise ship operators and passengers	U.S. coastal states and port cities
U.S. maritime equipment and electronics industries	

The overwhelming majority of ships that call at U.S. ports are foreign-flagged and foreign-crewed. U.S. leadership at IMO is vital to global efforts to ensure that foreign seafarers and foreign-flagged ships meet international standards for safety, security, and environmental protection. U.S. participation on the IMO Governing Council depends on the timely payment of the U.S. assessed contribution. Late payment or withdrawal from IMO could undermine U.S. participation in an important forum that ensures that other nations meet standards and contribute to maritime security and the safety of U.S. passengers and cargo.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2010 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to IMO for calendar year 2010, the first year of IMO's 2010-2011 biennial budget. The request anticipates an approximate three percent increase in the IMO assessed budget for calendar year 2010. This increase is consistent with past experience and anticipates modest changes due to inflation, exchange rate fluctuations, and other economic factors. The 26th IMO Assembly will adopt the 2010 budget in November 2009.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Pounds)	24,391	25,418	26,181
United States % Share	3.24	3.24	3.24
United States Assessment (in Pounds)	790	824	848
Less: Prior Year Credit/Surplus	(75)	0	0
U.S. Requirement (in Pounds)	715	824	848
Approx. Exchange Rate (Pounds to \$1)	0.5	0.688	0.688
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,431	1,197	1,233

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Telecommunication Union

Geneva, Switzerland

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	8,625	9,290	9,437

Economic Growth: The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) promotes transparent and pro-competitive regulatory policies for global telecommunication services. ITU facilitates connectivity and interoperability of the world's telecommunications networks, including the Internet, and promotes telecommunications spectrum and standards worth billions of dollars to the U.S. telecommunications industry. ITU also provides technical assistance to help developing countries mobilize the material, human and financial resources needed to improve access to telecommunications services around the world.

Peace and Security: ITU facilitates radio-frequency spectrum allocations for military and commercial radio services among member states, including satellite and radar telecommunications. ITU also facilitates development of treaty provisions that allow for new military and scientific uses of telecommunications spectrum at treaty-based conferences. These spectrums are vitally important to U.S. defense and intelligence agencies' communications capabilities.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by ITU include:

- International management of the radio frequency spectrum and satellite orbit allocations, ensuring that navigation systems for commercial, military and maritime assets function smoothly. The U.S. works through the ITU to obtain and protect the necessary radio-communication spectrum to satisfy the U.S. need for ongoing and future space and commercial systems. **(Economic Growth; Peace and Security)**
- Conducted a World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (October 2008), which developed worldwide standards for next generation telecommunications networks that will provide broadband wireless, wire-line and multimedia services for use by government, industry and the public. These and other ITU standards provide the foundation for access to the Internet and serve as the basis for improved delivery of lower-cost data, voice, audio and video services. These standards are critical to the future commercial viability of U.S. telecommunication service providers and manufacturers. **(Economic Growth)**
- Initiated a Global Cyber security Agenda to promote better security of global telecommunications networks and services in response to the UN World Summit on the Information Society and the World Telecommunication Development Conference. Global network improvements are crucial to advancing secure access to the Internet. **(Economic Growth, Peace and Security)**
- Completed projects in the development sector of the ITU (ITU-D) in over 60 developing countries focused on reforming their telecommunication sectors. The

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

projects reflect U.S. priorities for international capacity building, network security and infrastructure development. **(Economic Growth)**

- Continued a long-term partnership with the U.S. Telecommunication Training Institute to channel U.S.-based telecommunication management, policy and technical training identify to talented professionals from developing countries. Over 900 individuals received training in 80 courses, increasing worldwide adoption of the U.S. approach to telecommunications policy. **(Economic Growth)**
- Partnered with many U.S. companies to train thousands of individuals and promote projects that bring computer hardware and Internet connectivity to schools, hospitals and libraries in developing countries at little or no cost. **(Economic Growth)**

Current and future priorities include:

- Coordinating cyber security and infrastructure development throughout the world, through partnerships with the private sector, member states and other international organizations, in order to promote telecommunications as a secure and reliable tool. **(Economic Growth)**
- Promoting global standards to facilitate initiation of globally interoperable next generation networks, a key priority for the U.S. telecommunications industry worth billions of dollars to the U.S. private sector, and a key U.S. government priority. **(Economic Growth)**
- Implementing initiatives approved at the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) in 2006 to expand economic opportunities, and preparing for the 2010 WTDC. The U.S. will seek to ensure that activities and development assistance support good governance, transparent and stable regulatory environments. **(Economic Growth)**
- Developing standards for continued development of next generation networks to support uninterrupted network access for nomadic users. **(Economic Growth)**
- Facilitating global discussions at the April 2009 World Telecommunication Policy Forum, which will include discussions on emerging telecommunications regulatory issues, Internet public policy issues, the effect of information and communication technology on the environment, Next Generation Networks and convergence, and International Telecommunications Regulations. **(Economic Growth)**

Management Reform

ITU has recently initiated several management reforms, including:

- Adoption of results-based budgeting to link the financial, strategic and operational plans of the organization;
- Initiating meetings of the ITU Council Working Group on Management and Budget, to review the ITU's staff contract and personnel practices, and other management and budget issues; and

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- Formation of a new council oversight group made up of selected member states to provide greater oversight of ITU policies and activities between Council sessions.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Defense	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
U.S. Department of Homeland Security	Federal Communications Commission
U.S. Department of Commerce	U.S. intelligence and law enforcement agencies
U.S. state and local governments	

ITU's constituency includes virtually all U.S. telecommunications and information communications technology companies. ITU's work in support of radio spectrum management, telecommunications standards, and Internet governance is essential to advancing U.S. strategic priorities for economic growth and national security. The U.S. telecommunications industry is highly dependent upon ITU for radio spectrum management, an area that is also vitally important to U.S. defense, intelligence and aeronautics agencies. The use of ITU-allocated spectrum and global standards is worth billions of dollars to the U.S. telecommunications industry. Substantial arrears or U.S. withdrawal from ITU could severely diminish U.S. influence in setting global regulations and standards that fundamentally impact U.S. business interests and telecommunications systems, including satellite transmissions, air traffic control, and emergency communications systems.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2010 request provides for seventy percent of the U.S. assessed contribution to ITU for calendar year 2009, which is deferred from the previous fiscal year, plus thirty percent of the U.S. assessed contribution for calendar year 2010. U.S. payments to ITU became partially deferred in FY 2006. Calendar year 2010 is the first year of ITU's 2010-2011 biennial budget. The ITU assessed budget is expected to increase by two percent for the biennium to cover expected inflationary and other customary cost increases.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Swiss Francs)	108,917	108,917	111,024
United States % Share	8.759	8.759	8.759
United States Assessment (in Swiss Francs)	9,540	9,540	9,725
Interest on Arrears	0	401	408
U.S. Requirement (in Swiss Francs)	9,540	9,941	10,133
Approx. Exchange Rate (Swiss Francs to \$1)	1.0708	1.06	1.06
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	8,909	9,378	9,559
Fiscal Year 2007 Deferral	5,928	0	0
Fiscal Year 2008 Deferral	(6,212)	6,212	0
Fiscal Year 2009 Deferral	0	(6,300)	6,300
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	0	0	(6,422)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	8,625	9,290	9,437

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Paris, France

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
	Actual	Estimate	Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	77,624	75,153	78,134

Investing in People: The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) promotes literacy initiatives and access to quality education and communications technologies. UNESCO conducts education programs in over 46 countries, including teacher training and programs focused on women and girls. UNESCO is leading the Education for All initiative, which helps countries focus on achieving six education goals, including enrollment in primary education, youth and adult literacy, and early childhood education. UNESCO's goal of promoting access to quality educational opportunities for children is fundamental to U.S. ideals and the advancement of personal, economic and political freedom.

Governing Justly and Democratically: UNESCO promotes free and independent media, respect for human rights, and universal values of justice, freedom and human dignity. UNESCO supports the preservation and protection of outstanding cultural and natural heritage. UNESCO also supports journalists covering elections and conflicts in many regions of the world.

Economic Growth: UNESCO promotes sustainable development through IOC-based programs, which utilize satellite data for management of natural resources including ecosystems and coastal environments; it also promotes capacity-building in the science and engineering fields, including biotechnology and fresh water research and management. UNESCO's programs help nations develop and maintain the infrastructure necessary to support economic growth.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by UNESCO include:

- Promoted greater focus on literacy initiatives at international and regional levels through a series of regional literacy conferences under the framework of the United Nations Literacy Decade. Six conferences took place in Qatar, Mali, India, China, Mexico, and Azerbaijan between 2007 and 2008. **(Investing in People)**
- Continued its key literacy program, the Literacy Initiative for Empowerment (LIFE), which serves as the Organization's major deliverable for the UN Literacy Decade. Presented a mid-decade progress report to the UN General Assembly. **(Investing in People)**
- Strengthened the Teacher Training Initiative in sub-Saharan Africa, a program designed to improve teacher training in the region. Focused on improving the relevance of the curriculum and targeted the disadvantaged through non-formal education programs and entrepreneurial education **(Investing in People)**
- Supported the rebuilding of education systems in areas affected by war and conflict by developing curricular and textbook frameworks and creating education management systems. **(Investing in People)**

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Launched the World Digital Library, a free internet resource that makes available in a multilingual format, primary materials from cultures around the world, including manuscripts, books, maps, rare books, musical scores, recordings, films, prints, photographs, architectural drawings, and other significant cultural materials. **(Investing in People)**
- Launched forty Community Multimedia Centers in fifteen developing countries in Africa, Asia and the Caribbean. The Multimedia Centers increase access to information through community radio and shared Internet and e-mail capability. **(Governing Justly and Democratically)**
- Provided training and assistance in support of independent media in Southeast Europe, Angola, the Great Lakes Region of Africa, the Middle East, East Timor and Afghanistan. UNESCO's assistance included training and guidance on covering elections and ensuring the safety of journalists in conflict situations. **(Governing Justly and Democratically)**
- Increased the number of people with access to potable water through advanced water management, education, governance training and capacity building. The UNESCO Institute for Water Education confers degrees on hundreds of professionals from developing countries every year, nearly all of whom return home to jobs of greater responsibility. **(Economic Growth)**
- Advanced programs that reinforce U.S. ocean priorities, including disaster mitigation and data exchange through the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Committee, the lead body for developing the Tsunami Warning System worldwide. **(Economic Growth)**

Current and future priorities include:

- Strengthening teacher training, textbooks, and curricula to promote education consistent with democratic ideals and undercut hate and extremism. UNESCO's influence in education and cultural establishments of developing countries, especially in the Middle East, offers opportunities to advance U.S. counter-terrorism objectives. **(Governing Justly and Democratically)**
- Promoting democracy and human rights, including in Iraq, Afghanistan, and other post-conflict countries, through civic education programs and local media development programs committed to the free flow and exchange of information. **(Governing Justly and Democratically)**
- Creating a crosscutting initiative in the education, science, and communication sectors that increases access to quality education through information and communication technologies. **(Investing in People)**

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Management Reform

UNESCO continues to enact reforms that promote efficiency, effectiveness and accountability. UNESCO has also taken steps to strengthen its ethics program including developing additional training opportunities and financial disclosure arrangements for staff performing sensitive functions. The organization has strengthened its internal control framework, clarifying roles and improving accountability. UNESCO also continues to implement its human resources reform policy framework, with a focus on performance assessment. In 2008, UNESCO agreed that a proposal will be submitted to the General Conference to establish the Oversight Advisory Committee, which provides guidance to the Director-General on oversight issues as a standing committee.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Education
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
U.S. Library of Congress
National Academies of Science
National Science Foundation
The Smithsonian
World Press Freedom Committee
International Council of Science
Americans for UNESCO
Amnesty International

U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Nat'l Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration
National Endowment for the Humanities
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Institute of Museum and Library Services
Reporters Without Borders International
International Federation of the Red Cross/Crescent
Rotary International

U.S. leadership has been most evident in the education sector. The U.S. has had a key role in ensuring that the literacy initiative includes measurable outcomes and results, and that the program is implemented in phases allowing UNESCO to learn from each successive phase. Without the U.S. working to promote effective programs in literacy, civic education, teacher training, curriculum reform, and HIV/AIDS education, these initiatives, which combat terrorism and promote economic development, could likely be replaced with other program priorities. Without U.S. participation, a strong voice for country-driven strategies and effective governance could be missing from deliberation on key issues such as school fee abolition and resource mobilization. Backed by the knowledge and experience of USAID, the U.S. is a strong advocate within UNESCO for effective governance in education finance and assistance.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2010 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution for calendar year 2009, the second year of the 2008-2009 biennium; therefore, is no change from the calendar year 2008 level. The U.S. is currently in arrears to UNESCO on its calendar year 2006 and 2007 assessments.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	134,200	135,665	135,665
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	29,524	29,846	29,846
Budget Adjustment	19,135	0	0
U.S. Requirement (in Dollars)	48,659	29,846	29,846
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	148,425	156,277	156,277
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Euros)	32,654	34,381	34,381
Budget Adjustment	(12,974)	0	0
U.S. Requirement (in Euros)	19,680	34,381	34,381
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to \$1)	0.6794	0.7588	0.712
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	28,965	45,307	48,288
Total U.S. Requirement in Dollars	77,624	75,153	78,134
Arrears Resulting from Funding Shortfall	(5,631)	0	0
Available Amount after Arrears/Shortfall	71,993	0	0

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Universal Postal Union

Bern, Switzerland

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	1,857	2,055	2,065

Economic Growth: The Universal Postal Union (UPU) sets standards for the worldwide postal system that facilitates exchanges of mail across national borders. The worldwide postal system contributes to economic growth in the U.S. by speeding delivery of mail and maintaining low international postage rates for U.S. mailers. UPU also assists member states with securing and improving postal services within their borders.

Peace and Security: UPU promotes measures that improve the security of member state postal services and international exchanges of mail. Security of the international postal network directly benefits other important sectors of the global economy, such as civil aviation.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by UPU include:

- Initiated deployment of performance measurement systems for inbound international mail to middle-income countries in addition to systems already in operation in industrialized countries, producing major gains in the speed and quality of international mail service to the benefit of mailers in the U.S. and other countries. **(Economic Growth)**
- Took steps to align compensation paid (terminal dues) to postal administrations for delivery of inbound international mail more closely with actual costs. Designed a system for classifying postal administrations according to how well terminal dues align with costs, allowing incrementally greater private sector access to postal delivery markets. **(Economic Growth)**
- Adopted a system for measuring the attainment of the UPU's strategic goals by individual member countries and postal administrations, through means such as publication of report cards on key indicators including quality of service performance, data transmission levels and universal service legislation. **(Economic Growth)**
- Adopted specific plans to promote the transmission of electronic data on individual postal items for customs purposes similar to those required for commercial items carried by private sector delivery firms. **(Peace and Security)**

Current and future priorities include:

- Completing the deployment of postal performance measurement systems to middle income countries, to be followed by roll-out to large developing nations. **(Economic Growth)**

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Pursuing the development of country-specific terminal dues that are more closely aligned with actual costs coupled with expansion of pay-for-performance arrangements. The lower rates and better service generate by pay-for-performance benefit U.S. senders of international mail. **(Economic Growth)**
- Increasing security measures for the international postal network, including deployment of systems to collect data on items of outbound and inbound international mail, and regional training programs for monitoring security levels in postal services world wide. **(Peace and Security)**

Management Reform

The UPU Council of Administration created an ad hoc group in 2008 with responsibility for studying the creation of an audit advisory committee. The Council of Administration is also monitoring implementation of management recommendations by the Joint Inspection Unit, including recommendations on ethics. The UPU Secretariat appointed an ethics officer in 2008, and will commence ethics training in 2009.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Postal Service
U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. Department of Justice
U.S. postal equipment suppliers

U.S. Postal Regulatory Commission
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative
U.S. bulk mailers and private courier firms

UPU supports a worldwide postal network that currently enables delivery of over seven billion pieces of international mail annually. The U.S. has been a member of UPU since its formation in 1874. Postal services in the U.S. private sector represent \$900 billion per year, roughly nine percent of GDP in a sector that employs 9 million people nationwide. Without the benefits of membership in UPU, the U.S. might have to conclude bilateral postal agreements with more than 200 separate postal administrations. The likely result would be that U.S. mailers could pay considerably higher international postage rates.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2010 request provides for seventy percent of the U.S. assessed contribution to UPU for calendar year 2009, which is deferred from FY 2009, plus thirty percent of the assessed contribution for calendar year 2010. U.S. payments to UPU became partially deferred in FY 2006. The UPU assessed budget has nearly adhered to zero nominal growth since the 1990s. The UPU regular budget is assessed according to contributory units. For 2009-2010, the amount of the contributory unit increases by 2.5 percent to 40,993 Swiss Francs. The U.S. share of the assessed budget is 50 contributory units.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Swiss Francs)	34,695	35,438	35,439
United States % Share	5.854	5.7837	5.7837
United States Assessment (in Swiss Francs)	2,031	2,050	2,050
English Translation Service	75	75	75
Interest on Arrears	0	64	64
U.S. Requirement (in Swiss Francs)	2,106	2,189	2,189
Approx. Exchange Rate (Swiss Francs to \$1)	1.0581	1.06	1.06
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,990	2,065	2,065
Fiscal Year 2007 Deferral	1,211	0	0
Fiscal Year 2008 Deferral	(1,344)	1,344	0
Fiscal Year 2009 Deferral	0	(1,354)	1,354
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	0	0	(1,354)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	1,857	2,055	2,065

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

World Health Organization

Geneva, Switzerland

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	101,421	106,573	106,573

Investing in People: The World Health Organization (WHO) leads international efforts to prevent, control, and eradicate disease, including major killers such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria; eradicable diseases such as polio and measles; and emerging diseases such as avian influenza. WHO establishes standard-setting instruments on drug and food safety, best practices on public health issues, and helps control non-communicable disease through measures that address lifestyle factors such as smoking, poor diet and lack of physical activity. The U.S. benefits from WHO-sponsored international cooperation on global health security issues, such as bio-terrorism, and efforts to limit the spread of avian influenza and other emerging diseases and health threats.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by WHO include:

- Intensified global measles vaccination coverage in 2007 to well over 80 percent in partnership with U.S. and other agencies, compared with 72 percent in 2000, with the greatest improvements in the Middle Eastern region, which reported global measles deaths fell by 74 percent in one year due to children immunization campaigns. *(Investing in People)*
- Supported the implementation by WHO Member States of the new International Health Regulations in 2008, which will enable improved global surveillance, reporting, and response to public health events of international concern. *(Investing in People)*
- Spearheaded global polio eradication efforts. Since the launching of the Polio Eradication Initiative, the number of polio cases has fallen 99 percent, from more than 35,000 in 1998 to 740 in 2006. *(Investing in People)*
- Eliminated leprosy in nine of eleven Member States in Southeast Asia. *(Investing in People)*
- Led the health sector response to HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis and has worked to increase access to effective treatments and interventions. *(Investing in People)*
- Raised immunization levels of the world's children from 20 percent in 1980 to over 80 percent today in collaboration with UNICEF, U.S. agencies and other partners. *(Investing in People)*
- Collaborated with U.S. experts on public health guidelines and best practices used worldwide by physicians, public health professionals, and policymakers. *(Investing in People)*

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Supported 26 African countries in adopting a road map for accelerating progress towards the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals related to maternal and newborn health. (*Investing in People*)
- Enhanced the quality, safety, and efficacy of drugs through standard-setting. WHO is addressing the impact of counterfeit or sub-standard drugs. (*Investing in People*)
- Improved collaboration and information-sharing among national food safety agencies through the strengthening of the International Food Safety Authorities Network, helping to protect consumers. (*Investing in People*)
- Produced a first-ever global consensus strategy on diet, physical activity, and nutrition in 2005, which serves as a guide for national policies and actions. (*Investing in People*)
- Established the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, the first global health treaty, which has been ratified by 161 countries, and has provided a firm basis for those nations to enact strong legislation, policies and concerted action against tobacco. (*Investing in People*)
- Advanced fully functioning public health systems in developing countries and facilitated training of health care personnel. (*Investing in People*)
- WHO is coordinating the global response to human cases of swine influenza and monitoring the potential of sustained human transmission leading to a pandemic influenza. WHO is also constantly updating technical information and guidelines on surveillance and case definitions, conducting lab work, and providing expert staff to affected countries. WHO Collaborating Centers in the United States (i.e., CDC) and the UK are working on vaccine candidates. (*Investing in People*)

Current and future priorities include:

- Completing the job of polio eradication, allowing tens of millions of dollars to shift to other public health needs. (*Investing in People*)
- Preventing an epidemic of H5N1 highly pathogenic avian influenza by continuing to work with countries and other organizations on preparedness plans. (*Investing in People*)
- Containing and controlling outbreaks of diseases and other public health events of international concern through International Health Regulations that give the WHO director general new authority to make recommendations in public health emergencies. (*Investing in People*)
- Extending U.S. disease surveillance capacity through the WHO Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network, which links a large number of partners worldwide for the rapid identification and coordinated response to increased health threats. (*Investing in People*)

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Promoting improved access to affordable drugs and protecting drug patents by engaging with member states and the largely U.S.-based global pharmaceutical industry.
(Investing in People)
- Continuing to focus on activities that address non-communicable diseases such as cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, and cancer, reflecting the rise in these diseases.
(Investing in People)
- Supporting the Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network, which links a large number of partners worldwide for the rapid identification and coordinated response to increased health threats. *(Investing in People)*
- Promoting improved access to affordable drugs and protecting drug patents by engaging with member states and the largely U.S.-based global pharmaceutical industry.
(Investing in People)

Management Reform

WHO has begun implementing a new Global Management System to streamline administrative processes for planning, program implementation, budget, finance, human resources, procurement and logistics. The system will continue to be phased in during 2009. WHO has also established a Global Service Center in a low-cost location, which will reduce costs by consolidating administrative and financial processes. WHO has undertaken a comprehensive approach to strengthening institutional integrity through strategic planning, results-based management, internal and external oversight, and human resources reforms. The organization is also implementing a whistleblower protection policy. In early 2009, WHO's governing body agreed to establish an audit committee. Terms of reference for the committee are expected to be decided later in the year.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Commerce	Office of the U.S. Trade Representative
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
U.S. Food and Drug Administration	U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
U.S. National Institutes of Health	U.S. pharmaceutical and medical industries

Addressing the rapid spread of disease across borders requires international cooperation. The U.S. benefits from WHO-sponsored cooperation on vital aspects of global health security, including containment of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, preventing the spread of avian influenza and other emerging diseases, as well as addressing long-term threats to health, such as bio-terrorism and the spread of chronic diseases. Substantial arrears or withdrawal by the U.S. could impact WHO's ability to operate and compromise the effectiveness of its programs. Lack of U.S. participation in a WHO-coordinated global response to a major disease outbreak could significantly impair the ability of the U.S. to protect its citizens both at home and abroad.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2010 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to the WHO regular budget for calendar year 2009, the second year of WHO's 2008-2009 biennial budget. All WHO member states receive a credit towards their assessed contribution based on the current sum to their credit in the Tax Equalization Fund. The Tax Equalization Fund creates pay parity for staff regardless of whether they are required to pay national income taxes on their WHO salary. For the U.S. and other member states that require staff members to pay income taxes on their WHO salaries, their credit is adjusted to offset the amount WHO pays to reimburse these staff members.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	486,558	504,420	504,420
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	107,043	110,972	110,972
Less: Tax Equalization Fund Credit	(5,622)	(4,399)	(4,399)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	101,421	106,573	106,573
Arrears Resulting from Funding Shortfall	(6,785)	0	0
Available Amount after Arrears/Shortfall	94,636	0	0

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

World Intellectual Property Organization

Geneva, Switzerland

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	1,031	1,049	1,075

Economic Growth: The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) provides systems for registering and protecting patents, trademarks and industrial designs internationally. These systems open markets, encourage international investment, and preserve economic benefits for originators of intellectual property. Thousands of U.S. patent and trademark filers depend on WIPO-administered systems for patent and trademark protection around the world.

Governing Justly and Democratically: WIPO provides training and workforce development projects that reinforce international protection of intellectual property rights through legal and judicial reforms in countries around the world. WIPO also provides dispute resolution services that offer litigants an alternative to costly court proceedings.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by WIPO include:

- Administered 42,075 applications for trademark protection under the Madrid System in 2008, a 5.3 percent increase over 2007. Businesses in the U.S. filed 3,684 applications, the third largest number of applications after Germany and France. With the accession of Ghana, Madagascar and Sao Tome and Principe, membership in the Madrid Union increased to 84 countries in 2008. (*Economic Growth*)
- Administered nearly 164,000 applications for patent protection under the Patent Cooperation Treaty System in 2008, a 2.4 percent increase over 2007. Inventors in the U.S. filed 53,521 applications, by far the largest number of any country. A total of 139 countries have signed up to participate under the Patent Cooperation Treaty. (*Economic Growth*)
- Approved new features that enhance the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) System, including automation efforts to enable electronic processing of nearly 70 percent of applications. The Korean and Portuguese languages were added as languages in which international applications may be published under the PCT System. (*Economic Growth*)
- Successfully completed three years of discussions on proposals related to a “WIPO Development Agenda” with agreement on a set of discrete proposals to improve WIPO’s development work related to intellectual property. (*Economic Growth*)
- Extended the mandate of the Working Group on the Legal Development of the Madrid system for the registration of trademarks, which has adopted several improvements to this system for the international registration of trademarks. (*Economic Growth*)

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Invested over 40 million dollars in development assistance projects during 2006-2007, targeting countries with potential markets for economic growth and international investment that would benefit from improved intellectual property infrastructure and increased national skill levels. (*Economic Growth*)
- Resolved several thousand cases related to the Internet Domain Name System, as well as patent, trademark and copyright disputes, allowing U.S. entities to avoid costly court proceedings. (*Economic Growth*)
- Trained thousands of individuals through WIPO's Worldwide Academy during 2007-2008. The training focused on intellectual property rights through on-site and distance learning courses, increasing skill levels and transparency in international filings. (*Economic Growth*)

Current and future priorities include:

- Further streamlining of WIPO registration services in areas such as patents and trademarks, allowing increased access and cost efficiencies for filers. (*Economic Growth*)
- Increasing technical assistance to developing countries to develop effective legal frameworks for combating counterfeiting and piracy, and to create a more transparent business environment for U.S. investors. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)
- Expanding training opportunities through partnerships, including collaboration with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, helping to expand technical assistance on intellectual property issues, especially in Africa and Asia. (*Economic Growth*)

Management Reform

A U.S.-led initiative resulted in agreement in 2008 to reduce fees paid by applicants under the Patent Cooperation Treaty by five percent. In 2008, WIPO members also elected a new Director General who has committed to reforming the management and culture of WIPO, including the implementation of recommendations resulting from an external evaluation of the structure and staffing of the WIPO Secretariat.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
U.S. Biotechnology Industry Association
U.S. Library of Congress Copyright Office
Motion Picture Association of America
U.S. National Association of Broadcasters
U.S. International Intellectual Property Alliance
U.S. American Intellectual Property Law Association
U.S. Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturing Association

The protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights is vitally important to the economic interests of thousands of U.S. patent and trademark filers including U.S. manufacturers, innovators, researchers and the entertainment industry. U.S. representation in WIPO

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

deliberations on important issues such as filing requirements or fee amounts benefits U.S. innovators and entrepreneurs by protecting their ability to file for and obtain protection outside the U.S. Substantial arrears or withdrawal from WIPO could affect U.S. patent and trademark holders who depend on WIPO for patent and trademark protection around the world.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2010 request provides funding for the U.S. assessed contribution to WIPO for calendar year 2009, the second year of WIPO's 2008-2009 biennial budget. The level of the WIPO assessed budget has not changed since 2002, and there is no increase in assessed contributions in calendar year 2009. Approximately 90 percent of WIPO's gross income (over 250 million Swiss Francs annually) comes from fees that WIPO charges applicants for trademark and patent protection.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Swiss Francs)	17,237	17,237	17,237
United States % Share	6.6105	6.6105	6.6079
United States Assessment (in Swiss Francs)	1,139	1,139	1,139
Approx. Exchange Rate (Swiss Francs to \$1)	1.1048	1.0863	1.06
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,031	1,049	1,075

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

World Meteorological Organization

Geneva, Switzerland

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
	Actual	Estimate	Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	12,344	12,437	12,749

Economic Growth: The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) facilitates free, real-time, unrestricted exchanges of weather-related data, products and services. These data are critical to U.S. economic interests, particularly in the agricultural, aviation, shipping, energy, and defense sectors. WMO supports environmental protection efforts by serving as the Secretariat for the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the Group on Earth Observations.

Humanitarian Assistance: WMO facilitates global exchanges of weather data, forecasts and warnings. Real-time access to these data enables the U.S. to predict and prepare for severe weather events and natural disasters, such as Hurricane Katrina, thus directly contributing to the protection of life and property in the U.S. and around the world.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent WMO accomplishments include:

- Developed a Flash Flood Guidance System with global coverage that enhanced cooperation between national weather and water services and improved national flood forecasting abilities. These activities increased national capacities to protect life and property. (*Economic Growth, Humanitarian Assistance*)
- Strengthened the Global Telecommunication System, which is the only operational means of distributing weather data and communicating real-time environmental warnings among national governments, and now carries critical tsunami data and warnings to all Indian Ocean countries. The WMO is training Indian Ocean countries on how to access GTS data and use it in warning their populations of impending floods, tsunamis, or other natural hazards. (*Humanitarian Assistance*)
- Continued implementation of the Global Climate Observing System, which provides atmospheric, oceanic, and terrestrial observations used by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change assessments. (*Economic Growth*)
- Facilitated on-going exchanges of real-time observations of the atmosphere and ocean. This data is critical for U.S. and international weather and air quality forecasts, hurricane landfall estimates, and severe winter storm forecasts. WMO's programs are a key component of the U.S. initiative to develop a Global Earth Observing System. (*Economic Growth*)
- Trained African weather services through the Severe Weather Forecasting Demonstration Project using current, affordable forecasting technologies to improve national weather and warning capabilities. (*Humanitarian Assistance*)

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Facilitated on-going exchanges of seasonal and longer-term weather data. The U.S. uses this data to predict droughts, develop seasonal outlooks, and assess potential weather and climate impacts of El Nino and La Nina events. These seasonal forecasts benefit U.S. agricultural interests by an estimated \$265-300 million annually. *(Economic Growth)*
- Digitized and made available historical hydro-metrological data, particularly from data-sparse regions in Africa and South America. The availability of this data will significantly improve WMO Members' ability to model and predict the spread of malaria, yellow fever, and West Nile virus, and document climatic changes. *(Economic Growth)*

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing to improve the World Area Forecast System (WAFS), which assures the quality and consistency of en-route weather guidance for international aircraft operations. Updated WAFS products will enable U.S. and other airlines to access weather data more quickly and efficiently, thus increasing airline safety. *(Economic Growth)*
- Working with the private sector to identify data requirements for the catastrophic insurance and weather risk management markets. *(Economic Growth)*
- Continuing to strengthen the Global Telecommunication System by enabling it to handle additional natural hazard alerts and advisories. *(Humanitarian Assistance)*
- Enhancing the interoperability of WMO members' data management systems and earth observation programs in order to promote exchanges of global weather, water and climate data, and improve members' ability to work together on a range of weather- and environment-related activities, including predicting and responding to natural disasters. *(Economic Growth)*
- Planning for the World Climate Conference-3, which will take place in 2009 and bring together international organizations and private sector entities, with the goal of improving weather and climate predictions. Previous World Climate Conferences led to the launching of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the Global Climate Observing System. *(Economic Growth)*

Management Reform

WMO has implemented budget and management reforms aimed at increasing transparency, accountability, efficiency, and financial integrity of the organization. The reforms included:

- A new code of ethics and training for all staff on its application, and
- A new financial disclosure policy requiring senior officials, managers and staff responsible for financial transactions to declare their personal interests, as well as a stricter policy for all staff on the acceptance of gifts.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Geological Survey
 U.S. Department of Agriculture
 U.S. Federal Aviation Administration
 U.S. Agency for International Development
 U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration
 U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
 U.S. Department of Defense, Air Weather and Fleet Weather Agencies

The U.S. depends on WMO to coordinate global observation systems that monitor weather, climate, and environmental trends around the world. Substantial arrears or U.S. withdrawal from WMO could have a significant impact on the ability of U.S. federal agencies to obtain weather and climate data, and could impact the quality of U.S. weather and marine forecasts. Withdrawal from WMO could also affect the ability of the U.S. to make informed policy determinations in areas such as food security, health and environment, foreign assistance and travel safety.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2010 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to WMO for calendar year 2009, the second year of WMO's 2008-2009 biennial budget. There is no increase in the assessed budget for FY 2010. Therefore, any change in the U.S. requirement is due to exchange rate fluctuations.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Swiss Francs)	62,450	62,450	62,450
United States % Share	21.64	21.64	21.64
United States Assessment (in Swiss Francs)	13,514	13,514	13,514
Approx. Exchange Rate (Swiss Francs to \$1)	1.0948	1.0866	1.06
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	12,344	12,437	12,749

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Organization of American States

Washington, D.C., United States

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	45,728	46,757	47,100

Governing Justly and Democratically: The Organization of American States (OAS) advances democratic governance through electoral observations and special missions throughout the region, including Venezuela, Bolivia and Haiti. OAS also promotes human rights, including freedom of expression, in countries such as Cuba, through the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.

Peace and Security: OAS has facilitated the resolution of armed and political conflicts in numerous Western Hemisphere nations. OAS addresses threats to hemispheric security on an on-going basis, including terrorism, narcotics, man-portable air defense systems and landmines.

Economic Growth: OAS promotes sustainable development through the Central America Free Trade Agreement and trade capacity-building activities in small-state economies. OAS also provides extensive technical support to the Free Trade Area of the Americas negotiations. OAS works with hemispheric partners to advance U.S. priorities in the areas of trade, security and democracy.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by OAS include:

- Conducted electoral observation missions in member states, including for 2008 in Honduras, Bolivia, Grenada, and the Dominican Republic. (***Governing Justly and Democratically***)
 - In Paraguay, observed contentious presidential and general elections, ensuring a peaceful voting process and setting the stage for the first transfer of power in 61 years.
 - In Ecuador, observed approval of a constitutional referendum, and coordinated with the European Union and other international observers to pay particular attention to pre-election processes and the enforcement of campaign rules.
 - In El Salvador, organized and staged preliminary efforts to observe contentious upcoming legislative and presidential elections during 2009, in particular working to ensure a comprehensive presence throughout the pre-electoral process.
- Supported scheduling of long-overdue Senate elections in Haiti, set for April 2009, and pushed for broad, inclusive participation in pre-electoral processes. (***Governing Justly and Democratically***)

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Helped resolve internal political conflicts by using Special Missions in Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, Guatemala, Colombia and Haiti. (*Peace and Security*)
 - In Colombia, advanced verification of cease-fire agreements, disarmament, demobilization and re-incorporation of ex-combatants into society.
 - In Bolivia, funded activities to deploy a team of democracy practitioners to assist the country in the areas of legal, judicial, electoral, and citizen participation reform.
 - On the border of Belize and Guatemala, funded and supported activities to resolve territorial disputes. Led the final resettlement of the Santa Rosa border community, ending the longest running issue in the Guatemala-Belize bilateral relationship and culminating at least eight years of USG and OAS efforts.
- Developed an “early warning system” to monitor the state of democracy in member states and address conflicts and threats to democracy under the Inter-American Democratic Charter. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)
- Organized a public roundtable on constitutional reform in advance of controversial constitutional processes in Venezuela, Ecuador, and Bolivia. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)
- Supported the joint training of OAS and African Union (AU) technical experts in Mozambique, and provided OAS electoral specialists for joint observation with the AU of the first elections held in Angola since the end of its 27-year civil war. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)
- Promoted the role of civil society in the Americas by holding a special session of the OAS Permanent Council to study civil society’s contributions to democracy and human rights in the hemisphere, as well as methods of improving participation in activities of the inter-American system. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)
- Increased contribution to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), with special support to the IACHR’s rapporteurs on freedom of expression, rights of women and Afro-descendants, and its unit for human rights defenders. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)
- Promoted the development of a culture of democracy through education, by providing increased funding to online distance education courses and technical assistance programs for OAS Member Countries. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)
- Aided the reconstruction of civil registry information affected by Shining Path activities in Peru, and supported projects to secure universal birth registration records in the Caribbean through the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)
- Established a permanent committee to increase collaboration on counterterrorism and strengthening border controls, improve cooperation among law enforcement authorities, and provide training on tracking terror financing. (*Peace and Security*)

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Advanced stricter controls on and overall reduction of man-portable air defense systems through a consensus resolution that contains comprehensive guidelines detailing actions that states should take to mitigate this threat. *(Peace and Security)*
- Fostered free trade by offering technical support to widen trade zones in the Americas, including assistance to the Peruvian Government during negotiations leading to the Andean Free Trade Agreement, which will gradually eliminate tariffs on U.S. exports to Peru. *(Economic Growth)*
- Combated human trafficking by providing training courses for consular officials in member states, and promoting policies to enable member states to prevent and combat trafficking in persons. Held training sessions for prosecutors and investigators, plus regional seminars throughout the hemisphere, including on the U.S.-Mexico border. *(Peace and Security)*
- Established a hemispheric Anti-Corruption Fund to assist member states in fulfilling commitments under the 1996 Inter-American Convention Against Corruption, as well as implementing country specific recommendations via the follow-up mechanism. *(Governing Justly and Democratically)*

Current and future priorities include:

- Promoting model legislation in OAS member states providing greater protections for secured financial transactions and governing the resolution of consumer complaints arising from cross-border commerce. *(Economic Growth)*
- Deploying special “democracy practitioner” teams to states where democracy faces threats from the growing presence of alternate concepts such as the “participatory democracy” advocated by Venezuela and Bolivia. *(Governing Justly and Democratically)*
- Developing stringent, consistent electoral observation mission standards and implementing a standard “electoral precepts” assessment protocol to objectively assess the “democratic” status of an election. *(Governing Justly and Democratically)*
- Continuing engagement in Colombia to consolidate the democratic gains made in 2007 and 2008. Continuing efforts to strengthen civil registries and voter rolls in Haiti, the Eastern Caribbean, Paraguay, El Salvador and other member states. *(Governing Justly and Democratically)*
- Continuing to support implementation of the U.S.-Brazil biofuels initiative and expanding assistance to all member states in establishing renewable energy programs. *(Economic Growth)*
- Responding to threats on freedom of expression and abuses by governments against their people, particularly in states such as Venezuela and Cuba. OAS will remain a strong voice for democratic transition in Cuba. *(Governing Justly and Democratically)*

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Facilitating greater inter-regional cooperation in democracy promotion and good governance through the African Union and OECD under the rubric of the Partnership for Democratic Governance and the Community of Democracies. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)
- Addressing the political dimensions of corruption that weaken democracy, through workshops for newly-elected legislators, draft model legislation and civil society strengthening. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)
- Enhancing hemispheric cooperation and capacity-building in the areas of counter-terrorism, counter-narcotics and law enforcement to reduce illicit transnational activities that take advantage of porous borders and weak state institutions. (*Peace and Security*)
- Continuing to work on consolidation of drug abuse prevention programs, and expand programs to estimate the economic costs of drug use beyond the countries currently participating (Barbados, Chile, Mexico, Uruguay, Argentina, Colombia and Peru). (*Peace and Security*)
- Supporting ongoing mine clearance efforts in Colombia, which reduce the threat from landmines and explosive remnants of war present to civilian populations, and programs to help reintegrate landmine victims into Nicaraguan society. (*Peace and Security*)
- Continuing implementation of an anti-trafficking strategy that focuses on training officials to strengthen their government's capacity to resolve TIP cases. (*Peace and Security*)
- Continuing to expand and improve capacity building training courses for mid-level professionals in areas such as teacher quality improvement, developing youth employment policies and programs and in renewable energy. (*Economic Growth*)

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Defense
U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. Department of Energy
Inter-American Development Bank
Amnesty International

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Department of Education
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative
African Union
Human Rights Watch

OAS enables the U.S. to pursue policy goals through engagement with the Summit of the Americas process and the Inter-American system. In the Americas, the U.S. policy in the region aims to build an inter-American community where all governments are elected and govern democratically and where all citizens have equal access to economic opportunity. OAS provides a forum for the U.S. to work with partners who share the determination to deliver the benefits of democracy. The failure of the U.S. to make timely, full payments of its assessed contributions could have a profound impact on OAS, which relies on the U.S. for sixty percent of its assessed budget and the ability to make payroll at its Washington D.C. headquarters. U.S. withdrawal could severely compromise OAS programs that advance U.S. strategic objectives.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Explanation of Estimate

The U.S. pays its assessed contributions to OAS in quarterly installments. The FY 2010 request provides for one quarter of the U.S. assessed contribution for calendar year 2009, plus three quarters of the assessed contribution for calendar year 2010. After a 3 percent increase in 2009, no increase is projected for 2010.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	76,892	79,200	79,199
United States % Share	59.47	59.47	59.47
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	45,728	47,100	47,100
Fiscal Year 2007 Deferral	11,432	0	0
Fiscal Year 2008 Deferral	(11,432)	11,432	0
Fiscal Year 2009 Deferral	0	(11,775)	11,775
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	0	0	(11,775)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	45,728	46,757	47,100

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Pan American Health Organization

Washington, D.C., United States

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	57,864	59,120	59,121

Investing in People: The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) leads regional efforts to address communicable diseases such as malaria, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, measles, rubella, dengue fever, the potential human avian influenza pandemic, and numerous non-communicable diseases that are the major cause of death and disease in the Americas. PAHO acts as a technical partner for countries in the Americas on a range of public health matters, and increases access of poor and vulnerable groups to quality healthcare services. Healthcare inequities among countries are greater in the region served by PAHO than in any other part of the world. The U.S. benefits from the containment of infectious diseases that results from PAHO's work in the Americas.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by PAHO include:

- Reduced the morbidity and mortality of vaccine preventable diseases through its immunization programs. PAHO was one of the first regions of the World Health Organization to eradicate polio. *(Investing in People)*
- Supported 32 Member States signing the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, and assisted 22 Member States with strengthening tobacco control legislation. *(Investing in People)*
- Improved member states' national preparedness plans for avian influenza. *(Investing in People)*
- Expanded efforts to combat tuberculosis to more than 85 percent region-wide, using directly-observed treatment short course coverage techniques, and assisted with collaborative activities for HIV/TB in 12 countries. *(Investing in People)*
- Reduced maternal mortality and increased child survival rates in the region through the application of best practices on maternal and child health. *(Investing in People)*
- Managed a revolving fund used by most countries in the region to provide bulk purchasing of essential vaccines, medicines and other medical commodities at low cost. *(Investing in People)*
- Strengthened institutional capacity for controlling malaria in 8 countries. *(Investing in People)*
- Supported the establishment of non-communicable disease prevention policies in Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, and Mexico. *(Investing in People)*

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing efforts, through implementation of the immunization strategy, to eradicate polio and measles, eliminate rubella and congenital rubella syndrome, achieve and maintain 95 percent or more region-wide for all vaccines, and introduce new and underutilized vaccines. (*Investing in People*)
- Increasing focus on the burden of non-communicable diseases such as cancer, diabetes, and cardiovascular and chronic lung diseases, which account for almost 60 percent of mortality in the Americas. (*Investing in People*)
- Engaging with host governments, primarily health ministries, to guide policy formulation and implementation, increase disease surveillance and other data gathering activities for evidence-based policies and engagement on a range of technical issues. (*Investing in People*)
- Strengthening health systems and ensuring sufficient and adequately trained health personnel in countries throughout the hemisphere. (*Investing in People*)

Management Reform

PAHO has instituted a number of management and personnel reforms, including:

- Establishing an independent ethics office;
- Implementing a new code of conduct and ethics; and
- Strengthening whistleblower protections.

PAHO has also undertaken efforts to improve financial management practices, including implementing a regional program budget policy, which increases the focus on the country-level impact of programs, and a new project progress reporting system, which will provide better information on the implementation of regular budget funds. In 2008, PAHO launched a successful awareness campaign to inform staff about the Ethics Office and encourage them to report suspected irregularities. PAHO also continued efforts to incorporate ethics-related instruction into staff training programs and made an online course on the Code of Ethical Principles and Conduct mandatory for all staff.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
U.S.-based pharmaceutical and medical industries

U.S. participation in PAHO recognizes the special political and humanitarian interests that the U.S. has in collaborating with its neighbors on health matters, as well as the benefits to the U.S. of greater protection against infectious diseases through PAHO's work in the region. PAHO depends on the U.S. assessed contribution for sixty percent of its regular budget. U.S. withdrawal from PAHO or a failure to pay its assessed contribution on time could have a significant impact on the organization financially and politically. Financially, PAHO could have to restructure its operations to adjust to the loss of sixty percent of its assessed budget resources, possibly affecting its Washington D.C. headquarters. Politically, U.S. withdrawal could be perceived as a lack of commitment and willingness to cooperate on regional issues.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Explanation of Estimate

The U.S. pays its assessed contributions to PAHO in quarterly installments. The FY 2010 request provides funding for two quarterly payments for calendar year 2009, which were deferred from the previous fiscal year, plus two quarterly payments for calendar year 2010. All PAHO member states receive a credit towards their assessed contribution based on the current sum to their credit in the Tax Equalization Fund. The Tax Equalization Fund creates pay parity for staff regardless of whether they are required to pay national income taxes on their PAHO salary. For the U.S. and other member states that require staff members to pay income taxes on their PAHO salaries, the credit is adjusted to offset the amount PAHO pays to reimburse these staff members.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	110,118	110,118	110,118
United States % Share	59,445	59,445	59,445
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	65,459	65,459	65,460
Less: Tax Equalization Fund Credit	(6,339)	(6,339)	(6,339)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	59,120	59,120	59,121
Fiscal Year 2007 Deferral	28,304	0	0
Fiscal Year 2008 Deferral	(29,560)	29,560	0
Fiscal Year 2009 Deferral	0	(29,560)	29,560
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	0	0	(29,560)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	57,864	59,120	59,121
Arrears Resulting from Funding Shortfall	(3,955)	0	0
Available Amount after Arrears/Shortfall	53,909	0	0

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture

San Jose, Costa Rica

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	16,359	16,359	16,360

Economic Growth: The Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) supports the development of market-oriented, science-based agricultural policies, helping to pave the way for expanded free trade in the hemisphere. IICA also advances sustainable development and the spread of environmentally sound agricultural technologies, including biotechnology, to improve productivity and competitiveness in the Americas. The U.S. benefits from the ability to influence agricultural issues in the hemisphere, including trade integration and the advancement of biotechnology applications.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by IICA include:

- Signed an agreement with the World Food Program to help small farmers gain more direct access to markets and create more cost efficient value chains to increase their competitiveness. The three-year project focuses on four Central American countries. ***(Economic Growth)***
- Started a project with the Agriculture Knowledge Resource Center for the Americas which give access to the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s technical information base to the entire region and will assist in aspects of technology, innovation, marketing and trade. Information from other institutions will also be included over time. ***(Economic Growth)***
- Improved agricultural health and food safety systems in the Hemisphere by strengthening coordination mechanisms at the regional level, enabling member states to benefit from information sharing and “lessons learned”. ***(Economic Growth)***
- Increased the capacity of member states to participate in trade and international standard-setting bodies, helping to advance implementation of international free trade agreements and increasing the capacity of IICA members to represent themselves on animal and plant safety issues, which supports U.S. strategic priorities and commitments. ***(Economic Growth)***
- Supported agricultural research and the use of new technologies that protect against pests and diseases that limit agricultural production and impede international trade. IICA continued to implement the Initiative for the Americas which permitted the countries to play an active role in the work of the World Trade Organization and SPS Committee. ***(Economic Growth)***
- Implemented projects in Jamaica, Belize and Saint Lucia under IICA’s Hemispheric Agroenergy and Biofuels Program. IICA and the Latin American Energy Association

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

signed an agreement for the design and execution of the Regional Biofuels Program. *(Economic Growth)*

- Addressed challenges to hemispheric integration, strengthening education and training, incorporating technological advances into the food supply chain, improving agricultural business management practices, supporting research that improves production, and helping modernize government bureaucracies. *(Economic Growth)*
- Increased the capacity of members to effectively take part in international negotiations. This initiative has encouraged the creation of coordination mechanisms (inter-sectoral and inter-institutional) that bring together the private sector and national ministries of agriculture, trade, and health. *(Economic Growth)*

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing to focus on its major thematic areas: repositioning agriculture and rural life, promoting trade and the competitiveness of agribusiness, promoting agricultural health and food safety, promoting sustainable management of natural resources and the environment, promoting technology and innovation for the modernization of agriculture and rural development.. *(Economic Growth)*
- Promoting food security measures, particularly due to the global energy crisis which triggered a rise in food prices. IICA convened and participated in international meetings of experts, devised methodologies to gauge the impact of price volatility and permanently monitoring trends in markets and food security policies. Implementing these and other related initiatives continue to be a key priority in 2010. *(Economic Growth)*
- Strengthening strategic partnerships through signing an MOU with the University of California, promoting scientific exchange, collaborating with Cornell University, the University of Minnesota and other institutions such as FAO, IDB, IFAD, IFPRI, OAS, and PAHO. *(Economic Growth)*
- Strengthening agricultural health and food safety systems in the Hemisphere to improve the competitiveness of members in international trade. *(Economic Growth)*
- Addressing avian influenza and other animal health and food safety issues by focusing on partnerships with established international and regional groups, and on advancing the PVS (Performance, Vision and Strategy for National Veterinary Services) model at the hemispheric and global level. *(Economic Growth)*
- Finalizing a strategy on biotechnology and biosafety that recognizes the following key factors: information exchange and public perception; identification of needs, benefits and opportunities in the region; the impact of agro biotechnology on trade and development; legal and regulatory environments. *(Economic Growth)*
- Strengthening agricultural market reporting systems throughout the Hemisphere, improving access to timely and accurate market information. This will allow members to make informed decisions and increases their capacity to compete in global markets. *(Economic Growth)*

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Promoting the development of young leadership with a global perspective through the Center for Leadership in Agriculture and Rural Life located at IICA's headquarters. The Center made it possible for representatives of the public and private sectors and over 80 young people from each country in the Western Hemisphere to discuss the state and outlook for the global agricultural sector and improve their professional skills.
(*Economic Growth*)

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Agriculture
World Bank
Caribbean Central American Action

Office of the U.S. Trade Representative
Inter-American Development Bank
Inter-American Council

U.S. leadership is vital to the success of IICA's programs. IICA's ongoing operations are directly tied to U.S. participation and annual assessed contributions, with the U.S. providing nearly sixty percent of the organization's operating budget. U.S. withdrawal or a substantial failure to pay its assessed contributions could significantly compromise IICA's ability to continue operating at current levels.

Explanation of Estimate

The U.S. pays its assessed contributions to IICA in quarterly installments. The FY 2010 request provides for one quarter of the U.S. assessed contribution to IICA for calendar year 2009, which is deferred from the previous fiscal year, plus three quarters of the assessed contribution for calendar year 2010. IICA maintained a no-growth budget in 2009, and no increase in the budget is projected for 2010.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	27,509	27,509	27,509
United States % Share	59.47	59.47	59.47
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	16,359	16,359	16,360
Fiscal Year 2007 Deferral	4,090	0	0
Fiscal Year 2008 Deferral	(4,090)	4,090	0
Fiscal Year 2009 Deferral	0	(4,090)	4,090
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	0	0	(4,090)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	16,359	16,359	16,360

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Pan American Institute of Geography and History

Mexico City, Mexico

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	324	324	324

Humanitarian Assistance/Peace and Security: The Pan American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH) coordinates cartographical, geographical, historical and geophysical studies that are used for a variety of purposes from natural disaster preparedness to defining disputed borders, including the border between Honduras and El Salvador.

Economic Growth: PAIGH promotes and stimulates cooperation among the specialized institutions of the Americas, serving as a forum for information exchange and providing training in sustainable development, urban planning and environmental management. The U.S. benefits from improved access to cartographic and spatial data about the Americas.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by PAIGH include:

- Established an Iberoamerican network of geographic information which will foster and coordinate activities and studies for the development of cartography, geography, history, and geophysics and help optimize the objectives of PAIGH. (***Economic Growth***)
- Created a Pan - American laboratory for the tracking of natural disasters. (***Humanitarian Assistance***)
- Established a framework for developing coordinated cross-country maps to address earthquake hazards through a recent Commission on Geophysics. Methods and maps that are consistent across country boundaries are of vital importance since earthquakes and their hazards cross national boundaries. (***Humanitarian Assistance***)
- Updated aeronautical and naval charts, trained personnel to ensure standardization of geospatial information across member states, tracked seismic risk data, performed remote sensing of natural resources, and produced forest fire hazard assessments. This data assisted in disaster mitigation and enhanced air traffic safety and law enforcement capabilities. (***Humanitarian Assistance***)
- Advanced training and outreach capabilities within the hemisphere, facilitating the implementation of technologies and best practices for sharing information relevant to biodiversity and sustainable management within the Pan American area. (***Economic Growth***)

Current and future priorities include:

- Advancing the Global Map of the Americas initiative to increase access to cartographic data for coordinating humanitarian issues; facilitate decision-making to advance

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

sustainable development; and create a common basis for projects requiring international cooperation such as emergency response and boundary demarcation. Specific projects focus on assessing water availability for trans-boundary watersheds and aquifers, coordinating regional transportation corridors, and conducting risk assessments related to natural hazards. Future plans include coordination with the International Hydrographic Organization for connecting the land and sea datasets into the Global Map of the Americas. *(Economic Growth; Humanitarian Assistance)*

- Developing the Geospatial Data Standards for the Americas Initiative to promote interoperability of geographic information among nations in the region, resulting in improved access and efficient use of geographic information to address pressing trans-national problems such as border disputes. *(Economic Growth; Humanitarian Assistance; Peace and Security)*
- Co-hosting the “Workshop on the societal impacts of monsoon variability in the Americas” in Costa Rica. Scholars in the natural sciences, business and social sciences will focus on agriculture, energy, water resource and ecosystem management using a resource specific and place-based vulnerability framework. An outcome of the workshop will be a strategic plan, including funding considerations, and a road map for building effective collaborations among PAIGH member countries to quantify vulnerabilities and risks from climate related hazards, determine critical process thresholds, and develop regionally specific monsoon variability scenario planning about potential impacts. *(Humanitarian Assistance, Peace and Security)*

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency	U.S. Geological Survey
U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Admin.	U.S. Census Bureau
U.S. Library of Congress	U.S. public and private universities
International Cartographic Association	American Geographical Society
Inter-American Biodiversity Information Network	Association of American Geographers

PAIGH's ongoing operations rely heavily on U.S. annual financial contributions and participation in the management of the organization. The U.S. provides nearly sixty percent of PAIGH's operating budget. In addition to financial contributions, U.S. agencies, universities, and private organizations that participate in PAIGH make in-kind contributions of personnel and materials. Without these contributions, PAIGH could be forced to curtail many of its operations.

Explanation of Estimate

This request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to PAIGH for calendar year 2010. The request does not anticipate an increase in the assessed budget for 2010.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	563	563	563
United States % Share	57.55	57.55	57.59
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	324	324	324

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

Paris, France

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	104,663	100,453	92,586

Economic Growth: The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) promotes economic growth through market-oriented reforms, more efficient uses of resources, and better governance in thirty member states and more than seventy other countries. As a policy forum and source of highly valued statistics, OECD develops best practices and disciplines, and coordinates a broad spectrum of economic, social and scientific policies.

Peace and Security: OECD assesses the integrity of international financial systems and provides guidance to members on improvements that help counter the abuse of financial systems by terrorists and criminals. OECD's efforts are helping to prevent terrorist financing, money laundering, and intellectual property infringement, potentially saving U.S. companies millions of dollars.

Governing Justly and Democratically: OECD has developed an initiative to promote governance capacity in developing countries, an anti-bribery convention, and good corporate governance principles that help reduce bribery and ensure sound management and the integrity of corporations, financial institutions and markets. U.S. businesses and financial institutions benefit from OECD's work to promote free markets, economic growth, and financial stability.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by OECD include:

- Provided over \$800 million in annual savings to the U.S. government through Export Credit and Tied Aid rules, according to the U.S. Treasury Department. The U.S. Treasury also estimates that U.S. exports of capital goods are higher by \$1 billion a year as a result of OECD's tied aid rules. (***Economic Growth***)
- Negotiated and implemented the Anti-Bribery Convention, signed by 36 countries to date, which internationalizes the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, leveling the playing field for U.S. business around the world. (***Governing Justly and Democratically; Economic Growth***)
- Developed and promoted policies and recommendations that contribute to the reduction of money laundering and terrorist financing through the Financial Action Task Force, an OECD affiliated agency. (***Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically***)
- Established international standards for testing chemicals, saving businesses and governments over \$60 million annually. (***Economic Growth***)
- Developed Principles of Corporate Governance on the initiative of the U.S. and in collaboration with businesses, labor and private organizations. These principles are

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

used worldwide to help ensure appropriate management and integrity of corporations, financial institutions, and markets. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)

- Engaged with more than seventy non-member countries, including Russia, China, India, Brazil, Ukraine, Egypt, and Jordan, providing important advice to reformers in each country aimed at strengthening market forces and improving governance, thereby enhancing conditions for global economic growth. (*Economic Growth*)
- Launched the OECD Agenda for Growth in collaboration with the President's Council of Economic Advisors. OECD-developed indicators measure progress on structural reforms in member states and are featured annually in OECD's Going for Growth reports. These reports complement OECD's widely used country-specific and sector-specific economic surveys. (*Economic Growth*)
- Realized improvements in tax transparency and cross border cooperation on tax administration in several countries (Austria, Lichtenstein, Switzerland, etc.) as a result of OECD's work in this area. (*Peace and Security*)

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing assistance and advice to transition countries, such as China, India, Ukraine, and Egypt that are in the process of building healthy market economies, strengthening economic institutions, and improving their standards of governance. OECD's work in this area directly supports U.S. economic and foreign policy. (*Economic Growth*)
- Expanding OECD's membership and deepening engagement with key non-members. Economies such as Israel, Chile, Brazil, Russia, India and China, are potential beneficiaries of different aspects of this expanded outreach, which occurs with strong U.S. support. (*Economic Growth*)
- Developing recommendations to respond to the global financial and economic crisis, focusing on policies that will promote open economies and foster long-term sustainable growth. (*Economic Growth*)
- Undertaking a regulatory reform project in Indonesia similar to the one that was done in China. This review is similar to ones done in China and India and aims to reform or eliminate regulations that raise unnecessary obstacles to competition, innovation, trade and growth. OECD has already completed regulatory reform assessments of 22 OECD countries, plus Russia. (*Economic Growth*)
- Completing a two-year project to update OECD's landmark 1998 study on the economic impacts of counterfeiting and piracy. The project covers trademarks, patents, copyrights, digital piracy, and other forms of intellectual property infringement, with the potential to save millions of dollars for American companies, protect consumers from fraudulent goods, and close off a source of financing for criminals. (*Peace and Security*)
- Continuing work on information security and methods for coping with man-made and natural disasters by partnering with other organizations to improve the security of

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

transportation systems, notably maritime and container transports. (*Peace and Security*)

- Launching the Middle East North Africa initiative for good governance and investment for development, involving creation of regional networks of policy officials that advance the development of national reform agendas in areas such as budget, integrity in the civil service, investment policy, taxation, and judicial reform. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Treasury	U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	U.S. Department of Agriculture
U.S. Department of Labor	U.S. Department of Education
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	U.S. Department of Energy
U.S. Agency for International Development	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative	Federal Communications Commission
U.S. Federal Trade Commission	U.S. Federal Reserve
U.S. Council of Economic Advisers	U.S. Council on Environmental Quality
International Monetary Fund and World Bank	Regional Development Banks
United States Council for International Business	Transparency International

OECD traces its roots to the Marshall Plan and was chartered in its present form in 1961 as an economic counterpart to NATO. The mission of OECD is no less compelling or essential today, post-Cold War. OECD is particularly valuable in areas of economic and social policy that require multilateral cooperation. The U.S. is currently in arrears on part of its calendar year 2006 and 2007 assessed contribution to OECD. Persistent arrears or withdrawal from OECD could constrain U.S. participation in an important international forum that promotes free markets, global economic growth, and financial stability. Limited participation in OECD could very likely lead to negative consequences for U.S. economic policy, multilateral engagements and agreements, impacting U.S. citizens and companies as well as global stability and economic prosperity.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to OECD for calendar year 2009, the first year of OECD's 2009-2010 biennial budget. The decrease in the U.S. assessed contribution over the previous biennium is due primarily to the completion of the OECD headquarters renovation in CY 2009 and the shrinking of the U.S. percent share of total assessed contributions. Reform of the OECD's financing structure in 2008 will lower the U.S. share of assessed contributions from 25 percent to below 20 percent over the next ten years.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	160,067	161,455	166,744
United States % Share	24.975	24.975	24.413
United States Assessment (in Euros)	39,977	40,323	40,707
United States Assessment - Part II	9,305	9,651	9,398
Fiscal Adjustment	84	101	101
Pension Capitalization Funding	11,286	14,465	15,715
OECD Building Renovation	11,272	11,272	0
U.S. Requirement (in Euros)	71,924	75,813	65,921
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to \$1)	0.6872	0.7548	0.712
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	104,663	100,453	92,586
Arrears Resulting from Funding Shortfall	(4,638)	0	0
Available Amount after Arrears/Shortfall	100,025	0	0

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

Brussels, Belgium

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	63,691	72,269	82,708

Peace and Security: The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) facilitates political-military strategy between North America and Europe. As the principal U.S. military alliance, NATO enables the U.S. to respond jointly with its allies and partners to threats to international stability and security. This partnership is currently supporting U.S. strategic objectives in Afghanistan, where NATO is commanding the International Security Assistance Force. NATO also provides training and support for national armed forces in numerous other nations that are engaged in or emerging from conflict, including Iraq.

Governing Justly and Democratically: NATO promotes shared values of freedom and democracy among its members and partners. Nations aspiring to join NATO must meet NATO's performance-based standards, which include free and fair elections, judicial independence, respect for human rights, an independent media, and measures to control corruption.

Humanitarian Assistance: NATO has developed the capacity to deploy rapid relief in response to natural disasters. NATO participated in recent efforts to provide assistance to refugees and other Afghans in need.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by NATO include:

- Deployed over 55,000 soldiers from 41 countries under NATO command in Afghanistan, demonstrating an enhanced security posture and the shared commitment of NATO member states and partner states to fighting the global war on terrorism. ***(Peace and Security)***
- Trained more than 11,000 Iraqi military and national police officers and non-commissioned officers. ***(Peace and Security)***
- Provided airlift and other logistical and training support to the African Union's Darfur mission and trained more than 250 military officers. ***(Peace and Security)***
- Maintained a military presence to advance peace and stability in the Balkans, most notably in Kosovo, as well as Iraq, Sudan, Bosnia, and the Mediterranean. ***(Peace and Security)***
- Provided medical care and relief supplies to thousands of Afghans preparing for severe winter weather, including 3,500 sets of winter clothing, 900 blankets and 450 boots and winter coats. ***(Humanitarian Assistance)***
- Collaborated through the NATO-Russia Council to address a range of common threats and concerns, such as terrorism, theater missile defense and Central Asian and Afghan

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

narcotics, while also pushing Russia to consider foreign and defense policies that reflect democratic values. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)

- Led multilateral discussions encouraging the Russian Federation to rescind its suspension of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) Treaty, and to work with Allies to resolve the current CFE impasse, while also urging progress on ratification of the Adapted CFE Treaty and on Russian fulfillment of prior commitments related to Georgia and Moldova. (*Peace and Security*)

Current and future priorities include:

- Strengthening and transforming NATO's military and operational capabilities, to include increased flexibility, access to common funding for operations and a fully functional rapid response and special operations capability. (*Peace and Security; Humanitarian Assistance*)
- Keeping NATO's door open to new members that meet NATO's standards and are able to shoulder the responsibilities of membership with accession of Albania and Croatia, a conditional membership invitation to Macedonia, and active support for the membership aspirations of Georgia, Ukraine, Montenegro, and Bosnia and Herzegovina. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)
- Assisting other Balkan countries in promoting security and stability in the region through the Partnership for Peace program. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)
- Expanding NATO's stabilization and peace-building role in Afghanistan and promoting a NATO-Afghan strategic partnership, while encouraging the international community to provide additional technical assistance and training to the Government of Afghanistan. (*Peace and Security*)
- Expanding NATO's training mission in Iraq and providing additional NATO training centers in the Middle East and Africa. (*Peace and Security*)
- Enhancing NATO's outreach to Middle East partners through the Mediterranean Dialogue in support of the Annapolis Middle East Peace Process. (*Peace and Security*)
- Supporting a successful political settlement process, while training a Kosovo Security Force and continuing stability and democracy building and defense reform in the Balkans. (*Peace and Security, Governing Justly and Democratically*)
- Continuing to urge Allies to make use of NATO as a forum for transatlantic strategic dialogue on matters such as Iran, China, North Korea, Africa, and energy security via special sessions reinforced by senior officials from capitals. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)
- Improving coordination between NATO's International Security Assistance Force and the U.S.-led Operation Enduring Freedom to achieve more effective results. (*Peace and Security*)

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Improving training for the Afghan National Army and Police support for Afghan counter-narcotics efforts, and implementation of a Partnership program of specific cooperative activities to aid the Afghan government in its reform efforts. (*Peace and Security*)

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Defense
U.S. National Security Council
German Marshall Fund

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
United States Atlantic Council
U.S. aerospace and defense firms

Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty provides for collective defense in the event of an attack against one Ally. Within 24 hours of the events of 9/11, NATO invoked Article 5 for the first time in its history in collective defense of the U.S. If the U.S. ceased to be a member of NATO and such a need arose again, U.S. access to the support and resources of many of the most potent military and intelligence assets in the world could be in doubt. Moreover, the ability of the U.S. to project security and military influence could be significantly diminished. The U.S. might also no longer have a forum in which to engage European allies in sharing the financial, military and political burden of maintaining international peace and stability.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides for 70 percent of the U.S. assessed contribution for calendar year 2009, which is deferred from the previous fiscal year, plus 30 percent of the assessed contribution for calendar year 2010. U.S. payments to NATO have been partially deferred since FY 2006. The request anticipates a six percent increase in 2010 to support the continued strengthening of operations in Afghanistan including the Office of the Senior Civilian Representative and the strategic communications programs. The request also provides funds for the NATO headquarters project, which will move into the construction phase in 2009. Funds for the NATO headquarters project will also be paid by the Department of Defense as agreed in an interagency cost-sharing agreement.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	191,235	198,176	210,067
United States % Share	21.81	21.81	21.81
United States Assessment (in Euros)	41,708	43,222	45,816
Less: Credit for USG Employees on Loan to NATO	(3,300)	(1,800)	(1,800)
NATO Headquarters Project (in Euros)	0	13,700	13,700
U.S. Requirement (in Euros)	38,408	55,122	57,716
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to \$1)	0.7268	0.712	0.712
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	52,847	77,419	81,062
Direct Cost of USG Employees on Loan to NATO	4,195	4,195	4,195
NATO Headquarters Project (in Dollars)	15,000	0	0
Total U.S. Requirement in Dollars	72,042	81,614	85,257
Fiscal Year 2007 Deferral	42,270	0	0
Fiscal Year 2008 Deferral	(50,621)	50,621	0
Fiscal Year 2009 Deferral	0	(59,966)	59,966
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	0	0	(62,515)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	63,691	72,269	82,708

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

NATO Parliamentary Assembly

Brussels, Belgium

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	1,169	1,181	1,253

Peace and Security: The NATO Parliamentary Assembly (NPA) provides a forum for members of national legislatures from NATO and partner countries to discuss issues of peace and security. NPA provides U.S. legislators with a unique opportunity to shape the thinking of European counterparts on issues related to national security and counter-terrorism.

Governing Justly and Democratically: NPA develops legislative policy recommendations for members of the NATO Alliance. The recommendations address an array of national issues and ensure that shared Alliance concerns factor into the development of national legislation and budgets.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by NPA include:

- Developed recommendations for NATO and its member governments reflecting important U.S. objectives, including our goals in Kosovo and Afghanistan, reduction of national caveats on NATO operations, the future of NATO-Russia relations, and energy and security. (***Peace and Security***)
- Adopted resolutions on the way forward in Kosovo, NATO's on-going operations especially in Afghanistan, economic reconstruction in Afghanistan, the future of NATO-Russia relations, and energy and security (***Peace and Security***)
- Issued a declaration on the conflict between Georgia and the Russian Federation that deplored the disproportionate use of force by Russia and called for support to Georgia by member governments and parliaments of NATO. (***Governing Justly and Democratically***)

Current and future priorities include:

- Participating in decisions at upcoming NATO Summits to enhance NATO's strategic dialogue, capabilities, and partnerships, and ensuring that shared goals and principles are understood and supported by parliamentarians from allied, partner and other countries. (***Peace and Security***)
- Increasing outreach and inter-parliamentary engagement with states of the Broader Middle East via the Mediterranean Dialogue and the Istanbul Cooperation Initiative. (***Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically***)
- Promoting a broad public dialogue with national legislatures on the NATO priorities such as the way forward in Kosovo, getting Afghanistan right, relations with Russia and the

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

East, and preparing NATO for future challenges. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)

Principal Partners and Benefits

NPA's constituency includes members of U.S. Congress who participate in NPA's transatlantic programs. NPA is an important forum for conveying U.S. congressional views on trans-Atlantic security issues. NPA was one of the first forums in which the U.S. outlined its views on NATO's role in the aftermath of September 11, 2001. Participation in NPA ensures that legislators from allies and partner countries receive the benefit of hearing U.S. views on shared strategic interests. U.S. withdrawal from the NPA could undermine the organization and weaken the NATO Alliance. U.S. withdrawal could also be seen as a signal that the U.S. has devalued transatlantic relationships. Such a signal would conflict with the U.S. goal of improving transatlantic relations and maintaining NATO's role at the center of transatlantic security.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2010 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to NPA for calendar year 2010. The requested increase supports greater national legislative involvement in defense issues given the changing nature of security and NATO's ongoing transformation. NPA is playing an active role in NATO enlargement, offering substantial assistance to partner legislatures in their transition to democracy and market economies. National legislative bodies need to be increasingly engaged in the evolving roles and missions of armed forces, and in the widespread need for force restructuring.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	3,639	3,857	4,088
United States % Share	21.81	21.81	21.81
United States Assessment (in Euros)	744	841	892
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to \$1)	0.6363	0.712	0.712
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,169	1,181	1,253

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Pacific Community

Noumea, New Caledonia

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
	Actual	Estimate	Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	1,736	1,649	1,649

Peace and Security: The Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) helps 26 member states and territories implement international maritime safety and security standards for shipping companies, schools and ports, including standards governing container security. The U.S. benefits strategically from SPC's focus on Pacific Island nations, many of which are situated along vital Pacific shipping lanes.

Economic Growth: SPC provides services that promote national and regional development through programs focused on trade facilitation, sound economic policies, agricultural production, and forest and fishery management. The U.S. especially benefits from SPC's work related to management of Pacific Ocean fish stocks, which provide the U.S. with an annual catch valued at more than \$150 million.

Investing in People: SPC provides technical assistance and guidance to its Pacific Island member states and territories, including the U.S. Pacific territories, on public health policies, disease prevention, efficient use of natural resources, food security, and youth and women's issues. SPC is also active in regional efforts to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by SPC include:

- Strengthened laboratory testing procedures for monitoring influenza throughout the Pacific as an implementing partner for the U.S. Centers for Disease Control; expanded testing for influenza to 13 island countries or territories, including American Samoa and Guam. (***Investing in People***)
- Built capacity to manage and monitor animal diseases at the community level by training 181 para-veterinarians in 11 Pacific island countries or territories. Established a Center of Excellence for Atoll Agriculture Research and Development in Kiribati. (***Economic Growth***)
- Supported the Pacific countries and territories in maintaining compliance and accreditation with the International Ship and Port Security Code, developing regulatory requirements for maritime safety and security regimes and furthering the region's professional maritime peer networks. Convened the first regional meeting of ministers responsible for maritime transport. (***Peace and Security***)
- Secured resources to implement a rural Internet connectivity system providing rural areas with Internet access. Facilitated consultations for a potential new submarine cable initiative linking 12 Pacific Island countries. (***Economic Growth***)

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Conducted official assessments of tuna stocks for the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission, which is responsible for overseeing the world’s largest and most productive tuna fisheries—fisheries in which U.S. concerns have substantial interests. Completed the first phase of a major multi-year tuna tagging project to provide data to support future assessments, including tagging of over 120,000 fish and recovering over 12,000 tags. *(Economic Growth)*
- Provided sustainable farming workshops and training to improve the technical skills of farmers and government officials, including techniques for diagnosing pests, disease, and soil nutritional disorders; also disseminated farm and animal husbandry best practices. *(Economic Growth)*
- Led development of the “Pacific Organic Standard” to be used in the production and marketing of agricultural products. *(Economic Growth)*
- Set up national avian and pandemic influenza task forces responsible for developing and testing avian and pandemic influenza preparedness plans in all Pacific countries and territories. The task forces provide a consultative forum on avian and pandemic influenza and related issues. *(Investing in People)*
- Provided specialized training on animal disease investigations, the use of avian influenza rapid test kits, post-mortem techniques for examining poultry, and the correct use of personal protective equipment and standard operating procedures across the region. *(Investing in People)*
- Expanded regional collection of genetic resources for Pacific staples, such as taro, yams, cassava, sweet potato, and bananas to ensure food security of the region including development of a “climate ready” collection of crops and varieties that have high drought and salinity tolerance. *(Economic Growth)*

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing audits and compliance assistance visits to help Pacific Island countries comply with the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code and the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping of Seafarers. *(Peace and Security)*
- Continuing a five-year collaborative project with the Forum Fisheries Agency to enhance industry capacities for monitoring and conducting stock assessments of oceanic fisheries for use by regional and national decision-makers. *(Economic Growth)*
- Implementing regional guidelines and establishing an Exposure Prevention Information Network to assist with emergency responses to communicable disease outbreaks. *(Investing in People)*
- Hosting the Pacific Regional Tuberculosis Control Project as well as a Global Fund Project to combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria within the countries and territories of the Pacific, many of whose citizens travel frequently to the United States. *(Investing in People)*

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Training quarantine staff to comply with World Trade Organization animal and plant safety standards, plus continuing the practice of updating national pest lists. (*Economic Growth*)
- Helping Pacific Island countries and territories develop systems for certifying forestry and agricultural products. (*Economic Growth*)

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Agriculture

U.S. Department of the Interior

U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Coast Guard

SPC plays a vital role in economic development in the South Pacific region. Three U.S. flag territories (Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands) and three Freely Associated States (Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and Palau) benefit from full membership in SPC. U.S. agricultural interests in Hawaii and California benefit from disease protection efforts by SPC's Pacific Plant Protection Organization, and SPC's Regional Animal Health Service helps set standards to contain the spread of animal diseases, such as avian influenza. U.S. participation in SPC provides an opportunity to promote good governance and sound economic and social policies among Pacific Island states. Withdrawal or a substantial failure to pay assessed contributions on time could significantly constrain the one significant regional involvement that the U.S. has in the South Pacific region, leaving the U.S. with greatly diminished influence in a strategically important region of the world.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2010 request provides for 70 percent of the U.S. assessed contribution to SPC for calendar year 2009, which is deferred from FY 2009, plus 30 percent of the assessed contribution for calendar year 2010. U.S. payments to SPC became partially deferred in FY 2006. The U.S. and other members were successful in avoiding a budget increase for CY 2009 after agreement by SPC members to an extraordinary eight percent budget increase in CY 2007. The U.S. refused to join consensus on the CY 2007 increase, but was able to obtain agreement to reduce the U.S. percent share of the budget from 18.7 percent to its current 17.2 percent, which maintains the U.S. assessed contribution at the CY 2006 level. The request anticipates no increase in the CY 2010 budget level.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in CP Francs)	822,183	822,183	822,183
United States % Share	17.2427	17.2427	17.2427
United States Assessment (in CP Francs)	141,766	141,766	141,767
Approx. Exchange Rate (CP Francs to \$1)	84.3774	85.99	85.99
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,680	1,649	1,649
Fiscal Year 2007 Deferral	1,210	0	0
Fiscal Year 2008 Deferral	(1,154)	1,154	0
Fiscal Year 2009 Deferral	0	(1,154)	1,154
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	0	0	(1,154)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	1,736	1,649	1,649

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

Singapore
(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	696	900	900

Economic Growth: Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) promotes tariff reductions and other measures through political commitments and concrete actions that expand trade and foreign investment opportunities in the Asia-Pacific region. Trade between the U.S. and other APEC members totaled more than \$2.2 trillion in 2007, or roughly two-thirds of total U.S. global trade.

Peace and Security: APEC promotes efforts to enhance the security of regional trade and eliminate the threat of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery. Increased security in the region advances U.S. strategic interests.

Governing Justly and Democratically: APEC supports development and implementation of anti-corruption and transparency measures in the region. These measures help secure foreign investment in the twenty-one Pacific Rim countries, including seven of the top ten U.S. trading partners.

Investing in People: APEC helps member economies develop practical approaches to prepare for and mitigate the impacts of natural disasters and the spread of avian influenza and other potential pandemics. These efforts help to contain epidemics at their source and away from U.S. shores. APEC helps members to improve food and product safety, benefiting U.S. consumers of imported goods. In addition, APEC assists member economies in developing the skills needed to succeed in the 21st century economy.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by APEC include:

- Established a new APEC initiative to strengthen regional economic integration and take concrete, practical steps towards a Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific (FTAAP) as a long term prospect. (*Economic Growth*)
- Reduced trade transaction costs in the Asia-Pacific region by five percent from 2001-2006. APEC work on trade liberalization has led to an average tariff rate of 17 percent among APEC economies compared to the non-APEC average of 43 percent. (*Economic Growth*)
- Established the Telecommunications Equipment Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA) covering trade worth an estimated \$50 billion per year. The MRA will save five percent of the cost of new product placement, cut six months off the placement of new products in markets, and reduce marketing costs for new products by up to 30 percent. (*Economic Growth*)
- Pledged universal internet access in the Asia-Pacific region by 2010 and universal broadband access by 2015. (*Economic Growth*)

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Improved preparedness for responding to the avian influenza pandemic, consistent with recommendations from the International Partnership on Avian and Pandemic Influenza, the World Health Organization, and the Food and Agriculture Organization. (*Investing in People*)
- Created the Secure Trade in the APEC Region (STAR) initiative. STAR includes an integrated container security regime, standardized customs reporting, promotion of private sector supply chain security, exchanges of advance passenger information, and enhanced port, ship and aircraft security measures. (*Peace and Security*)
- Negotiated the APEC Anti-Counterfeiting and Piracy Initiative, including model guidelines to stop international trade in counterfeit and pirated goods, reduce on-line piracy, and prevent the sale of counterfeit and pirated goods over the Internet. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)
- Facilitated cooperation among APEC economies to implement the UN Convention Against Corruption, combat high-level corruption, deny safe haven to corrupt officials and their illicitly-acquired assets, and encourage full implementation of the Anti-Corruption Principles for the Public and Private Sectors with their Codes of Conduct. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*).
- Refocused APEC's education priorities on "21st Century Competencies and Skills for All." Facilitated information sharing on mathematics and science learning, continuing technical education, and English and other languages needed to communicate in the global economy. (*Investing in People*)
- Developed the APEC Food Defense Principles to combat the threat of tampering and food supply contamination by terrorists and others with malicious intent. (*Peace and Security*)
- Implemented the APEC Business Travel Card scheme, which expedites the movement of frequent business travelers throughout the Asia-Pacific. (*Economic Growth*)

Current and future priorities include:

- Further reducing barriers to trade and investment including reducing trade transaction costs by another five percent by 2010. (*Economic Growth*)
- Improving economic efficiency and the regional business environment, including the development of capital markets, streamlined customs procedures, strengthened intellectual property enforcement and streamlined patent approvals. (*Economic Growth*)
- Implementing an Investment Facilitation Action Plan to reduce impediments to investment in the Asia-Pacific through public-private partnerships, policy recommendations, and capacity building. (*Economic Growth*)
- Promoting capacity building in the areas of regulatory reform and corporate governance, in order to align existing national standards with internationally accepted standards that facilitate U.S. trade and investment. (*Economic Growth*)

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Completing model measures for commonly accepted chapters of free trade agreements to build regional capacity for negotiating trade-liberalizing agreements. (*Economic Growth*)
- Continuing support for the APEC Partnership Training Institute Network, an initiative to promote international best practices on food safety management using scientific risk-based approaches and without creating unnecessary impediments to trade. (*Investing in People*)
- Implementing a food security work plan, including a commitment to increased research, development, and trade in agriculture technologies, well-functioning commodity markets, and next-generation biofuels made from non-food crops. (*Economic Growth*)
- Implementing the APEC Framework for Secure Trade based on the World Customs Organization framework, preventing terrorists from trafficking weapons or the means to deliver them or otherwise infiltrate trade flows of the region. (*Peace and Security*)
- Increasing energy efficiency policies and practices within the region by identifying best practices and models that can be used to adopt a region wide approach and commitment to efficiency measures potentially applying to transport, building, and consumer products, with an APEC-wide goal of reducing energy intensity by at least 25 percent by 2030. (*Economic Growth*)
- Combating the illicit use of regional financial mechanisms that fund terrorist activities and weapons proliferation, crippling the financial resources needed by groups conducting such activities. (*Peace and Security*)
- Implementing pandemic preparedness plans that will minimize humanitarian consequences and economic damages of a possible outbreak of pandemic disease. (*Investing in People*)
- Implementing APEC transparency and anti-corruption standards to reduce the economic costs of corruption and promote greater respect for the rule of law. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)
- Increasing capacity building work to meet the APEC-wide goal of universal broadband access by 2015 in the region. (*Economic Growth*)

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Agriculture
U.S. Department of Transportation
U.S. Department of Treasury
U.S. Trade and Development Agency
U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Department of Labor
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

U.S. Department of Energy
U.S. Department of Education
U.S. Department of Justice
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative
National Science Foundation
US-ASEAN Business Council
National Center for APEC
APEC Study Center Consortium

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Participation in APEC is critical to the assertion of U.S. influence in the Asia-Pacific region, especially in light of emerging Asia-only institutions, such as the East Asia Summit and the ASEAN + 3 forum. The U.S. President participates annually in the APEC Leaders' Meeting, the only regional forum in Asia that he attends. Withdrawal from APEC or a substantial failure to pay the U.S. assessment on time could greatly diminish U.S. influence in the only multilateral forum in the Asia-Pacific region that addresses a comprehensive agenda of issues ranging from economic integration and trade and investment liberalization to counter-terrorism and energy security.

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides funding for the U.S. assessed contribution to APEC for calendar year 2010. The request reflects U.S. agreement in 2007 to an Australian proposal to increase the APEC assessed budget to the level of \$5 million in order to meet the increasing policy coordination, research, and capacity building priorities of the United States and other APEC members. The increase comes after several years of expansion of APEC programs during which the assessed budget remained at the 1998 level.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	3,864	5,000	5,000
United States % Share	18.0125	18	18
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	696	900	900

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Colombo Plan Council for Technical Cooperation

Colombo, Sri Lanka

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	14	17	17

Peace and Security: The Colombo Plan Council for Technical Cooperation (CPCTC) helps prevent at-risk youth from falling into drug trafficking and terrorist organizations through implementation of programs that reduce drug abuse and drug-related violence in South Asia. The U.S. benefits from CPCTC's engagement of leaders and governments in key parts of the region, including Afghanistan, southern Philippines, southern Thailand, Indonesia and remote sections of Pakistan. CPCTC helps improve America's image in these nations, and advances U.S. counter-terrorism and drug trafficking objectives.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by CPCTC include:

- Created the first comprehensive substance abuse treatment program for women in Afghanistan, including the first-known center for pregnant and addicted women and their children in the developing world. These centers reduce drug abuse among women and their children, and improve women's rights by providing access to life-saving programs. (***Peace and Security***)
- Doubled the number of mosque-based outreach centers (from 25 to 50) in Afghanistan. These centers, run by mullahs, imams, and other religious leaders, provide substance abuse counseling, reducing drug abuse and offering alternatives for at-risk youth who might otherwise join drug trafficking or terrorist organizations. (***Peace and Security***)
- Doubled the number of drug prevention programs in Islamic boarding schools throughout Indonesia (from 12 to 24), to prevent initial on-set of drug use and to promote U.S. values, improving America's image in the world's largest Muslim nation. (***Peace and Security***)
- Reduced methamphetamine use (pre- and post-treatment) among all clients in residential drug treatment programs in Thailand by 75 percent; reduced female methamphetamine use by 80 percent; and reduced heroin use among all clients by 85 percent. (***Peace and Security***)

Current and future priorities include:

- Expanding the number of mosque-based outreach/drop-in centers in Afghanistan and Pakistan and exploring the feasibility of creating similar centers in Iraq, increasing opportunities to improve America's image in the Muslim world. (***Peace and Security***)
- Developing a comprehensive drug treatment delivery system for Pakistan, the country with the world's second highest drug addiction rate. The system is designed to reduce

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

drug use and related violence, and decrease the prevalence of HIV/AIDS. (*Peace and Security*)

- Introducing standards for national drug treatment programs and for certification of counselors throughout Southeast and Southwest Asia, in order to improve the quality of addictions services, and reduce methamphetamine abuse and other high-risk behaviors, such as intravenous drug use, that contribute to outbreaks of HIV/AIDS. (*Peace and Security*)

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. participation in CPCTC provides access to major Muslim-based organizations and networks that are critical to improving America's image in the Muslim world. CPCTC also provides in-roads and access to volatile Muslim regions, serves as a vehicle for collaborating on anti-drug and counter-terrorism initiatives, and offers support for opium eradication in Afghanistan. CPCTC has made progress on several objectives outlined in the President's February 2003 National Strategy for Combating Terrorism, the President's National Drug Control Strategy, and the Global HIV/AIDS Strategy. Withdrawal or a substantial failure to pay assessed contributions on time could result in the loss of U.S. influence regarding important regional issues such as drug trafficking and abuse, the methamphetamine epidemic, the connection between drug trafficking and terrorism, and the prevalence of HIV/AIDS resulting from illicit substance abuse.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2010 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to CPCTC for calendar year 2010. Member state assessments cover the administrative costs of the organization, while CPCTC's primary source of program funding is voluntary contributions.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	332	398	398
United States % Share	4.37	4.37	4.37
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	14	17	17

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

The Hague, Netherlands

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
	Actual	Estimate	Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	25,136	24,739	25,617

Peace and Security: The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) ensures worldwide implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention. OPCW verifies member state destruction of chemical weapons and associated production capabilities, inspects dual-use chemical facilities that could be misused for weapons purposes, promotes export controls, and maintains the capability to conduct short-notice “challenge inspections” anywhere on the territory of a member state. The U.S. and the world benefit from the eventual elimination of an entire class of weapons of mass destruction.

Economic Growth: OPCW oversees global cooperation in chemistry for peaceful purposes and promotes the development of the world's chemical industries. OPCW helps create overseas trade opportunities for the U.S. chemical industry and ensures fair competition through establishment of chemical weapons legislation and trade controls.

Humanitarian Assistance: OPCW possesses the ability to assist member states in the case of an actual chemical attack. OPCW provides training that helps member states develop the capability to prevent and respond to chemical-related terrorist incidents.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by OPCW include:

- Verified the destruction of 7,800 metric tons of chemical warfare agents in 2008. Since 1997, OPCW has overseen and verified the destruction of approximately 32,000 metric tons of chemical warfare agents, verified the destruction of 42 former chemical weapons production facilities, and certified the conversion to peaceful purposes of another 19 facilities. (***Peace and Security***)
- Completed 200 inspections at potentially dual-use industrial chemical facilities during 2008. OPCW has conducted 1539 inspections at over 1100 industrial facilities in 81 countries to ensure that facilities are operated for peaceful purposes. (***Peace and Security***)
- Provided technical assistance to 80 specialized personnel from more than 40 member states in 2008, including technical assistance visits, national training courses and national awareness workshops to help member states implement the Chemical Weapons Convention at the national level. (***Peace and Security***)
- Facilitated the transfer of used and functional equipment and technical assistance that enabled five (46 since 1997) publicly-funded laboratories to strengthen their analytical capacities and improve their technical competencies in 2008; also supported 20 new chemistry research projects 2008 bringing the total to 315 since 1997. (***Humanitarian Assistance***)

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Sponsored 24 individuals through the Associate Program in 2008, which facilitates capacity building, advances national implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention, and promotes good practices in the chemical manufacturing sector. Over 150 participants have benefited from the OPCW's Associate Program since 1997. *(Economic Growth)*
- Provided financial support for the organization of conferences, workshops, seminars on special topics relevant to the Convention to facilitate the exchange of scientific and technical information to assist developing countries or those countries with economies in transition. The OPCW has sponsored 164 such events (eight in 2008) benefiting 1577 participants. *(Economic Growth)*
- Facilitated the accession of an additional new member state (Lebanon) to the Chemical Weapons Convention bringing the total number of member states to 185. *(Peace and Security)*

Current and future priorities include:

- Verifying the destruction of approximately 4,000 metric tons of chemical warfare agents in six countries; confirming the complete destruction of chemical weapons stockpiles in two more states parties; and conducting 200 routine industrial inspections at possible dual-use facilities of concern in member states during 2008. *(Peace and Security)*
- Continuing efforts to encourage more countries of concern to join the Chemical Weapons Convention, especially Israel, Egypt, Syria, Burma, Iraq, and North Korea. *(Peace and Security)*
- Continuing development of the capability to provide timely, adequate, and efficient assistance within 24 hours to any member state needing assistance in responding to a chemical incident. *(Humanitarian Assistance)*
- Continuing to provide training to approximately 100 specialized personnel from member states that are increasing their economic and technical capacity to conduct chemical activities not prohibited under the Chemical Weapons Convention. *(Economic Growth)*

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Defense
U.S. Department of Energy

U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. intelligence community

OPCW advances U.S. strategic goals in the areas of nonproliferation and security. Through the mutual commitment of over 180 nations to the Chemical Weapons Convention, OPCW is working to eliminate an entire class of weapons of mass destruction. U.S. withdrawal or a substantial failure to pay assessed contributions on time could result in a curtailment of OPCW's verification and destruction operations in numerous nations that currently possess chemical weapons stockpiles. U.S. withdrawal could also cause other nations, such as Russia, Libya, Iran or Cuba, to renege on their commitments to the Chemical Weapons Convention.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2010 request provides for 70 percent of the U.S. assessed contribution to OPCW for calendar year 2009, which is deferred from the previous fiscal year, plus 30 percent of the assessed contribution for calendar year 2010. U.S. payments to OPCW became partially deferred in FY 2006. No significant increase in the assessed budget for the organization is projected for 2010. The request also provides for payments toward calendar year 2010 costs associated with Articles IV and V of the Chemical Weapons Convention. Under these two treaty articles and subsequent Conference of the States Parties decisions, member states must reimburse OPCW for specified inspection and verification expenses.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	68,331	68,207	68,200
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Euros)	15,033	15,005	15,004
Less: Prior Year Credit/Surplus	0	(1,094)	0
Articles IV and V Costs	4,000	3,500	4,000
U.S. Requirement (in Euros)	19,033	17,412	19,004
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to \$1)	0.7153	0.7125	0.712
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	26,608	24,438	26,691
Fiscal Year 2007 Deferral	12,506	0	0
Fiscal Year 2008 Deferral	(13,978)	13,978	0
Fiscal Year 2009 Deferral	0	(13,677)	13,677
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	0	0	(14,751)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	25,136	24,739	25,617

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

World Trade Organization

Geneva, Switzerland

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
	Actual	Estimate	Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	24,469	22,133	23,365

Economic Growth: The World Trade Organization (WTO) establishes international tariff reductions and trade rules, and facilitates resolution of trade-related disputes through a rules-based multilateral trading system. These mechanisms provide the foundation for a predictable, stable system for international trade that has expanded global economic opportunities, raised standards of living and reduced poverty. U.S. farmers, ranchers, manufacturers, and service providers benefit significantly from the resulting trade opportunities, exporting over \$1.6 trillion worth of goods and services in 2007.

Governing Justly and Democratically: WTO promotes both international and national rules of law that bring transparency and predictability to commerce and reduce opportunities for corruption. The WTO-administered trade system brings economic opportunity to developing nations around the world, providing a platform for democracy and fostering political stability.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by WTO include:

- Opened new markets for U.S. services, agricultural products, and manufactured goods through negotiated reductions of tariffs and increased market access resulting from:
 - The accession of Ukraine in 2008, whereby Ukraine passed more than 40 laws and regulations to implement WTO agreements, including changes to its regime on import requirements, intellectual property rights protection, subsidies and customs procedures.
 - The accessions of Tonga in 2007 and Cape Verde in 2008, both small developing countries that depend on trade for a majority of their national income and count the U.S. among their top three trade partners. (*Economic Growth*)
- Filed several new cases through WTO's dispute resolution procedure to hold trading partners accountable to their free-trade commitments. In 2008, these activities included:
 - o A case against subsidies resulting from a policy by the Chinese government to promote the sale of Chinese products abroad and encourage recognition of Chinese brand names. U.S. industries particularly affected included textiles, manufacturing, paper products, and steel.
 - o A case on the EU's application of tariffs to certain computer monitors and multifunction printers/scanner/fax machines, contrary to commitments under the WTO Information Technology Agreement. EU imports of these products were

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

valued at billions of dollars in 2007, with U.S. companies being among the largest manufacturers of these products.

- o A negotiated settlement with China which eliminated restrictions on how the U.S. and other foreign suppliers of financial information services operate in China. The settlement established an independent regulator in this sector, benefiting several major U.S. companies. (*Economic Growth*)
- Completed existing cases in 2008 that address unfair trade practices such as the EU's new banana import regime that discriminated against several U.S. companies, India's additional duties on imports of U.S. wine and spirits that resulted in duties up to 550 percent, and the first-ever formal WTO ruling against China, which involved excessive tariffs on imported auto parts that hurt U.S. auto manufacturers. (*Economic Growth*)
- Promoted open markets, boosting global economic growth, creating jobs, reducing poverty, and increasing prosperity around the world. Once WTO Uruguay Round commitments are fully implemented, the average global "Most Favored Nation" tariff, which applies to all WTO member states, will drop to approximately four percent. (*Economic Growth*)
- Created a more expansive foreign policy dialogue through negotiations that enable nations with diverse interests to work together to create common economic ties. The opening of markets and resulting exchanges of ideas bring some WTO members closer to U.S. positions on issues not just related to trade or economics. (*Economic Growth*)
- Promoted a rules-based global system of trade, which introduces transparency and predictability into the governing of commercial transactions, customs procedures, and direct foreign investment, as well as reducing opportunities for graft and corruption through best practices and rule of law in countries acceding to WTO. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing to monitor trade-related developments that occur as a result of the financial crisis and its impact on the global economy. WTO has pledged to go beyond its function as a safety net of rules and contribute to the solution to the current crisis. (*Economic Growth*)
- Continuing accession negotiations for both Afghanistan and Iraq as a critical part of the international community's effort to rebuild and enhance the stability of these linchpin countries, reducing opportunities for corruption and enhancing peace and security in the respective regions. (*Economic Growth; Governing Justly and Democratically*)
- Opening additional markets for U.S. producers of goods and services. For example, Russia's accession will open a \$740 billion market. Russia, Kazakhstan, and Azerbaijan have all indicated a desire to complete accession in 2009. (*Economic Growth*)
- Continuing work toward multilateral commitments and trade-related technical assistance that contributes to global stability and security by increasing economic

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

growth, creating jobs and opportunity, and combating corruption and poverty.
(*Economic Growth; Governing Justly and Democratically*)

- Continuing mitigation of unfair trade practices by countries failing to meet their WTO commitments through cases that the U.S. brings before the WTO Dispute Settlement Body. (*Economic Growth*)

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Chamber of Commerce
U.S. Business Roundtable
U.S. Coalition of Service Industries

U.S. National Association of Manufacturers
U.S. trade associations and industry groups
World Bank and International Monetary Fund

The U.S. economy benefits significantly from U.S. participation in WTO. WTO-sponsored tariff reductions and trade rules enabled U.S. farmers, ranchers, manufacturers and service providers to export over \$1.6 trillion in goods and services in 2007. U.S. membership in WTO also provides opportunities to advance U.S. interests through more than 20 standing Committees (not including numerous additional Working Groups, Working Parties, and Negotiating Bodies) that enable members to exchange views, resolve compliance concerns, and develop initiatives aimed at systemic improvements. Substantial arrears or withdrawal from WTO could result in trading partners being able to raise tariffs on U.S. exports without restraint, hindering the entry of U.S. products to key overseas markets, and having a potentially serious effect on the U.S. trade balance. U.S. exporters could lose their ability to formulate business plans based on predictable and uniform global tariff schedules. Substantial arrears or withdrawal from WTO could also deny the U.S. the ability to settle trade disputes through the WTO Dispute Settlement Body.

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to WTO for calendar year 2009, the second year of WTO's 2008-2009 biennial budget. The CY 2009 assessed budget increases by 3.3 percent following a 1.4 percent decrease in CY 2008. The increase is due primarily to inflationary increases in personnel costs. The U.S. assessed contribution decreases for the second year in a row. The decrease in the U.S. assessed contribution is due primarily to the U.S. having a smaller share of world exports and imports. The WTO scale of assessments is based on the percentage share of total exports and imports of WTO member states.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Swiss Francs)	180,500	177,900	183,700
United States % Share	14.8518	14.106	13.486
United States Assessment (in Swiss Francs)	26,808	25,095	24,774
Less: Incentive Scheme Credit	(5)	(7)	(7)
U.S. Requirement (in Swiss Francs)	26,803	25,087	24,767
Approx. Exchange Rate (Swiss Francs to \$1)	1.0954	1.1335	1.06
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	24,469	22,133	23,365

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Customs Cooperation Council

Brussels, Belgium

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
	Actual	Estimate	Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	4,879	4,155	4,382

Peace and Security: The Customs Cooperation Council, also known by its working name of the World Customs Organization (WCO), promotes a uniform customs framework among its 174 member customs administrations. This framework includes global trade security initiatives based on U.S. Customs and Border Protection programs. WCO's security initiatives increase the security of U.S.-destined cargo shipments through supply chain security standards including customs-to-business partnership programs.

Economic Growth: WCO develops harmonized and simplified customs procedures through tools like the Revised Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures (Kyoto Convention) and the Harmonized Tariff System Convention that WCO members employ to establish uniformity and improve the performance of their national customs administrations. These rules and procedures help expedite the flow of goods across national borders.

Governing Justly and Democratically: WCO leads an international effort to promote integrity and prevent corruption among national customs agencies around the world. The WCO Compendium of Integrity Best Practices serves as a basis for national laws governing the conduct of customs officials and organizations.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by WCO include:

- Adopted two U.S. proposals to amend the WCO SAFE Framework, which is based on U.S. security initiatives such as the Container Security Initiative and the Customs Trade Partnership Against Terrorism. The proposals update the SAFE Framework and include integration of Security Filing data elements. (***Peace and Security***)
- Implemented the Columbus Capacity Building Program, the largest global customs training and technical assistance program ever. This program promotes expeditious implementation of the SAFE Framework worldwide. WCO and its members have committed to providing assistance to approximately 100 member customs administrations in need of assistance. (***Peace and Security; Economic Growth***)
- Facilitated signing of bilateral Mutual Recognition Arrangements between the U.S. and New Zealand, Canada and Jordan. These agreements enable U.S. Customs and Border Protection to extend mutual recognition benefits to members of these countries' Authorized Economic Operator programs (which are consistent with the U.S. Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism). (***Peace and Security***)
- Implemented the Customs Enforcement Network, which facilitates the sharing of information and intelligence used to combat commercial fraud, money laundering, and illicit trade in weapons and narcotics. (***Peace and Security***)

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Completed Phase 1 of the third version of the WCO data model, which supports the SAFE framework through standardization of data that national governments use in reporting information on the import, export and transit of goods, conveyances, equipment and crew. The U.S. supported this effort by the secondment of a technical attaché in the development of the data sets, business model, and information processes. *(Economic Growth)*
- Completed the Customs in the 21st Century Document which defines future roles for customs administrations and how the WCO can best support the advancement of member administrations through ten key building blocks. *(Governing Justly and Democratically)*

Current and future priorities include:

- Increasing global efforts to protect intellectual property rights, such as the Strategy Targeting Organized Piracy initiative. Greater enforcement of intellectual property rights protects American investors and improves the quality of U.S. imports. *(Economic Growth)*
- Promoting global implementation of the WCO SAFE Framework through the Columbus Capacity Building Program. The U.S. has seconded one Technical Attaché to support efforts in approximately 100 nations that have committed to SAFE implementation. *(Peace and Security)*
- Continuing progress on the third U.S. proposal to incorporate the Security Filing requirements into the WCO SAFE Framework. These additional data elements will enhance cargo security. *(Peace and Security)*
- Continuing development of Phase 2 of the third version of the WCO data model, furthering the exchange of reliable trade information and contributing to the success of several security initiatives and governmental regulatory and enforcement activities. *(Economic Growth; Peace and Security)*
- Continuing progress in the mutual recognition arena. Currently the U.S. is engaged in discussions with Japan, the EU, and Singapore with the goal of recognizing their respective customs-to-business partnership programs. *(Economic Growth; Peace and Security)*
- Continuing development of trade recovery guidelines. These guidelines will assist WCO members with resuming cargo movement in the event of a significant disruption to international trade. *(Peace and Security)*
- Continuing development of a draft strategy and action plan in relation to the Customs in the 21st Century document, in order to implement the 10 building blocks for enhancing Customs operations globally. *(Governing Justly and Democratically)*

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
U.S. import and export communities

U.S. Customs and Border Protection
U.S. Postal Administration and customers

WCO's Private Sector Consultative Group includes representatives of numerous major corporations and the World Shipping Council, International Chamber of Commerce, International Federation of Customs Brokers Associations, American Association of Exporters and Importers, Global Express Association, International Association of Ports and Harbors, and International Air Transport Association. WCO promotes global trade security through effective customs procedures at national borders. Many WCO initiatives adapt U.S. Customs and Border Protection programs for use by customs administrations in nations around the world, improving the security of all nations. U.S. withdrawal or a substantial failure to pay assessed contributions on time could significantly erode global support for these U.S.-led initiatives.

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to WCO's fiscal year 2010 budget (July 1, 2009 through June 30, 2010). The estimated decrease, in Euros, in the U.S. assessment level for fiscal year 2010 reflects an expected reduction in the U.S. assessment rate to 22 percent for that year. Decisions on the fiscal year 2010 WCO budget and on the members' assessment rates will be taken by the WCO Council in June 2009.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	13,462	13,772	14,184
United States % Share	24	23	22
United States Assessment (in Euros)	3,231	3,167	3,120
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to \$1)	0.6622	0.7623	0.712
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	4,879	4,155	4,382

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Hague Conference on Private International Law

The Hague, Netherlands

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	268	229	256

Governing Justly and Democratically: The Hague Conference on Private International Law (HCOFIL) develops private international law in areas such as judicial cooperation, cross-border dispute settlement and family law (child custody, abduction, adoption and support). Tens of thousands of U.S. citizens, families and businesses benefit every year from HCOFIL-developed rules of international law

Economic Growth: HCOFIL also develops private international law in the areas of international trade and investment. A recently-developed HCOFIL convention promotes legal certainty and predictability for U.S. citizens and businesses engaged in transnational securities transactions and the holding and transfer of securities, a critical component of modern commerce.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by HCOFIL include:

- Completed a new multilateral treaty on cross-border recognition and enforcement of child support orders, which would provide significant benefits to U.S. families. The U.S. was the first country to sign this convention, which has been submitted to the Senate for its advice and consent. (***Governing Justly and Democratically***)
- Adopted a multilateral treaty establishing rules for the recognition and enforcement of exclusive choice of court agreements in transnational civil or commercial contracts, as well as the judgments that result from such agreements. This will be of major importance in facilitating transnational commercial transactions involving U.S. parties. The U.S. recently signed this convention. (***Governing Justly and Democratically; Economic Growth***)
- Adopted a multilateral convention on choice of law regarding investment securities held with an intermediary. This instrument will provide certainty to investors with respect to the applicable law regarding the increasing volume of computer data-based transfers and assignments of securities. The U.S. has signed this convention. (***Economic Growth***)
- Adopted the Hague Convention on International Child Abduction, which requires the prompt return of children wrongfully removed or retained abroad in parental custody disputes, providing critical protection for U.S. parents in such cases. The U.S. is a party to this convention. (***Governing Justly and Democratically***)
- Adopted the Hague Convention on Child Adoption, which provides agreed-upon procedures for cross-border adoptions, benefiting U.S. families adopting children from other countries. The U.S. is a party to this convention. (***Governing Justly and Democratically***)

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Administers several highly successful judicial cooperation conventions that are widely used by U.S. practitioners, including: the Service Convention (sets rules for providing legal notice in transnational litigation); the Evidence Convention (facilitates obtaining evidence from one country for use in litigation in another); and the Apostille Convention (simplifies legalization of official documents issued by one country for use in another). (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing work in several areas including choice of law relating to commercial contracts; introducing and proving foreign laws in domestic courts; and developing a good practice guide to accompany the new family maintenance convention and a good practice guide on family mediation. (*Governing Justly and Democratically; Economic Growth*)

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
 U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission
 Federal Reserve Bank
 Nat'l Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws

U.S. Department of Justice
 U.S. Department of Treasury
 American Bar Association

U.S. family law advocacy groups and U.S. citizens and businesses having international dealings in the areas of family law, litigation, business contracts and financial dealings depend on rules of law that HCOFIL helps to promote. Participation in HCOFIL enables the U.S. to achieve international acceptance of treaties and other instruments of private international law that reflect U.S. law and experience. Withdrawal from HCOFIL or a substantial failure to pay assessed contributions on time would impair U.S. participation in a principal international forum where practical agreements are reached in the areas of family law, judicial assistance and key commercial matters, especially those involving capital markets transactions. Without U.S. participation, future private international law developments in these areas could increasingly be shaped by other governments and thus reflect their legal systems, to the detriment of U.S. citizens and businesses.

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides for the U.S. contribution to HCOFIL's fiscal year 2010 assessed budget (July 1, 2009 through June 30, 2010). The HCOFIL Council of Diplomatic Representatives, of which the U.S. is a member, will adopt the 2010 budget in July 2009. The request projects three percent growth in the 2010 assessed budget to cover inflationary cost increases.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	2,946	3,121	3,214
United States % Share	5.8771	5.6652	5.6652
United States Assessment (in Euros)	173	177	182
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to \$1)	0.6452	0.771	0.712
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	268	229	256

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Agency for Research on Cancer

Lyon, France

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	1,858	1,899	1,880

Investing in People: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) coordinates and conducts research on the causes of human cancer, and develops scientific strategies for cancer control. IARC collaborates with cancer registries around the world to collect and disseminate data on cancer incidence, mortality and survival. Close collaboration between IARC and the U.S. scientific community contributes to scientific advances in the fight against cancer and helps protect Americans against this disease.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by IARC include:

- Concluded that Vitamin C and other compounds in the diet may prevent cancers of the stomach and esophagus. Revealed specific links between human cancers and exposure to chemicals, diet and lifestyle. (*Investing in People*)
- Determined that smokers of black tobacco have a three-fold higher risk of bladder cancer than smokers of blond tobacco. (*Investing in People*)
- Demonstrated important links between cancer and occupational risks, including linking low doses of radiation to a small increase in cancer risk in nuclear industry workers. (*Investing in People*)
- Helped researchers distinguish between environmental and hereditary causes of cancer, and demonstrated that certain substances are NOT shown to cause cancer. (*Investing in People*)
- Studied the human cancer burden in Europe at the 20-year anniversary (April 2006) of the Chernobyl nuclear accident. (*Investing in People*)
- Published “Cancer Incidence in Five Continents,” - a renowned research tool for U.S. and other experts to examine possible environmental causes of cancer. (*Investing in People*)
- Facilitated interdisciplinary working groups of expert scientists who critically reviewed scientific evidence on human carcinogenic hazards. This tool is widely used by national health agencies as the scientific basis for cancer prevention efforts. (*Investing in People*)

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Current and future priorities include:

- Increasing focus on the study of genetic factors as the cause of human cancer due to increasing evidence that genetic mutations play a critical role in carcinogenesis. *(Investing in People)*
- Accelerating efforts to control cancer worldwide through collaborative research on cancer causes and epidemiology. *(Investing in People)*
- Publishing research results on cancers and cancer causes, and disseminating scientific information through publications, meetings, courses, and fellowships. *(Investing in People)*

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
 U.S. National Cancer Institute
 U.S.-based cancer research community

U.S. participation in IARC benefits both the U.S. scientific community and the U.S. National Cancer Institute, which collaborate with IARC. Reflecting recognition of IARC's relevance in a growing number of countries, India and the Republic of Korea became the 17th and 18th member states of IARC in May 2006. U.S. withdrawal or a substantial failure to pay assessed contributions on time could limit scientific collaboration between the U.S. and the developing world.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2010 request provides funding for 70 percent of the U.S. assessment for calendar year 2009, which was deferred from the previous fiscal year, plus 30 percent of the U.S. assessment for calendar year 2010. U.S. payments to IARC have been partially deferred since FY 2006. The U.S. percentage share of the Agency's budget has decreased due to the addition of new members.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	22,351	22,400	22,400
United States % Share	8.536	8.3901	8.39
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	1,908	1,879	1,879
Fiscal Year 2007 Deferral	1,286	0	0
Fiscal Year 2008 Deferral	(1,336)	1,336	0
Fiscal Year 2009 Deferral	0	(1,316)	1,316
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	0	0	(1,315)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	1,858	1,899	1,880

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs

Brussels, Belgium

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	150	157	164

Economic Growth: The International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs (IBPCT), also known by its working name of the International Customs Tariffs Bureau (BITD), provides vital tariff information that governments and businesses use in international trade. IBPCT translates tariff schedules and publishes them in the International Customs Journal in English, French, German, Italian and Spanish. IBPCT is recognized as the only international organization entitled to provide official translations of customs tariffs. Comprehensive information on foreign customs duties helps facilitate U.S. trade and exports.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by IBPCT include:

- Translated and published tariff schedules in multiple languages for each of IBPCT's 50 member states. U.S. exporters rely on the IBPCT's International Customs Journal for official English translations of trading partners' customs tariffs, contributing to U.S. exports of goods and services. (**Economic Growth**)
- Codified tariff schedules of 50 member governments, including key U.S. trading partners such as China, Germany and Japan, makes the global trading system more transparent, less prone to corruption, and accessible to U.S. exporters of agricultural products and manufactured goods. (**Governing Justly and Democratically**)

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing translation and publication of international customs tariffs in the International Customs Journal, allowing U.S. farmers and manufacturers to gain access to vital tariff information needed to export goods and services more effectively. (**Economic Growth**)
- Translating U.S. tariff schedules into other languages, such as Chinese or Japanese, potentially facilitating increased trade between the U.S. and those countries. (**Economic Growth**)
- Continuing to collaborate with member states to standardize their tariffs, helping them adapt the translation of their national texts to customs terminology in accordance with the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System. (**Economic Growth**)

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Commerce
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative

U.S. businesses rely on IBPCT's International Customs Journal for access to tariff information used in international trade. U.S. withdrawal or a substantial failure to pay assessed contributions on time could reduce the availability of tariff information related to U.S. exports. The potential loss of information could disadvantage U.S. farmers, ranchers, and manufacturers in the global trading system.

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to IBPCT's fiscal year 2010 budget (April 1, 2009 through March 31, 2010). The request anticipates a 4 percent increase in 2010 to cover expected inflationary and other customary cost increases.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	2,000	2,036	2,121
United States % Share	5.5	5.5	5.5
United States Assessment (in Euros)	110	112	117
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to \$1)	0.735	0.712	0.712
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	150	157	164

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Bureau for the Permanent Court of Arbitration

The Hague, Netherlands

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	82	75	77

Peace and Security: The International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration (IBPCA) administers arbitration, conciliation and fact finding in disputes involving combinations of states, private parties and international organizations. International arbitration benefits the U.S. by promoting international rule of law and peaceful resolution of disputes in regions of the world where the U.S. has strategic interests. IBPCA also conducts education and outreach to promote international dispute resolution.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by IBPCA include:

- Facilitated several notable arbitrations that have contributed to regional stability by enabling states to resolve disputes peacefully. The IBPCA’s workload in 2008 consisted of close to 30 cases, including:
 - Ethiopia/ Eritrea: IPBCA served as the registry for both the ongoing Ethiopia-Eritrea Boundary Commission, which is working with Ethiopia and Eritrea on the demarcation of the boundary between the two states, and the Ethiopia-Eritrea Claims Commission. These Commissions have facilitated productive discussions concerning the peaceful settlement and have promoted regional security.
 - The Government of Sudan/The Sudan People’s Liberation Movement: IBCPA served as the registry and is providing administrative support in this arbitration in accordance with the Arbitration Agreement between the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement/Army on delimiting Abyei Area.
 - Iran-US Claims Tribunal: The IPBCA Secretary-General has assisted with appointments to several international tribunals under agreements to which the United States is a party. The Iran-US Claims Tribunal, before which the U.S. is litigating multi-billion dollar claims that resulted from the seizure of U.S. hostages by Iran in 1979, is one of the Tribunals that uses the PCA as an appointing authority. The Tribunal has resolved nearly all of the 4,700 private claims before it, but has yet to resolve several inter-governmental claims. (***Peace and Security***)
- Established a Permanent Court of Arbitration Facility in Singapore, which will enable the IBPCA to make its experience and expertise in dispute resolution readily available to countries in Asia. (***Governing Justly and Democratically***)
- Revised the model clauses for the resolution of both existing and future disputes under the IBPCA’s Optional Arbitration and Conciliation Rules and the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules. (***Governing Justly and Democratically***)

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Current and future priorities include:

- Developing rules and procedures to strengthen the international dispute resolution framework by providing alternative and more flexible frameworks for settling State-to-State disputes, thereby providing parties with a viable alternative to the International Court of Justice. *(Governing Justly and Democratically)*
- Reaching out to States in an effort to increase the number of States Parties to one or more of the IBPCA's Conventions. The number of States Parties currently stands at 107. As more States accede to these Conventions, the opportunity for peaceful settlement of disputes increases correspondingly. *(Peace and Security)*

Principal Partners and Benefits

IBPCA's constituency includes the U.S. Government (as, among other things, a litigant before the Iran-U.S. Claims Tribunal). Membership in IBPCA enables the U.S. to influence the administration of arbitration proceedings to which it may be a party or have an interest. Withdrawal or a substantial failure to pay assessed contributions on time could significantly diminish U.S. influence over IBPCA and could adversely affect its interests in using IBPCA as an appointing authority for the Iran-U.S. Claims Tribunal, before which the U.S. Government faces multi-billion dollar claims.

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to IBPCA for calendar year 2010, the first year of IBPCA's 2010-2011 biennial budget. The 2010-2011 budget will be adopted by the IBPCA Administrative Council in May 2009. The request anticipates a three percent increase in 2010 to cover mandatory salary and other inflationary cost increases.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	800	823	848
United States % Share	6.4893	6.4893	6.4893
United States Assessment (in Euros)	52	53	55
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to \$1)	0.63	0.712	0.712
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	82	75	77

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Bureau of Weights and Measures

Serves, France

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
	Actual	Estimate	Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	1,429	1,343	1,461

Economic Growth: The International Bureau of Weights and Measures (IBWM) provides a framework for mutual acceptance of measurement standards, thereby reducing technical barriers to trade. IBWM develops and maintains international standards related to electricity, radiation and chemical measurements. IBWM also disseminates and synchronizes international time standards, work that is critical for air and space navigation. The U.S. has a critical economic stake in the maintenance of internationally accepted measures in each of these areas.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by IBWM include:

- Signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the UN Industrial Development Organization and Organization of Legal Metrology to enhance the impact of industrial development on economic growth and minimize barriers to trade. (*Economic Growth*)
- Developed a Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA) under which all signatories recognize each others' measurement standards and calibration certificates. The MRA impacts an estimated \$4 billion in international trade annually. (*Economic Growth*)
- Created a Joint Committee for Traceability in Laboratory Medicine that provides guidance on measurement comparability in laboratory medicine through reference methods and materials that ensure continued access to markets for U.S. medical device manufacturers. (*Economic Growth*)

Current and future priorities include:

- Coordinating the review of 500 reference materials and 230 reference methods pertaining to medical standards, helping U.S. medical device manufacturers comply with international standards that assure continued access to European and other markets. (*Economic Growth*)
- Providing radioactivity calibration standards to the International Atomic Energy Agency for monitoring of nuclear safety and control of hazardous radiation. (*Investing in People*)
- Working with the World Anti-Doping Agency to ensure international consistency of drug-testing methods, enabling drug-testing kits made in the U.S. to be accepted elsewhere and vice versa. This equivalence is valuable to the U.S. athletic community, which is regularly subjected to drug testing at international sporting events. (*Investing in People*)

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Working with the World Meteorological Organization to define measurement standards for ozone and other atmospheric gases; this will facilitate accurate measurement and assessment of global climate change. *(Investing in People)*
- Developing a definition of the kilogram that is based on fundamental constants of nature rather than a physical artifact, thus increasing the accuracy and consistency of mass measurements. *(Economic Growth)*

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Federal Aviation Administration	U.S. Federal Communications Commission
U.S. Food and Drug Administration	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission	U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. National Institute of Standards and Technology	

The U.S. has a critical economic stake in the development and maintenance of an international measurement system. U.S. withdrawal from IBWM or a substantial failure to pay assessed contributions could impact U.S. export industries, and some U.S. products could be shut out from the global marketplace due to non-acceptance of U.S. product standards or certifications by regulatory authorities in importing countries. Industries that focus primarily on exports to other countries, such as the medical device manufacturing industry, would be most affected. Withdrawal would also significantly hinder U.S. efforts to incorporate U.S. standards into internationally accepted standards.

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides for 70 percent of the U.S. assessed contribution to IBWM for calendar year 2009, which is deferred from the previous fiscal year, plus 30 percent of the assessed contribution for calendar year 2010. Calendar year 2010 is the second year of IBWM's 2009-2012 quadrennial budget. No significant increase in the total assessment to members is expected for this calendar year.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	10,174	10,540	10,540
United States % Share	9.863	9.863	9.863
United States Assessment (in Euros)	1,003	1,040	1,040
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to \$1)	0.7463	0.712	0.712
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,345	1,460	1,461
Fiscal Year 2007 Deferral	989	0	0
Fiscal Year 2008 Deferral	(905)	905	0
Fiscal Year 2009 Deferral	0	(1,022)	1,022
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	0	0	(1,022)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	1,429	1,343	1,461

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Center for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property

Rome, Italy
(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	1,058	1,108	1,107

Investing in People: The International Center for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM) promotes conservation of cultural heritage by training researchers and technicians in conservation methodologies and techniques that are not available through other sources. The U.S. benefits from collaboration that ICCROM offers to the Smithsonian Institution and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. ICCROM supports U.S. foreign policy objectives by helping cultural heritage professionals in at-risk countries such as Iraq and Afghanistan.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by ICCROM include:

- Trained practicing professionals (architects, urban planners, archeologists, art historians, engineers, conservators, scientists, archivists, librarians, museum curators) on conservation of sites, buildings, and artifacts of cultural and historical importance with a focus on ensuring these skills would be directly applicable to ongoing work in their own countries. (*Investing in People*)

Current and future priorities include:

- Supporting national institutions responsible for cultural heritage; encouraging the integration of preventive conservation and maintenance strategies into national conservation policies; working through partnerships to maximize impact and reduce duplication of effort among agencies; and ensuring wide access to information about conservation and its importance. (*Investing in People*)

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of the Interior	Smithsonian Institution
U.S. National Park Service	Getty Conservation Institute
American Institute of Architects	
U.S. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	

The U.S. participates on the ICCROM Council, which is composed of representatives from twenty-five member states. ICCROM provides essential outreach and opportunities to the Smithsonian Institution, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (an independent U.S. federal agency), the National Park Service, and several U.S. academic institutions. U.S. withdrawal or substantial failure to pay assessed contributions on time could undermine U.S. participation in cultural preservation efforts abroad.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2010 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to ICCROM for calendar year 2010, the first year of the 2010-2011 biennium. ICCROM maintained a no-growth budget for 2008-2009 and it is currently projected that member states will press the organization to do the same in 2010.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	3,584	3,584	3,584
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Euros)	789	789	788
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to \$1)	0.745	0.712	0.712
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,058	1,108	1,107

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Coffee Organization

London, England

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
	Actual	Estimate	Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	564	416	485

Economic Growth: The International Coffee Organization (ICO) promotes a sustainable coffee sector on a local, regional and international scale. ICO collects and publishes statistics on production, prices and trade, and facilitates cooperation between governments and the private sector. As the world's largest importer of coffee, the U.S. benefits from ICO's efforts to promote transparent and sustainable coffee markets.

Peace and Security: ICO helps local producers cultivate coffee crops as an alternative to narcotics in several regions of the world. Coffee is one of the few viable alternatives to the cultivation of narcotics in some countries. ICO's projects help subsistence coffee growers gain access to new technologies, business management practices and sources of financing.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by ICO include:

- Facilitated trade and promoted cooperation among commercial interests in producing and consuming countries, including an “early warning” system related to the use of technical standards that are essential to the coffee trade. (**Economic Growth**)
- Contributed to the development, financing and implementation of capacity building projects (more than \$70 million in the past five years) in the coffee sector of developing countries, including strengthening the business capacity of small coffee producers in Mexico and supporting post-hurricane rehabilitation of the coffee sector in Central America, and developing systems to control coffee diseases. (**Economic Growth**)
- Contributed to stability in coffee-dependent economies and provided support for U.S. efforts to combat drug production and related crimes through market transparency. In some countries, including key U.S. allies such as Colombia, coffee cultivation is one of the only economically viable alternatives to the cultivation of narcotics. (**Peace and Security**)
- Concluded negotiation of a comprehensively amended International Coffee Agreement incorporating wide-ranging reforms to strengthen ICO's contributions to the world coffee market, such as expanding the scope of market information provided by ICO that benefits small-scale farmers. (**Economic Growth**)

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing to strengthen member coffee sectors, which supports economic growth and efforts to provide viable alternatives to the cultivation of narcotics. (**Economic Growth; Peace and Security**)

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Developing tools to disseminate market information to assist small producers, and increasing coffee consumption through innovative market development programs. *(Economic Growth)*
- Promoting the development and dissemination of innovations and best practices that enable coffee farmers to better manage the inherent volatility and risk associated with competitive and evolving markets. *(Economic Growth)*

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. coffee importers, roasters and retailers
Specialty Coffee Association of America
Oxfam America
World Wildlife Fund

National Coffee Association
Conservation International
Rainforest Alliance

U.S. membership in ICO has contributed to a renewed sense of purpose for ICO and strengthened cooperation, especially among Western Hemisphere members. U.S. participation has also enhanced ICO's effectiveness in its efforts to promote economic growth and stability in coffee producing countries. U.S. failure to pay assessed contributions on time (or withdrawal) would reduce ICO's effectiveness due to both the loss of U.S. financial contributions and the impact of the largest coffee-consuming country not participating in ICO's inter-governmental dialogue and activities.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2010 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to ICO's 2010 fiscal year budget. There is an expected redistribution of votes among member states (as agreed to in 2007), which will result in an increase in the percentage share the U.S. pays. Although our assessed contribution will increase, this change is advantageous to the U.S. in moving our policy priorities forward at the organization.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Pounds)	2,606	2,664	2,670
United States % Share	10.9	10.75	12.5
United States Assessment (in Pounds)	284	286	334
Approx. Exchange Rate (Pounds to \$1)	0.504	0.688	0.688
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	564	416	485

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Copper Study Group

Lisbon, Portugal

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	58	48	48

Economic Growth: The International Copper Study Group (ICSG) promotes international cooperation on issues related to trade in copper and transparency in the copper market. ICSG enables industry, its associations, and governments to address common problems and objectives. The U.S. directly benefits from participation in ICSG as the world's largest importer of copper, second largest consumer of copper, second-largest producer of copper. Participation in ICSG helps U.S. industry predict the impacts of fluctuating copper prices and market trends on copper production and manufacturing.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by ICSG include:

- Tracked and reported market trends and recent drops in copper prices (2 percent in 2008) through publication of a monthly bulletin that updated production and consumption statistics at a macro-level and on the country level. (*Economic Growth*)
- Marked trends in world copper supply and demand, and production capacities, including, but not limited to, gathering basic data for all copper mining, smelting and refining operations on a worldwide basis and projects the development of future capacities for these operations. (*Economic Growth*)
- Published a Country Production Profile, Copper Statistical Year Book, Custom Data and Trade Flow matrixes, Directory of Mines & Plants, Directory of First Use capacities, and a Survey of Regulations that impact copper production, consumption and trade. (*Economic Growth*)
- Participated in the Joint China Non-Ferrous Metals Industry Association & Metals Study Groups "Metals in China" Seminar in October 2008. The seminar allowed the U. S. to better understand the Chinese copper market and industry, obtain the current status and prospective developments in the Chinese copper industry, and develop a strategy to compete and compliment China's copper industry influences in the global market. (*Economic Growth*)

Current and future priorities include:

- Tracking the impact on world copper markets due to regulation changes, by identifying international agreements related to climate change and probable impacts on energy generation and compliance costs. This includes modeling impacts on world and U.S. copper markets if industrialized counties cut greenhouse gas emissions by 25-40

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

percent by 2020 and 80-90 percent by 2050, as per the consensus developed at the December 2007 United Nations Summit on Climate Change. (*Economic Growth*)

- Completing a study on new regulations affecting copper-bearing products, informing members of key environmental issues and international regulatory initiatives affecting the industry. (*Economic Growth*)
- Conducting a joint energy/climate change seminar in April 2008 to compare the different approaches taken by member countries and several selected organizations. The seminar will enable the U. S. to learn how key climate change issues are being addressed by other member countries, and share U.S. ideas on climate change and energy issues. (*Economic Growth*)
- Analyzing impact of the financial crisis on the copper industry. Studying strategies for the respective U.S. industries on cost controls, increasing efficiency and productivity measures to assist them during the current crisis and how to better position them for the eventual recovery in demand. (*Economic Growth*)

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Commerce

ICSG's constituency includes the U.S. copper mining, automotive, telecommunications, electronics, and construction industries, as well as the copper-producing states of Arizona, Utah, New Mexico, Nevada, Montana, and Michigan. All twenty-two ICSG member states provide valuable annual production, consumption, and stockpile data to the ICSG. The information provided by member states, particularly China and Russia, is unavailable to any other public or private industry organizations or publications. ICSG-maintained information on stockpiles is an important alternative to disinformation that actors in non-market economies use to manipulate prices. Resulting price fluctuations especially hurt U.S. producers, which, unlike many foreign competitors, cannot rely on government subsidies for support while a market goes through correction. Withdrawal or a substantial failure to pay assessed contributions on time could deprive the U.S. of access to valuable information and could damage the integrity and effectiveness of ICSG's market trend analyses and its efforts to increase transparency in the copper market.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to ICSG for calendar year 2010. No significant increase in the assessed budget for the organization is projected for 2010. An anticipated annual increase for salaries is expected to be offset by ongoing savings initiatives.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	478	456	455
United States % Share	7.7701	7.5442	7.5
United States Assessment (in Euros)	37	34	34
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to \$1)	0.63	0.712	0.712
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	58	48	48

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Cotton Advisory Committee

Washington, D.C., United States

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	321	340	344

Economic Growth: The International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC) provides data to improve market transparency and facilitates the enforcement of rulings by international arbitration bodies affecting the international cotton trade. As the largest exporter of cotton in the world, the U.S. directly benefits from increased trade opportunities that result from ICAC's work. U.S. membership in ICAC also enables U.S. cotton growers and merchants to advance their interests in the global economy.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by ICAC include:

- Directed key actions by the Task Force on Commercial Standardization of Instrument Testing of Cotton in 2008, including review of certification requirements for testing centers, expanded participation to include mainland China and publication of trial results to encourage standardization of testing procedures. *(Economic Growth)*
- Continued support for a resource center to provide guidance for developing promotion programs and activities. This forum encourages cotton sectors in countries outside the U.S. to participate in promotion efforts to increase consumer demand for cotton. *(Economic Growth)*
- Published and distributed information on the world cotton industry including, "Cotton this Week," "Cotton: Review of the World Situation," "Cotton: World Statistics," "The Outlook for Cotton Supply," and "World Textile Demand." *(Economic Growth)*
- Conducted seminars and meetings to inform local governments about the process of enforcing international arbitration for contract disputes, helping to minimize the costs of contract defaults for U.S. cotton producers. *(Economic Growth)*
- Published literature review of the expert panel on social, environmental and economic performance of cotton production to encourage identification and adoption of best management practices to encourage economic and environmental sustainability. *(Economic Growth)*

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing work by the Task Force on Commercial Standardization of Instrument Testing on standardizing the grading of cotton worldwide. *(Economic Growth)*
- Establishing regional technical centers in the least developing countries in Africa to develop instrument-based testing laboratories. A reliable, globally accepted quality

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

assessment system will enable these countries to capture a greater portion of the value of their cotton. *(Economic Growth)*

- Partnering with the UN's Common Fund for Commodities project in 2008 on Commercial Standardization of Instrument Testing of Cotton for Cotton Producing Developing Countries in Africa, Regional Consultation on Biotech Cotton for Risk Assessment and Opportunities for Small Scale Cotton Growers, and “Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Techniques for Sustainability of Small Cotton Growers in the Southern Cone of South America with a Pilot Project for 400 Small Farmers in Formosa, Argentina” *(Economic Growth)*

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Agriculture International Cotton Association
 U.S. cotton industry

Participation in ICAC enables the U.S. to promote international acceptance of biotechnology, cotton promotion, and the sanctity of contracts and international cotton standards, all of which are important elements on the agenda of the U.S. cotton sector. U.S. participation also influences decisions on projects of importance to our foreign policy and trade objectives such as the West African Cotton Improvement Program. Withdrawal or a substantial failure to pay assessed contributions on time could deny the U.S. the opportunity to exercise influence through this important forum.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2010 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to ICAC’s fiscal year 2010 budget (July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2010). Individual country’s assessed contributions are based on two parts: 40 percent of the total assessment is split equally among the members, and 60 percent based on each member’s share of international trade in cotton. Although the total assessment for the organization increased slightly to cover expected inflationary and other customary cost increases, the U.S. share declined due to a decrease in the U.S. share of world trade resulting in an overall smaller increase.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	1,633	1,762	1,797
United States % Share	19.7	19.2792	19.14
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	321	340	344

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Grains Council

London, England

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	575	432	440

Economic Growth: The International Grains Council (IGC) furthers growth and cooperation in international trade in grains. IGC contributes to the stability of international grain markets by analyzing market developments and providing timely, comprehensive, unbiased information to market participants and governments. The U.S. benefits from increased efficiency of global grain markets, which is economically advantageous to U.S. grain producers and exporters.

Humanitarian Assistance: IGC contributes to world food security by assisting with the monitoring of member commitments to specific levels of food aid to developing countries. IGC helps facilitate responses by the international community to emergency food situations and the on-going food security needs of developing countries.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by IGC include:

- Provided unbiased and internationally accepted grain market analysis and forecasts to net food importing countries, allowing them to better plan and execute their purchasing activities, and improving the efficiency of global grain markets. (**Economic Growth**)
- Improved food aid delivery in response to regional and global emergencies by coordinating national contributions by the world's major food donors. (**Humanitarian Assistance**)
- Ensured a predictable level of food aid through the Food Aid Convention (FAC), which requires each signatory to make a minimum annual commitment of food aid every year, irrespective of commodity price and supply situations. FAC's minimum annual commitment requirements are vital to the assistance activities of the World Food Program and the Food and Agriculture Organization. (**Humanitarian Assistance**)
- Ensured effective use of donor resources in saving and protecting the lives of 300 million people threatened every year by famine and disasters by improving the global emergency food aid response system. (**Humanitarian Assistance**)
- Finalized steps to bring rice and oilseeds within the scope of the Grains Trade Convention in 2009. Expanded data and analysis on these two commodities will result in improved food aid analysis for the U.S. and other member countries. (**Economic Growth**)

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing its current level of grain market intelligence services to members, coordinating food aid donor activities, and establishing commitments of food aid. *(Economic Growth)*
- Continuing to work on several other topics, including wheat flour production, industrial uses of grain, notably biofuels, and factors potentially affecting grain demand and trade such as the avian influenza outbreaks. *(Economic Growth)*
- Negotiating a new convention through the Food Aid Committee. The U.S. will seek common ground with other members on improvements that will lead to greater contributions by other members to the emergency food aid response system. *(Humanitarian Assistance)*
- Continuing initiatives to attract new members, particularly key international grain economies in Asia. The recent Council Session attracted observers from Brazil, China, Indonesia, and Taiwan. *(Economic Growth)*

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Wheat Associates
North American Export Grain Association
CARE

U.S. Grains Council
WorldVision
World Food Program

U.S. participation in IGC is beneficial in the food aid arena where the U.S. has a voice in Food Aid Committee (FAC) discussions regarding regional and global emergencies and coordination of national responses to improving the efficiency of food aid delivery. If the U.S. were to withdraw or significantly reduce its financial contribution to IGC, IGC could be forced to discontinue market information services on some major products and could provide significantly less support to the FAC's efforts to assure a consistent level of food assistance for the world's hungry.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2010 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to IGC's 2009-2010 fiscal year budget (July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2010). The request anticipates a two percent increase in 2010 to cover expected inflationary and other customary cost increases.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Pounds)	1,228	1,252	1,277
United States % Share	23.75	23.75	23.75
United States Assessment (in Pounds)	292	297	303
Approx. Exchange Rate (Pounds to \$1)	0.507	0.688	0.688
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	575	432	440

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Hydrographic Organization

Monte Carlo, Monaco

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	146	140	140

Economic Growth: The International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) helps ensure safe maritime navigation through the sharing of accurate hydrographic information among member states. Up-to-date, accurate surveys and charts of port facilities are essential for the safe transport of oil and other commodities by sea. Over 95 percent of U.S. foreign trade moves on ships.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by IHO include:

- Developed standards for Electronic Navigational Charts for use in Electronic Chart Display and Information Systems, which will be mandated for use on seagoing vessels within the next few years and will improve the safety and efficiency of maritime navigation. (*Economic Growth*)
- Evaluated the current lack of worldwide electronic chart coverage and the actions that need to be taken to improve coverage in anticipation of mandatory carriage requirements for Electronic Chart Display and Information Systems that the International Maritime Organization expects to implement in 2010. (*Economic Growth*)
- Provided data for mapping critical habitats and natural resources through geographic information systems that support marine environmental protection and the sustainable use of the world's oceans, coasts and fisheries. (*Economic Growth*)
- Established a Capacity Building Committee to develop and implement an organized plan to help developing coastal states acquire the ability to collect hydrographic data and produce nautical charts. (*Economic Growth*)

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing partnership with member states to assist with the production of Electronic Navigational Charts, which are essential for future deployment of Electronic Chart Display and Information Systems. (*Economic Growth*)
- Continuing collaboration with other organizations to establish policies and standards for nautical products necessary for safe passage of all vessels, including military ones, through domestic and international waters. (*Economic Growth; Peace and Security*)
- Developing a uniform system for describing marine environmental features for display on electronic navigation systems, increasing the efficiency and safety of maritime navigation and protection of the marine environment. (*Economic Growth*)

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Developing new priorities regarding charting of inland waterways and marine spatial data infrastructure and improving surveying and charting in Antarctica. (*Economic Growth*)
- Promoting ratification of the Protocol of Amendments to the IHO Convention by the required majority of member states. (*Economic Growth*)
- Continuing efforts to increase capacity building, training programs, and membership in the organization to expand benefits to developing countries. (*Economic Growth*)

Principal Partners and Benefits

National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency	U.S. Navy
U.S. Coast Guard	U.S. transportation industry
U.S. Maritime Administration	U.S. coastal states and cities with ports
U.S. industries that import or export goods by sea	U.S. owners of maritime facilities
U.S. cruise ship operators and passengers	
U.S. maritime equipment and electronics industries	

90 percent of the world's trade moves over water, and 95 percent of U.S. foreign trade enters and exits the U.S. via ships. U.S. participation in IHO enables the U.S. to influence the development of international maritime navigation standards and ensures that the U.S. and other nations have timely access to shared hydrographic data. U.S. withdrawal or a substantial failure to pay assessed contributions on time could force the U.S. to resort to other means of sharing this data and could increase the risk of navigational errors that would cause damage to the U.S. marine environment, coastal properties and sensitive maritime features such as coral reefs.

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to IHO for calendar year 2010, the third year of the IHO 2008-2012 quintennial budget. The budget, which was adopted by the International Hydrographic Conference in May 2007, reflects a recalculation of the proportional amount each member state is assessed according to the tonnage of their shipping vessels. The recalculation increases the U.S. contribution from 22 to 25 shares beginning in 2008. One share constitutes 3,985 Euros for each budget year through 2010.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	2,682	2,682	2,682
United States % Share	3.7147	3.7147	3.7147
United States Assessment (in Euros)	100	100	100
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to \$1)	0.681	0.712	0.712
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	146	140	140

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Institute for the Unification of Private Law

Rome, Italy

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	187	172	173

Economic Growth: The International Institute for Unification of Private Law (IIUPL or UNIDROIT) creates international treaties and other instruments, such as model laws and uniform rules which promote commerce and international trade through participating nations' adoption of modern commercial laws. These conventions, laws and uniform rules facilitate the expansion of overseas market opportunities for U.S. exporters of goods and services.

Governing Justly and Democratically: UNIDROIT promotes improvements in judicial standards in developing countries seeking economic benefits as they increase their participation in international commerce. Accession to UNIDROIT conventions and the resulting application of uniform rules and model national laws help to promote international rule of law, as well as democratic institutions and courts in developing countries.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by UNIDROIT include:

- Completed the Cape Town Convention on financing acquisitions of large-scale mobile equipment. The Convention, which is based on the U.S. Uniform Commercial Code, upgrades foreign commercial capabilities, creates new market opportunities for the U.S. manufacturing and financial sectors, and lowers the cost of U.S.-produced goods for those export markets. The U.S. ratified the convention in 2004. (**Economic Growth**)
- Completed the Aircraft and Aircraft Engine Finance Protocol, which extends special financing law provisions to the aircraft-manufacturing sector. Ratification by eight states, including the U.S., brought the Protocol into force in 2006, enabling states to take delivery of U.S.-manufactured aircraft at preferential financing rates provided by the Export-Import Bank. Twenty-eight countries are now parties, most recently including China, and the treaty system now covers over 70 percent of the world's transactions in this sector. (**Economic Growth**)
- Completed work on a new international registry for the Aircraft and Aircraft Engine Finance Protocol, which covers nearly all U.S. commercial aircraft and has led to increased sales and exports for the U.S. aircraft manufacturing sector. (**Economic Growth**)
- Completed the 2007 "Luxembourg" Protocol covering acquisition of large-scale railroad rolling stock (engines, freight cars, passenger cars and special use equipment). This protocol will benefit the U.S. financial sector and manufacturers of rail equipment through increased trade with developing countries. (**Economic Growth**)
- Completed a model national leasing law aimed at enhancing developing country markets, which will facilitate financial leasing for equipment transactions based on U.S.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

law. This will benefit U.S. equipment supply and services industries, as well as the countries that adopt the model law. (*Governing Justly and Democratically; Economic Growth*)

- Completed a new version of the UNIDROIT Principles of International Commercial Contracts, which are widely used by contracting parties in international commerce. The Principles draw on commercial practices in the U.S. and are increasingly the basis of transnational contracts, resulting in reduced frequency of contractual disputes for a wide range of U.S. manufacturers and distributors engaged in foreign trade. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)

Current and future priorities include:

- Completion of a new international registry for financing interests in railroad rolling stock, which will implement the new 2007 Luxembourg Protocol and thus open up increased market opportunities for U.S. rail equipment and financing. (*Economic Growth*)
- Continuing work on a draft protocol covering specialized financing and legal issues related to commerce in outer space. U.S. businesses stand to gain the largest share of such benefits, given the size of U.S. investment and the increasing the number of U.S. firms that participate in commerce in outer space, such as the satellite and telecommunications sectors. (*Economic Growth*)
- Continuing work on a new convention to standardize law on cross-border securities transaction practices. The U.S. financial community as well as the Securities and Exchange Commission, the New York Federal Reserve and the U.S. Treasury are supporting conclusion of this convention in 2009. (*Economic Growth*)

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Transportation
U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. Department of Treasury
U.S. Export-Import Bank
U.S. National Conference of Commissioners on
Uniform State Laws

U.S. Federal Aviation Administration
U.S. Securities Exchange Commission
New York Federal Reserve
American Bar Association

UNIDROIT's constituency includes the U.S. commercial lending and finance industries, aircraft and aircraft engine manufacturers, satellite and rail equipment manufacturers, equipment finance and leasing services, and key sectors within the U.S. financial community, such as securities regulators, securities intermediaries, broker-dealers, and investment banks. Participation in UNIDROIT enables the U.S. to promote international adoption of modern commercial laws reflecting U.S. law and experience. Withdrawal from UNIDROIT or a substantial failure to pay assessed contributions on time would impair U.S. participation in a principal international forum where nations reach agreements on important matters involving private law. Without U.S. participation, future international law developments in these areas could increasingly be shaped by other governments and thus reflect their legal systems, to the detriment of U.S. citizens and businesses that depend on these laws to advance their economic interests abroad.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to UNIDROIT for calendar year 2010. The request anticipates no increase in 2010. The UNIDROIT General Assembly will adopt the 2010 budget in November 2009.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	1,992	2,052	2,052
United States % Share	5.9536	5.7992	6
United States Assessment (in Euros)	119	122	123
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to \$1)	0.635	0.712	0.712
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	187	172	173

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Lead and Zinc Study Group

Lisbon, Portugal

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	54	43	44

Economic Growth: The International Lead and Zinc Study Group (ILZSG) promotes transparency in the worldwide lead and zinc markets, and encourages competition in the lead and zinc industries. As the second largest consumer of lead and zinc worldwide, the second largest producer of refined lead, and having the largest reserve base of zinc worldwide, the U.S. directly benefits from pooled information that ILZSG maintains on changes in the markets for these commodities. Access to this information helps U.S. industry improve its industrial forecasting and long-term production planning capability.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by ILZSG include:

- Introduced a monthly press release that provides up-to-date statistics, improving market transparency and promoting U.S. industry competitiveness. (*Economic Growth*)
- Tracked and reported market trends in lead and zinc. Global lead mine output rose by 7.6 percent in 2008. Monthly refined zinc metal output fell off during November and December 2008 as a consequence of a number of global closures and cutbacks, but overall global zinc output increased 2.9 percent over last year. (*Economic Growth*)

Current and future priorities include:

- Collecting data from China and Russia in order to produce better production and consumption forecasts and improve knowledge of the rapid growth of small and medium-sized enterprises within China and Russia. Increased knowledge of domestic consumer information will be beneficial in anti-dumping cases filed against Chinese or Russian producers that sell products under market value on the U.S. market. (*Economic Growth*)
- Studying end-use consumption trends in the lead and zinc markets. These trend analyses will provide U.S. industry with information to stimulate growth in new and emerging markets and industries. The report entitled ‘Principal Uses of Lead and Zinc 2008,’ published in January 2008, updates the short term review of trends in the main uses of lead and zinc in all the major industrialized countries and many developing ones. (*Economic Growth*)
- Coordinating efforts with the international lead and zinc industries to improve understanding of the life cycle management of both metals, as well as continued monitoring of regulations imposed by national governments and intergovernmental organizations. (*Economic Growth*)

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Conducting a joint energy/climate change seminar in April 2008 to compare the different approaches taken by member countries and several selected organizations. The seminar will enable the U. S. to learn how key climate change issues are being addressed by other member countries, and share U.S. ideas on climate change and energy issues. *(Economic Growth)*
- Analyzing the impact of the financial crisis on the lead and zinc industries. Studying strategies for the respective U.S. industries on cost controls, increased efficiency and productivity measures to assist them during the current crisis and how to better position them for the eventual recovery in demand. *(Economic Growth)*

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Commerce

ILZSG's constituency includes the U.S. battery, galvanized metal, construction materials, automotive and electrical industries, as well as the lead and zinc producing states of Alaska, Missouri, New York and Tennessee. All twenty-nine ILZSG member states provide valuable annual production, consumption, and stockpile data to ILZSG. The information provided by member states, particularly China and Russia, is unavailable to any other public or private industry organizations or publications. ILZSG-maintained information on stockpiles is an important alternative to disinformation that actors in non-market economies use to manipulate non-ferrous metals prices. Resulting price fluctuations especially hurt U.S. producers, which, unlike many foreign competitors, cannot rely on government subsidies for support while a market goes through correction. U.S. withdrawal or a substantial failure to pay assessed contributions on time could deprive the U.S. of access to valuable information and could damage the integrity and effectiveness of ILZSG's market trend analyses and its efforts to increase transparency in the lead and zinc market.

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to ILZSG for calendar year 2010. No significant increase in the assessed budget for the organization is projected for 2010. An anticipated annual increase for salaries is expected to be offset by ongoing savings initiatives.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	412	398	398
United States % Share	8.2706	7.7764	7.7764
United States Assessment (in Euros)	34	31	31
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to \$1)	0.63	0.712	0.712
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	54	43	44

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Organization of Legal Metrology

Paris, France

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	164	160	164

Economic Growth: The International Organization of Legal Metrology (IOLM) develops measurement standards for use in international trade in commodities. U.S. measuring instrument manufacturers and companies that sell products measured with these instruments (such as petroleum and grain) rely on IOLM standards to gain access and sell products in foreign markets. IOLM measurement standards are also used in health, safety and protection of the environment around the world. IOLM standards provide the technical foundation for international environmental agreements and protocols, such as the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by IOLM include:

- Signed Memoranda of Understanding with the International Laboratory Accreditation Corporation and the International Accreditation Forum to share resources essential to ensuring cooperation in laboratory metrology essential to reducing technical barriers to trade. (*Economic Growth*)
- Improved cooperation with metrology services in developing countries to standardize legal metrology infrastructure under the IOLM Certificate System and the Mutual Acceptance Agreement. (*Economic Growth*)
- Revised the standard for international bulk weighing measurements, ensuring consistency of measurements in a wide variety of products, including pharmaceutical products, munitions, coal used to produce electricity, and grain used for manufacturing fertilizer and ethanol. For these products, even slight variations in measurement can have dire consequences. (*Economic Growth*)
- Revised the measurement standard of liquids other than water, including gasoline and other fuels. This benefits U.S. manufacturers by facilitating international acceptance of U.S. products, and U.S. consumers by protecting them against deliberate skimming at the gas pump. (*Economic Growth*)
- Promulgated a Model Law on Metrology which countries use to base their metrology infrastructures, and updated international guidance on 'Legal Units of Measure' to harmonize measurement units around the world. These promote economic stability and prosperity by building trust in transactions involving measurements and measuring instruments. (*Economic Growth*)
- Maintained measurement and performance standards for instruments relating to social and public health issues, such as road and traffic safety (radar guns) and public intoxication (breathalyzers), and developed standards relating to electricity metering

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

and the measurement of liquid and gas flow and storage. Also developed a new standard pertaining to the measurement of hydrogen for use in vehicle fuels.

(Economic Growth)

- Developed a Mutual Acceptance Arrangement that facilitates the acceptance of test data among certifying bodies around the world, thus reducing the need by manufacturers of weighing equipment (e.g., grocery market scales and water meters) to have their instruments tested in each country in which they seek to market their instruments. *(Economic Growth)*

Current and future priorities include:

- Developing international standards for environmental monitoring instruments, including instruments for measuring vehicle exhaust emissions and pollutants in water and at hazardous waste sites. Development of these standards will facilitate robust global monitoring and enforcement of environmental requirements. *(Economic Growth)*
- Developing an international standard for measuring the flow of large quantities of natural gas across international borders in large diameter pipeline systems. *(Economic Growth)*

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Food and Drug Administration
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
American Petroleum Institute
U.S. National Conference on Weights and Measures

U.S. Department of Agriculture
U.S. Department of Transportation
American Gas Association

The U.S. has made significant progress in getting U.S. requirements into IOLM standards, which are used worldwide as the basis for deciding whether to permit the local sale and use of U.S. measuring instruments. U.S. commodity manufacturers benefit from U.S. influence on IOLM packaging and labeling standards, resulting in enhanced ability to market products abroad. Withdrawal or a substantial failure to pay assessed contributions on time could result in hundreds of millions of U.S. dollars lost each year in commodity exchange transactions that depend on international measurement standards.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to IOLM for calendar year 2010, the second year of IOLM's 2009-2012 quadrennial budget. The proposed budget contains a 3 percent increase to cover expected inflationary increases and an increase in staff costs relating to the conversion of one staff member.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	1,554	1,578	1,624
United States % Share	6.8983	6.8966	6.8966
United States Assessment (in Euros)	107	109	112
English Translation Service	5	5	5
U.S. Requirement (in Euros)	112	114	117
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to \$1)	0.681	0.712	0.712
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	164	160	164

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Rubber Study Group

London, England

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	134	74	74

Economic Growth: The International Rubber Study Group (IRSG) promotes transparency and access to information in global markets for synthetic and natural rubber products. IRSG also facilitates international collaboration on issues that affect the supply and demand for synthetic and natural rubber. As the world's second largest consumer of rubber, the U.S. benefits from access that IRSG provides to information on developments in the international rubber market.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by IRSG include:

- Provided information on investment opportunities in growing markets, strengthening the U.S. competitive position by reducing U.S. dependence on the limited number of countries producing natural rubber, and allowing for greater investment in growing markets. (*Economic Growth*)
- Promoted dialogue between natural and synthetic rubber producers and consumers to facilitate the resolution of trade-related issues. (*Economic Growth*)
- Completed a Study on the Demand of Natural Rubber and Synthetic Rubber with forecasts to 2012. (*Economic Growth*)
- Published a Rubber Industry Report that provided forecasts of production, consumption and trade in rubber and rubber products to the year 2018. (*Economic Growth*)

Current and future priorities include:

- Improving timely access to authoritative and accurate statistics, including supply and demand forecasts, and undertaking studies that are beneficial for U.S. industry. This will be particularly helpful in developing data on the growing market presence of China, which is not a member of the IRSG, but is the world's number one consumer and has a considerable impact on global markets. (*Economic Growth*)
- Providing Supervisory Body support for natural rubber oriented projects funded by the Common Fund for Commodities (CFC). The projects aim to improve sustainability of natural rubber production in various countries leading to an increase of rubber productivity and improvement in the quantity and quality of rubber available on the market. (*Economic Growth*)

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Defense
 U.S. Department of Agriculture
 U.S. Rubber Manufacturers Association

U.S. Department of Commerce
 Office of the U.S. Trade Representative

IRSG's constituency includes the rubber-consuming automotive, medical, housing and footwear industries in the U.S. IRSG member states provide valuable production and consumption data that enhances the effectiveness of IRSG's statistical data and market trend analysis work, advancing efforts to increase transparency in the natural and synthetic rubber market. Transparency and access to information on the global rubber market helps U.S. manufacturers evaluate and plan for future business needs. The U.S. works with industry and other stakeholders on a regular basis to assess the merits of U.S. membership in IRSG in future years, and strives to improve the integrity and effectiveness of IRSG. U.S. withdrawal or a substantial failure to pay assessed contributions on time could lead to the dissolution of the IRSG, potentially harming U.S. industry's ability to monitor developments in the international rubber market.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2009 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to IRSG's 2009-2010 fiscal year budget (July 1, 2009 through June 30, 2010). The request anticipates that the 2010 budget level will remain at the current level, after the one-time decrease in 2008 due to the relocation of the organization from London to Singapore.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Sing Dollars)	0	927	927
United States % Share	0	11.5578	11.5578
United States Assessment (in Sing Dollars)	0	107	107
Approx. Exchange Rate (Sing Dollars to \$1)	0	1.444	1.444
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	0	74	74
Assessment Against Members (in Pounds)	567	0	0
United States % Share	11.8352	0	0
United States Assessment (in Pounds)	67	0	0
Approx. Exchange Rate (Pounds to \$1)	0.5	0	0
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	134	74	74

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Seabed Authority

Kingston, Jamaica

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	0	1,377	1,377

The International Seabed Authority (ISA) is the institution through which states parties to the Law of the Sea Convention regulate activities in those portions of the seabed and ocean floor that are beyond the limits of national jurisdiction. Regulated activities include exploration and exploitation of solid, liquid and gaseous mineral resources at or beneath the seabed. ISA currently has 156 members. The principal organs of ISA are the Assembly, to which all members belong, a 36-member Council and the Secretariat.

ISA carries out the Convention's provisions for non-discriminatory access to deep seabed mineral resources and adopts rules and regulations setting forth terms and conditions for exploration and development including environmental safeguards. ISA has contracts with "pioneer investors," has adopted regulations on prospecting and exploration, has developed recommendations for assessing potential impacts of certain exploration activities on the environment, and is working on rules for exploring certain oceanic crusts. ISA is also active in collecting and disseminating data on issues relating to deep seabed mining. Although deep seabed mining is not economically feasible at present, ISA will have the authority to grant unimpeded access to mining sites when it is. U.S. investors would benefit substantially from this predictability.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2010 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution for 2010, the second year of the 2009-2010 biennial budget. Expenditure of the requested funds is contingent on Senate advice and consent to U.S. accession to the Convention on the Law of the Sea, which would establish U.S. membership in ISA. As a member of ISA, the U.S. would contribute 22 percent of the assessed budget, which represents the ceiling on member state assessed contributions.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	0	6,258	6,258
United States % Share	0	22	22
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	0	1,377	1,377

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Seed Testing Association

Zurich, Switzerland

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	12	12	12

Economic Growth: The International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) develops official rules and testing procedures for international trade in seeds, accredits seed testing laboratories around the world, and works to reduce non-tariff barriers to trade in seeds. ISTA promotes uniformity in seed testing worldwide. These objectives help ensure fair and open foreign markets for U.S. seed exports, which comprise 20 percent of worldwide seed exports and are an important component of overall U.S. agricultural exports.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by ISTA include:

- Completed accreditation audits of over 102 seed testing laboratories. The increase in the number of laboratories using the harmonized testing methods has resulted in greater international uniformity of seed quality evaluation, thereby leading to greater market certainty for U.S. seed producers and exporters. International uniformity of seed quality evaluation is important to food security as it provides growers with reliable information about seed quality. (*Economic Growth*)
- Published the 2009 edition of rules governing sampling and testing seeds, and issued internationally-accepted ISTA seed lot quality certificates that ensure U.S. seed exporters have access to overseas markets and provide seed importing countries with high quality seeds. Standardized methods of seed testing and reporting of results help facilitate the international movement of seeds, thus providing greater market access and increased agricultural productivity for developing countries. (*Economic Growth*)
- Conducted seminars and workshops on seed testing and laboratory accreditation in conjunction with regional seed organizations such as the Asian and Pacific Seed Association and the African Seed Trade Association, promoting accurate and uniform testing for seed moving in international trade. (*Economic Growth*)
- Signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Food and Agriculture Organization to foster cooperation in capacity building, technology transfer, and information exchange in all aspects of seed quality assurance, especially in developing countries. Seed quality assurance is one of the tools for food security by providing uniform analyses of the purity and germination capacity of seed lots. (*Economic Growth*)
- Continued to harmonize ISTA's Rules for Seed Testing with the Association of Official Seed Analysts. These rules are followed by most seed testing at laboratories within the U.S. and Canada. (*Economic Growth*)

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Current and future priorities include:

- Expanding training activities on the use of seeds with known quality characteristics through seminars and workshops on seed testing with special emphasis on developing countries through the Food and Agriculture Organization and regional seed groups. These training opportunities are one of the tools ISTA provides to foster food security. *(Economic Growth)*

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Agriculture	International Seed Federation
Association of Official Seed Analysts	American Seed Trade Association
Society of Commercial Seed Technologists	U.S. seed importers and exporters
Association of Official Seed Certifying Agencies	U.S. seed testing laboratories

ISTA helps ensure a level playing field for seed markets internationally, enabling U.S. access to international markets through accreditation of seed-testing laboratories, issuance of international seed lot quality certificates, and promotion of seed research and technology. Withdrawal or a substantial failure to pay assessed contributions on time could diminish U.S. influence over the process of developing official testing procedures that govern the movement of seeds in international trade. This is particularly important for seeds derived from biotechnology processes that require sophisticated approaches to testing. Withdrawal from ISTA could also undermine the ability of the U.S. to work against proposed international rules for testing seeds that could function as non-tariff trade barriers to U.S. seed exports and thereby reduce the dollar value of U.S. seed exports.

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to ISTA for calendar year 2010. ISTA generates 46 percent of its budget from the sale of goods and services, and 54 percent from dues collected according to the number of seed-testing laboratories in each member country. The U.S. has two government laboratories in the U.S. Department of Agriculture: one in the U.S. Forest Service and one in the Agricultural Marketing Service. A slight increase in the budget for 2010 is due to an expected increase in the certificate issuance fee.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Swiss Francs)	1,010	1,030	1,037
United States % Share	1.2	1.2004	1.21
United States Assessment (in Swiss Francs)	12	12	13
Approx. Exchange Rate (Swiss Francs to \$1)	1.016	1.06	1.06
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	12	12	12

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea

Hamburg, Germany

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	0	2,706	2,706

The International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS) was established by the Convention on the Law of the Sea as one of several dispute resolution mechanisms available to states parties. Although the U.S. would choose arbitration tribunals rather than ITLOS for settlement of disputes where the choice is available, the U.S. would be subject to the Tribunal's jurisdiction in certain limited circumstances involving prompt release of vessels and disputes relating to seabed mining. For this reason, and because the U.S. has an interest in influencing the interpretation, and application of the Convention, membership in ITLOS would be of significant benefit to the U.S. As a member of ITLOS, the U.S. would also be able to nominate a judge for election to ITLOS, which would result in a U.S. judge being in the position to promote interpretation and application of the Convention in ways that would be helpful to U.S. interests.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2010 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution for 2010, the second year of the 2009-2010 biennial budget. Expenditure of the requested funds is contingent on Senate advice and consent to U.S. accession to the Convention on the Law of the Sea, which would establish U.S. membership in ITLOS. As a member of ITLOS, the U.S. would contribute 22 percent of the assessed budget, which represents the ceiling on member state assessed contributions.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	0	8,758	8,758
United States % Share	0	22	22
United States Assessment (in Euros)	0	1,927	1,927
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to \$1)	0	0.712	0.712
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	0	2,706	2,706

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Tropical Timber Organization

Yokohama, Japan

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	219	207	308

Economic Growth: The International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) supports sustainable management of tropical forests through capacity building projects in tropical timber producer countries and enhanced regional cooperation. ITTO also promotes transparency in world tropical timber markets and assists in the development of viable and efficient forest industries. The United States benefits from ITTO's work to conserve tropical forests and their associated biological diversity and environmental services, and to promote trade in products of sustainably managed tropical forests. The United States is a major importer of tropical timber products and a major exporter of wood products.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by ITTO include:

- Demonstrated that at least 25.2 million hectares of permanent production forest and 11.2 million hectares of permanent protection forest are now under sustainable management through a tropical forest management survey in 33 of ITTO's producing member states. This compares with almost zero hectares identified in a 1988 survey. *(Economic Growth)*
- Published a revised version of the Criteria and Indicators for the Sustainable Management of Tropical Forests, identifying the main elements of sustainable forest management and helping member states monitor, assess and report trends within their borders. *(Economic Growth)*
- Published, in partnership with the World Conservation Union, manuals on landscape restoration and biodiversity conservation to help practitioners in the tropics. *(Economic Growth)*
- Focused attention on illegal logging, corruption, and international crime in the forest sector by establishing and funding a Tropical Forest Law Enforcement and Trade "thematic area" in the organization's work program. *(Economic Growth)*
- Contributed to efforts to prevent climate change by establishing and funding a thematic work program to reduce tropical forest deforestation and degradation. *(Economic Growth)*
- Approved and financed capacity building projects related to sustainable management of tropical forests, tropical forest industries and related trade; in 2007-2008, secured nearly \$30 million in voluntary contributions for these projects. *(Economic Growth)*

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Current and future priorities include:

- Promoting international trade in tropical timber through sustainable management of tropical forests, so as to increase employment opportunities, government export revenues (now lost through illegal sourcing), and the use of fair trade practices and alternative technologies that reduce local deforestation. (*Economic Growth*)
- Increasing the quality and reliability of production, trade, and resource information on tropical timber, to the benefit of governments and private sector entities that engage in the timber trade. (*Economic Growth*)
- Continuing efforts to strengthen member state compliance with Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species obligations related to tropical timber species. (*Economic Growth*)

Principal Partners and Benefits

International Wood Products Association
American Forest and Paper Association
Conservation International

World Wildlife Fund
World Resources Institute
Forest Trends

ITTO plays a key role in developing and implementing improved management practices for tropical forests, providing conservation, commercial and strategic benefits to the United States. The value of world trade in tropical timber products is more than \$20 billion annually, and the sector is a significant component of the economies of a number of developing countries, including several key strategic allies of the U.S. The United States is a major consumer of tropical timber products. Tropical forests are widely recognized as having a key role in efforts to conserve global biodiversity and mitigate global climate change. Withdrawal or a substantial failure to pay assessed contributions on time could significantly diminish ITTO's effectiveness and the ability of the United States to shape policies and activities related to tropical forests. The ITTO is the only forum where the U.S. can promote its interests as a consumer of tropical timber and a producer of competing non-tropical forest products.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to ITTO for calendar year 2010, the first year of ITTO's 2010-2011 biennial budget. In 2010 the new International Tropical Timber Agreement (ITTA 2006) is expected to enter into force; the FY 2010 increase in the U.S. assessment assumes full implementation of the ITTA 2006. The new agreement provides for expanded objectives and efforts to manage and conserve tropical forests, as well as a more equitable and stable basis for funding ITTO's core work program. The U.S. assessed contribution to the ITTA fluctuates based on a three-year moving average of the U.S. share of the volume of tropical timber imports by member countries.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	5,354	5,354	7,516
United States % Share	4.0936	4.0936	4.1
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	219	219	308
Less: Prior Year Credit/Surplus	0	(12)	0
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	219	207	308

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

Gland, Switzerland

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	453	442	450

Economic Growth: The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), also known as the World Conservation Union, promotes the conservation of biodiversity, both marine and terrestrial and sustainable management of forests around the world. Conservation in these areas is crucial to a wide range of U.S. interests, including the U.S. agricultural and pharmaceutical industries. IUCN has also been instrumental in developing and supporting international environmental agreements and initiatives important to the U.S., such as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES).

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by IUCN include:

- IUCN's "Mangroves for the Future" program provided guidance for coastal management efforts in twelve countries, including Indonesia, India and Thailand. This initiative reduces human vulnerability to disasters and improves livelihoods harmed by natural disasters. (*Economic Growth*)
- Updated the "Red List" surveys, including a report on "The State of the World's Sea Turtles" and shark species assessments, which are the world's most widely respected scientific surveys of endangered and threatened species. This work is crucial for encouraging proper protection of endangered species, and is used extensively by CITES. (*Economic Growth*)

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing to promote sustainable forest management, in particular with respect to climate change, and combating of illegal logging through community-based use of tropical timber and implementation of the Forest Law Enforcement and Governance. (*Economic Growth*)
- Completing the Global Marine Species Assessment, the first global review of the conservation status of every marine vertebrate species and of selected invertebrates and plants, and development of a comprehensive inventory of land-based plant species. (*Economic Growth*)
- Collaborating with Coalition Against Wildlife Trafficking partners to discourage illegal wildlife trade and raise awareness of the effects of wildlife trafficking, including its threat to biodiversity. (*Economic Growth*)

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Collaborating with the International Coral Reef Initiative to support the ICRI Crime Scene Investigation for Coral Reefs: Investigative & Enforcement Forensics Field Training program. (*Economic Growth*)

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Commerce	Smithsonian Institution
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	National Academy of Sciences
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	National Geographic Society
U.S. Park Service	Conservation International
U.S. Agency for International Development	World Wildlife Fund
U.S. Forest Service	The Nature Conservancy
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Wildlife Conservation Society
American Zoo and Aquarium Association	Safari Club International

IUCN provides much of the information and analysis for science-based decision-making in multilateral environmental agreements, supporting U.S. policy on the use of sound science. IUCN is also a forum for coordinating governmental and non-governmental approaches to environmental conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources. Withdrawal or a substantial failure to pay assessed contributions on time could limit the ability of the U.S. to influence IUCN, both in supporting its engagement with the private sector and also with its focus on its core scientific mission. U.S. withdrawal could also undermine U.S. credibility as a supporter of sound environmental science and science-based decision-making.

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to IUCN for calendar year 2010, the second year of IUCN's 2009-2012 quadrennial budget. Membership dues at the IUCN are indexed to the Consumer Price Index for Switzerland as published by the Swiss Federal Statistical Office. The increases for 2008 and 2009 were based on 1.2 percent estimates. The FY 2010 request is based on a one percent increase.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Swiss Francs)	10,203	10,325	10,532
United States % Share	4.53	4.53	4.53
United States Assessment (in Swiss Francs)	462	468	477
Approx. Exchange Rate (Swiss Francs to \$1)	1.02	1.06	1.06
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	453	442	450

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants

Geneva, Switzerland

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	264	253	253

Economic Growth: The International Convention for the Protection of New Plant Varieties (UPOV) stimulates investment in agricultural markets through intellectual property systems that preserve economic benefits for originators of new plant varieties. As the source of 20 percent of all property rights filings for new plant varieties, the U.S. plant breeding industry benefits from worldwide protection of property rights for new plant varieties.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by UPOV include:

- Established guidelines that promote consistency of plant variety examinations by member states for distinctness, uniformity and stability of the plant variety. These guidelines have enhanced the ability of U.S. plant breeders to secure intellectual property protection for their inventions internationally. (*Economic Growth*)
- Adopted rules for granting plant variety protection, including the principle of national treatment, ensuring that the U.S. plant breeding industry enjoys the same treatment in other member states as do the nationals or residents of those states. (*Economic Growth*)
- Provided training on plant variety protection under the UPOV convention to more than 700 participants in four languages during the first nine months of 2008. Provided training for distinctness, uniformity and stability standards to over twenty countries in 2007. UPOV training improves application examination techniques in developing countries. (*Economic Growth*)
- Conducted a Train the Trainers Program for 20 plant variety protection experts from countries around the world in February 2008. The program gave these experts presentation skills and materials that they use to train others in their own languages. Through early 2009, the trainers reported six international and eight national training activities in their countries or regions, in addition to serving as tutors for UPOV distance learning courses. (*Economic Growth*)

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing revision of the International Convention for the Protection of New Plant Varieties to keep pace with technological change, such as the incorporation of new genes into plants through biotechnological techniques that provide greater harvest yields, disease resistance, and frost tolerance. (*Economic Growth*)
- Making improvements to the Plant Variety Database and operation of UPOV's GENIE database, including making the database available to the public. (*Economic Growth*)

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Continuing review of implementing legislation of countries that have requested accession to the UPOV Convention. The review ensures strong and effective intellectual property protection in acceding countries and provides the U.S. plant breeding industry with a mechanism to enforce intellectual property rights in UPOV member states. (*Economic Growth*)

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office	U.S. Department of Agriculture
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative	American Seed Trade Association
U.S. Biotechnology Industry Organization	International Seed Federation
American Intellectual Property Law Association	
U.S. Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturing Association	

UPOV's constituency includes U.S. agricultural interests, innovators, researchers, and pharmaceutical and biotech manufacturers. The U.S. is a leader in the field of plant variety development. U.S. exports of grains and other plant varieties amount to approximately 18 billion dollars annually. Protection of U.S. property rights is vital to promoting U.S. commerce abroad. UPOV currently has 67 members, including two new members in 2008 and one in January 2009. Forty-three countries are now members of the 1991 UPOV convention and 24 countries are members of the 1978 UPOV convention. Three countries have requested examination of their legislation, and one organization has initiated the process to become a member. Withdrawal or a substantial failure to pay assessed contributions on time could adversely affect the thousands of plant variety protection filers in the U.S. that use the international system administered through UPOV to file for, and obtain, property rights protection from other UPOV members around the world.

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to UPOV for calendar year 2010, the first year of UPOV's 2010-2011 biennial budget. The implementation of several cost-saving measures resulted in a small decrease in the assessed budget in CY 2008 and 2009 compared to the previous biennium. The request anticipates no increase in the assessed budget for 2010.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Swiss Francs)	3,229	3,229	3,229
United States % Share	8.3057	8.3057	8.3057
United States Assessment (in Swiss Francs)	268	268	268
Approx. Exchange Rate (Swiss Francs to \$1)	1.016	1.06	1.06
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	264	253	253

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

World Organization for Animal Health

Paris, France

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	203	196	199

Economic Growth: The World Organization for Animal Health, also known as the International Office of Epizootics (OIE), advances safe international trade of animals and animal products through international standards and guidelines on animal health and diseases transmitted from animals to humans. OIE also provides capacity-building assistance to developing countries so that they can meet their World Trade Organization obligations and receive benefits that result from increased participation in international trade.

Investing in People: OIE keeps countries around the world well informed on disease risks to humans that result from trade in animals and animal products. OIE also provides technical assistance in controlling and eradicating major diseases threatening animal and human health, such as Foot-and-Mouth disease, Mad Cow disease and Avian influenza. The U.S. benefits from being able to respond to potential crises in public health through a multilateral approach, reducing the burden on the U.S. to respond through other means.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by OIE include:

- Revised the OIE Code on avian influenza to establish time/temperature parameters governing trade in poultry products, and clarify the bases for placing trade bans on countries with avian influenza detected in wildlife. (**Economic Growth**)
- Continued to provide technical assistance in controlling and eradicating avian influenza to various countries affected with H5N1 avian influenza in Asia and Africa in the form of expert teams that visited individual countries and international conferences that helped to promote a regional strategy for dealing with the crisis. (**Investing in People**)
- Continued to review country requests for BSE status classification, as well as for Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Rinderpest classification which allows for greater trade in livestock and their products. (**Economic Growth**)

Current and future priorities include:

- Working with governments and international organizations to strengthen links between veterinary health and public health services in line with the “one world-one health” concept. (**Investing in People**)
- Helping developing countries to build capacity through the Standards and Trade Development Facility, recently developed together with the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Health Organization, the World Bank, and the World Trade Organization, which is designed to help developing countries meet their trade agreement obligations and benefit from international commerce. (**Economic Growth**)

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Encouraging countries to use revised guidelines impacting national animal welfare policies and practices, including a database of animal welfare subject matter experts. *(Investing in People)*
- Continuing work in standards-setting; and in providing capacity-building assistance to developing countries so that they can meet their trade agreement obligations and benefit from international commerce. *(Economic Growth)*
- Building up laboratory and related capacities to address animal and public health emergencies, including strengthening veterinary services worldwide, enhancing early virus detection and research, and supporting outbreak containment plans by teaching livestock owners good farming practices. *(Investing in People)*

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Agriculture
 U.S. Department of Commerce
 U.S. Food and Drug Administration
 Office of the U.S. Trade Representative

U.S. Agency for International Development
 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

OIE provides a valuable channel for disseminating U.S. veterinary research findings, while apprising the U.S. of overseas research developments. OIE also enables the U.S. to promote science-based standards through strong, participatory international standards-setting bodies. U.S. involvement in OIE often results in international adoption of U.S. proposed standards, enabling the U.S. to import and export animal products that conform to U.S. domestic health regulations. Withdrawal or a substantial failure to pay assessed contributions on time could leave other OIE member states with greater influence over animal health standards with which the U.S. could be expected to abide in the future.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2010 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to OIE for calendar year 2010. The request anticipates a slight increase to cover expected inflationary and other customary cost increases.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	5,995	6,093	6,150
United States % Share	2.2769	2.2895	2.31
United States Assessment (in Euros)	136	140	142
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to \$1)	0.672	0.712	0.712
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	203	196	199

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Statutory Authorizations

United Nations and Affiliated Agencies

Food and Agriculture Organization

Public Law 79-197 approved July 31, 1945; as amended by P.L. 81-806 approved September 21, 1950; P.L. 84-726 approved July 18, 1956; P.L. 85-141 approved August 14, 1957; P.L. 87-195 approved September 4, 1961 (22 U.S.C. 279-279d). United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization Constitution, adopted by the United States effective October 16, 1945 (T.I.A.S. 1554) and composite text, as amended to 1957 (T.I.A.S. 4803).

International Atomic Energy Agency

P.L. 85-177 approved August 28, 1957 (22 U.S.C. 2021-2026). International Atomic Energy Statute, ratification advised by the Senate June 18, 1957 (T.I.A.S. 3873).

International Civil Aviation Organization

Convention on International Civil Aviation, Chapter XV, 1944, ratification advised by the Senate July 25, 1946 (T.I.A.S. 1591).

International Labor Organization

P.L. 80-843 approved June 30, 1948, as amended by P.L. 81-806 approved June 30, 1958 (22 U.S.C. 271-272a). International Labor Organization Constitution amendment, acceptance by the United States deposited August 2, 1958 (T.I.A.S. 1868).

International Maritime Organization

Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization Convention, ratification advised by the Senate July 27, 1950 and entered into force for the United States March 17, 1958 (T.I.A.S. 4044).

International Telecommunication Union

International Telecommunication Convention, with Annexes and Protocol, Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973 ratification by Senate January 22, 1976 and entered into force for the United States in April 1976 (T.I.A.S. 8572); as amended, Nairobi, 1982, ratification by the President, December 26, 1985 and entered into force for the United States on January 10, 1986.

United Nations

P.L. 79-264 approved December 20, 1945; as renumbered and amended by P.L. 81-341 approved October 10, 1949 (22 U.S.C. 287-287e). United Nations Charter, ratification advised by the Senate, July 28, 1945 (T.S. 933).

United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization

Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, concluded at London November 16, 1945; entered into force November 4, 1946; reentered into force for the United States October 1, 2003 (T.I.A.S. 1580).

Universal Postal Union

Universal Postal Convention, Rio de Janeiro, 1979, entered into force for the United States July 1, 1981 (T.I.A.S. 9972).

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

World Health Organization

P. L. 643, 80th Congress, approved June 14, 1948; P. L. 807, 81st Congress, approved September 21, 1950; P. L. 655, 83rd Congress, approved August 26, 1954; P. L. 138, 84th Congress, approved July 8, 1955 (22 U.S.C. 290 - 290e). World Health Organization Constitution, entered into force for the United States June 21, 1948 (T.I.A.S. 1808).

World Intellectual Property Organization

Paris Union

P.L. 86-614 approved July 12, 1960, as amended by P.L. 88-69 approved July 19, 1963, as amended by P.L. 92-511 approved October 20, 1972 (22 U.S.C. 260f), as further amended by P.L. 98-164 approved November 22, 1983. Stockholm revision to the Paris Convention for Protection of Industrial Property, Senate consent to ratification February 28, 1970 (T.I.A.S. 6923), as amended by P.L. 98-164 approved November 22, 1983.

Nice Union

The U.S. Senate gave its advice and consent to ratification of the Nice Agreement on December 11, 1971 (T.I.A.S. 7418).

Strasbourg Union

The U.S. Senate gave its advice and consent to ratification of the Strasbourg Agreement on October 30, 1973 (T.I.A.S. 8140).

Berne Convention on the Protection of Literacy and Artistic Works

Implementing legislation became effective March 1, 1989.

World Meteorological Organization

World Meteorological Organization Convention, ratification advised by the Senate April 20, 1949 (T.I.A.S. 5947).

Inter-American Organizations

Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture

Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences Convention, ratification advised by the Senate June 22, 1944 (T.S. 987). Protocol to the Convention, deposited by the United States November 3, 1959. Revised statutes changing the name of the Institute to Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture and incorporating changes in the Institute were adopted by the required two-thirds of member countries, including the United States, on February 18, 1981. The United States deposited its ratification to the revised statutes on October 24, 1980.

Organization of American States

Organization of American States Charter, ratification advised by the Senate on August 28, 1950 (T.I.A.S. 2361).

Pan American Health Organization

Pan American Sanitary Convention, ratification advised by the Senate, February 23, 1925 (T.S. 714).

Pan American Institute of Geography and History

Public Resolution 74-42 approved August 2, 1935 as amended by P.L. 83-736 approved August 31, 1954, as further amended by P.L. 90-645 approved October 13, 1966 (22 U.S.C. 273), P.L. 91-340 approved July 17, 1970 and P.L. 97-241 approved August 24, 1982.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Regional Organizations

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

P.L. 103-236 (Section 424), approved April 30, 1994.

Colombo Plan Council for Technical Cooperation

P.L. 86-108 (Section 502), approved July 24, 1959 (22 U.S.C. 1896b).

NATO Parliamentary Assembly

P.L. 84-689 approved July 11, 1956, as amended by P.L. 85-477 approved June 30, 1958, and P.L. 90-137 approved November 14, 1967 (22 U.S.C. 1928A-1928D).

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

North Atlantic Treaty, ratification advised by the Senate July 21, 1949 (T.I.A.S. 1964) (22 U.S.C. 19286), P.L. 87-195 (Sections 628, 629, and 630) approved September 4, 1961; as amended by P.L. 89-171, approved September 6, 1965 (22 U.S.C. 2388-2390).

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

OECD Convention, ratification advised by the Senate March 16, 1961 (T.I.A.S. 4891). P.L. 87-195 (Sections 628, 629 and 630) approved September 4, 1961 as amended by P.L. 89-171, approved September 5, 1965 (22 U.S.C. 2388-2390).

Pacific Community

P.L. 80-403, approved January 28, 1948, as amended by P.L. 81-806 approved September 21, 1950, and further amended by P.L. 86-472 approved May 14, 1960; P.L. 88-263 approved January 31, 1964; P.L. 89-91 approved July 27, 1965 (22 U.S.C. 280-280c); P.L. 91-632 approved December 31, 1970; and P.L. 92-490 approved October 13, 1972. South Pacific Commission Agreement entered into force July 29, 1948 (T.I.A.S. 2317) and amendment to the agreement entered into force July 15, 1965.

Other International Organizations

Customs Cooperation Council

Customs Cooperation Convention, ratification by the Senate October 4, 1968; instruments of accession deposited November 5, 1970 (T.I.A.S. 7063).

Hague Conference on Private International Law

P.L. 88-244, as amended by P.L. 92-497 approved October 17, 1972 (22 U.S.C. 269g-1). Hague Conference on Private International Law Statute, entered into force on October 15, 1964 (T.I.A.S. 5710).

International Agency for Research on Cancer

P.L. 92-484 approved October 14, 1972. Statute of International Agency for Research on Cancer, entered into force September 15, 1965 (T.I.A.S. 5873).

International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs

International Union for the Publication of Customs Tariffs Convention, ratification advised by the Senate December 13, 1890 (T.S. 384). Protocol modifying the Convention of July 5, 1980, ratification by the Senate January 25, 1956 (T.I.A.S. 3922), P.L. Law 90-569, approved October 12, 1968 (33 U.S.C. 269th).

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration

Pacific Settlement of International Disputes Convention, ratification advised by the Senate April 2, 1908 (T.S. 536).

International Bureau of Weights and Measures

International Bureau of Weights and Measures Convention, ratification advised by the Senate May 15, 1978, (T.S. 378) and amending convention, ratification advised by the Senate January 5, 1923 (T.S. 673).

International Center for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property

P.L. 89-665 approved October 15, 1966, amended as follows by P.L. 91-243 approved May 9, 1970; P.L. 93-54 approved July 1, 1973; P.L. 94-422 approved September 28, 1976; and P.L. 96-199 approved March 5, 1980. Statutes of the International Center for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property, entered into force May 10, 1958; for the United States January 20, 1971 (T.I.A.S. 7038).

International Coffee Organization

P.L. 108-447 approved December 8, 2004.

International Copper Study Group

The United States accepted the Terms of Reference (TOR) of the ICSG on March 15, 1990. The acceptance was signed by the Acting Secretary and deposited with the UN Secretary-General. Legislative authority for U.S. membership was included in the State Department's Authorization Act for the Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (P.L. 103-236). Terms of Reference of the International Copper Study Group, done at Geneva February 24, 1989; entered into force January 23, 1992.

International Cotton Advisory Committee

P.L. 94-350 approved July 12, 1976.

International Grains Council

Treaty Doc. 105-16 approved June 26, 1998. Grains Trade Convention (part of international grains agreement), done at London December 7, 1994; entered into force July 1, 1995; entered into force for the United States May 21, 1999.

International Hydrographic Organization

International Hydrographic Convention, approval advised by the Senate on May 13, 1968 (T.I.A.S. 6933).

International Institute for the Unification of Private Law

P.L. 84-44 approved December 30, 1963, as amended by P.L. 92-497 approved October 17, 1972 (22 U.S.C. 269g-1). Charter of the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, entered into force for the United States March 13, 1964 (T.I.A.S. 5743).

International Lead and Zinc Study Group

P.L. 94-350 approved July 12, 1976.

International Organization of Legal Metrology

The Convention on Legal Metrology, as amended; ratified by Senate on August 11, 1972 and entered into force on October 22, 1972 (T.I.A.S. 7533).

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Rubber Study Group

P.L. 94-350, approved July 12, 1976.

International Seed Testing Association

P.L. 94-350 approved July 12, 1976.

International Tropical Timber Organization

Section 401(b) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 (P.L. 101-246 of February 16, 1996) authorizes funding for the ITTO out of the Contributions to International Organizations (CIO) account. The International Tropical Timber Agreement, 1994, which replaced ITTA 1983, entered into force provisionally January 1, 1997. The Secretary of State signed an instrument of acceptance for ITTA 1994 on November 7, 1996, which was deposited at the United Nations on November 14, 1996.

International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

Language authorizing U.S. membership is included in Title IV, Section 402 of the State Department Authorization Act for the Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 (P.L. 101-246).

International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants

International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants of December 6, 1961, as revised. Done at Geneva October 23, 1978; entered into force November 8, 1981; ratified February 22, 1999 (Treaty Document 104-17).

Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling, and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction, ratification advised by the Senate April 24, 1997; instrument of ratification deposited April 25; entered into force April 29, 1997.

World Organization for Animal Health

International Agreement for the creation at Paris of the International Office of Epizootics, ratification advised by the Senate May 5, 1975 (T.I.A.S. 8141).

World Trade Organization

Uruguay Round Agreement Act, P.L. 103-465, enacted December 8, 1994.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Funds by Object Class

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contrb	1,409,429	1,604,400	1,797,000	192,600
Total	1,409,429	1,604,400	1,797,000	192,600

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CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

Proposed Appropriation Language

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

For necessary expenses to pay assessed and other expenses of international peacekeeping activities directed to the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security, [\$1,517,000,000] \$2,260,000,000, of which 15 percent shall remain available until September 30, [2010] 2011: *Provided*, That [none of the funds made available by this Act shall be obligated or expended for any new or expanded United Nations peacekeeping mission unless,] *it is the sense of Congress that* at least 15 days in advance of voting for [the] a new or expanded mission in the United Nations Security Council (or in an emergency as far in advance as is practicable): (1) the Committees on Appropriations [are] *should be* notified of the estimated cost and length of the mission, the national interest that will be served, and the planned exit strategy; (2) the Committees on Appropriations [are] *should be* notified that the United Nations has taken appropriate measures to prevent United Nations employees, contractor personnel, and peacekeeping forces serving in any United Nations peacekeeping mission from trafficking in persons, exploiting victims of trafficking, or committing acts of illegal sexual exploitation, and to hold accountable individuals who engage in such acts while participating in the peacekeeping mission, including the prosecution in their home countries of such individuals in connection with such acts; and (3) notification pursuant to section [7015] 7011 of this Act [is] *should be* submitted, and the procedures therein followed, setting forth the source of funds that will be used to pay for the cost of the new or expanded mission [: *Provided further*, That funds shall be available for peacekeeping expenses only upon a certification by the Secretary of State to the Committees on Appropriations that American manufacturers and suppliers are being given opportunities to provide equipment, services, and material for United Nations peacekeeping activities equal to those being given to foreign manufacturers and suppliers]. (*Department of State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2009.*)

[For an additional amount for "Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities", \$373,708,000, to remain available until September 30, 2009, of which \$333,600,000 shall be made available for the United Nations-African Union Hybrid Mission in Darfur.]

[For an additional amount for "Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities", \$150,500,000, which shall become available on October 1, 2008, and remain available through September 30, 2009.] (*Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008.*)

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Funds	2,064,225	2,504,400	2,260,000	(244,400)

FY 2008 Actual reflects the rescission of 0.81% provided by the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161, Division J).

FY 2008 Actual includes \$468.0 million in emergency funding provided by the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161, Division J). FY 2008 Actual also includes \$373.708 million in emergency funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

FY 2009 Estimate includes \$150.5 million in bridge funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252). FY 2009 Estimate also includes \$836.9 million in emergency funding requested in the pending FY 2009 Supplemental.

Overview

The Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) account funds expenses for international peacekeeping activities. UN peacekeeping operations support activities to maintain and restore international peace and security and can be an effective means of containing conflict and resolving disputes in a way that furthers U.S. interests.

Program Description

UN peacekeeping is a valuable tool for U.S. national strategy. Acting through the UN allows the United States to share the risks and costs of dealing with international crises with other nations. Deployment of UN peacekeeping operations, and selective U.S. participation in them, can advance important U.S. interests.

More generally, peacekeeping operations can:

- Separate adversaries,
- Maintain cease-fires,
- Facilitate the delivery of humanitarian relief,
- Help create conditions where refugees and displaced persons can return home,
- Facilitate peace talks,
- Constrain the forces of opposing parties, and
- Create conditions conducive to political reconciliation and free elections.

In these and other ways, peacekeeping operations can help nurture new democracies, lower the global tide of refugees, reduce the likelihood of unsanctioned interventions, and prevent small conflicts from growing into larger wars. These results directly serve the national interests of the United States.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

This appropriation will fund the U.S. assessed share of UN peacekeeping operations as follows:

- **UN Disengagement Observer Force** (UNDOF, established May 31, 1974) – acts as a buffer between Syria and Israeli troops in the strategic Golan Heights area.
- **UN Interim Force in Lebanon** (UNIFIL, established March 19, 1978) – restores international peace and security and Lebanese sovereignty in the south of Lebanon.
- **UN Mission in Western Sahara** (MINURSO, established April 29, 1991) – monitors the cease-fire and assists in conducting a referendum on the future status of the Western Sahara.
- **UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus** (UNFICYP established March 4, 1964) – serves as a buffer force between Turkish and Turkish Cypriot forces on one side of the zone and the Greek Cypriot National Guard on the other. UNFICYP has helped to prevent an outbreak of conflict on Cyprus that could provoke Turkey and Greece, two U.S. NATO allies, into hostilities, thus endangering both peace in the immediate area and the stability of the greater Balkans-Aegean region.
- **UN Observer Mission in Georgia** (UNOMIG, established August 24, 1993) – established to monitor compliance with the cease-fire agreement reached between the Republic of Georgia and Abkhaz separatist forces on May 14, 1994; following Russia's August 2008 military intervention, negotiations have been underway to determine the precise role of this force.
- **War Crimes Tribunals in Yugoslavia and Rwanda** (established for Yugoslavia in May 1993 and for Rwanda in November 1994) – investigate and prosecute war crimes in these areas. Half of each of these tribunals is funded by a special assessment using the UN regular budget scale of assessments, which is paid out of the Contributions to International Organizations account, and the other half is funded using the UN peacekeeping scale, which is paid out of this appropriation.
- **UN Mission in Timor Leste** (UNMIT, established August 25, 2006) – provides stability and policing capacity while working with the coalition government to strengthen domestic security and justice infrastructure.
- **UN Operations in the Democratic Republic of Congo** (MONUC, established November 30, 1999) – supports the implementation of the Lusaka Accords. MONUC works in close cooperation with the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) to protect civilians, humanitarian personnel and UN personnel and facilities; to disarm, demobilize, and monitor resources of foreign and Congolese armed groups; to train and mentor the Congolese army in support of security sector reform; and to support the territorial security of the DRC.
- **UN Mission to Liberia** (UNMIL, established September 19, 2003) – supports the implementation of the ceasefire agreement and assists with restructuring the Liberian government and re-establishing national authority throughout the country.
- **UN Mission in Sudan** (UNMIS, established March 24, 2005) – supports implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) signed by the parties;

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

facilitates and coordinates, within its capabilities and in its areas of deployment, the voluntary return of refugees and internally displaced persons and humanitarian assistance; and contributes towards international efforts to protect and promote human rights in Sudan.

- **UN Operation in Cote d'Ivoire** (UNOCI, established April 4, 2004) – assists Cote d'Ivoire's transitional power-sharing government in preparing for elections and disarming and repatriating the former combatants. Restoring stability to Cote d'Ivoire is a critical element in restoring peace to the entire West African region.
- **UN Mission in Haiti** (MINUSTAH, established April 30, 2004; replaced the Multinational Interim Force -- MIF -- on June 1, 2004) – assists in the reestablishment of Haiti's police functions, coordinates with other International Organizations in providing assistance in Haiti, assists in organizing Haitian elections, and creates a secure environment for the consolidation of democracy and economic development.
- **UN - AU Hybrid Mission in Darfur** (UNAMID, established July 31, 2007) – contributes to the restoration of security conditions for the safe provision of humanitarian assistance; to the protection of civilian populations under imminent threat of physical violence and the prevention of attacks against civilians; to the promotion of respect for and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Darfur; to a secure environment for economic reconstruction and development, as well as the sustainable return of internally displaced persons and refugees to their homes.
- **UN Mission to Chad/Central African Republic** (MINURCAT, established September 25, 2007) – assists in the protection of refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), other vulnerable civilian populations, and humanitarian relief efforts in regions of Chad and the Central African Republic (CAR) that border Sudan's Darfur province. The mission was recently reauthorized to approve a UN military presence to replace EU forces beginning March 2009.
- **Peacekeeping Logistical Support in Somalia** (UN Department of Field Support (DFS) operating pursuant to resolution 1863, passed January 16, 2009) — DFS provides a logistical and support package to the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), a peacekeeping force operated by the Members States of the African Union (AU) pursuant to the UN Security Council mandate.

Performance

The United States supports multilateral action in pursuit of peace and security and encourages countries to act in accordance with their international obligations. The Department will act to reduce threats through adoption of United Nations Security Council resolutions and statements and by working to ensure effective United Nations peacekeeping missions.

The degree to which United Nations peacekeeping missions achieve U.S. Government objectives directly supports the Department's strategic goal of attaining peace and security. Each mission's progress toward meeting its goals is continuously assessed. Successful completion of the terms of a United Nations peacekeeping mandate demonstrates progress toward stabilizing some of the world's most dangerous conflicts, and promotes the eventual long term resolution of these conflicts.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

Justification of Request

The FY 2010 request of \$2.26 billion will provide funds for the U.S. share of assessed expenses for United Nations peacekeeping operations. The FY 2010 request is an increase over the FY 2009 annual appropriation of \$743 million or 49 percent. The FY 2010 request amount is lower than the FY 2009 total resources projection of \$2.5 billion that includes: (1) the FY 2009 annual appropriation of \$1.517 billion; (2) the FY 2009 bridge supplemental appropriation of \$150.5 million; and (3) the FY 2009 supplemental request of \$836.9 million.

Current Operations for FY 2010: \$2,214,900,000

Major operational assumptions are that most missions will remain essentially static except:

- UNMIL (Liberia) will be in a process of gradual downsizing for reduced costs;
- UNIFIL (Lebanon) will have assumed some additional responsibilities, including a limited role in patrolling the Syrian border and enforcing the arms embargo, requiring an increase in size and budget;
- UNAMID (Darfur) mission will be deployed at a cost of approximately \$2.0 billion per year;
- An increase in the UNMIS mission in preparation and implementation of the 2011 referendum;
- MINURCAT will include a new troop contingent to replace the EU force “EUFOR” in 2009; and
- UNMIK (Kosovo) and UNMEE (Ethiopia/Eritrea) missions will be closed.

The Department requests that 15 percent of FY 2010 funds be appropriated as “two-year funds” due to the demonstrated unpredictability of the requirements in this account from year to year and the nature of multi-year operations that have mandates overlapping the U.S. fiscal year.

New Mission - Somalia: \$135,100,000

Following the military intervention by Ethiopian forces in Somalia in late 2006, the African Union deployed a peacekeeping operation in Somalia (AMISOM) with the authorization of the UN Security Council in anticipation of eventual approval for a UN mission that would assume AMISOM’s responsibilities. The deployment of AMISOM has been slow and planning for a UN mission in Somalia is still evolving, this request is based on the expectation that the UN Security Council will authorize a UN peacekeeping operation to maintain stability and promote reconciliation in Somalia by the beginning of FY 2010 and will provide funds toward the initial assessment. On January 16, 2009, the UN Security Council authorized for up to six months the member states of the African Union (AU) to maintain the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM); requested the UN Secretary-General to provide a logistics and support package to AMISOM; expressed the UN Security Council’s intent to hold a separate vote, no later than June 1, 2009, on whether to establish a UN peacekeeping operation in Somalia; and requested the UN Secretary-General to establish a trust fund to provide financial support to AMISOM until a UN peacekeeping operation is deployed.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

Resource Summary Detail

(\$ in thousands)

Activities	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Activities				
UNDOF UN Disengagement Observer Force	10,899	7,660	10,290	2,630
UNIFIL UN Interim Force in Lebanon	35,625	186,400	210,914	24,514
MINURSO UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara	17,840	8,400	14,097	5,697
UNMIK UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo	26,855	20,000	0	(20,000)
UNFICYP UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus	8,609	4,540	7,672	3,132
UNOMIG UN Observer Mission in Georgia	8,809	7,400	7,415	15
UN War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia (UNICTY)	25,456	17,000	25,263	8,263
UNICTR UN War Crimes Tribunal - Rwanda	17,663	14,000	20,970	6,970
UNMIT UN Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste	39,362	34,500	44,115	9,615
MONUC UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	270,721	210,000	381,000	171,000
UNMEE UN Mission in Ethiopia/Eritrea	12,872	26,000	0	(26,000)
UNMIL UN Mission in Liberia	154,278	123,400	135,400	12,000
UNMIS UN Mission in Sudan	293,501	208,900	257,325	48,425
UNOCI UN Operation in Cote d'Ivoire	83,046	81,000	128,585	47,585
MINUSTAH UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti	134,581	114,400	164,154	49,754
UNAMID UN-AU Hybrid Mission in Darfur	550,400	414,000	512,000	98,000
MINURCAT UN Mission in Chad and the Central African Republic	0	39,400	205,700	166,300
Peacekeeping Logistical Support in Somalia	0	0	135,100	135,100
Subtotal, Activities	1,690,517	1,517,000	2,260,000	743,000
Total Annual Requirements				
	1,690,517	1,517,000	2,260,000	743,000
FY 2008 Supplemental	373,708	0	0	0
FY 2009 Bridge Supplemental	0	150,500	0	(150,500)
FY 2009 Supplemental Request	0	836,900	0	(836,900)
Total Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities	2,064,225	2,504,400	2,260,000	(244,400)

Table Footnotes:

FY 2008 Actual reflect the rescission of 0.81% provided by the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161, Division J).

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

FY 2008 Actual includes \$468.0 million in emergency funding provided by the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161, Division J). FY 2008 Actual also includes \$373.708 million in emergency funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

FY 2009 Estimate includes \$150.5 million in bridge funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252). FY 2009 Estimate also includes \$836.9 million in emergency funding requested in the pending FY 2009 Supplemental.

**CONTRIBUTIONS FOR
INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES
UN Disengagement Observer Force on the Golan Heights (UNDOF)**

Established	Personnel	FY 2010 Request
May 31, 1974	1,039(0 U.S.)	10,290

UNDOF was established as a result of the 1974 U.S.-negotiated Israel-Syria Disengagement Agreement, with the mandate of overseeing the disengagement of those countries' forces on the strategic Golan Heights. The mandate also includes maintaining the cease-fire between Israel and Syria and supervising the areas of separation and limitation defined in the agreement.

Peace and stability in the Middle East are clearly in the U.S. interest. UNDOF helps maintain stability between Israel and Syria, a pre-requisite to efforts to achieve a comprehensive Arab-Israeli peace settlement.

Pending the outcome of diplomatic efforts to find a way forward, the United States Government is committed to ensuring that UNDOF maintains a level of organizational integrity and personnel that will leave it positioned to carry out its existing functions and/or undertake new roles as appropriate. A peace treaty between Israel and Syria could lead to adjustments to the UNDOF mandate.

UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)

Established	Personnel	FY 2010 Request
March 19, 1978	12,435(0 U.S.)	210,914

UNIFIL was established following Israel's operation in southern Lebanon in March 1978 in response to repeat Palestinian commando attacks against Israel. UNIFIL's original mandate was to confirm the withdrawal of the Israeli army from southern Lebanon, to restore international peace and security, and to assist the Lebanese Government in ensuring the return of its authority in the area.

Following the 2006 conflict between Israel and Hizballah, UNIFIL's mandate was expanded, and the force ceiling was increased from 2,000 to 15,000 in August 2006. According to the new mandate, UNIFIL's tasks include (1) restoring international peace and security in southern Lebanon; (2) restoring Lebanese sovereignty in the south of Lebanon; and (3) extending its assistance to help ensure humanitarian access to civilian populations.

UNIFIL has played an integral part in trying to bring stability to the area and in promoting an environment conducive to a comprehensive Arab-Israeli peace settlement.

**CONTRIBUTIONS FOR
INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES
UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)**

Established	Personnel	FY 2010 Request
April 29, 1991	223(0 U.S.)	14,097

UN Security Council Resolution 690 established MINURSO in 1991 in accordance with the settlement proposals accepted in August 1988 between the Government of Morocco and the Frente POLISARIO. MINURSO's mandate includes: monitor the cease fire; verify the reduction of Moroccan forces in the territory; monitor the confinement of Moroccan and POLISARIO forces to designated locations; take steps with the parties to secure the release of all Western Sahara political prisoners and detainees; oversee the exchange of prisoners of war; implement a repatriation program; identify and register qualified voters; and organize a free and fair referendum on the status of the territory as well as publish the results.

MINURSO remains an important means of encouraging the peaceful resolution of the Western Sahara conflict. This operation has prevented a return to war between Morocco and the POLISARIO that could destabilize the region and involve Algeria or other nations. The focus of this operation will depend upon the efforts by the parties, assisted by the United Nations, to resolve this long standing dispute.

UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)

Established	Personnel	FY 2010 Request
March 1964	927(0 U.S.)	7,672

The UN Security Council mandated UNFICYP to end violence between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities. Since the de facto division of the island in 1974, UNFICYP has served as a buffer force between Turkish and Turkish Cypriot forces on one side of the zone and the Greek Cypriot National Guard on the other. UNFICYP has helped to prevent an outbreak of conflict on Cyprus that could provoke Turkey and Greece, two U.S. NATO Allies, into hostilities, thus endangering both peace in the immediate area and the stability of the greater Balkans-Aegean region. The governments of Greece and Cyprus pay approximately one-half of the UNFICYP's costs.

UN Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG)

Established	Personnel	FY 2010 Request
August 24, 1993	156(2 U.S.)	7,415

UNOMIG was established in August 1993 to verify compliance with the ceasefire agreement between the Government of Georgia and the Abkhaz authorities in Georgia. UN Security Council Resolution 937 (1994) expanded UNOMIG's mandates to monitor the implementation of the 1994 cease-fire agreement between the government of Georgia and Abkhaz separatists. Following Russia's August 2008 military intervention, negotiations have been underway to

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determine the precise role of this force. In the meantime, the presence of a UN observer mission in Georgia provides a buffer between Abkhaz and Georgian forces.

War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia (UNICTY)

Established	Personnel	FY 2010 Request
May 25, 1993	0(0 U.S.)	25,263

The War Crimes Tribunal in Yugoslavia examines war crimes in the area and brings the perpetrators of these crimes to justice. Half of the tribunal is funded by a special assessment using the UN regular budget scale of assessments (which is paid out of the Contributions to International Organizations account), and the other half is funded using the UN peacekeeping assessment scale (which is paid out of this account).

War Crimes Tribunal - Rwanda (UNICTR)

Established	Personnel	FY 2010 Request
November 8, 1994	0(0 U.S.)	20,970

The War Crimes Tribunal in Rwanda examines war crimes in the area and brings the perpetrators of these crimes to justice. Half of the tribunal is funded by a special assessment using the UN regular budget scale of assessments (which is paid out of the Contributions to International Organizations account), and the other half is funded using the UN peacekeeping assessment scale (which is paid out of this account).

UN Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT)

Established	Personnel	FY 2010 Request
August 25, 2006	1,550(0 U.S.)	44,115

UN Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) was established in August 2006. Resolution 1802, authorized on February 25, 2008, was adopted after the attacks on the President and the Prime Minister of Timor-Leste on February 11, 2008 and attempts to destabilize the country, the Security Council requested UNMIT: (a) to continue its efforts in carrying out the proceedings recommended by the Commission of Inquiry; (b) to support the Government of Timor-Leste in its efforts to coordinate donor cooperation in areas of institutional capacity-building; and (c) to intensify its efforts, working with partners, to support institutional development and strengthen the Timor-Leste National Police (PNTL) while continuing to ensure, through the presence of the UNMIT police component, the restoration and maintenance of public security in Timor-Leste through the provision of support to PNTL, which includes interim law enforcement and public

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security until PNTL is reconstituted. UNMIT also is focused on preparations for the first-ever local elections, to be held this year.

UN Operation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC)

Established	Personnel	FY 2010 Request
August 6, 1999	18,422(0 U.S.)	381,000

United Nations Operations in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC) covers the expenses of UN activities in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in support of the implementation of the Lusaka Accords. MONUC works in close cooperation with the Government of the DRC to protect civilians, humanitarian personnel and UN personnel and facilities; disarm, demobilize, and monitor resources of foreign and Congolese armed groups; train and mentor the Congolese army in support of security sector reform; and support the territorial security of the DRC. In December 2008, the UN Security Council renewed the mandate for MONUC and authorized a temporary increase of approximately 3,000 personnel to strengthen and refocus its priorities more sharply on the protection of civilians. The U.S. has an interest in regional stability; formation of an inclusive representative government; democratic elections; and extension of government authority.

UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)

Established	Personnel	FY 2010 Request
September 19, 2003	11,853(25 U.S.)	135,400

UNMIL was established on September 19, 2003 to support the implementation of the ceasefire agreement and assist with restructuring the Liberian government and re-establishing national authority throughout the country. UNMIL assisted the transitional government in preparing for national elections at the end of 2005. The newly-elected government took office in January 2006; the UN presented and the UN Security Council endorsed a drawdown plan in September 2006. UNMIL is assisting the Government of Liberia in restructuring the police and armed forces as well as developing a strategy to consolidate governmental institutions, including a national legal framework, judicial and correctional institutions, and restoring proper administration of natural resources. In addition, civilian specialists in the Liberia mission support humanitarian and human rights assistance through activities such as human rights promotion, protection and monitoring services. UNMIL carried out voluntary disarmament of ex-combatants, collecting and destroying weapons and ammunition, as part of an organized program of disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration. All of these efforts are in cooperation with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and other international partners. As part of the downsize plan, in September 2008 the mandate was extended for one year and authorized a reduction of an additional 1,460 personnel deployed as part of its military component and an increase of 240 personnel deployed as part of the UNMIL's police component.

Since the UN's peacekeeping operation in Sierra Leone was closed in 2005, a 250 member UNMIL unit was deployed to Freetown, Sierra Leone to provide security to the Special Court for

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Sierra Leone. The Special Court is trying suspects, many of whom are alleged to have received arms and other support from the government of former Liberian President Charles Taylor, for war crimes during Sierra Leone's civil conflict. Taylor, also on trial before the Special Court, is being held in The Hague for security reasons.

UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS)

Established	Personnel	FY 2010 Request
March 24, 2005	10,025(14 U.S.)	257,325

The task of UNMIS is to support implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) signed by the parties to facilitate and coordinate, within its capabilities and humanitarian assistance; assist the mine action sector; contribute towards international efforts towards the protection of civilians, with particular attention to vulnerable groups including internally displaced persons, returning refugees, and women and children.

The peacekeeping mission's current focus is on, supporting CPA implementation, monitoring the cessation of hostilities and the restoration of civil order in southern Sudan, and resumption of normal political and economic activities. UNMIS is expected to play a significant role in support of nationwide elections scheduled for 2009.

UN Operation in Cote d'Ivoire (UNOCI)

Established	Personnel	FY 2010 Request
February 2004	9,190(0 U.S.)	128,585

The UN Operation in Cote d'Ivoire's mandate is to monitor the cease-fire; assist Cote d'Ivoire's transitional power-sharing government in disarming and repatriating the former combatants; maintain liaison with the Ivorian armed forces; help the government monitor the border; facilitate the free flow of people, goods and humanitarian assistance; and assist the government in preparing for elections. Restoring stability to Cote d'Ivoire is a critical element in restoring peace to the entire West African region. The Security Council in January 2009 approved a small reduction in the mission's military ceiling, and established benchmarks against which to measure progress for additional reductions.

UN Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)

Established	Personnel	FY 2010 Request
April 4, 2004	9,089(47 U.S.)	164,154

The Security Council created the UN Mission in Haiti in late April 2004, which took over from the Multinational Interim Force (MIF) on June 1, 2004. The UN mission assists in the

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reestablishment of Haiti's police functions, coordinates with other international organizations in providing assistance in Haiti, assists in organizing Haitian elections, and creates an environment of security where the Haitian political process and economic recovery can take hold. As part of its mandate, MINUSTAH patrols along maritime and land border areas to support the Haitian National Police's (HNP) border security activities, including efforts to control cross-border illicit trafficking of drugs, arms and other illegal activities.

MINUSTAH continues to assist the HNP expand its capabilities, helps train new recruits at the police academy, and conducts background checks. A joint MINUSTAH/Government of Haiti plan will increase the HNP's strength by 1,500 new officers each year through 2011, boosting the rolls from 7,000 to 14,000.

UN-AU Hybrid Mission in Darfur (UNAMID)

Established	Personnel	FY 2010 Request
July 31, 2007	15,136(0 U.S.)	512,000

In July 2007 the U.N. Security Council, in its resolution 1769, established UNAMID. The official UNAMID headquarters was established on October 31, 2007 and its official takeover from the AU Mission in Sudan (AMIS) took place on December 31, 2007. According to its mandate, the Mission has been established to contribute: to the restoration of security conditions for the safe provision of humanitarian assistance; to the protection of civilian populations under imminent threat of physical violence and prevent attacks against civilians; to the promotion of respect for and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Darfur; to a secure environment for economic reconstruction and development, as well as the sustainable return of internally displaced persons and refugees to their homes. UNAMID is expected to be the largest UN peacekeeping operation in place as it approaches its authorized force level of nearly 26,000 military troops and police personnel. UNAMID, which began operations in Darfur by working with African Union peacekeepers on the ground, is expected to build toward authorized force levels of nearly 26,000 military and police officers in mid to late 2009.

UN Mission in Chad and the Central African Republic (MINURCAT)

Established	Personnel	FY 2010 Request
September 25, 2007	279(0 U.S.)	205,700

MINURCAT, established in September 2007, assists in the protection of refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), other vulnerable civilian populations, and humanitarian relief efforts in regions of Chad and the Central African Republic (CAR) that border Sudan's Darfur province. The mission was recently reauthorized to approve a UN military presence to replace EU forces beginning March 2009. The mission remains a multinational presence of civilian and military personnel force, under EU command and control until March 15, 2009, at which time it will come under UN command. The authorized mission strength at that time will be 5,200 military personnel, 300 police, and sufficient civilian support personnel.

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Peacekeeping Logistical Support in Somalia

Established	Personnel	FY 2010 Request
January 2009	0(0 U.S.)	135,100

On January 16, 2009, the UN Security Council authorized for up to six months the authorization of member states of the African Union (AU) to maintain the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM). The mandate requests the UN Secretary-General to provide a logistics and support package to AMISOM; expresses the UN Security Council's intent to hold a separate vote, no later than June 1, 2009, on whether to establish a UN peacekeeping operation in Somalia; and requests the UN Secretary-General to establish a trust fund to provide financial support to AMISOM until a UN peacekeeping operation is deployed.

These funds will help the U.S. achieve the policy objective of strengthening AMISOM with a view toward the establishment of a UN peacekeeping operation to consist of a force of about 8,000 to maintain stability and promote reconciliation by the beginning of FY 2010.

Funds by Object Class

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contrb	2,064,225	2,504,400	2,260,000	(244,400)
Total	2,064,225	2,504,400	2,260,000	(244,400)