CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Proposed Appropriation Language

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

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, **[**$1,682,500,000**]***$1,595,430,000 of which $20,453,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2015*: *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 heading 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 under this heading 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, 2010).*

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Funds	1,604,400	1,682,500	1,595,430	(87,070)

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

Program Description

Funding for the Contributions to International Organizations (CIO) account enables the United States (U.S.) to participate in nearly fifty organizations that provide unique opportunities for the U.S. to benefit from other nations' expertise and financial resources in pursuit of shared solutions to common problems. The CIO account pays obligations stemming from U.S. ratification of treaties or conventions, or from other acts of the Congress. International institutions are being asked to deal with the new challenges that are occurring in an increasingly globalized world. As a result of new or expanded functions, the workload associated with U.S. participation has become more complex and has measurably increased in a number of areas vital to U.S. foreign policy interests. The U.S. works within international organizations to eliminate disease, reduce environmental degradation, secure airports and seaports, protect intellectual property rights, and maintain the world's telecommunications networks. In addition, the U.S. works with international organizations to advance global commitments to protect human rights and promote peaceful uses of nuclear energy, free and fair trade and the destruction of chemical weapons.

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) 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 or weapon delivery system.

- The UN increased sanctions on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) through UN Security Council Resolution 1874 in an effort to promote complete and verifiable nuclear disarmament in North Korea. Acted through Security Council resolution 1718 to prevent the transfer of conventional arms, missiles and luxury goods to the DPRK, and restrict travel and freeze the assets of individuals or entities engaged in proscribed activity.

- The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) deployed over 71,000 soldiers from 44 countries under NATO command in Afghanistan, demonstrating an enhanced security posture

and the shared commitment of NATO member and partner states to assist the Afghan government establish a secure and stable environment. A NATO Training Mission to build the Afghan Army and police was also established.

- The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) continued attempts to address outstanding issues in the investigation of Iran and Syria's respective nuclear programs. The IAEA Board of Governors adopted a resolution in November 2009 condemning Iran's failure to declare an enrichment facility under construction near Qom, and reported it to the UN Security Council.

- The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) completed 200 inspections at potentially dual-use industrial chemical facilities during 2008. OPCW has conducted 1,482 inspections at over 1,100 industrial facilities in 81 countries to ensure that facilities are operated for peaceful purposes.

- The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) continued to implement the Machine Readable Travel Documents project, which provides policy guidance for member states implementing machine-readable travel documents, including biometric technology. As of December 2009, 180 ICAO member states had begun issuing machine readable passports to their citizens.

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

- The UN extended the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI), which supports the efforts of the Iraqi people and Government to strengthen representative government, promote political dialogue and national unity, engage neighboring countries, assist vulnerable groups, and promote human rights and judicial reform.

- The Organization of American States (OAS) supported the U.S. strategy in the Honduras crisis, which made clear to the rest of the Western Hemisphere that coup d'états are unacceptable, that respect for human rights remains paramount even under de facto regimes, that violence will not be tolerated, and that dialogue is the only way forward. The OAS provided support to the processes which have kept Honduras on a path that will lead to the restoration of democracy.

- The International Labor Organization mobilized country-based programs that promote policy reform and implement concrete measures to end exploitative child labor through the International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor.

- The Hague Conference on Private International Law promoted and administered the Hague Convention on International Child Abduction, which requires the prompt return of children wrongfully removed or retained abroad in parental custody disputes.

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

- The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development expanded and reformulated the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes**.** The newly reconstituted forum works with member jurisdictions to fight tax fraud by implementing and strengthening information exchange agreements and transparency. This will help the U.S. and other jurisdictions enforce their tax laws.

- The World Trade Organization (WTO) opened new markets for U.S. services, agricultural products, and manufactured goods through negotiated reductions of tariffs and increased market access resulting from the accessions of the Ukraine, Tonga, Cape Verde and Chinese

Taipei. In addition, several new cases were filed through the WTO's dispute resolution procedure to hold trading partners accountable to their trade commitments including several cases against China and the European Union which were critical to U.S. manufacturers and workers.

- The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum facilitated increased trade in the region by simplifying complicated customs procedures and documentation resulting from the region's numerous trade agreements, improving the region's enforcement of intellectual property rights, and speeding the movement of goods across and within borders.

- The International Maritime Organization (IMO) 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.

- The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) provided meteorological services to aviation by ensuring that every aircraft undertaking an international trip has weather observations and forecasts that describe conditions en-route and at the destination. The U.S. relies on this weather information for aviation not only for air travel within the U.S. but also for domestic carriers travelling abroad.

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

- The World Health Organization (WHO) coordinated the worldwide response to the H1N1 outbreak; declaring H1N1 the first "pandemic" under the International Health Regulations and ensuring close collaboration with affected countries, vaccine manufacturers, and donors in order to facilitate access to vaccines needed in developing countries.

- The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) completed a major study of cancer survival patterns in 2009 involving 340,000 cancer patients in 12 countries, confirming that cancer survival depends highly on awareness and detection practices as well as disease management practices.

- The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) coordinated the Americas region response to the H1N1 outbreak, ensuring close collaboration with all affected countries, as well as facilitating access to vaccines. PAHO has updated technical information on surveillance and case definitions, conducting lab work, and providing expert staff to affected countries.

- The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) supported the rebuilding of education systems in areas affected by war and conflict such as Afghanistan and Iraq by developing curricular and textbook frameworks and creating education management systems.

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

- In response to the earthquake in Haiti, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) is helping to coordinate donations of medical supplies from its office and medical warehouse in Port-au-Prince not affected by the earthquake. Experts from PAHO and the World Health Organization (WHO) Regional Disaster Response Team are establishing a field office in the Dominican Republic near the Haiti border and are working to distribute supplies to health centers.

- Also in response to the earthquake in Haiti, WHO has prepared a public health risk assessment to guide medical teams in the country and has issued a flash appeal to mobilize resources for health sector needs.

- The UN helped fund the administrative core function of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees which provided vital assistance to 3.6 million people in need from Somalia, many of whom were displaced by ongoing conflict and drought.

- The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) continued to scale 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.

- The NATO continued to provide medical care and relief supplies to thousands of Afghans preparing for severe winter weather, including sets of winter clothing, blankets and boots and winter coats.

- The International Grains Council (IGC) ensured effective use of donor resources in saving and protecting the lives of people threatened by famine and disasters by improving the global emergency food aid response system.

Performance

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. The Bureau of International Organizations (IO) assesses progress semiannually. An evaluation tool with specific benchmarks facilitates this process. The indicator shows the results for United Nations (UN) Specialized Agencies funded by the Contributions for International Organizations account (CIO). Achievement of UNTAI goals promotes effective use of member state contributions through better access to information on agency performance, credible oversight and ethics systems, and improved governance.

STRATEGIC GOAL: STRENGTHENING CONSULAR AND MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES						
Strategic Priority	Planning and Accountability					
Bureau Goal	Indicator is a department level measure and was developed outside of bureau strategic planning process					
Indicator	Percentage of United Nations Specialized Agencies funded by the Contributions for International Organizations account (FAO, IAEA, ICAO, ILO, IMO, ITU, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, and WMO) that have demonstrated progress on 5 or more goals of the United Nations Transparency and Accountability Initiative.					
FY 2006 Result	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	N/A	54 percent [Baseline] ◄► On Target	72 percent ▲ Above Target	63 percent	76 percent	81 percent
Reason for Exceeding Target	The June 2009 assessments for the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and Universal Postal Union (UPU) showed major improvements over the June 2008 assessments.					

Impact	UNTAI aims to improve the financial management and oversight of UN agencies. Oversight, transparency, and accountability mechanisms provide assurance that the funds we contribute to UN agencies are used effectively. Stronger, more accountable UN agencies are better equipped for the advancement of U.S. multilateral objectives.
Methodology	Agencies must meet a series of benchmarks for each goal (8 goals in all). Ratings are based upon the extent to which the agency meets the benchmarks. Completed reports are reviewed by the responsible officer(s) in the IO Bureau. A second-level review is conducted by the lead officer, who reviews for accuracy and consistency of rating methodology.
Data Source and Quality	Raw data for each agency is gathered and compiled by U.S. Missions working with UN agencies. The IO Bureau performs a two-step review of all data to verify accuracy and ensure the application of a consistent rating methodology for all agencies. No significant data limitations were found.

Justification of Request

The FY 2011 request for the CIO account is $1.595 billion. The request includes $1.573 billion in funding to meet existing commitments to pay assessed contributions to those international organizations to which the U.S. is a member. For nearly all of these organizations, the commitments result from treaties and conventions that the U.S. has signed and ratified. Failure to pay assessed contributions in full and on-time violates these treaty obligations. The request also includes about $23 million for reimbursing U.S. citizens who have paid federal income taxes to both the U.S. and the host country in the course of working at international organizations abroad.

For the first time, the request includes $5 million in new funding to join the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA). As of December 2009, the U.S. and 136 other nations had signed the IRENA founding statute (the IRENA Statute), and eight nations had ratified it. The IRENA Statute will enter into force upon ratification by 25 countries. The request anticipates that the IRENA Statute will have entered into force by FY 2011, and the United States will have become a party to the IRENA Statute. The U.S. currently participates in the Preparatory Commission that is working to establish the policies, work program, and organizational structure of IRENA.

As stated in its founding statute, IRENA will provide policy advice and assistance to both developing and developed countries, offer capacity building, encourage development of technical standards, and disseminate information on renewable energy. The founding statute also calls on IRENA to cooperate closely with existing institutions to avoid unnecessary duplication of effort. IRENA has widespread support among the renewable energy industry and non-governmental organizations working on environmental matters. The U.S. renewable energy industry strongly supports U.S. membership in IRENA as a means to promote U.S. exports of renewable energy technologies.

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 goes to pay 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 25 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 emphasis on performance as the foundation for a funding request. The individual justifications for each organization described in this chapter 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.

The organizations described in this chapter 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.

Resource Summary Detail

($ in thousands)

Activities	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
United Nations and Affiliated Agencies				
UN RB United Nations - Regular Budget	452,516	597,472	516,314	(81,158)
UN CMP United Nations Capital Master Plan	75,535	75,535	75,535	0
UN War Crimes Tribunal - Rwanda	16,064	17,057	13,399	(3,658)
FAO Food and Agriculture Organization	109,035	113,342	120,140	6,798
IAEA International Atomic Energy Agency	93,924	101,499	112,802	11,303
ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization	15,609	18,454	19,563	1,109
ILO International Labor Organization	79,211	84,020	85,194	1,174
IMO International Maritime Organization	1,318	1,432	1,530	98
ITU International Telecommunication Union	9,244	9,630	10,130	500
UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	75,935	80,915	84,831	3,916
UPU Universal Postal Union	2,117	2,099	2,254	155
WHO World Health Organization	106,573	106,573	109,403	2,830
WIPO World Intellectual Property Organization	1,041	1,103	1,134	31
WMO World Meteorological Organization	12,216	13,077	13,460	383
UN War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia (UNICTY)	21,776	20,781	17,343	(3,438)
Subtotal, United Nations and Affiliated Agencies	**1,072,114**	**1,242,989**	**1,183,032**	**(59,957)**
Inter-American Organizations				
OAS Organization of American States	46,757	47,100	48,160	1,060
PAHO Pan American Health Organization	59,120	59,811	60,502	691
IICA Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture	16,359	16,360	16,360	0
PAIGH Pan American Institute of Geography and History	324	324	324	0
Subtotal, Inter-American Organizations	**122,560**	**123,595**	**125,346**	**1,751**
Regional Organizations				
OECD Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	98,479	92,675	94,251	1,576
NATO North Atlantic Treaty Organization	66,117	84,056	90,154	6,098
NATOPA NATO Parliamentary Assembly	1,088	1,283	1,417	134

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Activities	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Pacific Community (SPC)	1,616	1,743	1,745	2
Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation	901	900	901	1
CPCTC Colombo Plan Council for Technical Cooperation	17	17	17	0
Subtotal, Regional Organizations	**168,218**	**180,674**	**188,485**	**7,811**
Other International Organizations				
OPCW Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	24,567	26,794	28,090	1,296
WTO World Trade Organization	21,965	24,402	24,437	35
CCC Customs Cooperation Council	4,072	4,490	4,717	227
HCOPIL Hague Conference on Private International Law	233	263	283	20
IARC International Agency for Research on Cancer	1,899	1,964	2,201	237
IBPCT International Bureau of the Publication of Customs Tariffs	144	168	183	15
IBPCA International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration	76	78	84	6
IBWM International Bureau of Weights and Measures	1,345	1,494	1,557	63
Int'l Center for the Study of Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property	1,128	1,135	1,185	50
ICO International Coffee Organization	411	517	690	173
ICSG International Copper Study Group	49	45	48	3
ICAC International Cotton Advisory Committee	340	338	338	0
IGC International Grains Council	427	535	560	25
IHO International Hydrographic Organization	145	143	152	9
IIUPL International Institute for the Unification of Private Law	181	176	191	15
ILZSG International Lead and Zinc Study Group	44	45	47	2
IOLM International Organization of Legal Metrology	160	167	179	12
IRENA International Renewable Energy Agency	0	0	5,000	5,000
IRSG International Rubber Study Group	71	110	124	14
ISA International Seabed Authority	0	1,377	1,377	0
ISTA International Seed Testing Association	12	12	13	1
ITLOS International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea	0	2,772	2,898	126
International Tropical Timber Organization	250	308	431	123
IUCN International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources	441	463	480	17
UPOV Int'l Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants	254	260	267	7
OIE World Organization for Animal Health	205	207	223	16
Subtotal, Other International Organizations	**58,419**	**68,263**	**75,755**	**7,492**

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Activities	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Tax Reimbursement Agreements for U.S. Citizens				
Tax Reimbursement Agreements	20,283	20,528	22,812	2,284
Subtotal, Tax Reimbursement Agreements for U.S. Citizens	**20,283**	**20,528**	**22,812**	**2,284**
Total Annual Requirements	**1,441,594**	**1,636,049**	**1,595,430**	**(40,619)**
Adjustments for Exchange Rate and Other	**87,806**	**0**	**0**	**0**
FY 2009 Bridge Supplemental	**75,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Synchronization of Deferred Payments	**0**	**46,451**	**0**	**(46,451)**
Total Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)	**1,604,400**	**1,682,500**	**1,595,430**	**(87,070)**

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

United Nations Regular Budget

New York, United States

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	452,516	597,472	516,314

The United Nations (UN) is the principal organization that enables the nations of the world 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. All Security Council resolutions carry strong moral weight, but Security Council decisions dealing with international peace and security pursuant to Chapter VII of the UN Charter are legally binding on member states. The U.S. is working through the Security Council to address threats to the peace in Iran, North Korea, Sudan, Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia, and Haiti, as well as to address piracy off the coast of Somalia, combat proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and protect civilians in armed conflict, including by addressing sexual violence in conflict.

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 most notably in Iraq and Afghanistan, but also in Burundi, the Central African Republic, the Ivory Coast, and Nepal.

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, as well as providing emergency assistance for countries recovering from natural disasters through the Central Emergency Response Fund.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

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 to foster 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 (UNAMI), which supports the efforts of the Iraqi people and Government to strengthen representative government, promote political dialogue and national unity, engage neighboring countries, assist vulnerable groups, and promote human rights and judicial reform. ***(Governing Justly and Democratically)***

- Assisted in the Iraqi January 2009 provincial elections, with 14,400 candidates from over 400 political party entities standing in 14 of Iraq's 18 governances, Kurdistan Regional Government elections in July 2009, and in securing a national election law towards Iraqi national parliamentary elections in March 2010. ***(Governing Justly and Democratically)***

- Provided vital food, shelter and protection assistance to over 3.5 million persons displaced by conflict in Pakistan, despite significant security risks that led to the deaths of several UN staff. ***(Humanitarian Assistance)***

- Led efforts to advocate for access to and freedom of movement for nearly 300,000 individuals displaced by conflict in northern Sri Lanka, which helped lead to the Government of Sri Lanka's release of over 158,000 internally displaced persons from the camps in which they had been detained in the last few months of 2009. ***(Humanitarian Assistance)***

- Bolstered the UN Security Council mandate of the UN Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) to underline UNAMA's primary role as the coordinator for international donor assistance and in supporting the 2009 presidential and provincial council elections, and provided additional resources to increase UNAMA's presence outside Kabul. ***(Peace and Security, Governing Justly and Democratically)***

- 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 or weapon delivery system. ***(Peace and Security)***

- Promoted regional stability and de-escalation of tensions between Lebanon and Israel through continued deployment of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) and its participation in a tripartite mechanism with the Lebanese Armed Forces and the Israeli Defense Forces. ***(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)***

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

In Africa, the UN:

- Provided protection to civilians under immediate threat of violence, provided support to Congolese military operations against illegal armed groups. Due to United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) support, humanitarian workers were able to deliver food and non-food assistance to nearly 135,000 people in the eastern region. ***(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 over 70 percent force strength and continuing to deploy. ***(Peace and Security/Humanitarian Assistance)***

- Enhanced the legal framework for countering the threat of piracy off the coast of Somalia through the adoption of an additional Security Council resolution. ***(Peace and Security).***

- The UN continued to lead the international community in support of the Djibouti Peace Process and Somalia's Transitional Federal Government (TFG). ***(Peace and Security)***

- Provided security and support for humanitarian shipments into Somalia through the provision of a logistical support package to the African Union (AU) peacekeeping mission in Somalia which controls the main port and airport in Mogadishu as well as provides support to the security forces of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG). ***(Peace and Security)***

- 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)***

- Facilitated the implementation of a ceasefire agreement in Burundi, including the support of the implementation of the modalities of the agreement, assistance in the reform of the security sector and support of the reintegration of nearly 22,000 ex-combatants. Assisting in the preparation for national elections in 2010. ***(Governing Justly and Democratically)***

- Mediated resolution of a border dispute between Nigeria and Cameroon. ***(Peace and Security; 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:

- Supported the peace process in Nepal through the activities of the UN Mission in Nepal (UNMIN), including overseeing an agreement between the Government and the Maoists to proceed with the discharge of disqualified and minor combatants from cantonments. ***(Peace and Security)***

- Increased sanctions on Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) through UN Security Council Resolution 1874 in an effort to promote complete and verifiable nuclear disarmament in North Korea. Acted through Security Council resolution 1718 to prevent the transfer of conventional arms, missiles and luxury goods to the DPRK, and restrict travel and freeze the assets of individuals or entities engaged in proscribed activity. ***(Peace and Security)***

- Established the position of Independent Counselor to improve management and investigate possible allegations of corruption at the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC). ***(Governing Justly and Democratically)***

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)***

In the area of human rights and the protection of civilians, the UN:

- Promoted human rights monitoring and reporting through its 38 special rapporteurs, independent experts, and working groups, including by extending the mandate of the Human Rights Council's independent expert on human rights in Sudan, and ensuring the UN's continued presence in that country. ***(Governing Justly and Democratically)***

- Reviewed the human rights records of 96 countries under the Universal Periodic Review process. ***(Governing Justly and Democratically)***

- 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, Georgia, Nepal and Liberia. ***(Governing Justly and Democratically)***

- Acted through Security Council Resolution 1888 to mandate peacekeeping missions to protect women and children from sexual violence during armed conflict. ***(Peace and Security)***

- 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 12 countries to focus on six categories of grave human rights violations against children. ***(Governing Justly and Democratically)***

- Strengthened and expanded by Security Council resolution the mandate of the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict to include monitoring and reporting of country situations where in contravention of international law patterns of killing and maiming and sexual violence committed against children in armed conflict occur. ***(Peace and Security)***

In the area of humanitarian assistance, the UN:

- The UN helped fund the administrative core function of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees which provided vital assistance to some 3.6 million people in need from Somalia, many of whom were displaced by ongoing conflict and drought. ***(Humanitarian Assistance)***

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- The UN helped fund the administrative core function of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees which provided protection and assistance to approximately 2.7 million registered Afghan refugees in Pakistan and Iran and assisted in the voluntary return and reintegration of some 5 million Afghans from Pakistan, Iran and other host countries since 2002. ***(Humanitarian Assistance)***

- As of December 2009, had distributed over $1.386 billion via the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to life-saving projects in 75 countries since the CERF's initial launch in 2006. In 2009, recipients included the Philippines (rapid response funding for emergency needs after multiple cyclones), Kenya (relief for protracted drought) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (emergency assistance for communities impacted by ongoing conflict). ***(Humanitarian Assistance)***

In the area of international trade, the UN:

- Promoted practical research and technical assistance programs that encouraged more trade and investment among developing countries and between developing and developed countries. ***(Economic Growth)***

- Completed investment policy reviews for Belarus and Burkina Faso bringing the number of published reviews to 29, 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)***

- Hosted the first Global Entrepreneurship Week in Switzerland to focus on entrepreneurship as a driver of development. ***(Economic Growth)***

- 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 conjunction with the World Trade Organization, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the International Monetary Fund, provided a joint report to the leaders of the Group of 20 (G20) largest economies on investment measures adopted in response to the economic recession. ***(Economic Growth)***

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

- Conducted studies on the impact of the economic recession on countries in their regions and developed a compendium of "best practices" for dealing with the economic downturn. ***(Economic Growth)***

- 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 marshal effectively the UN's and the international community's engagement in Iraq and Afghanistan, 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, including the establishment of a unique trust fund to support implementation of resolution 1540, which mandates member states prevent the transfer of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems to non-state actors. ***(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 (CERF), from which agencies borrow funds in order to jump-start assistance activities rapidly. (***Humanitarian Assistance)***

- Ensuring the effectiveness and credibility of the Human Rights Council (HRC). The U.S is actively and fully engaging with a view to improving the HRC's track record and enhancing the Council's ability to address egregious human rights situations. (***Governing Justly and Democratically)***

- Continuing support for civil society projects and activities that promote democratic growth through the UN Democracy Fund (UNDEF). ***(Governing Justly and Democratically)***

- Continuing efforts to provide space for protection of civilians, political reconciliation and post conflict reconstruction through peacekeeping and peace building mechanisms. ***(Peace and Security)***

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 principal partners of the UN 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.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2011 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to the UN regular budget for calendar year 2010, the first year of the UN's 2010-2011 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 associated entities. The FY 2011 request reflects General Assembly approval of the 2010-2011 budget that supports a range of activities including the UN special political missions in Iraq and Afghanistan; activities relating to information technology upgrades; and, the strengthening of the UN's security management structure in the wake of tragic attacks on UN staff, most recently in Kabul. The level also takes into account updated information on exchange rates and inflation as well as the application of credits from previous biennia. The net decrease in the FY 2011 request reflects a 5.5% increase in the UN 2010-2011 budget, offset by a one-time reduction in member assessments due to the application of credits resulting from the UN having spent less than was budgeted in previous biennia.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	2,060,629	2,719,510	2,350,609
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	453,338	598,292	517,134
Sec. 144, P.L. 99-93 (PLO)	(822)	(820)	(820)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	452,516	597,472	516,314
Amount for Prior Year Arrears	80,663	0	0
Total Including Prior Year Arrears	533,179	0	0

United Nations Capital Master Plan

New York, United States

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	75,535	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; and
- 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.

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 2011 request provides funding for the CY 2010 annual assessment, the fourth annual payment toward construction costs.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 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

United Nations War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia

The Hague, The Netherlands

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	21,776	20,781	17,343

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 or died before transfer. ***(Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically)***

- Expected to render final judgments in five cases in 2010. In 2009 the trial chamber issued final judgments in two cases involving seven defendants. ***(Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically)***

- In an effort to increase efficiency and adhere to the Tribunal's trial completion strategy, began redeploying resources from the trial chamber to the appeals chamber, so that all appeals except that of Radovan Karadzic will be completed in 2013. ***(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)***

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. 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 2011 CIO account request provides for 70 percent of the Regular Budget assessed contribution for calendar year 2010, which is deferred from the previous fiscal year, plus 30 percent of the Regular Budget assessed contribution for calendar year 2011. The request estimates that the calendar year 2011 budget will be at the same level as calendar year 2010, which is a decrease from the previous biennium reflecting the expected reduction in Tribunal activities.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	101,158	78,830	78,830
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	22,255	17,343	17,343
Fiscal Year 2008 Deferral	15,100	0	0
Fiscal Year 2009 Deferral	(15,578)	15,578	0
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	0	(12,140)	12,140
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	0	0	(12,140)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	21,776	20,781	17,343

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Amount for Prior Year Arrears	607	0	0
Total Including Prior Year Arrears	22,384	0	0

United Nations War Crimes Tribunal - Rwanda

Arusha, Tanzania

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	16,064	17,057	13,399

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 two new arrests in 2009 of individuals accused of having committed genocide and crimes against humanity, and continued to work closely with national jurisdictions to transfer cases. ***(Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically)***

- Delivered four final judgments in 2009. Commenced 10 new cases in 2009, with judgments being delivered in two of the cases. ***(Governing Justly and Democratically)***

- Was in the process of trying 26 cases at the end of 2009, with another nine in the process of appeal. ***(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)***

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. Diminished support for ICTR could compromise U.S. efforts to advance our rule of law agenda and fight impunity. 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 2011 CIO account request provides for 70 percent of the Regular Budget assessed contribution for calendar year 2010, which is deferred from the previous fiscal year, plus 30 percent of the Regular Budget assessed contribution for calendar year 2011. The request estimates that the calendar year 2011 budget will be at the same level as calendar year 2010, which is a decrease from the previous biennium reflecting the expected reduction in Tribunal activities.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	84,658	60,904	60,904
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	18,625	13,399	13,399
Fiscal Year 2008 Deferral	10,477	0	0
Fiscal Year 2009 Deferral	(13,037)	13,037	0
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	0	(9,379)	9,379
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	0	0	(9,379)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	16,064	17,057	13,399
Amount for Prior Year Arrears	421	0	0
Total Including Prior Year Arrears	16,486	0	0

Food and Agriculture Organization

Rome, Italy

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	109,035	113,342	120,140

Economic Growth: The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) promotes agricultural development and 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 that impact food security and economies, such as avian influenza and wheat stem rust, 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 rehabilitate economic livelihoods in response 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 the "Rome Principles for Sustainable Global Food Security" at the November 2009 World Food Summit. The Principles, agreed to by all 193 member states, addresses the challenges posed by food insecurity in a comprehensive and coordinated manner. ***(Economic Growth)***

- Developed a comprehensive reform plan for the Committee on World Food Security (CFS). ***(Investing in People)***

- Continued to develop standards through the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) that prevents the spread of plant pests and diseases, including 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)***

- Developed the Port State Measures to Prevent Unlicensed and Unreported Fishing which was signed by the member states. ***(Economic Growth)***

- 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)***

- 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)***

- 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 monitory technology. ***(Investing in People)***

- Continued to scale 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)***

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)***

- Continuing to work with World Health Organization and the World Organization for Animal Health on monitoring H1N1. ***(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 more than 100 specific recommendations including 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, the membership approved a multi-year reform framework, the Immediate Plan of Action. At the FAO Conference in November 2009, FAO Director General (DG) and senior leadership detailed the progress achieved. Among the many reforms implemented and started since 2008, 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 member states agreed to a significant reform blueprint for the FAO Committee on World Food Security (CFS). This entails 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. will work closely with the DG and FAO Senior Management to transform the CFS and FAO as a whole into an effective leader on food security issues and part of an emerging global partnership of agriculture and food security.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Agriculture
U.S. Department of Commerce
National Food Processors Association
National Fisheries Institute

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

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 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 2010, the first year of FAO's 2010-2011 biennial budget. The budget includes full funding for the activities required by the Immediate Plan of Action, the organization's comprehensive reform package. 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 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	185,678	185,678	208,837
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Euros)	40,849	40,849	45,944
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.7359	0.683	0.665
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	55,506	59,813	69,089
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	216,949	216,949	214,324
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	47,729	47,729	47,151
Tax Equalization Fund	5,800	5,800	3,900
Total U.S. Requirement in Dollars	109,035	113,342	120,140
Amount for Prior Year Arrears	16,561	0	0
Total Including Prior Year Arrears	125,596	0	0

International Atomic Energy Agency

Vienna, Austria

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	93,924	101,499	112,802

Peace and Security: The International Atomic Energy Agency (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:

- Continued to address outstanding issues in the investigation of Iran and Syria's respective nuclear programs. The IAEA Board of Governors adopted a resolution in November 2009 condemning Iran's failure to declare an enrichment facility under construction near Qom, and reported it to the UN Security Council. ***(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, 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 achieving further adherence to the Additional Protocol, which requires states to declare and grant access to a broader range of nuclear-related activities. The Additional Protocol has now been signed by 128 states and is in force in 93. ***(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 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 2011 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to IAEA for calendar year 2010, the first year of IAEA's 2010-2011 program and budget. The increase for calendar year 2010 reflects the additional verification activities being undertaken by the Agency and the inclusion of some nuclear security activities in the regular budget. With nuclear security activities relying primarily on voluntary contributions, the U.S. considers regularizing nuclear security in the regular budget a high priority.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	231,393	236,500	253,798
United States % Share	25.719	25.663	25.559
United States Assessment (in Euros)	59,512	60,693	64,868
Less: Prior Year Credit/Surplus	0	(1,769)	0
U.S. Requirement (in Euros)	59,512	58,924	64,868
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.7507	0.6757	0.665
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	79,273	87,210	97,546
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	56,966	58,345	59,690
United States % Share	25.719	25.663	25.559
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	14,651	14,973	15,256
Less: Prior Year Credit/Surplus	0	(683)	0
Total U.S. Requirement in Dollars	93,924	101,499	112,802

International Civil Aviation Organization

Montreal, Canada

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	15,609	18,454	19,563

Peace and Security: The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) leads international efforts to improve aviation security and prevent terrorists 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:

- Continued progress with world-wide aviation security audits: As of December 2009, ICAO audit teams had completed 51 second-cycle audits to follow up on initial audits of 181 member states and Hong Kong. In response, 177 member states submitted corrective action plans ICAO setting out ways to improve their security posture **(Peace and Security)**

- Moved ahead of schedule in conducting safety audits of all member states by December 2010. As of December 2009, ICAO had completed comprehensive safety audits for 144 out of 190 member states. **(Economic Growth)**

- Continued 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 2009, 180 ICAO member states had begun issuing machine readable passports to their citizens. **(Peace and Security)**

- Addressed the threat of liquid explosives by instituting harmonized procedures for 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. Also established a working group on technology to promote awareness of new and developing technologies that effectively detect liquid explosives. **(Peace and Security)**

- Began 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. Four of seven regional offices have established security positions. **(Peace and Security)**

- Continued to work on refining the role of in-flight security officers and their interaction with other members of the crew; 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)**

- Worked on a common list of prohibited items that has been accepted by the Aviation Security Panel of Experts and provided to member states and industry as a final, harmonized list to which they may conform. **(Peace and Security)**

- Established a permanent Threat and Risks Working Group to evaluate new and existing threats to civil aviation. The Working Group compares methods and means of achieving civil aviation standards and recommended practices set forth by the Chicago Convention, identifies gaps, and recommends changes to the standards to ensure that threats are adequately countered. The Group is jointly led by the U.S. and the U.K. **(Peace and Security)**

- Expanded use of a donor technical assistance database of and other sources of capacity building information, in order to avoid duplication of efforts and enhance coordination of support for member states with security deficiencies identified in audits conducted under ICAO's auspices. **(Peace and Security)**

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, as appropriate and consistent with the audited states' sovereignty. **(Peace and Security)**

- Transitioning to a continuous aviation safety monitoring system, which will allow for quicker detection of member-state deficiencies in safety standards. **(Peace and Security)**

- Increasing the number of member states using machine-readable passports and biometric passports with the objective of universal implementation by 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 systems 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)**

- Promoting usage of the recently updated ICAO Security Manual, and expanding the number of certified staff completing ICAO training packages to ensure that member states have the capacity to strengthen their aviation security programs. **(Peace and Security)**

Principal Partners and Benefits

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

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 25 percent of ICAO's regular budget. The U.S. has been temporarily in arrears on part of its assessed contribution, complicating negotiations on issues such as adoption of the 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 2011 request provides for 50 percent of the U.S. assessed contribution to ICAO for calendar year 2010, which is deferred from the previous fiscal year, and 50 percent of the U.S. assessed contribution for calendar year 2011. Calendar year 2011 will be the first year of ICAO's 2011-2013 triennial budget. The request anticipates a five percent increase over 2010. The projected increase is due in part to incorporation of the ICAO Aviation Security Program into the regular budget.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Assessment Against Members (in CDN Dollars)	74,060	79,204	83,164
United States % Share	25	25	25
United States Assessment (in CDN Dollars)	18,515	19,801	20,791
Approx. Exchange Rate (CDN Dollars to $1)	1.1164	1.051	1.056
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	16,585	18,840	19,688
ICAO Den-Ice Agreement	0	300	300
Total U.S. Requirement in Dollars	16,586	19,140	19,988
Fiscal Year 2008 Deferral	7,757	0	0
Fiscal Year 2009 Deferral	(8,733)	8,733	0
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	0	(9,420)	9,420
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	0	0	(9,845)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	15,609	18,454	19,563

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Labor Organization

Geneva, Switzerland

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	79,211	84,020	85,194

Governing Justly and Democratically: The International Labor Organization's four strategic objectives, known as the Decent Work Agenda, include: 1) freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining; 2) the elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labor; 3) the effective abolition of child labor; and 4) the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation. Respect for these principles and rights are a cornerstone of just and democratic societies.

Economic Growth: The ILO seeks to improve living and working conditions of workers throughout the world by protecting worker rights, promoting employment, enhancing social protection, and strengthening tripartism and social dialogue. Achievement of these objectives can contribute to poverty alleviation and increased social stability, enable workers to contribute to economic prosperity in their own countries, and help create markets for U.S. exports. The ILO's 183 member states have agreed that the violation of fundamental principles and rights at work cannot be used as a legitimate comparative advantage. As workforces in these countries become more skilled and better trained, they contribute to economic prosperity in their own countries, and eventually may contribute to U.S. economic growth by acquiring U.S. goods and services.

Investing in People: The ILO's work to promote and protect worker rights, create greater opportunities for employment, enhance the coverage and effectiveness of social protection, and strengthen social dialogue all contributes to improving the lives of workers around the globe. ILO tools for achieving these objectives include the creation and supervision of international labor standards, extensive technical cooperation activities, and the conduct and dissemination of research.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by ILO include:

- Mobilized country-based programs that promote policy reform and implement concrete measures to end exploitative child labor through the International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (IPEC), 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)***

- In 2009, a Commission of Inquiry composed of distinguished jurists appointed by the ILO visited Zimbabwe to investigate complaints by workers' and employers' organizations of violations of the ILO's conventions on freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining. The Commission's report will be ready in 2010 and implementation of its recommendations will be monitored by the ILO's supervisory bodies. ***(Governing Justly and Democratically)***

- In 2009, the ILO's Member States adopted a Global Jobs Pact, which sets out a general framework and elaborates some specific policy options that countries can use to formulate their responses to the economic crisis with an emphasis on employment and decent work.

The G20 leaders welcomed the document at their summit meeting in Pittsburgh and committed their nations to adopt key elements of its general framework. Recognizing the need to support lifelong skills development and focus on future market needs, the ILO has been asked to develop for their consideration a strategy for training. ***(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)***

- Partnership with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) of the World Bank Group to improve labor practices and competitiveness in global supply chains through the joint ILO/IFC Better Work program. Better Work focuses on labor-intensive industries with large numbers of vulnerable workers in developing countries, such as agribusiness, apparel, construction, and light manufacturing. ***(Economic Growth)***

- With the support of a grant from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the ILO launched a Microinsurance Innovation Facility, which seeks to increase the availability of insurance for low-income families in developing countries. The Facility's projects include crop insurance for poor farmers in Mali, life insurance for tea plantation laborers in India, and funeral insurance for the poor in Haiti. ***(Economic Growth, Investing in People)***

- In 2009, the ILO and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), with funding from the U.S. Department of Labor, published a *Training Manual to Fight Trafficking in Children for Labor, Sexual, and Other Forms of Exploitation.* It is a practical tool composed of three textbooks and an exercise book for governments, workers' organizations, employers' organizations, NGOs, and international organizations; and it includes a guide for use by trainers and facilitators. ***(Investing in People)***

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing to promote employment that respects fundamental principles and rights at work is particularly important to ensuring a level playing field in the globalized world of production in which American workers and employers must compete. ***(Governing Justly and Democratically)***

- 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 efforts to combat exploitative child labor through ILO's International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (IPEC). ***(Investing in People)***

- 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 implementation of ILO's 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 and informal sectors 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

The U.S. has 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. In 2009, 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).

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Labor
U.S. Department of Commerce
National Security Council
U.S. business community
U.S. Department of State
Domestic Policy Council
USAID
U.S. organized labor

ILO is an important U.S. partner for labor and employment-related programs such as the IPEC program. The U.S. is a major contributor to ILO programs to eradicate child labor. Since 1995, Congress has appropriated approximately $720 million to the Labor Department to support efforts to combat exploitive child labor internationally. The largest share of these funds has gone to support the work of the ILO's IPEC program. 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.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2011 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to ILO for calendar year 2010, the first year of ILO's 2010-2011 biennial budget. The assessed budget level represents an increase of 3.6 percent for the biennium (or 1.8 percent per year) over the 2008-2009 biennial budget, due primarily to rising costs of staff, field offices, and inflationary cost increases. However, once the dollar-denominated budget was re-costed and converted to assessments in Swiss Francs, the re-costed budget projects a slight decline in the U.S. assessment in FY 2011.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Swiss Francs)	392,535	394,668	388,796
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Swiss Francs)	86,358	86,826	85,535
Approx. Exchange Rate (Swiss Francs to $1)	1.0902	1.0334	1.004
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	79,211	84,020	85,194

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Amount for Prior Year Arrears	14,714	0	0
Total Including Prior Year Arrears	93,925	0	0

International Maritime Organization

London, England

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	1,318	1,432	1,530

Peace and Security: The International Maritime Organization (IMO) promotes world security by assisting nations around the world with protecting the world's shipping lanes. IMO sets standards and coordinates international efforts to protect the world's maritime transportation system from terrorism and other security threats, such as preventing the use of commercial shipping as a platform for launching attacks on the United States and other countries.

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 pristine and productive.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by IMO include:

- Continued efforts to bring regional countries and international shipping nations together to address the issue of piracy off the coast of Somalia and in Western Africa, particularly in the gulf of Guinea. **(Peace and Security; Economic Growth)**

- Adopted the Hong Kong International Convention for the Safe and Environmentally Sound Recycling of Ships to establish standards for safe and environmentally sound ship recycling. **(Economic Growth)**

- Continued audits by IMO-sponsored audit teams under the Voluntary Member State Audit Scheme to promote full and complete compliance with mandatory IMO instruments, including new security standards. **(Peace and Security; Economic Growth)**

- Developed the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code, which is binding on 158 nations and requires risk assessments and application of appropriate measures to address security risks associated with ships and ports. **(Peace and Security)**

- 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 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)**

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing efforts to fight piracy and armed robbery at sea in the Malacca Straits, off the Somali coast, and in Western Africa, reducing potential threats to supplies of oil, humanitarian shipments, and vital commodities. **(Peace and Security; Economic Growth)**

- 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)**

- Completing designation of the North America Emission Control Area to apply the most stringent air emission standards for nitrous oxides, sulfur oxides, and particulate matter off the coasts of the United States and Canada. **(Economic Growth)**

- Expanding the technical cooperation program in order to increase the capacity, competency and governance of developing countries to implement IMO mandatory instruments fully. **(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)**

- Expanding IMO-sponsored academic programs and enrollments at the World Maritime University, International Maritime Law Institute, and International Maritime Academy. **(Investing in People)**

Principal Partners and Benefits

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

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.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2011 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to IMO for calendar year 2011, the second year of IMO's 2010-2011 biennial budget. The request reflects increases in the assessed budget of nine percent in 2010 and 5.6 percent in 2011 due to mandatory cost increases related to

salaries, other unavoidable inflationary increases, and a corresponding decrease in income from sources other than assessed contributions.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Pounds)	25,436	27,748	29,308
United States % Share	3.18	3.18	3.18
United States Assessment (in Pounds)	809	882	932
Approx. Exchange Rate (Pounds to $1)	0.6138	0.6159	0.609
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,318	1,432	1,530

International Telecommunication Union

Geneva, Switzerland

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	9,244	9,630	10,130

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:

- Facilitated global discussions at the April 2009 World Telecommunication Policy Forum, including 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)**

- Managed the international 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)**

- Published a set of best practices for governments to follow when setting up a national Cybersecurity plan. This document was written under U.S. leadership and reflects U.S.

concepts of Cybersecurity and critical information infrastructure protection, resulting is better prospects for consistent views of Cybersecurity measures internationally**. (Economic Growth, Peace and Security)**

- Expanded 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, in particular by encouraging the extension of the U.S. Computer Security Incident Response Team concept to developing countries. 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 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)**

- 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)**

- Continuing the expansion of U.S.-led work in Cybersecurity best practices, increasing the prospect that ITU reflects U.S. priorities in international standardization based on U.S. concepts of Cybersecurity. **(Economic Growth)**

- Developing standards for continued development of next generation networks to support uninterrupted network access for nomadic users. **(Economic Growth)**

Management Reform

ITU has recently initiated several management reforms, including:

- Adopting in principle the implementation of an independent audit committee to provide internal oversight for the organization;

- Creating an Ethics Officer position along and adopting policies surrounding financial disclosure of assets (conflict of interest) and protection of staff from retaliation (whistle blowing protections).

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

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 2011 request provides for 70 percent of the U.S. assessed contribution to ITU for calendar year 2010, which is deferred from the previous fiscal year, plus 30 percent of the U.S. assessed contribution for calendar year 2011. U.S. payments to ITU became partially deferred in FY 2006. Calendar year 2011 is the second year of ITU's 2010-2011 biennial budget.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Swiss Francs)	128,447	129,924	129,924
United States % Share	7.4272	7.3428	7.3428
United States Assessment (in Swiss Francs)	9,540	9,540	9,540
Interest on Arrears	295	408	408
U.S. Requirement (in Swiss Francs)	9,835	9,948	9,948
Approx. Exchange Rate (Swiss Francs to $1)	1.0359	1.031	1.004
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	9,494	9,649	9,908
Fiscal Year 2008 Deferral	6,605	0	0
Fiscal Year 2009 Deferral	(6,854)	6,854	0
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	0	(6,873)	6,873
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	0	0	(6,651)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	9,244	9,630	10,130

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Amount for Prior Year Arrears	1,245	0	0
Total Including Prior Year Arrears	10,489	0	0

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Paris, France

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	75,935	80,915	84,831

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:

- 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)**

- 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)**

- Launched a key partnership between Google and UNESCO's World Heritage Program, which makes it possible for internet users to visit 18 of the 890 World Heritage properties via Google's Street View interface. All other sites on the list will be displayed on the Google Earth and Google Maps interfaces. **(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)**

- Increasing UNESCO's role in promoting gender equality to include promoting girls' education, adult female literacy, and the inclusion of women in scientific and engineering work. **(Investing in People)**

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 2009, UNESCO established 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. Department of the Interior
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

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
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.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2011 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution for calendar year 2010, the first year of the 2010-2011 biennium. The increase in 2010 includes additional resources for strengthening activities under the Education sector and reflects updated inflation data.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	156,277	156,277	161,725
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Euros)	34,381	34,381	35,580
Less: Prior Year Credit/Surplus	(4)	0	0
U.S. Requirement (in Euros)	34,377	34,381	35,580
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.7458	0.6732	0.665
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	46,092	51,068	53,504
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	135,665	135,665	142,395
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	29,846	29,846	31,327
Less: Prior Year Credit/Surplus	(3)	0	0
Total U.S. Requirement in Dollars	75,935	80,915	84,831
Amount for Prior Year Arrears	13,596	0	0
Total Including Prior Year Arrears	89,531	0	0

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Universal Postal Union

Bern, Switzerland

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	2,117	2,099	2,254

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 facilitating speedy delivery of mail and maintaining affordable 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:

- Implemented the 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)**

- Developed 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)**

- Took further 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)**

- Developed 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)**

- 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 worldwide. **(Peace and Security)**

Management Reform

The UPU Council of Administration has created ad hoc groups with responsibility for studying the creation of an audit advisory committee and for addressing human resource issues at the UPU Secretariat. The Council of Administration continues to monitor implementation of 2008 management recommendations by the Joint Inspection Unit, including recommendations on ethics. The UPU Secretariat appointed an ethics officer in 2008, and adopted procedures for senior officials to submit financial disclosure statements.

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. It is estimated that 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. would 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.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2011 request provides for 70 percent of the U.S. assessed contribution to UPU for calendar year 2010, which is deferred from FY 2010, plus 30 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 growth since the 1990s. The UPU regular budget is assessed according to contributory units. For 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 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Swiss Francs)	35,438	35,438	35,439
United States % Share	5.6422	5.9252	5.9252
United States Assessment (in Swiss Francs)	2,000	2,100	2,100
English Translation Service	75	75	75
Interest on Arrears	152	64	64
U.S. Requirement (in Swiss Francs)	2,227	2,239	2,239
Approx. Exchange Rate (Swiss Francs to $1)	1.0927	1.0313	1.004
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	2,038	2,171	2,230
Fiscal Year 2008 Deferral	1,495	0	0
Fiscal Year 2009 Deferral	(1,416)	1,416	0
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	0	(1,488)	1,488
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	0	0	(1,464)

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	2,117	2,099	2,254
Amount for Prior Year Arrears	239	0	0
Total Including Prior Year Arrears	2,356	0	0

World Health Organization

Geneva, Switzerland

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	106,573	106,573	109,403

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 pandemic influenza. WHO collaborates with health ministries on technical cooperation programs, as well as 1,200 leading health-related institutions around the world that are designated as WHO collaborating centers. WHO establishes standards on drug and food safety, best practices on public health, and addresses lifestyle factors such as smoking, poor diet, and lack of physical activity. The U.S. benefits from WHO-sponsored efforts to limit the spread of pandemic influenza and other emerging diseases and health threats around the world.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by WHO include:

- Coordinated the worldwide response to the H1N1 outbreak; declaring H1N1 the first "pandemic" under the International Health Regulations and ensuring close collaboration with affected countries, vaccine manufacturers, and donors in order to facilitate access to vaccines needed in developing countries. ***(Investing in People)***

- Intensified global measles vaccination coverage in 2008 to 83 percent of the world's children 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 child immunization campaigns. ***(Investing in People)***

- Continued to spearhead 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 under 700 in 2008. ***(Investing in People)***

- Eliminated leprosy in nine of eleven Member States in Southeast Asia and achieved a four percent drop in leprosy worldwide from 2006 to 2007, the latest year for which complete data are available. ***(Investing in People)***

- Made significant progress with partners in delivering malaria interventions to show measurable reductions in the malaria burden in 9 African countries and 29 countries outside Africa. ***(Investing in People)***

- Continued to promote the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, the first global health treaty, which has been ratified by 168 countries as of the end of 2009, and has provided a firm

basis for those nations to enact strong legislation, policies and concerted action against tobacco. ***(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)***
- Continued to support 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)***
- Continued to promote Member State implementation of the International Health Regulations and their development of core competencies, which enable improved global surveillance, reporting, and response to public health events of international concern. ***(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 and applying lessons-learned from the H1N1 pandemic. ***(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)***
- 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)***

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Management Reform

WHO has undertaken a comprehensive approach to strengthening institutional integrity through strategic planning, results-based management, internal and external oversight, and human resources reforms. In 2009, WHO's governing body agreed to establish and set terms of reference for an independent expert oversight advisory committee, which will serve as an audit committee. The organization is also implementing a whistleblower protection policy and has implemented financial disclosure requirements.

Principal Partners and Benefits

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

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.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2011 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to the WHO regular budget for calendar year 2010, the first year of WHO's 2010-2011 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. The adjustment for the U.S. changes significantly in 2010, reducing the amount of the credit by over 60 percent.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	504,420	504,420	504,420
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	110,972	110,972	110,972
Less: Tax Equalization Fund Credit	(4,399)	(4,399)	(1,569)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	106,573	106,573	109,403
Amount for Prior Year Arrears	6,653	0	0
Total Including Prior Year Arrears	113,226	0	0

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

World Intellectual Property Organization

Geneva, Switzerland

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	1,041	1,103	1,134

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:

- Obtained European Union ratification of the WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT) and the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT), otherwise known as the Internet Treaties, bringing the number of ratifying entities to 88 for the WCT and 86 for the WPPT as of December 2009. ***(Economic Growth)***

- Administered nearly 164,000 applications for patent protection under the Patent Cooperation Treaty System in 2008, the latest year for which data was available, 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 ratified the Patent Cooperation Treaty, including Chile, Peru, and Thailand in 2009. ***(Economic Growth)***

- Launched an online patent information service, which will improve public access to information on patents filed and granted around the world. As of November 2009, the online service contained information on 1.6 million patent applications filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty System, including data provided by patent offices in Cuba, Israel, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Singapore, South Africa, and Vietnam. ***(Economic Growth)***

- Administered 42,075 applications for trademark protection under the Madrid System in 2008, the latest year for which data was available, 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 has increased to 84 countries. ***(Economic Growth)***

- Initiated useful and effective capacity building projects in developing countries in accordance with recommendations in the WIPO Development Agenda, furthering U.S. interests in promoting patent and trademark protection in the developing world. ***(Economic Growth)***

- Invested over 40 million dollars in development assistance projects during 2008-2009, 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)***

- 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)***

- Continued discussions of substantive patent law issues, including exploration of a role for WIPO in facilitating the sharing of search and examination results by national patent offices, reducing duplication of effort and helping to reduce backlogs of patent applications. ***(Economic Growth)***

- Facilitated international educational outreach initiatives and "best practices" that further the goals of protecting intellectual property rights and enabling small and medium-sized businesses to leverage intellectual property assets. ***(Economic Growth)***

- Trained thousands of individuals through WIPO's Worldwide Academy during 2008-2009. 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, and helping to expand technical assistance on intellectual property issues, especially in Africa and Asia. ***(Economic Growth)***

- Increasing coordination on outreach among WIPO member countries, including increasing U.S. Embassy access to WIPO educational and training materials; increasing communication and awareness about member country initiatives and programs; and working with WIPO to connect NGOs, the private sector and U.S. officials engaged in outreach efforts. ***(Economic Growth)***

- Continuing discussions within the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property, Genetic Resources, and Traditional Knowledge that could lead to an environment of greater recognition and respect for the creative and innovative contributions of indigenous peoples and traditional communities. ***(Economic Growth)***

- Encouraging WIPO member states to ratify the WIPO Copyright Treaty and the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty, in order to address key intellectual property rights issues in the digital environment. ***(Governing Justly and Democratically)***

Management Reform

The new WIPO Director-General has begun several initiatives to stimulate the development of a more responsive, accountable, and service-oriented culture: a new performance management and staff development system; financial disclosure requirements for senior management; the adoption of a Code of Ethics and an ethics officer position; the revision of the contractual framework for staff; complete revision of the Staff Rules and Regulations; and the creation of a customer service strategy and structure. WIPO is also undergoing a multi-year strategic realignment process that will, among

other things, address recommendations from an external evaluation of the organization's staffing structure.

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-facilitated negotiations 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 United States. 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 2011 request provides funding for the U.S. assessed contribution to WIPO for calendar year 2010, the first year of WIPO's 2010-2011 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 2010. 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 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 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)	1.0941	1.0326	1.004
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,041	1,103	1,134

World Meteorological Organization

Geneva, Switzerland

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	12,216	13,077	13,460

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.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

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 hurricanes, thus directly contributing to the protection of life and property in the United States and around the world.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent WMO accomplishments include:

- Hosted the World Climate Conference 3 which was attended by 13 heads of state and heads of government, 80 foreign ministers, and 2,500 scientists and climate stakeholders. Key outcomes included agreement to conduct an assessment of the global requirement for climate services. **(*Economic Growth and Humanitarian Assistance)***

- Coordinated sharing of meteorological data through a unique system that collects hundreds of thousands of observations from land and ship-based observers, automatic weather stations, satellites, and weather balloons and aircraft to form a constantly updated picture of the state of the atmosphere and the ocean surface. These data provide the basis for meteorological models used to create weather forecasts for the U.S. and its territories and interests abroad. (***Economic Growth and Humanitarian Assistance)***

- Continued to provide meteorological services to aviation. WMO works with the International Civil Aviation Organization to ensure that every aircraft undertaking an international trip has weather observations and forecasts that describe conditions en-route and at the destination. The U.S. relies on this weather information for aviation not only for air travel within the U.S. but also for domestic carriers travelling abroad. **(*Economic Growth)***

- Continued expanding the Severe Weather Forecasting Demonstration Project to the Southwest Pacific Small Island Developing States and Southwest Pacific countries in an effort to improve their meteorological services' ability to use current, affordable forecasting technologies to improve national weather and warning capabilities. ***(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 ongoing 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)***

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)***

- 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 to improve members' ability to work together on a range of weather and

environment related activities, including predicting and responding to natural disasters. ***(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)***

Management Reform

WMO has implemented numerous management reforms including:

- Requiring financial disclosure to promote increased transparency;
- Permanently fulfilling the role of ethics officer for the organization; and
- Establishing a policy for tenure of members of the WMO Audit Committee.

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 2011 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to WMO for calendar year 2010, which is the first year of WMO's 2010-2011 biennial budget. There is no increase in the assessed budget or U.S. assessment for calendar year 2010 or 2011. WMO has maintained zero nominal growth budgets since the 1990s.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 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)	1.1062	1.0334	1.004
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	12,216	13,077	13,460

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Organization of American States

Washington, D.C., United States

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	46,757	47,100	48,160

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 Columbia. 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, crime and security, man-portable air defense systems, and landmines.

Economic Growth: OAS promotes sustainable economic development among member states through its support of projects and programs that expand trade and tourism opportunities, increase competitiveness, and strengthen economic integration. The OAS is involved in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of Dominican Republic Central America Free Trade Agreement parties' progress toward meeting long-term work plan goals and objectives in the area of environmental law and enforcement. The OAS also maintains the Foreign Trade Information Website, which provides free, reliable, and easy access to key information on trade and trade related developments in the Americas to a wide range of users. Other important areas of support include preparations for the annual Private Sector Forum, tourism development projects, and capacity building training courses. Sustained economic growth is based on social justice and opportunity. The OAS has begun implementation of the Inter-American Social Protection Network initiative adopted by the Summit of the Americas, which includes poverty alleviation programs such as conditional cash transfers.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by OAS include:

- Established a ministerial-level meeting of Ministers Responsible for Public Security in the Americas to strengthen international cooperation to fight crime and promote security, and to support police professionalization, crime prevention, improved management of public security policies, and greater citizen and community involvement. ***(Peace and Security)***

- Organized the Fifth Summit of the Americas Private Sector Forum in Trinidad and Tobago to generate ideas and initiatives from the business community on enhanced economic growth, prosperity, and poverty reduction. ***(Economic Growth)***

- Launched the Inter-American Competitiveness Network at the 2009 Americas Competitiveness Forum to encourage dialogue on cooperation, to promote exchanges of best practices on public policies and to coordinate initiatives to strengthen competitiveness in the region. ***(Economic Growth)***

- In the wake of the Haiti earthquake, the OAS convened an Emergency Meeting of the OAS Group of Friends of Haiti, an ambassadorial-level advisory body to the OAS Secretary General, to discuss aid coordination and to urge support for governance in Haiti during this crisis. ***(Peace and Security)***

- 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 Haiti. ***(Peace and Security)***

- Supported 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)***

- Approved $1.03 million to undertake urgent structural repairs to OAS buildings. Within the past two years, the General Secretariat has commissioned three studies on the state of repair of the OAS buildings. All three reports concluded that repairs are urgently needed. The latest report concludes that immediate repairs costing approximately $6 million are required now because the most acute problems constitute a serious threat to the health and safety of OAS employees, delegates, and visitors, and to the viability of OAS infrastructure. The overall cost of renovating the 100-year-old headquarters building and other properties is estimated at some $40 million, and OAS is investigating options for financing these repairs.

- Conducted electoral observation missions in member states, Bolivia, Grenada, and the Dominican Republic. ***(Governing Justly and Democratically)***

    - 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 legislative and presidential elections during 2009, in particular working to ensure a comprehensive presence throughout the pre-electoral process.

- Built capacity of the Haitian Provisional Electoral Council (CEP) to support its transformation to a Permanent Electoral Council. For the partial senatorial elections that took place on April 19, 2009, the OAS provided assistance in terms of the completion of the voters list, the printing of the voters list, and the establishment of the tabulation center on Election Day. ***(Governing Justly and Democratically)***

- 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)***

- 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-descendents, and its unit for human rights defenders. ***(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)***

Current and future priorities include:

- Reviewing OAS programs, budget, and mandates to address a projected significant budget shortfall in 2011. On August 11, 2009, the Committee on Administrative and Budgetary

Affairs (CAAP) created the Working Group on the Review of OAS Programs with a view to establishing a process in the medium terms for reviewing the program budgets for 2011 and beyond and for satisfying Member States' requests to have a results-based budget based on a thorough review of priorities of Member States. ***(Governing Justly and Democratically)***

- Channeling immediate humanitarian aid to Haiti through the Pan-American Development Foundation; providing support to the Government of Haiti in the aftermath of the earthquake in Port-au-Prince; focusing the Inter-American system on Haiti's long-term recovery and reconstruction. ***(Humanitarian Assistance)***

- Continuing to promote 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)***

- Continuing to deploy 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. In addition, continuing the support of the development of 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)***

- Supporting the appropriate response 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)***

- Continuing to address 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)***

- Continuing to enhance 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. In addition, continuing to support work on consolidation of drug abuse prevention programs, and expand programs to estimate economic loss of drug use. ***(Peace and Security)***

- Continuing to support ongoing mine clearance efforts in Colombia, which reduce the threat from landmines and explosive remnants of war present to civilian populations. ***(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, development of youth employment policies, and programs and in renewable energy. Building on the success of adapting Chilean poverty

program in the Caribbean, the Inter-American Social Protection Network will coordinate the exchange of best practices and assist member states in adapting successful programs. ***(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.

Explanation of Estimate

The U.S. pays its assessed contributions to OAS in quarterly installments. The FY 2011 request provides for one quarter of the U.S. assessed contribution for calendar year 2010, plus three quarters of the assessed contribution for calendar year 2011. The FY 2011 request reflects a three percent increase in the OAS budget in 2011 for inflationary cost increases and increased staff costs.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	79,200	79,199	81,575
United States % Share	59.47	59.47	59.47
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	47,100	47,100	48,513
Fiscal Year 2008 Deferral	11,432	0	0
Fiscal Year 2009 Deferral	(11,775)	11,775	0
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	0	(11,775)	11,775
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	0	0	(12,128)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	46,757	47,100	48,160

Pan American Health Organization

Washington, D.C., United States

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	59,120	59,811	60,502

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 pandemic influenza, and 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 Americas than in any other part of the world. The U.S. benefits from PAHO's efforts to contain diseases throughout the region.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by PAHO include:

- As a regional office of the WHO, PAHO coordinated the Americas region response to the H1N1 outbreak, ensuring close collaboration with all affected countries, as well as facilitating access to vaccines. PAHO has updated technical information on surveillance and case definitions, conducting lab work, and providing expert staff to affected countries. ***(Investing in People)***

- Improved member states' national preparedness and response plans for pandemic influenza and provided assistance with implementation of the WHO International Health Regulations. ***(Investing in People)***

- Achieved a high level of vaccination coverage with an over 95 percent coverage rate, thus reducing the mortality and morbidity of vaccine-preventable diseases. ***(Investing in People)***

- Supported Member States that have ratified the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, particularly with strengthening tobacco control legislation and programs. ***(Investing in People)***

- Expanded coverage 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 for vaccine procurement and other procurement funds used by a majority of 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 eight countries. ***(Investing in People)***

- Supported integrated primary health-care strategies to improve quality of care for chronic non-communicable diseases in 15 countries in 2008. ***(Investing in People)***

- Became the first region in the world to eradicate polio. ***(Investing in People)***

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing immunization strategies to eradicate measles, eliminate rubella and congenital rubella syndrome, achieve and maintain 95 percent or more coverage region-wide for all vaccines, and introduce new and underutilized vaccines. ***(Investing in People)***

- Increasing efforts to address 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 gather data 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 activities. PAHO's ethics office launched a successful awareness campaign to inform staff about the 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. Agency for International Development
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 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.

Explanation of Estimate

The U.S. pays its assessed contributions to PAHO in quarterly installments. The FY 2011 request provides funding for two quarterly payments for calendar year 2010, which were deferred from the previous fiscal year, plus two quarterly payments for calendar year 2011. 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 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	110,118	119,576	119,576
United States % Share	59.445	59.445	59.445
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	65,459	71,082	71,082
Less: Tax Equalization Fund Credit	(6,339)	(10,579)	(10,579)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	59,120	60,503	60,503
Fiscal Year 2008 Deferral	29,560	0	0
Fiscal Year 2009 Deferral	(29,560)	29,560	0
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	0	(30,251)	30,251
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	0	0	(30,252)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	59,120	59,811	60,502
Amount for Prior Year Arrears	3,878	0	0
Total Including Prior Year Arrears	62,998	0	0

Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture

San Jose, Costa Rica

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	16,359	16,360	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 planned focus is on four Central American countries. ***(Economic Growth and Food Security)***

- Completed pilot project analysis with the World Food Program in three Central American countries and presented results to the Howard Buffet Foundation. Also developed separate projects in the three Central American countries, and completed the project proposal phase for projects in the Andean region. ***(Economic Growth and Food Security)***

- Continued the project with the Agriculture Knowledge Resource Center for the Americas now adjusted to be called the "Virtual Extension Service," which will provide 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. Currently 5 USDA agencies are participating in the project. A pilot project proposal was prepared in late 2009 for implementation in 2010.***(Economic Growth and Food Security)***

- Organized and held the IICA/OAS Food Security for the Americas Conference in Washington DC for OAS Ambassadors, other government leaders and the private sector. Over 180 people attended hearing presentations from senior experts from the Americas and Europe. ***(Food Security)***

- Identified three major areas of focus regarding the food security crisis and held multiple regional meetings with member countries to identify best practices on food security, and set priorities for 2010 and beyond. Significantly raised the visibility and credibility of IICA in helping Member Countries address their food security needs. ***(Economic Growth and Food Security)***

- Signed multiple Memorandums of Understanding including the Iowa Seed Science Center, ALASA (hemispheric association for agricultural insurance), NAPPO (phytosanitary and sanitary plant issues and trade), the University of California-Berkeley and Cornell University. ***(Economic Growth)***

- Increased the capacity of member states to develop and implement sound agricultural insurance programs targeted to small and mid-size farmers, including women. Countries of focus included the Caribbean, Chile, Ecuador, Guyana and Uruguay. ***(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, continued to implement the Initiative for the Americas which permitted the countries to play an active role and increased their capacity to represent themselves in the World Trade Organization and SPS Committee ***(Economic Growth)***

- Assisted in advancing the administration of international free trade agreements (CAFTA-DR., Peru) which supports U.S. strategic priorities and commitments ***(Economic Growth)***

- Supported agricultural research and innovation and the use of new technologies that improves production and protect against pests and diseases that limit agricultural production and impede international trade, incorporating technological advances into the food supply chain ***(Economic Growth)***

- Addressed challenges to hemispheric integration, strengthening agriculture education and training, improving agricultural business management practices, 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)***

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Current and future priorities include:

- Installing a new Director General and conducting a comprehensive and rigorous internal review to respond to ongoing and expanding demands while operating with a frozen Member Country budget on a nominal basis since the early 90's.

- While the internal review is being conducted IICA will continue 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 promoting rural development with territorial focus. ***(Economic Growth)***

- Strengthening strategic partnerships through signing MOU's and other agreements with additional American Universities, participating in BIFAD and other University organized events addressing agriculture issues, collaborating with the University of California (Berkeley and Davis), Cornell University, the University of Minnesota, the University of Nebraska, McGill University and other institutions such as WB, FAO, IDB, IFAD, IFPRI, OAS, PAHO, USAID and WFP. ***(Economic Growth)***

- Strengthening agricultural health and food safety systems in the Hemisphere to improve the competitiveness of members in international trade. ***(Economic Growth)***

- Promoting food security measures through finalizing and implementing the IICA strategic plan for food security by focusing on increasing technical information (market, good agricultural practices and weather), promoting projects for small farmers, including women and youth, and developing a repository for national food security laws, plans and developments throughout the hemisphere. In addition, the plan will address selected follow up issues to the L'Aquila Agreement for its Member Countries. ***(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)***

- Implementing the 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)***

- Continuing the development of Ministerial and youth 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. In addition it trained several newly appointed Agriculture Ministers. ***(Economic Growth)***

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Agriculture

Office of the U.S. Trade Representative

World Bank
Caribbean Central American Action
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 2011 request provides for one quarter of the U.S. assessed contribution to IICA for calendar year 2010, which is deferred from the previous fiscal year, plus three quarters of the assessed contribution for calendar year 2011. IICA maintained a no-growth budget in 2010, and no increase in the budget is projected for 2011.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 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	16,360	16,360
Fiscal Year 2008 Deferral	4,090	0	0
Fiscal Year 2009 Deferral	(4,090)	4,090	0
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	0	(4,090)	4,090
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	0	0	(4,090)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	16,359	16,360	16,360

Pan American Institute of Geography and History

Mexico City, Mexico

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 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.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by PAIGH include:

- Established the web based Pan-American Professional Network for sharing research news, technological advances, and conference notices between professionals in geography, cartography, history, and geophysics within the Americas. ***(Economic Growth)***

- Created a Pan-American laboratory for the tracking of natural disasters. In collaboration with the Mexican Meteorological Institute and NOAA, implemented the first major ongoing activity to track and map on a daily basis the smoke and fire plumes in Mexico, Central America, and southern United States. ***(Humanitarian Assistance)***

- Advanced training and outreach:
  - In technological advancements specifically related to web portals and geospatial data applications related to natural disaster planning and environmental management for South America through the GEOSUR program with collaborative funding from the Andean Development Bank (also an ongoing project);
  - In development of Geographic Names programs and methodologies within Latin American nations; and
  - Standardization of geospatial data documentation in Latin America. ***(Economic and Humanitarian Assistance)***

- Released final results of a geospatial survey documenting the level of National Spatial Data Infrastructure, Global Map geospatial activities, and geospatial data availability within the Americas (*http://www.clirsen.com/AsambleaIpgh09*). ***(Economic Assistance)***

Ongoing activities and current priorities:

- Approval of the Pan-American Agenda for 2010-2020 to focus on modernizing National Geography Agencies through technical capacity building, increasing cooperation with multi-national institutes, promoting geospatial standards for the region, prioritizing funding for multi-disciplinary projects, and promoting the use of geospatial data to reduce vulnerability and mitigate risks from natural disasters. ***(Economic and Humanitarian Assistance)***

- Ongoing regional coordination of the Global Map of the Americas project to integrate small scale geospatial data across international boundaries, provide capacity development where needed, and facilitate participatory mapping initiatives. Specifically PAIGH is hosting a two week participatory workshop for Central American data integration for regional environmental issues and disaster planning management. ***(Economic Assistance)***

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency
U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Admin.
U.S. Library of Congress
International Cartographic Association
Inter-American Biodiversity Information Network
U.S. Geological Survey
U.S. Census Bureau
U.S. public and private universities
American Geographical Society
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 2011. The request does not anticipate an increase in the assessed budget for 2011.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	563	563	563
United States % Share	57.55	57.59	57.59
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	324	324	324

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

Paris, France

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	98,479	92,675	94,251

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, and protecting the homeland.

Governing Justly and Democratically: OECD has developed initiatives 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:

- Expanded and reformulated the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes**.** The Forum, which includes both members and non-members of the OECD, was established as a Part II Organization with its own secretariat inside the OECD. The newly reconstituted forum works with member jurisdictions to fight tax fraud by implementing and strengthening information exchange agreements and transparency. This will help the U.S. and other jurisdictions enforce their tax laws. ***(Economic Growth)***

- Supported the Group of 20 (G20) through work on the International Forum on Tax, fossil fuel subsidies, labor and the Anti-Bribery Convention. The OECD has led or participated in a number of efforts that have helped shape key global issues and influenced G20 activities. For

example, its work on the impact of fossil fuel subsidies, in concert with the International Energy Agency, led to the G20 Leaders' pledge to phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies. ***(Economic Growth; Governing Justly and Democratically)***

- 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)***

- Developed Principles of Corporate Governance on the initiative of the U.S. and in collaboration with businesses, labor and private organizations. These principles are used worldwide to help ensure appropriate management and integrity of corporations, financial institutions, and markets. ***(Governing Justly and Democratically)***

- Continued to engage 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)***

- 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. Chile is expected to join the OECD in December 2009; Estonia, Israel, and Slovenia by May 2010. Economies such, 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 and India. This review 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 transportation systems, notably maritime and container transports. ***(Peace and Security)***

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

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to OECD for calendar year 2010, the second 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 is expected to reduce the U.S. share of assessed contributions from 25 percent to below 20 percent over the next 10 years.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	161,455	165,120	168,358
United States % Share	24.975	24.5023	24.0311
United States Assessment (in Euros)	40,323	40,458	40,458
United States Assessment - Part II	9,659	9,767	9,812
Fiscal Adjustment	101	130	150

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Pension Capitalization Funding	18,445	12,751	12,257
OECD Building Renovation	4,415	0	0
U.S. Requirement (in Euros)	72,943	63,106	62,677
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.7407	0.6809	0.665
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	98,479	92,675	94,251
Amount for Prior Year Arrears	9,466	0	0
Total Including Prior Year Arrears	107,945	0	0

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

Brussels, Belgium

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	66,117	84,056	90,154

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 71,000 soldiers from 44 countries under NATO command in Afghanistan, demonstrating an enhanced security posture and the shared commitment of NATO member and partner states to assist the Afghan government establish a secure and stable environment. Established a NATO Training Mission to build the Afghan Army and police. ***(Peace and Security)***

- Trained more than 12,500 Iraqi military and national police officers and non-commissioned officers. ***(Peace and Security)***

- Maintained a military presence to advance peace and stability in the Balkans, most notably in Kosovo, and Bosnia. NATO was also present in Iraq, the Mediterranean, and provided assistance to the African Union. ***(Peace and Security)***

- Provided medical care and relief supplies to thousands of Afghans preparing for severe winter weather, including sets of winter clothing, blankets and boots and winter coats. ***(Humanitarian Assistance)***

- Engaged with Russia through the NATO-Russia Council on a range of common threats and concerns, such as terrorism, critical infrastructure protection, and Central Asian and Afghan narcotics, while also pushing Russia to conduct its foreign and defense policies in keeping with international principles and commitments. ***(Peace and Security)***

- 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, and a pledge to invite Macedonia to join once the name issue is resolved, and active support for the membership aspirations of Georgia, Ukraine, Montenegro, and Bosnia and Herzegovina. ***(Governing Justly and Democratically)***

- Assisting other non-NATO member countries in promoting security and stability in the region through the Partnership for Peace program. ***(Governing Justly and Democratically)***

- Expanding NATO's International Security Assistance Force in support of stabilizing Afghanistan and building Afghan security forces and promoting a NATO-Afghan and NATO-Pakistan strategic partnership, while encouraging the international community to provide additional technical assistance and training to the Governments of Afghanistan and Pakistan. ***(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 continuing stability and democracy building and defense reform in the Balkans, including liaison offices in Serbia, Macedonia, and Bosnia. ***(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)***

- 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)***

- Deterring pirate activity off the Coast of Somalia through at-sea counter-piracy operations and building capacity in local structures. ***(Peace and Security)***

- Developing a new Strategic Concept that reflects the Alliance's commitment to core responsibilities for collective defense and preparation for the spectrum of 21st century security challenges ***(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.

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides for 50 percent of the U.S. assessed contribution for calendar year 2010, which is deferred from the previous fiscal year, plus 50 percent of the assessed contribution for calendar year 2011. U.S. payments to NATO have been partially deferred since FY 2006. FY 2009 Supplemental funding enabled an additional payment toward the calendar year 2009 assessed contribution, shifting the partial deferral from 70 percent to 50 percent deferral. The request anticipates a six percent increase in 2011 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 the same level of funding for the NATO headquarters project, which began 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 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	184,734	207,470	219,918
United States % Share	21.81	21.7394	21.7394
United States Assessment (in Euros)	40,291	45,103	47,809
Less: Credit for USG Employees on Loan to NATO	(1,800)	(1,800)	(1,800)
NATO Headquarters Project	13,700	13,700	13,700
U.S. Requirement (in Euros)	52,191	57,003	59,709
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.7947	0.695	0.665
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	65,676	82,018	89,788
Direct Cost of USG Employees on Loan to NATO	4,195	4,195	4,695
Total U.S. Requirement in Dollars	69,871	86,213	94,483

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Fiscal Year 2008 Deferral	44,954	0	0
Fiscal Year 2009 Deferral	(48,708)	48,708	0
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	0	(50,865)	50,865
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	0	0	(55,194)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	66,117	84,056	90,154
Amount to Reverse Deferral	10,000	0	0
Total Including Reverse Deferral	76,117	0	0

NATO Parliamentary Assembly

Brussels, Belgium

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	1,088	1,283	1,417

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:

- Adoption of a resolution on Afghanistan which urged NATO governments and parliaments to: reaffirm their commitment to assisting the Afghan government to provide a secure and stable environment; endorse the resource request and approach advocated by the ISAF Commander; and supply the personnel, equipment and funding necessary to speed the development of the Afghan National Security forces and promote the transition to Afghan leadership. **(*Peace and Security*).**

- Approved a resolution on the growing challenge of piracy off the coast of Somalia and called for a more coordinated international approach. ***(Peace and Security)***

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 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. Representative John Tanner (D-Tenn.) was elected by the NPA in 2008 to serve as its president. Other representatives such as Jo Ann Emerson (R-Mo.) chair committees or serve as vice chairs and rapporteurs. 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 2011 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to NPA for calendar year 2011. 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 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	3,668	4,088	4,333
United States % Share	21.81	21.81	21.7394
United States Assessment (in Euros)	800	892	942
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.7353	0.6952	0.665
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,088	1,283	1,417

The Pacific Community

Noumea, New Caledonia

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	1,616	1,743	1,745

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:

- In July 2009, the Regional Institutional Framework (RIF) process led to the decision to dismantle the Pacific Islands Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC) and assign its functions to the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) and the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Program. SPC's Director General assured that SPC would meet the costs in 2010 of absorbing SOPAC's core functions. ***(Economic Growth)***

- Opened the Centre for Pacific Crops and Trees (CePaCT), a state of the art facility for long term maintenance, and continued expansion, of what is now the world's largest 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)***

- 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)***

- 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. ***(Peace and Security)***

- Continued to support collection of fisheries data as part of overseeing the world's largest and most productive tuna fisheries—fisheries in which U.S. concerns have substantial interests. The Pacific Tuna Tagging Program (PTTP) was fully operational through 2009. Overall, PTTP has now tagged approximately 215,000 tuna, including more than 600 with electronic tags. By the end of 2009, it is expected that the total tagged will exceed 250,000. Over 11 percent of the tags have been recovered (24,000), and final tag returns are expected to be about 15 percent. A smaller program for albacore tuna has achieved over 90 percent of its target by tagging 2,766 fish. ***(Economic Growth)***

- 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)***

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)***

- 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)***

- Continuing to help 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
U.S. Department of Commerce, NOAA

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. With SPC's absorption of the South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) of the U.S. Department of Commerce will also have a greater stake in SPC activities. 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 2011 request provides for 70 percent of the U.S. assessed contribution to SPC for calendar year 2010, which is deferred from FY 2010, plus 30 percent of the assessed contribution for calendar year 2011. 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 2010 after agreement by SPC for Members to be assessed only for activities of the organization to which they were previously a party following the 2009 reorganization and consolidation with SOPAC. In anticipation of budget increases in CY 2011 and beyond, SPC has set up a subcommittee of members and donors to explore sustainable financing of SPC activities.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 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	141,767	141,767
Approx. Exchange Rate (CP Francs to $1)	80.3207	82.8562	77.769
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,765	1,711	1,823
Fiscal Year 2008 Deferral	1,081	0	0
Fiscal Year 2009 Deferral	(1,230)	1,230	0
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	0	(1,198)	1,198
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	0	0	(1,276)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	1,616	1,743	1,745

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

Singapore

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	901	900	901

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. The 21 APEC economies account for 53 percent of world Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 40 percent of the world's population, and approximately 60 percent of U.S. exports go to APEC economies. Additionally, Asia-Pacific economies are also leading the global recovery with forecasts suggesting that emerging Asian economies could grow by at least five percent in 2009 while the G7 economies contract by 3.5 percent. The United States is working together with the other APEC economies to ensure that our economic growth is balanced, sustainable, and inclusive.

Peace and Security: APEC promotes efforts to enhance the security of regional trade and has made great strides on combating terrorist financing, transportation security, protection of critical infrastructure and improving border and customs screening. 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, including structural reforms that improve transparency of legislative and regulatory systems. 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 to adopt best practices for promoting education and human resources development, critical ingredients for spurring long-term economic growth in the 21st century. APEC Leaders have pledged to promote policies to achieve economic growth where prosperity is more inclusive and shared by all who are willing to work for it, through such initiatives as small and medium-sized enterprise development, worker retraining, and enhancement of economic opportunities for women. 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.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by APEC include:

- Facilitated increased trade in the region by simplifying complicated customs procedures and documentation resulting from the region's numerous trade agreements, improving the region's enforcement of intellectual property rights, and speeding the movement of goods across and within borders. ***(Economic Growth)***

- Developed an action plan designed to make it 25 percent cheaper, easier, and faster to conduct business in the region by 2015 by decreasing costs and streamlining processes associated with starting and operating a business in APEC economies. ***(Economic Growth)***

- Announced that the U.S. will engage with current and potential future members of the Trans-Pacific Partnership Free Trade Agreement to shape a broad-based, comprehensive, and high-standard platform to successfully integrate the economies of the Asia-Pacific. ***(Economic Growth)***

- Established a U.S.-Australia initiative in APEC to promote cross-border services trade in the region. ***(Economic Growth)***

- Implemented the APEC Business Travel Card scheme, which expedites the movement of frequent business travelers throughout the Asia-Pacific. ***(Economic Growth)***

- Supported the Health Innovation and enhanced Pandemic Preparedness initiative through a public-private initiative in APEC to explore leveraging health information technology to improve infectious disease surveillance. The U.S. also led a case study in APEC to examine the return on investment in preventive health interventions, such as vaccines. ***(Investing in People)***

- 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 and launched a pilot program to help economies better protect the food supply from such attacks. ***(Peace and Security)***

- Sponsored initiatives on combating terrorist financing including workshops on stopping the use of illicit bulk cash smuggling and non-profit organizations for terrorist finance. Explored ways to quickly revive trade in the aftermath of a terrorist attack. ***(Peace and Security)***

Current and future priorities include:

- Leading a multi-year work plan to develop entrepreneurship, innovation and the uptake of technology by small businesses including a pilot program (2008) in Peru to help women-owned microenterprises increase exports through training and mentoring and a workshop on microenterprise financing best practices in Singapore this year, with more workshops planned for 2010 and 2011. ***(Economic Growth)***

- Enhancing human capital through education. This includes a U.S. led three-year math/science project to improve math/science skills and strengthen gender equity in developing economies including through benchmarking studies on standards and assessments for maths to identify exemplary practices in the APEC region. Also, the United States is leading a new study on the effectiveness of social safety nets and labor market systems to help workers in the APEC economies cope with the economic crisis and thrive in the global economy. ***(Investing in People)***

- Continuing to improve 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)***

- Continuing implementation of the Investment Facilitation Action Plan to reduce impediments to investment in the Asia-Pacific through public-private partnerships, policy recommendations, and capacity building. ***(Economic Growth)***

- Utilizing the World Bank's "Ease of Doing Business" indicators to spur progress on making it faster, cheaper, and easier to do business in APEC economies, covering such areas as starting a business, obtaining credit, the efficiency of conducting trade, and enforcing contracts. ***(Economic Growth)***

- Improving toy safety and cracking down on counterfeit drugs and medical devices through a series of initiatives. ***(Investing in People)***

- Continuing implementation of 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. Efforts this year to include applying the Ease of Doing Business Indicators to the Agricultural Sector to identify impediments to agribusiness. (***Economic Growth)***

- Fostering closer collaboration among regional emergency management agencies, examining the impact of climate change on disaster management, helping school children prepare for disasters and strengthening public-private partnerships and capacity building for emergency preparedness. ***(Investing in People)***

- Continuing implementation of 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)***

- Continuing to support 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)***

- Continuing to combat 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)***

- Continuing implementation of pandemic preparedness plans that will minimize humanitarian consequences and economic damages of a possible outbreak of pandemic disease and supporting the Emerging Infections Network (EINet) to enhance regional communication as new health threats arise. ***(Investing in People)***

- Continuing to increase capacity building work to meet the APEC-wide goal of universal broadband access by 2015 in the region. In addition, APEC is continuing to promote 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)***

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

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 2011. The request continues to reflect the 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 U.S. contribution is not estimated to increase in 2011.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	5,000	5,000	5,000
United States % Share	18	18	18.01
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	901	900	901

Colombo Plan Council for Technical Cooperation

Colombo, Sri Lanka

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	17	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 programs for adolescents in Afghanistan for adolescents ages 7 – 17. These centers reduce drug use and improve lifestyles for a vulnerable at-risk Afghan sub-population.

- Expanded the only centers for pregnant and addicted women and their children in Afghanistan from one to six facilities. 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)***

- Enhanced mosque-based outreach centers in Afghanistan through specialized training and technical assistance. 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 outreach/drop-in centers for drug abuse in Islamic countries from 6 to 12 (Indonesia, Pakistan, Afghanistan, southern Philippines) 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 overall drug use (pre- and post-treatment) among targeted clients in corrections-based drug treatment centers in Vietnam by 73 percent; reduced heroin use by 87 percent; and reduced intravenous drug use by 85 percent. ***(Peace and Security)***

Current and future priorities include:

- Expanding the number of substance abuse treatment programs in Afghanistan from 17 to 26, thereby providing rehabilitation services to over 6,000 men, women, and children. ***(Peace and Security)***

- Developing clinical protocols for treating drug addicted children from infancy to age six, the youngest addict population ever encountered worldwide. ***(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 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 2011 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to CPCTC for calendar year 2011. 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 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	398	398	398
United States % Share	4.37	4.37	4.37
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	17	17	17

Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

The Hague, Netherlands

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	24,567	26,794	28,090

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.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by OPCW include:

- Verified the destruction of 4,137 metric tons of chemical warfare agents in 2008. Since 1997, OPCW has overseen and verified the destruction of 30,467 metric tons of chemical warfare agents, verified the destruction of 43 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 1,482 inspections at over 1,100 industrial facilities in 81 countries to ensure that facilities are operated for peaceful purposes. ***(Peace and Security)***

- Provided technical assistance to 74 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 46 (since 1997) publicly-funded laboratories to strengthen their analytical capacities and improve their technical competencies in 2008; also supported 67 new chemistry research projects 2008 bringing the total to 382 since 1997. ***(Humanitarian Assistance)***

- 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 170 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 190 such events (26 in 2008) benefiting nearly 2000 participants. ***(Economic Growth)***

- Facilitated the accession of two additional new member states (Iraq and The Bahamas) to the Chemical Weapons Convention bringing the total number of member states to 188. ***(Peace and Security)***

Current and future priorities include:

- Verifying the destruction of approximately 4,000 metric tons of chemical warfare agents in four 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 2009. ***(Peace and Security)***

- Continuing efforts to encourage more countries of concern to join the Chemical Weapons Convention, especially Israel, Egypt, Syria, Burma, 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 188 States Parties 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.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2011 request provides for 50 percent of the U.S. assessed contribution to OPCW for calendar year 2010, which is deferred from the previous fiscal year, plus 50 percent of the assessed contribution for calendar year 2011. U.S. payments to OPCW became partially deferred in FY 2006. FY 2009 Supplemental funding enabled an additional payment toward the calendar year 2009 assessed contribution, shifting the partial deferral from 70 percent to 50 percent deferral. No significant increase in the assessed budget for the organization is projected for 2011. The request also provides for payments toward calendar year 2011 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 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	68,207	68,200	68,200
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Euros)	15,005	15,004	15,004
Less: Prior Year Credit/Surplus	(1,094)	0	0
Articles IV and V Costs	3,500	4,000	4,000
U.S. Requirement (in Euros)	17,411	19,004	19,004
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.8358	0.695	0.665
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	20,833	27,344	28,577
Fiscal Year 2008 Deferral	13,978	0	0
Fiscal Year 2009 Deferral	(10,244)	10,244	0
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	0	(10,794)	10,794
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	0	0	(11,281)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	24,567	26,794	28,090
Amount to Reverse Deferral	4,134	0	0
Total Including Reverse Deferral	28,701	0	0

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

World Trade Organization

Geneva, Switzerland

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	21,965	24,402	24,437

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 $1.8 trillion worth of goods and services in 2008. Exports comprised 13.1 percent of U.S. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2008.

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)***
    - The accession of Chinese Taipei to the WTO Government Procurement Agreement in 2009, assuring U.S. companies access to procurement opportunities valued at over $21 billion in 2007.
- Filed several new cases in 2008 and 2009 through the WTO's dispute resolution procedure to hold trading partners accountable to their trade commitments. These activities include:
    - A case against China's export restraints on nine raw materials that are key inputs for numerous downstream products in the steel, aluminum, and chemicals sectors and which are critical to U.S. manufacturers and workers. The measures seriously disadvantage U.S. downstream producers by limiting foreign access to the raw materials, which increases world market prices for the materials.
    - 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.

- A case regarding the EU's ban on the import and marketing of poultry meat and poultry meat products processed with a type of sanitary treatment judged safe by both U.S. and European food safety authorities. With annual poultry meat imports of $3 billion, the EU represents a potentially large market for U.S. exporters. The United States exported $4.5 billion worth of poultry globally in 2008.

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

- Completed several cases in 2009 that address unfair trade practices such as China's measures pertaining to the protection and enforcement of copyright and trademarks on a wide range of products and China's restrictions on the importation and distribution of copyright-intensive products such as movies, DVDs, music, and books, thus allowing U.S. to import these products to China. WTO also reached a compromise agreement with the EU regarding its ban on imports of beef treated with certain hormones that now allows a limited amount of hormone-free U.S. beef to enter the European market. ***(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 has indicated a desire to complete accession in 2010. China's accession to the WTO Government Procurement Agreement would guarantee U.S. access to a market worth $55.6 billion (2007 valuation). ***(Economic Growth)***

- Continuing work toward multilateral commitments and trade-related technical assistance that contributes to global stability and security by increasing economic 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 $1.8 trillion in goods and services in 2008. 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 2010, the first year of WTO's 2010-2011 biennial budget. The CY 2010 assessed budget increases by 2.5 percent following a 3.3 percent decrease in CY 2009. The increase is due primarily to inflationary increases in personnel costs. The U.S. assessed contribution decreases for the third 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 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Swiss Francs)	177,900	183,700	192,200
United States % Share	14.106	13.7797	12.962
United States Assessment (in Swiss Francs)	25,095	25,313	24,913
Less: Prior Year Credit/Surplus	0	(539)	(363)
Less: Incentive Scheme Credit	(7)	(7)	(15)
U.S. Requirement (in Swiss Francs)	25,088	24,767	24,535
Approx. Exchange Rate (Swiss Francs to $1)	1.1421	1.0149	1.004
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	21,965	24,402	24,437

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Customs Cooperation Council

Brussels, Belgium

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	4,072	4,490	4,717

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 175 members. 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:

- Elected U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) representative to the position of Vice-Chair of the WCO Finance Committee. ***(Governing Justly and Democratically)***

- Established a partnership with the WCO Capacity Building Directorate to expand U.S. capacity building efforts into the Western Hemisphere. ***(Economic Growth)***

- Finalized the WCO 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)***

- Continued implementation of the Columbus Capacity Building Program, the largest global customs training and technical assistance program ever. This program promotes expeditious implementation of the Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade (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)***

- Continued implementation of 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)***

- Reached agreement on technical concepts of Version 3 of the WCO Data Model, and substantial progress towards implementation has been made. The WCO Data Model 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. Version 3 will also further the exchange of reliable trade information and contribute to the success of several security initiatives and governmental regulatory and enforcement activities. ***(Economic Growth)***

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 Importer Security Filing requirements into the WCO SAFE Framework. These additional data elements will enhance cargo security. ***(Peace and Security)***

- Continuing progress in the mutual recognition arena. Currently the U.S. is engaged in discussions with the EU, the Republic of Korea, and Chinese Taipei with the goal of recognizing their respective customs-to-business partnership programs. ***(Economic Growth; 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)***

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Homeland Security	U.S. Customs and Border Protection
U.S. import and export communities	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. U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) contributions to WCO are key because the WCO integrates U.S. security policies and practices into initiatives that can be utilized by the entire international community. This integration is the first step in harmonizing worldwide security practices such that they are based on the U.S. standard. 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 2011 budget (July 1, 2010 through June 30, 2011). The increase in the WCO budget is due to inflationary cost increases. The U.S. assessment rate for fiscal year 2010 is expected to remain at 22 percent. Decisions on the fiscal year 2011 WCO budget and on the members' assessment rates will be taken by the WCO Council in June 2010.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	13,772	14,184	14,259
United States % Share	23	22	22
United States Assessment (in Euros)	3,167	3,120	3,137
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.7778	0.6949	0.665
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	4,072	4,490	4,717

Hague Conference on Private International Law

The Hague, Netherlands

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	233	263	283

Governing Justly and Democratically: The Hague Conference on Private International Law (HCOPIL) 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 HCOPIL-developed rules of international law

Economic Growth: HCOPIL also develops private international law in the areas of international trade and investment. A recently-developed HCOPIL 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 HCOPIL include:

- Completed the Convention on the International Recovery of Child Support and Other Forms of Family Maintenance, which provides for cross-border enforcement of child support orders. The U.S. was the first country to sign this convention. ***(Governing Justly and Democratically)***

- Convened a Special Commission in late 2009 that adopted 12 recommended forms to be used for addressing child support-related requests, and a country profile form to explain how each country will implement its Convention obligations. ***(Governing Justly and Democratically)***

- Continued to promote and administer the Hague Convention on International Child Abduction, which requires the prompt return of children wrongfully removed or retained abroad in parental custody disputes. ***(Governing Justly and Democratically)***

- Sponsored the Third Malta Conference on Cross-Frontier Family Law Issues during 2009, part of an ongoing dialogue to promote judicial cooperation and facilitate contact between children and parents who live in different countries. ***(Governing Justly and Democratically)***

- Took additional steps to promote and administer the Hague Convention on the International Protection of Adults, designed to protect the interests of incapacitated adults. This convention entered into force in 2009. ***(Governing Justly and Democratically)***

- Continued to promote and administer the Hague Convention on Child Adoption, which provides procedures for cross-border adoptions, benefiting U.S. families adopting children from other countries. This convention now has 81 parties. ***(Governing Justly and Democratically)***

- Adopted a multilateral treaty establishing rules for enforcing exclusive choice of courts in transnational civil or commercial contracts, as well as for recognizing and enforcing the judgments that result from proceedings in those courts. The U.S. signed this convention in 2009. ***(Governing Justly and Democratically; Economic Growth)***

- Administers several highly successful judicial cooperation conventions to which the U.S. is a party and 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). A Special Commission held in 2009 focused on ways to improve cooperation under these agreements. ***(Governing Justly and Democratically)***

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing work in several areas including development of choice of law principles relating to commercial contracts; developing a good practice guide to accompany the new family maintenance convention; and developing 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. Department of Justice
U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission
U.S. Department of Treasury
Federal Reserve Bank
American Bar Association
Nat'l Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws

U.S. family law advocacy groups and U.S. citizens and businesses having international dealings in the areas of family law, litigation, commerce and finance depend on rules of law that HCOPIL promotes. Participation in HCOPIL 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 HCOPIL or a substantial failure to pay assessed contributions on time would impair U.S. participation in a key international forum where practical agreements are reached in the areas of family law, judicial assistance and 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 HCOPIL's fiscal year 2011 assessed budget (July 1, 2010 through June 30, 2011). The HCOPIL Council of Diplomatic Representatives, of which the U.S. is a member, will adopt the 2011 budget in July 2010. The request projects three percent growth in the 2011 assessed budget to cover inflationary cost increases.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	3,121	3,232	3,329
United States % Share	5.6652	5.6556	5.6556
United States Assessment (in Euros)	177	183	188
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.7597	0.6958	0.665
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	233	263	283

International Agency for Research on Cancer

Lyon, France

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	1,899	1,964	2,201

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:

- Completed a major study of cancer survival patterns in 2009 involving 340,000 cancer patients in 12 countries, confirming that cancer survival depends highly on awareness and detection practices as well as disease management practices. ***(Investing in People)***

- Updated cancer assessments related to several personal habits and household exposures, including smoking, consumption of salted fish, and exposure to smoke from coal used for cooking and eating. ***(Investing in People)***

- 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)***

- 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)***

Current and future priorities include:

- Examining the health impacts of the Chernobyl reactor accident to determine the exact consequences of the accident. ***(Investing in People)***

- 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, Austria became the 21st member state of IARC in May 2008. 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 2011 request provides funding for 70 percent of the U.S. assessment for calendar year 2010, which was deferred from the previous fiscal year, plus 30 percent of the U.S. assessment for calendar year 2011. U.S. payments to IARC have been partially deferred since FY 2006. As agreed by IARC member states, the IARC budget is assessed in Euros beginning in calendar year 2010. The assessed budget for calendar year 2011 increases by 2.1 percent compared to calendar year 2010.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	0	18,760	19,151
United States % Share	0	8.0112	7.9487
United States Assessment (in Euros)	0	1,503	1,522
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0	0.6952	0.665
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	0	2,162	2,289
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	22,400	0	0
United States % Share	8.3901	0	0
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	1,879	0	0
Fiscal Year 2008 Deferral	1,336	0	0
Fiscal Year 2009 Deferral	(1,316)	1,316	0

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	0	(1,514)	1,514
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	0	0	(1,602)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	1,899	1,964	2,201

International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs

Brussels, Belgium

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	144	168	183

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. IPBCT 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 42 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. The Department of Commerce relies on the customs tariff information particularly for applied rates from non-WTO member countries including Russia. ***(Economic Growth)***

- Codified tariff schedules of 42 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)***

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 2011 budget (April 1, 2010 through March 31, 2011). The request anticipates a four percent increase in 2010 to cover expected inflationary and other customary cost increases.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	2,036	2,126	2,212
United States % Share	5.5	5.5	5.5
United States Assessment (in Euros)	112	117	122
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.7778	0.6964	0.665
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	144	168	183

International Bureau for the Permanent Court of Arbitration

The Hague, Netherlands

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	76	78	84

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 peace and stability by enabling states to resolve disputes peacefully. The IBPCA's workload in 2009 consisted of close to 30 cases, including:

- The Government of Sudan/The Sudan People's Liberation Movement: In July 2009 the arbitral tribunal rendered its final award regarding the Arbitration Agreement between the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army, which concerns the delimitation of the boundaries of Sudan's Abyei region. Both parties have announced that they will abide by the award. ***(Peace and Security)***

- 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. ***(Peace and Security)***

- Iran-U.S. Claims Tribunal: The IPBCA Secretary-General has assisted with appointments and challenges of arbitrators 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)***

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 2011, the second year of IBPCA's 2010-2011 biennial budget. The request estimates a three percent increase in 2010 to

cover mandatory salary and other inflationary cost increases. The IBPCA Administrative Council was unable to adopt a full biennial budget due to disagreement over the size of the budget increase.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	823	836	861
United States % Share	6.4893	6.4558	6.4558
United States Assessment (in Euros)	53	54	56
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.6974	0.6923	0.665
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	76	78	84

International Bureau of Weights and Measures

Serves, France

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	1,345	1,494	1,557

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:

- 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)***

- Launched an international initiative to compare radiation doses from clinical accelerators at the National Metrology Institutes. Developed a portable graphite calorimeter and the first comparison was made at the National Research Council Canada in June 2009. ***(Investing in People)***

- Launched an international comparison of radioactivity measurements of very short lived (hours) radionuclides used in medicine using a specially engineered, transportable measurement chamber (which goes to the source rather than transporting the source to the IBWM); performed initial comparison of the system at NIST (US) following a feasibility test at the NPL (UK). ***(Investing in People)***

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

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)***

- 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)***

- Working 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)***

- Expand the comparison of radiation doses from clinical accelerators at the National Metrology Institutes and use the previously developed portable graphite calorimeter to perform the comparison with NIST in 2010. (***Investing in People***)

Principal Partners and Benefits

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

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 2010, which is deferred from the previous fiscal year, plus 30 percent of the assessed contribution for calendar year 2011. Calendar year 2011 is the third year of IBWM's 2009-2012 quadrennial budget. The request anticipates a slight increase to cover expected inflationary and other customary cost increases.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	10,540	10,751	10,966
United States % Share	9.7738	9.863	9.863
United States Assessment (in Euros)	1,030	1,060	1,082
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.6917	0.6946	0.665
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,489	1,526	1,627
Fiscal Year 2008 Deferral	891	0	0
Fiscal Year 2009 Deferral	(1,036)	1,036	0
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	0	(1,068)	1,068
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	0	0	(1,138)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	1,345	1,494	1,557

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

Rome, Italy

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	1,128	1,135	1,185

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. It is the only institution of its kind with a worldwide mandate to promote the conservation of all types of cultural heritage, both movable and immovable. The U.S. benefits from collaboration that ICCROM offers to the Smithsonian Institute 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, as well as other developing countries, including throughout the Muslim world.

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. Completed the 12-year AFRICA 2009 capacity-building project. ***(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, including with U.S. institutions such as the Getty Foundation, to maximize impact and reduce duplication of effort among agencies; and ensuring wide

access to information about conservation and its importance. Current large-scale regional projects emphasize capacity-building of professionals in the Muslin world and Latin America. ***(Investing in People)***

Principal Partners and Benefits

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

The U.S. was recently reelected to the ICCROM Council, its most influential governing body, which is composed of representatives from 25 of its 127 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.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2011 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to ICCROM for calendar year 2011, the second year of the 2010-2011 biennium. ICCROM maintained a no-growth budget for 2010-2011.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	3,584	3,584	3,584
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Euros)	789	788	788
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.6995	0.6943	0.665
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,128	1,135	1,185

International Coffee Organization

London, England

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	411	517	690

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 essential cash crop for millions of small farmers in the tropics. 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 information on markets, technology, business management practices and sources of financing.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

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 developing integrated systems to control coffee diseases, pilot testing short- and medium-term finance for small-scale coffee farmers in eastern Africa and improving coffee quality, productivity and competitiveness of small coffee producers in Central America and the Caribbean. ***(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 preparations for entry into force 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 and benefits to small-scale farmers. ***(Economic Growth)***

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing to strengthen members' coffee policies and sectors, supporting trade, economic growth and efforts to provide viable alternatives to the cultivation of narcotics. ***(Economic Growth; Peace and Security)***

- 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 2011 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to ICO's 2011 budget. There is an expected redistribution of votes among member states (as a consequence of the entry into force of the ICA 2007), which will result in an increase in the percentage share the U.S. pays. Although our assessed contribution will increase, this change reflects U.S. policy supporting limiting the ability of the EU block to control voting in the organization and also contributes to our ability to accomplish our policy priorities at the ICO.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Pounds)	2,664	2,768	2,800
United States % Share	10.75	11.5	15
United States Assessment (in Pounds)	286	318	420
Approx. Exchange Rate (Pounds to $1)	0.6959	0.6151	0.609
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	411	517	690

International Copper Study Group

Lisbon, Portugal

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	49	45	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 (two 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)***

- Maintains one of the world's most complete historical and current database providing access to production, consumption and trade data for copper, copper products and secondary copper, price series, and information on copper mines and plants. ***(Economic Growth)***

- Participated in the China CopperMarket Seminar and CNIA/Anntaike China International Copper Conference 2009. These seminars allow 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 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)***

- 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.

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to ICSG for calendar year 2011. No significant increase in the assessed budget for the organization is projected for 2011. An anticipated annual increase for salaries is expected to be partially offset by ongoing savings initiatives.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	456	453	453
United States % Share	7.5442	6.9748	7
United States Assessment (in Euros)	34	32	32

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.6939	0.7111	0.665
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	49	45	48

International Cotton Advisory Committee

Washington, D.C., United States

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	340	338	338

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:

- Celebrated 2009 as the International Year of Natural Fibres (IYNF). The IYNF was declared by the United Nations General Assembly recognizing the contributions of natural fiber industries to the economies of almost all countries, the role of natural fibers in supporting the incomes of hundreds of millions of people, and the benefits of natural fibers to consumers and the environment. ***(Economic Growth)***

- Conducted seminars and meetings on biosafety regulations, implementation and consumer acceptance to inform member states that biotechnology will play a dominant role in the development of new cotton varieties to control insects and use inputs efficiently. It is estimated more than half of world cotton area was planted to biotech varieties in 2009, and the benefits of biotech traits in cotton are spreading to more countries and growers. As biotech cotton advances beyond agronomic traits, the current regulatory systems will need to be updated to meet new demands ***(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:

- Serving as a leading source of international data on the world cotton industry through publications including, “Cotton this Week,” “Cotton: Review of the World Situation,” “Cotton: World Statistics,” “The Outlook for Cotton Supply,” and “World Textile Demand.” These provide estimates cotton supply by country, forecasts of cotton supply and use by country, track exports by destination and imports by origin, measure and forecast cotton consumption and cotton's share of fiber demand in the world and by region, and is the primary source in the world for statistics on fiber demand. ***(Economic Growth)***

- Continuing work by the Task Force on Commercial Standardization of Instrument Testing of Cotton on standardizing the grading of cotton worldwide. In 2009, specialists in instrument testing of cotton agree that there is sufficient data to start preparing a Best Practices 'Manual'. ***(Economic Growth)***

- Continuing to establish regional technical centers in the least developing countries in Africa to develop instrument-based testing laboratories. A reliable, globally accepted quality assessment system will enable these countries to capture a greater portion of the value of their cotton. ***(Economic Growth)***

- Partnering with farmer representatives with issues related to food security as it relates with income security. Cotton contributes to food security by providing the means to finance inputs and by enhancing soil fertility and retarding the development of pests and diseases in properly-managed crop rotation systems. ***(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 2011 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to ICAC's fiscal year 2011 budget (July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011). 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 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	1,762	1,792	1,847
United States % Share	19.2792	18.8572	18.3
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	340	338	338

International Grains Council

London, England

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	427	535	560

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:

- Published 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. The publications include: Grain Market Report, GMRPlus, Ocean Freight Rates, World Grain Statistics, Grains Shipments and Fiscal Year Reports. ***(Economic Growth)***

- Improved food aid delivery in response to regional and global emergencies by coordinating national contributions by the world's major food donors. Particular attention is given to food security concerns. ***(Humanitarian Assistance)***

- Ensured a predicable 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. Introduced a new weekly Rice Market Bulletin to further deepen its analysis of rice supplies and demand. A weekly Oilseeds Market Bulletin is planned for the future. ***(Economic Growth)***

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 2011 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to IGC's 2010-2011 fiscal year budget (July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011). The request anticipates a 3.5 percent increase in 2011 to cover expected inflationary and other customary cost increases.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Pounds)	1,252	1,400	1,450
United States % Share	23.75	23.55	23.55
United States Assessment (in Pounds)	297	330	341
Approx. Exchange Rate (Pounds to $1)	0.6956	0.6168	0.609
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	427	535	560

International Hydrographic Organization

Monte Carlo, Monaco

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	145	143	152

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:

- Coordinated extension of the IHO/IMO (International Maritime Organization) World-Wide Navigational Warning Service to cover the Arctic to provide broadcast of maritime safety

information for this important region as ship traffic increases due to melting of the ice and shortening of commercial ship routes. ***(Economic Growth)***

- Developed standards for Electronic Navigational Charts for use in Electronic Chart Display and Information Systems, which have been mandated for use on seagoing vessels through a 2009 amendment to the Safety of Life at Sea convention. The mandate requires vessels to transition to electronic navigation from 2012 through 2018, 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 support the recently approved phase in of mandatory carriage requirements for Electronic Chart Display and Information Systems beginning with passenger ships in 2012 followed by tankers, bulk carriers and cargo ships by 2018. IHO is working with its Member States to provide needed global electronic chart coverage by 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:

- Establishing buoy systems and potential designations of Traffic Separation Schemes for the Arctic through the International Association of Marine Aids to Navigation and Lighthouse Authorities. ***(Economic Growth)***

- 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)***

- Developing new priorities regarding charting of inland waterways and marine spatial data infrastructure and improving surveying and charting in Antarctica. ***(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
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
U.S. industries that import/export goods by sea
U.S. coastal states and cities with ports
U.S. Navy
U.S. Coast Guard
U.S. Maritime Administration
U.S. transportation industry

U.S. marine equipment and electronics industries
U.S. cruise ship operators and passengers

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 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 2011, the fourth year of the IHO 2008-2012 quintennial budget. The budget, which was adopted by the International Hydrographic Conference in May 2007, provides for a one percent increase in assessed contributions in 2011 after three years of zero nominal growth.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	2,682	2,682	2,710
United States % Share	3.7147	3.7147	3.7147
United States Assessment (in Euros)	100	100	101
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.6897	0.6993	0.665
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	145	143	152

International Institute for the Unification of Private Law

Rome, Italy
($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	181	176	191

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 work on a new Geneva Convention to standardize law on cross-border securities transaction practices in October 2009. The U.S. financial community as well as the

Securities and Exchange Commission, the New York Federal Reserve and the U.S. Treasury supported the conclusion of this convention. ***(Economic Growth)***

- Increased the number of states ratifying the Cape Town Convention on financing acquisitions of large-scale mobile equipment to thirty-two. The Convention, which is based on the U.S. Uniform Commercial Code, upgrades foreign commercial capabilities and creates new market opportunities for the U.S. manufacturing and financial sectors. ***(Economic Growth)***

- Obtained ratifications by five additional states of the Aircraft and Aircraft Engine Finance Protocol, which extends special financing law provisions to the aircraft-manufacturing sector, enabling states to take delivery of U.S.-manufactured aircraft at preferential financing rates provided by the Export-Import Bank. Twenty-nine countries are now parties, and the treaty 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 a model national leasing law aimed at enhancing developing country markets, which will facilitate financial leasing for equipment transactions based on U.S. 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 benefits, given the size of U.S. investment and the increasing the number of U.S. firms participating in commerce in outer space, such as the satellite and telecommunications sectors. ***(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. Federal Aviation Administration
U.S. Securities Exchange Commission
New York Federal Reserve
American Bar Association
U.S. National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws

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 an 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.

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to UNIDROIT for calendar year 2011. The request anticipates no increase in the U.S. assessment for 2011.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	2,044	2,079	2,114
United States % Share	5.994	5.8929	6
United States Assessment (in Euros)	122	122	127
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.674	0.6932	0.665
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	181	176	191

International Lead and Zinc Study Group

Lisbon, Portugal

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	44	45	47

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. Despite a rise in Chinese refined zinc metal production of six percent, world output fell by 5.8 percent due to cutbacks in a number of countries, including Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Germany, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Peru, Romania and the United States. ***(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. Their latest reports include the World Directory 2008: Primary and Secondary Zinc Plants (December 2008), the Lead and Zinc New Mine and Smelter Projects (January 2009) and the World Zinc Oxide and Zinc Dust Production and Usage (March 2009). ***(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)***

- 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 29 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 subsides 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 2011. No significant increase in the assessed budget for the organization is projected for 2011. An anticipated annual increase for salaries is expected to be offset by ongoing savings initiatives.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	398	398	398
United States % Share	7.7764	7.7764	7.7764
United States Assessment (in Euros)	31	31	31
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.7046	0.6889	0.665
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	44	45	47

International Organization of Legal Metrology

Paris, France

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	160	167	179

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)***

- 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 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)***

- Developed an international standard for measuring the flow of large quantities of natural gas across international borders in large diameter pipeline systems. ***(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)***

- Revising and developing new international standards having to do with measurement of the net quantity in prepackages. There is a growing global tendency towards the sale of commodities that are already packaged, resulting in increased need for such standards. ***(Economic Growth)***

- Updating 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)***

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
U.S. Department of State

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.

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to IOLM for calendar year 2011, the third year of IOLM's 2009-2012 quadrennial budget. The proposed budget contains a two percent increase to cover expected inflationary increases.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	1,578	1,609	1,641
United States % Share	6.8966	6.9104	6.9212
United States Assessment (in Euros)	109	111	114
English Translation Service	5	5	5
U.S. Requirement (in Euros)	114	116	119
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.7125	0.6946	0.665
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	160	167	179

International Renewable Energy Agency

Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	0	0	5,000

The International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) will be a new international organization. As of December 2009, the U.S. and 136 other nations had signed the IRENA founding statute (the IRENA Statute), and eight nations had ratified it. The IRENA Statute will enter into force upon ratification by twenty-five countries. The request anticipates that the IRENA Statute will have entered into force by FY 2011, and the United States will have become a party to the IRENA Statute. The U.S. currently participates in the Preparatory Commission that is working to establish the policies, work program, and organizational structure of IRENA.

As stated in its founding statute, IRENA will provide policy advice and assistance to both developing and developed countries, offer capacity building, encourage development of technical standards, and disseminate information on renewable energy. The founding statute also calls on IRENA to cooperate closely with existing institutions to avoid unnecessary duplication of effort. IRENA has widespread support among the renewable energy industry and non-governmental organizations working on environmental matters. The U.S. renewable energy industry strongly supports U.S. membership in IRENA as a means to promote U.S. exports of renewable energy technologies.

IRENA's headquarters will be in Masdar City, Abu Dhabi. Masdar City will be the first carbon neutral, zero-waste metropolis on earth. IRENA's organizational structure will also include an innovation center in Bonn, Germany, and a liaison office for cooperation with other organizations active in the field of renewable energy in Vienna, Austria.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2011 request provides for a U.S. assessed contribution to IRENA for 2011. Under the founding statute, IRENA's budget will be financed by mandatory assessed contributions of its members and other sources of income including voluntary contributions. U.S. acceptance of the founding statute requires the legislation accompanying the request to authorize the Department to accept and maintain membership in IRENA and to fund the annual U.S. assessed contribution to IRENA from the CIO account. If the United States accepts the IRENA Statute and it is in force, the United States would contribute 22 percent of the assessed budget, which represents the ceiling on member state assessed contributions consistent with the scale of assessments of the United Nations, after which the IRENA scale of assessments is modeled.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	0	0	22,727
United States % Share	0	0	22
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	0	0	5,000

International Rubber Study Group

Singapore, Singapore

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	71	110	124

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:

- Serving as the authoritative source of statistical data and analysis for all aspects of the rubber industry, including production, consumption and trade in rubber as well as rubber products. Preparing current estimates and analyses future supply and demand trends, while undertaking statistical and economic studies on specific aspects of the industry. 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)***

- Conducting a joint 2010 World Rubber Summit and China Rubber Conference with the China Rubber Industry Association. ***(Economic Growth)***

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 2011 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to IRSG's 2011-2012 fiscal year budget (July 1, 2010 through June 30, 2011). After a significant increase in 2010, the request anticipates a slight increase to cover expected inflationary and other customary cost increases.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Sing Dollars)	927	1,352	1,392
United States % Share	11.5578	11.4255	12.3567
United States Assessment (in Sing Dollars)	107	154	172
Approx. Exchange Rate (Sing Dollars to $1)	1.507	1.4	1.383
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	71	110	124

International Seabed Authority

Kingston, Jamaica

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	0	1,377	1,377

The Law of the Sea Convention, as modified by the 1994 Agreement Relating to the Implementation of Part XI on the Convention on the Law of the Sea (the "1994 Agreement"), establishes a system for facilitating potential mining activities on the deep seabed beyond the limits of national jurisdiction. The International Seabed Authority (ISA) oversees such mining. ISA currently has 160 members. ISA includes an Assembly, to which all members belong, and a 36-member Council. Under the 1994 Agreement, the United States has a permanent seat on the Council.

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 and ratification of the 1994 Agreement. Subsequent to Senate advice and consent, U.S. accession to the Convention and ratification of the 1994 Agreement would establish U.S. membership in the Convention, as modified by the 1994 agreement, which establishes the ISA.

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 2011 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution for calendar year 2011, the first year of the 2011-2012 biennial budget. As a member of the Convention, the United States would contribute 22 percent of the ISA assessed budget, which represents the ceiling on member state assessed contributions.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 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

International Seed Testing Association

Zurich, Switzerland

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	12	12	13

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)***

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)***

- ISTA is initiating an experiment to collect information that may be used to determine the reliability of seed mixture test results and establish tolerances. ***(Economic Growth)***

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Association of Official Seed Analysts
Society of Commercial Seed Technologists
Association of Official Seed Certifying Agencies
International Seed Federation
American Seed Trade Association
U.S. seed importers and exporters
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 2011. 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. The request anticipates a slight increase to cover expected inflationary and other customary cost increases.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Swiss Francs)	1,030	1,055	1,076
United States % Share	1.2004	1.2003	1.2005
United States Assessment (in Swiss Francs)	12	13	13
Approx. Exchange Rate (Swiss Francs to $1)	1	1.0833	1.004
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	12	12	13

International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea

Hamburg, Germany

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	0	2,772	2,898

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 United States would choose arbitration tribunals rather than ITLOS for settlement of disputes where the choice is available, the United States would be subject to the Tribunal's jurisdiction in certain limited circumstances. For this reason, and because the United States has an interest in influencing the interpretation and application of the Convention, membership in ITLOS would be of significant benefit to the United States. As a member of ITLOS, the United States 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 the interpretation and application of the Convention in ways that would be helpful to U.S. interests.

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 and ratification of the 1994 Agreement Relating to the Implementation of Part XI on the Convention on the Law of the Sea (the "1994 Agreement"). Subsequent to Senate advice and consent, U.S. accession to the Convention and ratification of the 1994 Agreement would establish U.S. membership in the Convention, as modified by the 1994 Agreement, which establishes ITLOS.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2011 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution for calendar year 2011, the first year of the 2011-2012 biennial budget. As a member of the Convention, the United States would contribute 22 percent of the ITLOS assessed budget, which represents the ceiling on member state assessed contributions.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 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	0.6952	0.665
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	0	2,772	2,898

International Tropical Timber Organization

Yokohama, Japan

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	250	308	431

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:

- Established and funded programs to assist community forest-based enterprises and to promote enhanced market transparency for trade in tropical timber and timber products. ***(Economic Growth)***

- 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)***

- Approved and financed capacity building projects related to sustainable management of tropical forests, tropical forest industries and related trade; in 2007-2009, secured nearly $45 million in voluntary contributions for these projects. ***(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)***

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)***

- Continuing to increase 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

Office of the U.S. Trade Representative
International Wood Products Association
American Forest and Paper Association
Conservational International
World Conservation Union
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.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2011 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to ITTO for calendar year 2011. In 2011 the new International Tropical Timber Agreement (ITTA 2006) is expected to enter into force; 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. The U.S. assessment rate is projected to increase to 5.3 percent in 2010 due to the increase in the U.S. share of the volume of tropical timber imports.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	6,411	7,516	8,134
United States % Share	4.0936	4.1	5.3
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	262	308	431
Less: Prior Year Credit/Surplus	(12)	0	0
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	250	308	431

International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

Gland, Switzerland

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	441	463	480

Economic Growth: The International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) promotes the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems, both marine and terrestrial, 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 providing the scientific analyses for 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 Ecosystem Management program provided toolkits on the valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem services for use worldwide. This initiative continues to provide the stimulus needed to incorporate science and economic valuation into decision-making processes and promote integrated ecosystem-wide management, with particular reference to management strategies to adapt to climate change.***(Economic Growth)***

- Updated the "Red List" surveys, including a report on "The Conservation Status of Pelagic Sharks and Rays", 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 provide analytical guidance on protected areas, both terrestrial and marine, including guidance related to priorities for identifying natural areas of potential outstanding universal value, with particular reference to the World Heritage List. ***(Economic Growth)***

- Continuing to promote sustainable forest management, in particular with respect to climate change, and combating illegal logging through community-based use of tropical timber and implementation of the Forest Law Enforcement and Governance. ***(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 and sustainable development, and to establish a global system of regional wildlife enforcement networks. ***(Economic Growth)***

- 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
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
U.S. Park Service
U.S. Agency for International Development
U.S. Forest Service
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
American Zoo and Aquarium Association
Smithsonian Institution
National Academy of Sciences
National Geographic Society
Conservation International
World Wildlife Fund
The Nature Conservancy
Wildlife Conservation Society
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 2011, the third 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 increase for 2010 was based on a one percent inflation estimate. The FY 2011 request is based on a one percent increase.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Swiss Francs)	10,325	10,532	10,638
United States % Share	4.53	4.53	4.53
United States Assessment (in Swiss Francs)	466	477	482
Approx. Exchange Rate (Swiss Francs to $1)	1.0567	1.0302	1.004
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	441	463	480

International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants

Geneva, Switzerland

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	254	260	267

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 that UPOV provides for new plant varieties.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by UPOV include:

- Adopted test guidelines for 16 crops in 2009 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 explanatory notes for various aspects of plant variety protection under the UPOV convention, 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 870 participants in four UPOV languages during the first nine months of 2009. Provided training for distinctness, uniformity and stability standards to over twenty countries in 2009, improving 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 May 2009. The program gave these experts presentation skills and materials that they use to train others in their own languages, in addition to serving as tutors for UPOV distance learning courses. ***(Economic Growth)***

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing to seek to ensure that developments in other instruments/fora, such as the Convention of Biological Diversity and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture are implemented in a way that is mutually supportive with regard to the UPOV Convention. ***(Economic Growth)***

- Continuing development of better and more efficient systems for testing and examining new varieties of plants under the UPOV convention to keep pace with technological changes, 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)***

- 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
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative
U.S. Biotechnology Industry Organization
U.S. Department of Agriculture
American Seed Trade Association
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 68 members, including two new members in 2009. Forty-five countries are now members of the 1991 UPOV convention and 22 countries are members of the 1978 UPOV convention. 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 2011, the second 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 or 2011.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 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)	1.0551	1.0308	1.004
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	254	260	267

World Organization for Animal Health

Paris, France
($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	205	207	223

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.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

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***)

- Actively and closely monitoring, together with its partner organizations, the development of the ongoing pandemic since the detection of the pandemic H1N1 2009 virus in humans in April 2009. (***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)***

- 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. Their website provides critical information to national veterinary services and veterinary professionals, farmers, media and the general public**.** ***(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 2011 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to OIE for calendar year 2011. The request anticipates a slight increase to cover expected inflationary and other customary cost increases.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	5,403	5,773	5,917
United States % Share	2.5812	2.49	2.5
United States Assessment (in Euros)	140	144	148
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.6829	0.6956	0.665
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	205	207	223

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).

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).

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

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.

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).

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

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 (Section 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).

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 l5, 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.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

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).

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).

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

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.

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contrb	**1,604,400**	**1,682,500**	**1,595,430**	**(87,070)**
Total	**1,604,400**	**1,682,500**	**1,595,430**	**(87,070)**