INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR [1]	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Contributions to International Organizations	1,449,700	1,458,572	1,573,454	123,754
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities	1,828,182	1,839,370	2,094,661	266,479

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Proposed Appropriation Language

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

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, **[**$1,570,005,000**]***$1,573,454,000*: *Provided* , That any payment of arrear ages 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.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS
SEC. 7024(*p*) *SPECIALIZED AGENCY WAIVERS. — The President may waive section 414 of Public Law 101–246 and section 410 of Public Law 103–236 on a case-by-case basis, if the President determines and certifies in writing to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, and the Committees on Appropriations that to do so is important to the national interest of the United States.*

BUYING POWER MAINTENANCE, INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
SEC. **[**7057**]***7056*. (a) There may be established in the Treasury of the United States a "Buying Power Maintenance, International Organizations" account.
(b) At the end of each fiscal year, the Secretary of State may transfer to and merge with "Buying Power Maintenance, International Organizations" such amounts from "Contributions to International Organizations" as the Secretary determines are in excess of the needs of activities funded from "Contributions to International Organizations" because of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates.
(c) In order to offset adverse fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, the Secretary of State may transfer to and merge with "Contributions to International Organizations" such amounts from "Buying Power Maintenance, International Organizations" as the Secretary determines are necessary to provide for the activities funded from "Contributions to International Organizations".
(d)(1) Subject to the limitations contained in this section, not later than the end of the fifth fiscal year after the fiscal year for which funds are appropriated or otherwise made available for "Contributions to International Organizations", the Secretary of State may transfer any unobligated balance of such funds to the "Buying Power Maintenance, International Organizations" account.
(2) The balance of the Buying Power Maintenance, International Organizations account may not exceed $100,000,000 as a result of any transfer under this subsection.
(3) Any transfer pursuant to this subsection shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 34 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2706) and shall be available for obligation or expenditure only in accordance with the procedures under such section.
(e)(1) Funds transferred to the "Buying Power Maintenance, International Organizations" account pursuant to this section shall remain available until expended.
(2) The transfer authorities in this section shall be available for funds appropriated for fiscal year **[**2013**]***2014* and for each fiscal year thereafter, and are in addition to any transfer authority otherwise available to the Department of State under other provisions of law.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Enduring Funds	1,449,700	1,458,572	1,573,454	123,754
Overseas Contingency Operations Funds	101,300	101,300	0	(101,300)
Total Funds	1,551,000	1,559,872	1,573,454	22,454

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

The Administration's commitment to strengthening and working through international organizations is laid out in the National Security Strategy as a vital component of diplomacy and foreign policy. By combining resources and expertise, international organizations undertake coordinated efforts that are an effective alternative to acting unilaterally or bilaterally, especially in the areas of providing humanitarian assistance, eradicating disease, setting food and transportation safety standards, and reaching agreement to impose sanctions on rogue states and actors. International organizations facilitate collective action by the world community to combat violent extremism; limit the spread of nuclear and chemical weapons; achieve balanced and sustainable economic growth; and forge solutions to the threats of armed conflict, hunger, poverty, and climate change.

The Administration is committed to robust multilateral engagement and to promoting U.S. leadership in international organizations as a means of advancing U.S. national security interests and values. For this reason, the Administration seeks Congressional support for legislation that would provide authority to waive legislative restrictions that, if triggered, would prohibit paying U.S. contributions to United Nations specialized agencies that grant the Palestinians the same standing as member states or full membership as a state. The ability to make such contributions is essential to advancing U.S. interests worldwide and strengthening U.S. global leadership, influence, and credibility. While the Administration remains committed to heading off any new efforts by the Palestinians to seek such membership in organizations across the UN system, these moves may well continue, and the law as currently written runs counter to U.S. national security interests by allowing the Palestinians to isolate the United States and prevent the active U.S. engagement necessary to pursue U.S. policy objectives in international organizations.

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

The United States and likeminded nations have been working to implement needed management reforms at the United Nations and other international organizations. The Department has spearheaded such efforts through its *United Nations Transparency and Accountability Initiative* (UNTAI). The Department launched Phase I of UNTAI in 2007 for the purpose of extending reforms already in place at the UN Secretariat to the rest of the UN system. As a result of sustained and intensive diplomacy, many UN organizations have strengthened internal oversight and transparency, established ethics offices, made more information publicly available online, and updated their financial systems.

In 2011, the Department launched UNTAI Phase II to promote increased oversight and accountability in the following areas: (1) effective oversight arrangements; (2) independent internal evaluation functions; (3) independent and effective ethics functions; (4) credible whistleblower protections; (5) conflicts of interest programs; (6) efficient and transparent procurement; (7) enterprise risk management; and (8) transparent financial management.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Highlights of recent management reforms and UNTAI-related achievements include:

- Pay freezes for North Atlantic Treaty Organization civilian staff and United Nations professional staff in New York;
- Approval of remote access to internal audits of the Food and Agriculture Organization;
- Establishment of a strengthened, permanent Independent Oversight Advisory Committee at the International Labor Organization;
- Adoption of enhanced whistleblower protections at the World Intellectual Property Organization and the World Meteorological Organization;
- Approval of increased human resources flexibilities at the World Health Organization to streamline recruitment and better align staffing with organizational needs;
- Implementation of procurement ethics training and approval of a conflict of interest and financial disclosure program at the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization; and
- Creation of a comprehensive ethics and integrity framework at the International Renewable Energy Agency.

Through engagement on a broad range of management reforms, the Department of State was able to encourage international organization to take concrete steps to increase transparency and accountability consistent with section Sec. 7049(a) of the FY 2012 Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act (P.L. 112-74, Div. I).

Benefits to the United States

International organizations offer significant benefits to U.S. taxpayers. Nearly all U.S. federal agencies and countless U.S. businesses and citizens depend on international organizations to advance their objectives abroad. These objectives include reducing barriers to trade, improving border and port security, obtaining international patent and trademark protection, setting standards for aviation and maritime security, maintaining the world's telecommunications networks, harmonizing international law in the areas of child custody, child support, and international adoption, and disseminating information about the supply and demand of vital commodities such as cotton and coffee.

Each organization included in this request advances one or more of the following Departmental strategic goals:

- Strategic Goal 1 – Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

- Strategic Goal 2 – Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

- Strategic Goal 3 - Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

- Strategic Goal 4 - Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation.

- Strategic Goal 5 – Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy.

For each international organization included in this request, the following pages identify specific accomplishments that help advance U.S. foreign policy objectives and produce tangible benefits for U.S. citizens and businesses. Some examples include:

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

United Nations:

- Coordinated the humanitarian response effort to assist and protect over three million Syrians affected by the conflict both inside and outside of the country.

- Played an integral role, via the UN Support Mission in Libya, in conducting the first democratic election in Libya in more than forty years.

- Played a crucial role in brokering agreement in November 2011 in Yemen on a National Dialogue that will lead to the drafting of a new constitution and the taking of other critical steps in Yemen's ongoing transition from decades of dictatorial rule to a stable, democratic society.

- Worked closely with Somali leadership and the international community on the "Roadmap to End the Transition", which achieved three key objectives in 2012: adoption of a provisional constitution; establishment of a 275-member parliament; and election of a parliament speaker and president.

- Helped facilitate the September 27, 2012, agreements signed in Addis Ababa by the governments of Sudan and South Sudan on post-Comprehensive Peace Agreement issues, including a demilitarized border zone and agreements on oil, finance, and trade.

- Led the humanitarian response in Mali where violent conflict has created significant displacement and compounded the already fragile humanitarian situation.

- Coordinated international efforts to provide emergency food assistance and agriculture and livelihood interventions to address the needs of 19 million people at risk of food insecurity in the Sahel region.

- Continued sanctions on Democratic People's Republic of Korea that prevent the transfer of conventional arms, missiles and luxury goods, and restrict travel and freeze the assets of individuals or entities engaged in proscribed activity.

- Continued monitoring Iran's human rights violations through a Special Rapporteur on human rights, who issued a report in October 2012 documenting credible allegations of torture and cruel and degrading treatment, executions of political prisoners, and mistreatment of prisoners.

- Provided food, shelter, medical care, and other life-saving assistance to the more than 1.8 million Haitians affected by severe flooding and damage to critical infrastructure caused by Hurricane Sandy.

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA):

- Continued pressing Iran over its refusal to address concerns about the possible military dimensions of its nuclear program, underlining the world community's serious concerns regarding Iran's noncompliance with its international obligations.

- Promoted a strengthened international nuclear safety framework to enable states, via implementation of the U.S.-supported Action Plan for Nuclear Safety, to learn further lessons from the March 2011 Fukushima Dai-ichi nuclear power plant accident.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) rapidly approved Turkey's request for the deployment of Patriot missiles to defend against threats resulting from the Syrian conflict, and acted to protect civilians and enforce a "no fly" zone and arms embargo in Libya.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW):

- Verified the destruction of 6,428 metric tons of chemical warfare agents in 2011, the most recent year for which data were available. Since 1997, OPCW has verified the destruction of 51,504 metric tons of chemical warfare agents, 43 chemical weapons production facilities, and the conversion to peaceful purposes of another 19 facilities.

- Completed 209 inspections at potentially dual-use industrial chemical facilities during 2011. OPCW has conducted 4,779 inspections at chemical weapons-related facilities and at over 1,100 industrial facilities in 81 countries to ensure that those facilities are operated for peaceful purposes.

World Trade Organization (WTO) completed several proceedings in 2012 in cases that had been brought by the United States to address unfair trade practices in which China had:

- Violated its treaty obligations by placing export restraints on a number of raw materials (bauxite, coke, fluorspar, magnesium, manganese, silicon carbide, silicon metal, yellow phosphorus and zinc), skewing the playing field against the United States in the production and export of processed steel, aluminum, and chemical products;

- Failed to abide by its substantive and procedural obligations in imposing anti-dumping and countervailing duties on hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of grain-oriented electrical steel made in Ohio and Pennsylvania; and

- Improperly restricted foreign suppliers of electronic payment services (EPS) for card-based transactions, which affected over $1 trillion worth of electronic payment card transactions annually. By industry estimates, the U.S. stands to gain 6,000 jobs related to EPS in China.

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) adopted, on a fast-track basis, U.S.-sponsored global counter-terrorist security standards for cargo and mail, as well as much-needed amendments to airline/airport staff screening aimed at better countering the "insider threat" posed by aviation personnel.

Organization of American States (OAS):

- Provided stockpile management and destruction assistance to the states of Central America, destroying excess and confiscated firearms, ammunition, and explosives to prevent stockpile leaks and to eliminate the dangers posed by aging and volatile explosives.

- Contributed to enhanced cyber security in the hemisphere through a new cyber mobile lab to better prepare for and respond to cyber attacks on critical infrastructure.

Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) trained 30 young entrepreneurs and 100 small farmers in Haiti, 6,000 small-producer families in Ecuador, 100 stakeholders in seven Central American countries, and 70 small producer organizations in 15 other western hemisphere countries to improve their productivity, income, and access to markets through technological innovations.

Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) assisted with implementation of an emergency plan of action to address measles and rubella, calling on Member States to strengthen surveillance, ensure timely outbreak response measures, and maintain immunization coverage of 95% or more for these diseases.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Labor Organization (ILO) assisted the government of Burma in developing labor legislation and improving its capacity to eliminate forced labor and child labor, as well as promote freedom of association through an ILO-sponsored Decent Work Country Program.

World Customs Organizations (WCO) developed a cargo targeting system that will be interoperable between countries, have a common set of rules, and contain a common repository of travelers' histories and other information that can be used for real-time targeting and screening.

World Health Organization (WHO) worked to prevent an epidemic of H5N1 highly pathogenic avian influenza by continuing to work with countries and other organizations on preparedness plans and the application of lessons-learned from the H1N1 pandemic.

United Nations War Crimes Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) initiated trials of the last two of 161 indicated fugitives, and has completed trials resulting in the sentencing of a total of 67 individuals charged with committing war crimes, genocide, and crimes against humanity in the former Yugoslavia.

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) concluded the Beijing Treaty on Audiovisual Performances, which will fill a gap in the international copyright system and make it easier for American actors to get paid for their work.

United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO):

- Expanded its Holocaust Education program by launching a series of regional conferences for education officials on the relevance of Holocaust education, spurring countries such as Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo to integrate Holocaust Education into their national curricula.

- Provided emergency support to Jordan's Ministry of Education to help them cope with the influx of school-age Syrians.

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) adopted, through the standard-setting body Codex Alimentarius, a set of standards that establish safe levels for ractopamine, an FDA-approved feed additive used in beef and pork production, opening overseas markets for U.S. meat producers.

International Maritime Organization (IMO) amended the International Convention for the Safety of Life At Sea in the wake of the Costa Concordia incident, requiring passenger safety drills prior to, or immediately upon, departure of voyages where passengers will be on board for more than 24 hours.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) helped transitioning countries in the Middle East and North Africa develop near-term action plans for small and medium-size enterprises, and also contributed to women's economic empowerment through a Women's Business Forum.

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) facilitated agreement on a list of environmental goods that will impact over $1 billion in U.S. exports and reduce applied tariffs to 5 percent or less by 2015, helping to lower costs, increase the dissemination of clean technologies, and create more green jobs.

Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) aided food security in the Pacific, including American Samoa and Guam, by distributing 'climate ready' planting material for salt-tolerant or flood-resistant crop varieties, including banana, cassava, swamp taro, sweet potato, taro, yam, and other staple crop plants.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Performance

IO has spearheaded international organization management reforms through Phases I and II of the U.S.-sponsored United Nations Transparency and Accountability Initiative (UNTAI), which sets eight management and reform goals that apply to the United Nations and the eleven UN affiliated organizations which receive funding through the CIO account. Results from UNTAI assessments provide a reasonable basis for determining the current state of reform, identifying areas for improvement, showing progress over time, and informing U.S. engagement at UN organizations.

Strategic Goal 3: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being	
Strategic Priority	Good Governance
Active Performance Indicator	NEW APP INDICATOR: Percentage of UN Specialized agencies funded by the CIO account which have achieved progress on reform targets established under Phase II of UNTAI.

Prior Year Results and Ratings					**FY 2012**		**Planned Targets**	
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	New Indicator	59% (Baseline)	70%	80%

Impact	For several years, the U.S. has worked with UN agencies to improve transparency and accountability practices through UNTAI. UN agencies have made important strides, particularly on improving transparency in targeted organizations, with additional work remaining.
Methodology	Agencies must meet a series of targets under each heading (oversight and evaluation, ethics and integrity, financial management, procurement, risk management/internal controls). The FY 2012 rating is based on 2011 assessments, the most recent year for which there are complete results. Assessment reports measure the extent to which the agency meets the targets. Performance data reported by Missions is reviewed and validated by responsible officers in the IO bureau. The targets are based on eight management and reform goals established internally by the Department.
Data Source and Quality	Annual UNTAI II Assessment Reports, prepared by Missions, measure progress on eight reform goals. No significant data limitations have been identified.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Justification of Request

Ongoing Commitments

The FY 2014 Request for the CIO account is $1.6 billion, which is an increase of 1.4 percent over FY 2012. The request includes funds needed to pay assessed contributions to 45 organizations of which the United States is currently a member. U.S. participation in each of these organizations has strong support from numerous U.S. federal agencies and private sector entities that rely on these organizations to advance their objectives abroad. The "Partners and Benefits" section for each organization lists many of these agencies and entities, which include numerous trade, manufacturing, and professional associations, as well as public interest groups, private corporations, and educational institutions.

For most organizations funded through the CIO account, the commitment to pay assessed contributions results from U.S. ratification of a treaty or convention that gives member states responsibility for bearing a proportionate share of the organizations' core budgets. The "Statutory Authorities" section at the end of this chapter lists the treaties, conventions, and acts of Congress that authorize payment of assessed contributions to each of these organizations. Obligation and expenditure of funds appropriated for such purposes is done consistent with applicable legal authorities and restrictions.

The request also includes $26 million for reimbursing U.S. citizens who have paid U.S. Federal, state, or local taxes on income earned at an international organization with which the United States has a tax reimbursement agreement. International organizations typically set salary levels on the assumption that their employees will not be subject to these taxes. The United States is one of very few nations that tax this income, creating a financial disadvantage for U.S. citizens. Reimbursing U.S. citizens in accordance with these agreements helps to address this disadvantage.

Justifications for Membership

Each organization funded through the CIO account provides value to the United States. The following pages describe in detail the types of results and accomplishments that these organizations achieve with the funding that the United States and other member nations provide. The results and accomplishments 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 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 United States 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, and depend on, these organizations include the Departments of Defense, Homeland Security, Treasury, Commerce, Agriculture, Transportation, Labor, and Health and Human Services.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Resource Summary Detail

($ in thousands)

Activities	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR [1]	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
United Nations and Affiliated Agencies				
United Nations Regular Budget (UN)	568,863	567,946	617,661	48,798
United Nations Capital Master Plan (UN CMP)	75,535	0	0	(75,535)
UN War Crimes Tribunal - Rwanda (UNICTR)	13,215	9,731	9,804	(3,411)
UN War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia (ICTY)	18,355	16,048	15,680	(2,675)
Int'l Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (IRM)	2,737	3,002	5,652	2,915
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	110,445	113,769	114,089	3,644
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	105,598	106,681	110,163	4,565
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	20,653	21,740	22,279	1,626
International Labor Organization (ILO)	94,320	85,927	86,915	(7,405)
International Maritime Organization (IMO)	1,339	1,458	1,458	119
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	10,761	10,782	10,860	99
UN Educational, Scientific & Cultural Org (UNESCO) [2]	0	0	77,764	77,764
Universal Postal Union (UPU)	2,350	2,462	2,514	164
World Health Organization (WHO)	109,403	109,879	109,879	476
World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)	1,210	1,231	1,243	33
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	14,227	15,296	15,429	1,202
Subtotal, United Nations and Affiliated Agencies	**1,149,011**	**1,065,952**	**1,201,390**	**52,379**
Inter-American Organizations				
Organization of American States (OAS)	48,513	48,513	48,513	0
Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)	63,094	66,436	68,709	5,615
Inter-American Inst. for Cooperation on Ag. (IICA)	16,359	16,360	16,360	1
Pan American Inst. of Geography and History (PAIGH)	324	324	324	0
Subtotal, Inter-American Organizations	**128,290**	**131,633**	**133,906**	**5,616**
Regional Organizations				
Org. for Econ. Cooperation and Development (OECD)	83,039	82,154	83,261	222
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	56,498	64,316	68,369	11,871
NATO Parliamentary Assembly (NPA)	1,004	1,059	1,123	119
The Pacific Community (SPC)	1,599	1,583	1,621	22
Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)	1,044	1,059	1,074	30
Colombo Plan Council Technical Cooperation	17	17	17	0

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Activities	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR [1]	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
(CPCTC)				
Subtotal, Regional Organizations	**143,201**	**150,188**	**155,465**	**12,264**
Other International Organizations				
Organization Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)	19,637	20,496	20,598	961
World Trade Organization (WTO)	26,517	25,613	24,990	(1,527)
Customs Cooperation Council (CCC)	4,230	4,102	4,154	(76)
Hague Conference on Private Int'l Law (HCOPIL)	281	276	286	5
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)	1,997	1,955	2,009	12
Int'l Bureau Publication of Customs Tariffs (IBPCT)	0	163	169	169
Int'l Bureau Permanent Court Arbitration (IBPCA)	71	71	71	0
International Bureau of Weights and Measures (IBWM)	1,433	1,420	1,434	1
Int'l Ctr Study of Preserv & Restoration Cultural Prpty (ICCROM)	1,043	1,044	1,045	2
International Coffee Organization (ICO)	625	648	660	35
International Copper Study Group (ICSG)	38	34	40	2
International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC)	335	351	346	11
International Grains Council (IGC)	510	537	566	56
International Hydrographic Organization (IHO)	131	126	126	(5)
Int'l Institute Unification of Private Law (IIUPL)	161	161	166	5
International Lead and Zinc Study Group (ILZSG)	34	35	34	0
International Organization of Legal Metrology (IOLM)	153	148	148	(5)
International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)	3,520	3,960	4,039	519
International Seed Testing Association (ISTA)	14	14	14	0
International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)	286	301	310	24
Int'l Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	522	537	552	30
Int'l Union Protection New Varieties of Plants (UPOV)	292	293	293	1
World Organization for Animal Health (OIE)	195	195	199	4
Subtotal, Other International Organizations	**62,025**	**62,480**	**62,249**	**224**
Tax Reimbursement Agreements for U.S. Citizens				
Tax Reimbursement Agreements	22,379	23,260	26,086	3,707
Subtotal, Tax Reimbursement Agreements for U.S. Citizens	**22,379**	**23,260**	**26,086**	**3,707**

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Activities	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Total Annual Requirements	**1,504,906**	**1,433,513**	**1,579,096**	**74,190**
Adjustment for Exchange Rate and Other Changes	5,094	34,189	0	(5,094)
Buydown of FY 2012 Requirements	(28,000)	0	0	28,000
Buydown of FY 2013 Requirements	69,000	(69,000)	0	(69,000)
Buydown of FY 2014 Requirements	0	44,524	(44,524)	(44,524)
FY 2012, FY 2013 and FY 2014 Contingent Requirements	0	116,646	38,882	38,882
UN Mission in Frontline States (UNAMI/UNAMA) in OCO	(101,300)	(101,300)	0	101,300
Total Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)	**1,449,700**	**1,458,572**	**1,573,454**	**123,754**

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

(2) The Administration seeks Congressional support for legislation that would provide authority to waive legislative restrictions that, if triggered, would prohibit paying U.S. contributions to United Nations specialized agencies that grant the Palestinians the same standing as member states or full membership as a state. Should the Congress pass this waiver legislation, the FY 2014 funding specifically requested for UNESCO would cover the FY 2014 UNESCO assessment and the FY 2013 and FY 2014 Contingent Requirements funding would cover arrears which accrued in FY 2012 and FY 2013.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

United Nations Regular Budget

New York, United States

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	568,863	567,946	617,661

The United Nations (UN) is the principal international organization that enables the nations of the world to work together to promote 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. Active engagement in the United Nations allows the United States to build coalitions to promote peace and security, condemn regimes that violate human rights, extend activities to promote democracy, and maximize the reach and impact of humanitarian assistance efforts.

The UN Security Council counters threats to peace and advances civilian security through joint actions such as creation of peacekeeping missions and imposition of sanctions. While all Security Council resolutions carry strong moral weight, Security Council decisions dealing with international peace and security pursuant to Chapter VII of the UN Charter are legally binding on all member states. The United States is working through the Security Council to address threats to peace and security in Afghanistan, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Iraq, Iran, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mali, North Korea, Somalia (including piracy off its coast), Sudan, South Sudan, and Syria. The Security Council also advances U.S. interests in protecting civilians in armed conflict and combating terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. *[Strategic Goal 1]*

The UN promotes democratic governance by assisting with national elections, monitoring human rights, and helping nations combat corruption and establish democracy and the rule of law. UN special political missions are assisting with democracy-building in several nations struggling to emerge from conflicts, including most notably Iraq and Afghanistan, but also Burundi, the Central African Republic, Guinea-Bissau, and Sierra Leone. The UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights is implementing programs to promote human rights by providing human rights experts to UN peacekeeping operations and helping to strengthen national institutions and civil society around the world. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

The UN supports disaster mitigation by coordinating and implementing massive relief programs to aid and protect displaced persons, civilians in armed conflict, and victims of natural disasters. The UN works to ensure that the provision of emergency assistance not only supports recovery but also promotes long-term development. *[Strategic Goal 4]*

The UN promotes sustainable economic growth through 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 flows of international capital. The United States is working through the UN to promote entrepreneurial training and business centers in Africa and to implement automated customs systems worldwide that link communities in low-income countries with global markets, helping to reduce poverty in the developing world. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Accomplishments and Priorities

In Syria, the UN:

- Coordinated the humanitarian response effort to assist and protect over three million Syrians affected by the conflict both inside and outside of the country.

- Maintained focus on Syria's gross human rights violations through General Assembly and Human Rights Council resolutions condemning the violations and continuing the work of the Commission of Inquiry on Syria.

- Partnered with the Arab League in an attempt to end the conflict in accordance with Security Council Resolutions. The UN's special envoy, whose appointment was supported by the entire international community – including Russia and China – was deeply engaged in the region.

In Afghanistan, the UN:

- Successfully carried out the UN Security Council mandate for the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), coordinating international donor assistance, supporting elections, and increasing its presence outside Kabul.

- Extended travel ban procedures to ensure that sanctions are supporting Afghan-led reconciliation efforts. The Afghanistan/Taliban Sanctions Committee added 10 individuals and 2 entities to its Consolidated Sanctions List in order to ensure current threats are subject to sanctions.

In Iraq, the UN:

- Extended the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI), which supports the efforts of the Iraqi people to strengthen representative government, promote political dialogue and national unity, provide humanitarian assistance, and promote human rights and judicial reforms.

In Iran, the UN:

- Monitored and reported on Iranian nuclear and ballistic missile activities, including front companies and shipping companies potentially involved in the transfer of materials that could contribute to the development of nuclear weapons or nuclear weapon delivery systems.

- Continued monitoring Iran's human rights violations through a Special Rapporteur on human rights, who issued a report in October that documented credible allegations of torture and cruel and degrading treatment, and mistreatment and executions of political prisoners.

- Extended the mandate of the Iran Sanctions panel of experts. The Iran Sanctions Committee added two individuals and three entities to its consolidated sanctions list.

In Libya, the UN:

- Played an integral role through the UN Support Mission in Libya, in conducting the first democratic election in Libya in more than forty years. The July 2012 election was widely viewed as highly transparent, and the international community gave the UN strong praise for its efforts.

- Extended the arms embargo on Libya with regards to territorial and sea inspections, and renewed the mandate for a panel of experts monitoring the situation there.

In Yemen, the UN:

- Played a crucial role in brokering an agreement in December on the structure and format for a national dialogue that will lead to the drafting of a new constitution and other critical steps in Yemen's ongoing transition from decades of dictatorial rule to a stable, democratic society.

- Achieved agreement between the UN Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights (OHCHR) and the Government of Yemen that will enable OHCHR to open an office in Yemen that will provide capacity building and training to help Yemen fulfill its human rights obligations.

- Facilitated the safe and voluntary return of 80,000 internally displaced people in southern Yemen and helped over 65,000 children re-enroll in schools. UN humanitarian organizations also focused on early recovery efforts in communities most affected by violence.

In Lebanon, the UN:

- Promoted regional stability and reduction of tensions through the UN Interim Force in Lebanon and a tripartite mechanism with the Lebanese Armed Forces and Israeli Defense Forces, which has made significant progress on finalizing details that would enable Israeli troops to withdraw from north of the Blue Line.

In Somalia, the UN:

- Worked closely with Somali leadership and the international community on the “Roadmap to End the Transition”, which achieved three key objectives in 2012: adoption of a provisional constitution; establishment of a 275-member parliament; and election of a parliament speaker and president.

- Imposed an import and export ban on Somali charcoal, which was a major revenue source for the al-Shabaab forces. During 2012, the Somalia/Eritrea Sanctions Committee listed two al-Shabaab facilitators for a worldwide asset freeze, travel ban, and targeted arms embargo.

- Reinforced strong progress in countering the threat of piracy by extending the mandate to combat piracy off the coast of Somalia.

- Led international efforts to end the famine and address ongoing food insecurity issues as well as to protect and assist over one million Somali refugees living in the region.

In Sudan and South Sudan, the UN:

- Led an intense diplomatic intervention on behalf of the UN Security Council, in partnership with African Union mediators, to prevent the outbreak of warfare in early 2012 and to gain humanitarian access to those in need in the contested “Two Areas.”

- Helped facilitate the September 27 agreements signed in Addis Ababa by the governments of Sudan and South Sudan on post-Comprehensive Peace Agreement issues, including a demilitarized border zone, and agreements on oil, finance, and trade.

- Renewed and strengthened, through the Human Rights Council, the mandate of the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Sudan.

- Extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts which is assisting the UN Sanctions Committee with implementation of strengthened sanctions measures in Sudan.

In Africa, the UN:

- Led the humanitarian response in Mali where violent conflict created significant displacement and compounded the already fragile humanitarian situation in that country.

- Created, over active opposition in the Human Rights Council, a special rapporteur on human rights conditions in Eritrea, who has focused attention on Eritrea's serious human rights violations, including arbitrary and indefinite detention; inhumane conditions of confinement; torture; restrictions on freedom of speech, movement, and belief; and indefinite forced labor in national service.

- Coordinated international efforts to provide emergency food assistance and agriculture and livelihood interventions to address the needs of 19 million people at risk of food insecurity in the Sahel region.

- Extended the Panel of Experts and renewed the sanctions regime in Liberia, which includes an asset freeze, travel ban, and arms embargo on non-governmental entities and individuals.

- Established a sanctions committee on Guinea-Bissau and imposed a travel ban on eleven individuals believed to be the coup leaders and/or seeking to prevent the restoration of constitutional order.

- Renewed and strengthened sanctions imposing travel bans and asset freezes on designated individuals and entities responsible for impeding the disarmament process, recruiting children, and targeting women and children in the armed conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

In North Korea, the UN:

- Condemned the launch of missiles by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and expressed the Security Council's determination to take action in the event of further launches or a nuclear test.

- Continued sanctions that prevent the transfer of conventional arms, missiles and luxury goods, and restrict travel and freeze the assets of individuals or entities engaged in proscribed activity.

- Maintained international condemnation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's human rights violations through the General Assembly's resolution on human rights conditions in the country.

In Burma, the UN:

- Continued to address the humanitarian situation in Rakhine State, expressing concerns about Burma's human rights violations, recognizing the steps Burma has taken, and encouraging further progress on human rights through the General Assembly's annual resolution on human rights in Burma.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

In Haiti, the UN:

- Provided food, shelter, medical care, and other life-saving assistance to the more than 1.8 million people affected by severe flooding and damage to critical infrastructure from Hurricane Sandy.

- Continued to assist 358,000 Haitians living in internal displacement sites around the country as a result of the 2010 earthquake, as well as over 630,000 people infected with cholera.

In Europe, the UN:

- Supported Kosovo on the anticipated end of supervised independence with a path toward inclusive democracy. The decision by the International Steering Group recognized the progress Kosovo has achieved in upholding its international commitments.

- Established, through the Human Rights Council, a special rapporteur to monitor and report on human rights conditions and provide support and advice to civil society in Belarus.

In the area of counter-terrorism, the UN:

- Completed in June 2012 the third biannual review that reaffirmed member states' resolve to combat terrorism worldwide through implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, an instrument that enhances national and regional efforts to combat terrorism.

- Intensified capacity-building efforts to assist law enforcement and judicial sector institutions with securing their borders through an Anti-Terrorism Assistance program that has trained more than 9,800 law enforcement officials from more than 50 nations.

- Developed the Rome Good Practices on the Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Violent Extremist Offenders, which promotes respect for human rights in the prison environment.

- Launched the Hedayah Center of Excellence on Countering Violent Extremism in Abu Dhabi, which aims to provide training and practical tools to government and nongovernment experts who are implementing measures to defeat extremist ideology and blunt the spread of radicalization.

In the area of non-proliferation, the UN:

- Strengthened international mechanisms to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction by rejuvenating the Group of Experts overseeing Security Council resolution 1540, which obliges all States to take specific measures to prevent, deter and respond to proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, in particular by non-state actors.

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

- Reviewed the human rights records of 28 additional countries under the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) process. Since 2007, the UPR has reviewed the human rights records of 192 countries.

- Implemented programs strengthening national institutions and civil society, and integrating a human rights perspective into the work of the UN peacekeeping operations in Haiti, Iraq, Afghanistan, and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

- Promoted human rights monitoring and reporting through more than 40 special rapporteurs, independent experts, working groups, and Commissions of Inquiry, including new special rapporteurs on human rights in Belarus and Eritrea, and renewed mandates for existing rapporteurs in Iran, Cote d'Ivoire, Sudan, Burma, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Haiti, and Somalia.

- Adopted, through the Human Rights Council, a landmark resolution on internet freedom that calls on all governments to ensure that all individuals are entitled to the same human rights and fundamental freedoms online as they are offline, including freedom of expression.

- Adopted, through the Human Rights Council, a landmark resolution urging states to protect a child's and a woman's right to nationality and to grant equal nationality rights to women and their children, reducing the likelihood that women and children will become stateless.

- Opened a new North Africa regional office focused on human rights issues relating to the Arab Awakening, and continued country offices in Colombia, Mauritania, Uganda, and Tunisia.

In the area of sanctions, the UN:

- Adopted new measures to improve enforcement of al-Qaida sanctions, including mechanisms to ensure that sanctions are focused on the most critical terrorist threats; added thirteen individuals and two entities to the al-Qaida Sanctions Committee sanctions list.

In the area of humanitarian assistance, the UN:

- Coordinated $5.6 billion in humanitarian aid to assist 51 million people in 16 countries.

In the area of international trade, the UN:

- Provided debt management assistance through the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development's Debt Management and Financial Analysis System program, which strengthens the capacity of developing countries to manage their debt in an effective and sustainable way.

- Hosted the Women Vendors Exhibition and Forum in Mexico City with the aim of increasing the share of corporate, government, and institutional contracts awarded to women-owned businesses.

- Conducted technical cooperation workshops in several countries in Latin America and Asia to improve the capacities of domestic courts to handle investment disputes arising from bilateral investment treaty and trade agreement violations.

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

- Promoted efforts to engage women in the informal sector and ensure women's access to resources, training, legal rights, and entitlements across the Asia-Pacific region.

- Supported a declaration among governments in the Asia-Pacific region urging the use of incentives to encourage the private sector to pursue more environmentally friendly practices and foster the development of sustainable technologies, products, and services.

- Sponsored a private-public partnership investment fund for energy efficiency and renewable energy projects in Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Current and future priorities at the UN include:

- Continuing international efforts to rebuild Iraq and Afghanistan, deter Iran's uranium enrichment activities; stop human rights violations and abuses worldwide, including in Syria, Iran, Sudan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Burma, Belarus, and Eritrea; build the capacity of states to fulfill their human rights obligations; and address the humanitarian needs of vulnerable people in Yemen, Sudan, South Sudan, Syria, and the Sahel, among other places.

- Continuing nuclear non-proliferation and counter-terrorism activities through the work of Security Council Committees and Panels of Experts established for the purpose of monitoring implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions.

- Strengthening the coherence and effectiveness of international humanitarian response efforts through improved field leadership, sector coordination, and accountability to beneficiaries.

- Ensuring the effectiveness and credibility of the Human Rights Council through active U.S. engagement that seeks to improve the Council's track record and enhance its ability to address egregious human rights situations.

- Continuing support for civil society projects and activities that promote democratic growth through, for example, the UN Democracy Fund (UNDEF).

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

Management Transparency, Accountability, and 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:

- Establishing a new human resource system to enhance the UN's ability to recruit and retain staff;
- Creating the position of Assistant Secretary General for Internal Oversight to help lead the Office of Internal Oversight Services and ensure that it is an independent and effective watchdog;
- Modernizing the UN's information and communications technology infrastructure**;**
- Promoting transparency by launching public webcasting of all UN Committee formal meetings;
- Deciding to end reimbursement for UN peacekeeping troops who have been repatriated for disciplinary reasons, including violation of the UN zero tolerance policy on sexual exploitation;

- Adopting the UN Global Field Support Strategy, a sweeping reform of UN administrative and logistics support for UN field operations, leading to improvements in the quality, consistency, and efficiency of peacekeeping operations;
- Reducing pages printed by the Department of General Management and Conference Management in New York by 65 percent;
- Defining for the first time what accountability means for UN officials, which is a major step forward in terms of holding UN officials responsible for safeguarding funds and achieving results.

Principal Partners and Benefits

The UN's principal partners include the U.S. Government, most U.S. federal agencies, and countless other 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 member states work together as partners. When effective, the UN leverages U.S. foreign policy goals as a force multiplier. UN peacekeeping and special political missions are supported by financial contributions from all 193 UN member states. When the UN provides collective solutions to the world's problems, the U.S. bears less of a burden than it would otherwise. Moreover, UN provides access to countries where the United States has limited reach, such as Syria and North Korea. Without the UN, the ability of the United States to advance its political and humanitarian goals would be considerably diminished.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2014 Request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to the UN regular budget for calendar year 2013, the second year of the UN's 2012-2013 biennial budget. The UN General Assembly approved additions to the 2012-2013 budget that increased the level of the budget by 4.7 percent. The increase in member state assessments is at a higher level, because the entire amount of the increase is assessed in 2013, the second year of the biennium. 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 and associated entities.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	2,648,539	2,585,230	2,811,278
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	582,679	568,751	618,481
"Sec. 144, P.L. 99-93 (PLO)"	(716)	(805)	(820)
Less: Tax Equalization Fund Credit	(13,100)	0	0
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	568,863	567,946	617,661

United Nations Capital Master Plan

New York, United States

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	75,535	0	0

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

Accomplishments and Priorities

Despite delays and a sizable cost overrun, the CMP project is proceeding toward scheduled completion in 2014. UN staff reoccupied the renovated Secretariat building in 2012. Work on the Conference Building was nearing completion at the end of 2012, with occupancy to occur in 2013. Completion of the final phase of the project, renovation of the General Assembly building, is due to start in 2013, with completion expected in time for the 69th session of the General Assembly in the fall of 2014.

Principal Partners and Benefits

The constituency for the CMP includes all facility users, the UN's 193 member states, UN staff, delegates, visitors, and New York City emergency response personnel. Almost 4,300 people work at the UN headquarters complex, including 1,280 Americans. The UN receives approximately 5,000 accredited delegates annually from around the world and 300,000 tourists, about 40 percent of whom are Americans. Providing the UN with safe and functional headquarters facilities was essential to enable the organization to operate more effectively and efficiently. U.S. support and financing for the CMP has been essential for successful completion of the project.

Explanation of Estimate

Annual assessments for CMP construction costs were billed to member states over a five-year timeframe, beginning in calendar year 2007. The Department made the fifth and final payment of the U.S. share of the project's assessed costs in FY 2012. Neither the FY 2013 nor the FY 2014 Requests contain additional funds for the project.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	343,340	0	0
United States % Share	22	0	0
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	75,535	0	0

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

United Nations War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia

The Hague, The Netherlands

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	18,355	16,048	15,680

The International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) advances civilian security by investigating and bringing to justice individuals accused of having committed war crimes, genocide, and crimes against humanity during the 1990s conflict in the former Yugoslavia. *[Strategic Goal 1]*

ICTY promotes respect for human rights and the rule of law not only by bringing to justice those bearing the greatest responsibility for crimes committed in the former Yugoslavia, but also by cooperating and providing assistance to the successor states' domestic justice systems that hold perpetrators of atrocities accountable for their actions. The United States and world community benefit from increased stability in the region, which includes Kosovo, the Republika Srpska in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, and Croatia. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by ICTY include:

- Initiated trials of the final two fugitives apprehended -- Ratko Mladić and Goran Hadžić, the last of 161 indicted fugitives to be arrested.
- Rendered two trial judgments and two appeals judgments near the end of 2012. ICTY trials have resulted in the sentencing of a total of 67 individuals, and the cases of 13 individuals have been transferred to courts in Croatia, Serbia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- Continued appeals proceedings for 15 accused persons and trial activities for 14 persons.
- Hosted conferences in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, and Serbia focusing on the Tribunal's legacy and fostering a greater understanding of the rule of law.
- Proceeded with transferring responsibilities to the newly formed International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (also known as the Mechanism for International Criminal Tribunals or MICT), including measures to achieve cost savings such as "dual-hatting" the roles of the President and Registrar.

Current and future priorities include:

- Concluding all first instance trials (not including appeals) during 2013 except for those of Radovan Karadžić, Ratko Mladić, and Goran Hadžić, whose arrests occurred much later than those of other accused persons.
- Concluding three trial judgments and three appeals judgments by March 2013.
- Finding a way to provide for the continued social and psychological needs of witnesses, and also providing for the relocation of witnesses.

- Providing assistance to MICT in negotiating a headquarters agreement with the governments of the Netherlands and Tanzania for its two branches.
- Transferring jurisdiction to MICT including certain appeal, review, contempt of court, and false testimony proceedings; the protection of victims and witnesses in certain cases; the enforcement of sentences; and assistance to national jurisdictions.
- Accomplishing the transition to MICT and the completion of work in accordance with the Security Council's mandate to conclude by December 31, 2014.
- Educating the general populations in the area of the former Yugoslavia through court outreach programs about the importance of the rule of law, judicial independence, and a fair trial.

Principal Partners and Benefits

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

ICTY has played an important role in ensuring accountability in the lengthy conflict in the former Yugoslavia that was responsible for the deaths of over 140,000 people. Support for ICTY demonstrates U.S. resolve to end impunity for war crimes and promote accountability, the rule of law, and a foundation for reconciliation. Failure by the U.S. to pay its assessed contributions in full could cause delays as ICTY moves closer to finishing its ongoing trials and appeals.

Explanation of Estimate

The 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 this 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 2014 CIO account request provides for 70 percent of the Regular Budget assessed contribution for calendar year 2013, which is deferred from the previous fiscal year, plus 30 percent of the Regular Budget assessed contribution for calendar year 2014. The request estimates that the calendar year 2014 budget will be at the same level as calendar year 2013.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	73,664	71,275	71,275
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	16,206	15,680	15,680
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	13,493	0	0
Fiscal Year 2012 Deferral	(11,344)	11,344	0
Fiscal Year 2013 Deferral	0	(10,976)	10,976
Fiscal Year 2014 Deferral	0	0	(10,976)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	18,355	16,048	15,680

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

United Nations War Crimes Tribunal - Rwanda

Arusha, Tanzania

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	13,215	9,731	9,804

The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) advances civilian security by investigating and bringing 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. *[Strategic Goal 1]*

ICTR promotes respect for human rights and the rule of law by holding perpetrators of atrocities associated with the Rwandan genocide accountable for their actions, and through capacity building work conducted with the national justice sectors in Rwanda and its neighbors.. The U.S. and world community benefit from increased respect for the rule of law and further establishment of the norm that impunity for perpetrators of serious crimes will not be tolerated. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by ICTR include:

- Completed work at the trial level with respect to 93 accused; judgment in the Ngirabatware case (expected in late December 2012) marked the conclusion of ICTR's work at the trial level.
- Delivered four appeals judgments in 2012, and anticipated judgments in seven pending appeals by the end of 2014.
- Continued to work closely with national jurisdictions to transfer cases, including eight cases to Rwanda (seven of which are final) and two to France.
- Engaged in numerous capacity-building and training exercises with national authorities in Rwanda, sharing best practices with judges, prosecutors, and defense attorneys working on referred cases.
- Concluded preservation-of-evidence proceedings in the third and last of the high-level fugitive cases and successfully transferred those files to MICT.
- Continued disseminating information about the Court's work, enhancing reconciliation and understanding through ICTR Information and Documentation Centers located throughout Rwanda.
- Monitored national trials of two accused transferred to Rwanda (Uwinkindi and Munarugarama) to ensure fair trial standards are upheld; negotiated with the African Commission for Human and People's Rights to undertake further trial monitoring efforts.

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing efforts to track and capture nine remaining fugitives, six of whom will be tried by Rwanda and three of whom (Kabuga, Mpiranya and Bizimana) will be tried by MICT.
- Supporting further development of the Rwandan criminal justice system to hold perpetrators accountable for genocide.
- Educating the general populations in Rwanda and the region, through court outreach programs, about the importance of the rule of law, judicial independence, and a fair trial.
- Completing all appeals cases by the end of 2014 and transferring remaining functions to MICT.

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.

Support for ICTR demonstrates U.S. resolve to ensure accountability for serious violations of international humanitarian law and a commitment that the victims of these horrible crimes will not be forgotten. Diminished support for ICTR would compromise U.S. efforts to advance the rule of law and fight impunity. Failure by the U.S. to pay its assessed contributions in full could cause delays in on-going trials and increase the likelihood of trials and appeals going beyond the targeted completion date set by the Security Council, ultimately increasing costs to the United States and other member states.

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. Half of the assessment is based on the UN Regular Budget scale and is paid out of this 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 2014 CIO account request provides for 70 percent of the Regular Budget contribution for calendar year 2013, which is deferred from the previous fiscal year, plus 30 percent of the Regular Budget contribution for calendar year 2014. The request estimates that the calendar year 2014 budget will be at a decreased level compared to calendar year 2013, as ICTR downsizes and transfers remaining functions to MICT.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	42,544	48,176	36,132
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	9,360	10,599	7,949
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	10,407	0	0
Fiscal Year 2012 Deferral	(6,552)	6,552	0
Fiscal Year 2013 Deferral	0	(7,419)	7,419
Fiscal Year 2014 Deferral	0	0	(5,564)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	13,215	9,731	9,804

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals

Arusha, Tanzania and The Hague, The Netherlands

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	2,737	3,002	5,652

The International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (also known as the Mechanism for International Criminal Tribunals or MICT) advances civilian security by handling appeals trials of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) since July 1, 2012, and will handle appeals trials of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) starting July 1, 2013. UN Security Council Resolution 1966 requires ICTR and ICTY to wind down their activities by December 31, 2014, and transfer any remaining work to MICT. As a result, MICT will also handle other judicial matters from both tribunals, including trials for contempt of court and false testimony, witness protection, tracking of fugitives, supervising enforcement of sentences, servicing foreign requests for assistance, monitoring cases transferred to national jurisdictions, and managing both tribunals' archives. *[Strategic Goal 1]*

MICT promotes respect for human rights and the rule of law by assisting the national justice sectors in Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia develop the capacity to hold perpetrators of atrocities accountable for their actions and also promote reconciliation within fractured communities. The United States and world community benefit from increased stability that results from greater respect for the rule of law in these regions, especially through the arrest and trial of fugitives who had continued to engage in destabilizing activities in the former Yugoslavia and in the Great Lakes region of Africa. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by MICT include:

- Established the Arusha branch, including appointment of the prosecutor and registrar, who also act in those capacities at the ICTR and ICTY, respectively. The President of the MICT is also dual-hatted as President of the ICTY, a cost-saving measure, since each principal receives only one salary.
- Delivered its first decision in a challenge of the ICTR Trial Chamber's decision to transfer a case for trial in Rwanda, affirming the Rwandan judiciary's impartiality and that the case was transferred in accord with the ICTR statute and the tribunal's completion strategy.
- Assumed responsibility for protecting nearly 3,000 witnesses who testified in completed ICTR cases, as well as responsibility for supervising those serving sentences of imprisonment.
- Delivered the first six-monthly reports by the prosecutor and president to the UN Security Council.
- Assumed responsibility for ICTR's and ICTY's archives, generating economies of scale including reduced post funding requirements and reduced general operating expenses.
- Adopted Rules of Procedure and Evidence governing MICT's trial and appellate proceedings, sentencing and early release practices; are developed key practice direction and policies on victim and witness support, appeals processes, designation of States for housing convicted persons, and procedures for determining applications of pardons or commutation of sentences.
- Engaged in monitoring of the ICTR cases referred to national jurisdictions.

- Provided briefings and public outreach to Member States and civil society groups, including through a new website, http://www.unmict.org;

Current and future priorities include:

- Establishing The Hague branch of the court on July 1, 2013, which will assume residual functions from ICTY, including appeals of remaining ICTY cases.
- Completing the transfer of both ICTY and ICTR archives to MICT.
- Apprehending all nine ICTR fugitives, with trials of three accused by MICT, and transfer to Rwandan jurisdiction of the remaining six still at large.
- Continuing the provision of social and psychological services to witnesses, and monitoring cases transferred to national jurisdictions, including in France and Rwanda.
- Constructing a new permanent premises for the Arusha branch.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Justice and Federal Bureau of Investigation

MICT advances the interests of members of the public that have a stake in bringing those accused of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide to justice, including human rights NGOs, and members of the diaspora who are now citizens of the United States. Support for MICT demonstrates U.S. resolve to ensure accountability for serious violations of international law and a commitment that the victims of these horrible crimes will not be forgotten. Diminished support for MICT would leave unfinished the important work of ICTR and ICTY and compromise U.S. efforts to advance the rule of law and fight impunity. Failure by the U.S. to pay its assessed contributions in full could cause delays in ongoing trials and increase the likelihood of trials and appeals going beyond the targeted completion date set by the Security Council, ultimately increasing costs to the United States and other member states.

Explanation of Estimate

The total U.S. assessed contribution to MICT is based on two different scales of assessment and is paid out of two different Department of State accounts. Half of the assessment is based on the UN Regular Budget scale and is paid out of this 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 2014 CIO account request provides for the Regular Budget contribution for calendar year 2014. The request projects a significant increase in 2014, reflecting continued ramping up of MICT's operations to compensate for the reduction in ICTR's and ICTY's operations.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	12,443	13,645	25,689
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	2,737	3,002	5,652

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Food and Agriculture Organization

Rome, Italy

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	110,445	113,769	114,089

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) promotes sustainable economic growth and agricultural development through agricultural investment policies and internationally-recognized standards for food safety and animal and plant health that protect consumer health and facilitate international trade. U.S. farmers, agro-business, and consumers all benefit from FAO's work in these fields. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

FAO further promotes sustainable economic growth via technical support that helps countries conserve and sustain their fisheries, forests, and other natural resources that support food security and livelihoods. As a major producer and the world's second largest importer of fishery products, the United States has vital interests in the state of the world's fisheries. The United States also has a strategic interest in the positive environmental and development benefits of limiting global deforestation. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

FAO promotes well-being by helping prevent and contain animal and plant diseases, such as avian influenza and wheat stem rust, which impact food security and economies and can damage human health. The United States benefits from containment of these health threats when FAO responds to pest outbreaks and other emergencies affecting plant and animal health overseas. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

FAO supports disaster mitigation through international efforts to rehabilitate economic livelihoods in response to natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, droughts, and desert locusts. The United States benefits from the increased economic and regional stability that FAO's assistance efforts foster. *[Strategic Goal 4]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by FAO include:

- Completed the Voluntary Guidelines for the Responsible Governance of Land, Fisheries, and Forests in the Context of National Food Security, which will enable developing countries to promote better agricultural investment while protecting their various land holding systems.

- Provided emergency support to preserve agricultural livelihoods in drought-stricken areas of the Sahel region of Africa, where a quick return to farming can help reduce the influence of radical groups on vulnerable populations.

- Worked with USAID to promote the development of resilience in the Horn of Africa, specifically by advising governments on policies that help develop social safety nets and more efficiently rebound from droughts and other shocks to their food production systems.

- Adopted, through the FAO food standard-setting body Codex Alimentarius, a set of science-based standards that establish safe use levels for ractopamine, an FDA-approved feed additive, in beef and pork production. These standards have already served to open markets for U.S. meat producers.

- Declared, in conjunction with the World Organization for Animal Health, worldwide eradication of the livestock disease rinderpest in 2011, bringing to a conclusion more than 20 years' work.

- Continued to develop standards through the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), which sets standards to prevent the spread of plant pests and diseases that are recognized by the World Trade Organization as benchmark standards governing trade in plant commodities. IPPC-related efforts help protect U.S. domestic agriculture and the forest industry.

- Worked with fisheries authorities throughout the world to provide training in best practices in fishing boat inspection and prevent illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing.

- Published reports on recent major policy and institutional developments and key issues concerning the world's forests. FAO works with 233 countries collating statistics and examining the current status and recent trends on the status of the world's forests.

Current and future priorities include:

- Developing principles on responsible agricultural investment via the Committee on World Food Security, which protect land rights while promoting investment in agriculture in developing countries without unfairly differentiating between domestic and foreign investment in agriculture.

- Continuing work providing member states with policy guidance regarding price volatility and appropriate actions to mitigate its impact without disrupting trade at the regional and international level. Continuing work on implementing the Global Plan of Action for Statistics to improve the much needed capacity building for collection and analysis of national statistics.

- 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.

- Assisting Member States with pursuing 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.

- Developing the framework for the Forest Resource Assessment 2015, by integrating survey results, strengthening regional forestry commissions, helping countries implement strategies for sustainable forest management and conservation, and implementing guidelines to improve forest health and prevent introduction of invasive alien species.

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

FAO is in the process of implementing the recommendations of the Independent External Evaluation (IEE), released in 2007 and approved by FAO's members in 2008. The IEE recommended 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. It also recommended reform in the areas of human resources, finance, reporting structures, and organizational cultural change. FAO elected a new Director-General in June 2011, who began a four-year term on January 1, 2012. The new DG has initiated a process to simplify and revise FAO's Strategic Framework to include improved metrics for measuring performance.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Agriculture
U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
U.S. Agency for International Development
U.S. Food and Drug Administration
National Food Processors Association
National Fisheries Institute
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. Timely funding of U.S. contributions sends a strong signal of U.S. support of management reforms and progress made.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2014 Request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to FAO for calendar year 2013, the second year of FAO's 2012-2013 biennial budget. The budget includes full funding for the activities required by the organization's management reform plan of action. The request also provides for the FAO Tax Equalization Fund, which is the source of funds for reimbursing FAO staff members, including many U.S. citizens, who pay national income taxes on their FAO earnings. The Tax Equalization Fund is an alternative to tax reimbursement agreements in place at many other international organizations.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	208,837	190,695	190,695
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Euros)	45,944	41,953	41,953
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.774	0.763	0.759
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	59,393	54,953	55,274
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	214,324	248,023	248,023
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	47,151	54,565	54,565
Tax Equalization Fund	3,900	4,250	4,250
Total U.S. Requirement in Dollars	110,445	113,769	114,089

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Atomic Energy Agency

Vienna, Austria

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	105,598	106,681	110,163

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) counters threats to the United States and advances civilian security by conducting monitoring and inspection activities in more than 180 countries to ensure compliance with international safeguards, including those mandated in the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). All U.S. nuclear cooperation agreements with non-nuclear weapon states depend on IAEA safeguards and verification activities. IAEA also assists with implementation of threat reduction projects, including U.S. efforts to minimize the use of highly enriched uranium in civil applications. These projects are aimed at converting research reactors to use low enriched uranium fuel and repatriating the Highly Enriched Uranium fuel to the supplier state. *[Strategic Goal 1]*

IAEA promotes well-being through peaceful applications of nuclear science to fight disease and hunger. Notable examples include cancer therapy, significant technical contributions to free the world from rinderpest (a highly contagious viral disease that caused immense livestock losses and devastating economic damage), and the eradication of the tsetse fly (which can spread parasitic diseases). The United States and other countries benefit from these advances that prevent, treat, and contain the spread of disease. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

IAEA promotes sustainable economic growth through 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 industry and agriculture that contribute significantly to the economies of developing and developed member states. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by IAEA include:

- Continued pressing Iran over its refusal to address concerns about the possible military dimensions of its nuclear program, including through adoption, by an overwhelming majority, of a September 2012 Board of Governors resolution further underlining the international community’s serious concerns regarding Iran’s noncompliance with its international nuclear obligations.

- Continued investigation of Syria’s nuclear program through ongoing reporting on Syria's nuclear program, which has been a critical element in maintaining the international community's political will to press Syria to comply with its international nuclear obligations.

- Continued promotion of a strengthened international nuclear safety framework via implementation of the U.S.-supported Action Plan for Nuclear Safety, including convening the December 2012 Fukushima Ministerial Conference on Nuclear Safety, which provided an opportunity for states to learn further lessons from the March 2011 Fukushima Dai-ichi nuclear power plant accident.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Convened the Second Extraordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention on Nuclear Safety (CNS), which allowed states to review and offer recommendations for strengthening the implementation of the CNS in light of the Fukushima accident.

- Achieved further adherence to the Additional Protocol, which requires Member States to declare and grant access to a broader range of nuclear-related activities. The Additional Protocol is now in force in 119 states (an increase in 15 states since the beginning of 2011), and only 13 NPT states lack NPT-mandated safeguards (down from 17 since the beginning of 2010).

- Established the Nuclear Security Guidance Committee, open to all Member States, to make recommendations on the development and review of documents in the Nuclear Security Series.

- Conducted four International Physical Protection Advisory Service (IPPAS) missions in 2012. To date, IAEA has conducted 57 IPPAS missions providing peer reviews of states' physical protection regimes and nuclear security systems at nuclear and other radioactive facilities with reference to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and IAEA guidance.

- Published in 2012 an implementing guide on nuclear security systems and measures for major public events, a technical guidance on identification of vital areas at nuclear facilities, and technical guidance on computer security at nuclear facilities.

- Selected over $21 million in U.S-funded projects and secured over $12 million in commitments from 13 countries under the President's IAEA Peaceful Uses Initiative, underscoring the U.S. commitment to peaceful uses of nuclear energy and building broader support for the NPT and IAEA.

- Continued to implement a program to institutionalize a strengthened global IAEA safeguards regime by adopting procedures that analyze all relevant information in order to detect undeclared activities in a state, not just to account for declared nuclear material.

- Continued construction of the IAEA's new Nuclear Material Laboratory. The new laboratory will provide IAEA with a modern and expandable capability for nuclear sample analyses, collected from all points along the nuclear fuel cycle.

- Continued to promote greater transparency within IAEA's Technical Cooperation Program to ensure application of the highest standards of safety, security, and nonproliferation in reviewing and implementing technical cooperation projects.

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing support for the IAEA's investigations of Iran's and Syria's nuclear programs and for IAEA's readiness to return to North Korea.

- Continuing to promote full and timely implementation of the Action Plan on Nuclear Safety adopted by IAEA Member States in September 2011 in response to the Fukushima nuclear emergency.

- Working with the Secretariat and other Member States to support the full implementation of the State-Level Concept for Safeguards, in order to ensure that safeguards inspections and analyses make the best use of all relevant information available to the Agency. This will allow IAEA to focus its resources on the most important verification challenges, particularly on improving its ability to detect undeclared nuclear activities.

- Continuing promotion of 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.

- Continuing cooperative efforts with the U.S. Department of Energy's Global Threat Reduction Initiative to convert, remove, and protect nuclear and radiological materials at civilian sites that pose a threat to the international community in direct support of President Obama's pledge to secure all vulnerable nuclear material around the world.

- Developing implementation guides for transport of nuclear and other radioactive materials, and for prevention of loss and sabotage for nuclear materials and nuclear facilities.

- Rationalizing, harmonizing, and providing support for nuclear security training and support centers.

- Ensuring a successful IAEA ministerial conference on Nuclear Security in July 2013, and continuing the provision of advisory services to assess countries' nuclear security regimes.

- Providing support and guidance to developing countries on the steps they need to take in pursuing the responsible development of nuclear power and provision of projects to help Member States address their needs in this area

- Contributing to sustainable development and the safe use of nuclear applications in over 100 countries through over 1,000 active technical assistance projects. For example, IAEA pioneered the Sterile Insect Technique, which was used to eradicate tsetse flies in Zanzibar, and is now working to do the same in Ethiopia.

- Seeking further financial contributions from other countries for the IAEA Peaceful Uses Initiative.

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

IAEA continues to implement a new Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system, partly financed with extra-budgetary contributions from the United States. IAEA has also moved to a new basis of accounting standards, the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), which will bring greater transparency and accountability. In May 2012, IAEA presented its first ever annual report on internal audit activities to the IAEA Program and Budget Committee, an important advance in transparency.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Energy
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
World Institute for Nuclear Security
National Nuclear Security Administration
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
U.S. National Laboratories
U.S. National Institutes of Health
Contractors International Group on Nuclear Liability

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

U.S. membership in the IAEA promotes both nuclear safeguards, which increases global security, and the peaceful uses of nuclear technology, which promotes global well being. Strong U.S. support is essential for IAEA's core programs, including high priority safeguards projects such as the new Nuclear Materials Laboratory and further development and implementation of the "State-Level Concept" for safeguards, as well as nuclear safety and security priorities (incident and emergency preparedness and response, protection against malicious acts involving radioactive materials). Diminished U.S. support could weaken security-related IAEA activities and damage the U.S. ability to gain political support for key policy objectives, including addressing the nuclear programs of Iran, Syria, and North Korea, strengthening safeguards, improving nuclear security, and promoting nuclear energy development that is safe and secure, including via the implementation of the IAEA Action Plan on Nuclear Safety developed in response to the Fukushima nuclear accident.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2014 Request provides for approximately 80 percent of the U.S. assessed contribution to IAEA for calendar year 2013 and 20 percent of the U.S. assessed contribution to IAEA for calendar year 2014. The budget increase reflects Member States' agreement to provide adjustments for economic and statutory factors in the second year of the 2012-2013 biennium, plus a slight budget increase to cover expected inflationary and other customary cost increases projected for calendar year 2014.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	274,191	278,702	284,276
United States % Share	25.594	25.501	25.509
United States Assessment (in Euros)	70,176	71,071	72,516
Less: Prior Year Credit/Surplus	0	(518)	0
Budget Adjustment	(28)	0	0
U.S. Requirement (in Euros)	70,148	70,554	72,516
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.796	0.759	0.759
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	88,063	92,956	95,542
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	63,362	64,314	65,599
United States % Share	25.594	25.549	25.509
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	16,217	16,431	16,734
Total U.S. Requirement in Dollars	104,280	109,387	112,276
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	80,113	0	0
Fiscal Year 2012 Deferral	(78,795)	78,795	0
Fiscal Year 2013 Deferral	0	(81,500)	81,500
Fiscal Year 2014 Deferral	0	0	(83,613)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	105,598	106,681	110,163

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Civil Aviation Organization

Montreal, Canada

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	20,653	21,740	22,279

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) counters threats to the United States by leading international efforts to advance aviation security and prevent terrorists from using the world's civil aviation system to launch attacks against the United States. ICAO's Universal Security Audit Program contributes directly to U.S. homeland security by ensuring that each of ICAO's 191 Member States undergo regular security audits and comply with uniform aviation security standards. *[Strategic Goal 1]*

ICAO promotes sustainable economic growth by developing standards and recommended practices that promote civil aviation safety, which is vital to the world economy. Aviation generates 7.5 percent of global GDP and creates opportunities for U.S. businesses. ICAO is also leading the global effort to address aviation's role in climate change. ICAO is developing cutting-edge standards (new aircraft technologies, sustainable fuels, environmental standards, and more efficient and quieter operations) to reduce the environmental effects of civil aviation worldwide. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by ICAO include:

- Adopted, on a fast-track basis, U.S.-sponsored global counter-terrorist security standards for cargo and mail, as well as much-needed amendments to airline/airport staff screening aimed at better countering the "insider threat" posed by aviation personnel.

- Succeeded in convincing the European Union to suspend its unilateral Emission Trading Scheme, which has been an obstacle to coordinated international efforts to curb greenhouse gas emissions resulting from civil aviation.

- Complained strongly and repeatedly to North Korea regarding its missile launch program and its clear breach of ICAO standards.

- Continued implementation of ICAO's Machine Readable Travel Document Program, with 101 Member States issuing ePassports in accordance with ICAO standards and specifications, and 34 ICAO members participating in the ICAO Public Key Directory program as of December 2012.

- Adopted the 4th Edition Global Air Navigation Plan, which will guide integration of U.S. Next Generation (NextGen) satellite navigation technologies into the global aviation system.

- Adopted a new Annex (19), the first in 30-years, for Safety Management, incorporating Safety Management requirements for both states and industry into a single regulatory document.

- Adopted provisions that permit the safe and secure international air mailing of products containing lithium ion batteries (e.g. iPads).

- Reaffirmed, through high-level and expert group coordination, international civil aviation's key role in addressing greenhouse gas emissions and supporting sustainable economic development.

Current and future priorities include:

- Completing the second cycle of mandatory security audits of Member States, including the provision of assistance to States needing help with correcting security problems revealed by the audits.

- Continuing comprehensive safety audits of Member States under the Universal Safety Oversight Audit Program, including the review and implementation of corrective action plans to remedy safety deficiencies identified by the audits.

- Implementing the Global Air Navigation Plan which will result in reduced flight times and increased efficiency and safety through implementation of new air traffic management technologies and standards.

- Promoting international support for implementation of the Machine Readable Travel Document Program, which advances the use of ePassports in international travel.

- Ensuring a successful March 2013 Air Transport Conference, which will endorse U.S. priorities in the area of the economic sustainability of international civil aviation.

- Overcoming resistance among some Member States to the sharing of vital information on security audit results and the corrective actions taken by audited Member States.

- Developing a global framework to reduce the effects of aviation greenhouse gases on the environment that is fully consistent with global standards and conforms with U.S. climate change policy.

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

ICAO is implementing key budget and management reforms, including fully implementing International Public Service Accounting Standards; taking steps to formalize risk management practices including developing risk registers; and increasing access to its external and internal audit reports. ICAO has revised its Service Code, Staff Rules and Personnel instructions to bring recruitment practices, redress of grievances, contractual arrangements, and staff development in line with broader UN practices. ICAO has also adopted an ethics framework with whistleblower protections, and has put into place an Ethics Officer and is providing ethics training to staff members.

Principal Partners and Benefits

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

U.S. support is vital to the success of ICAO's efforts to improve global aviation security and safety. 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 and also a voluntary

contribution to support ICAO's aviation security program. Strong U.S. support for ICAO is essential to ICAO's efforts to promote global aviation security and safety, reducing the risks of aviation incidents for the American traveling public and U.S. firms shipping goods by air.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2014 Request provides for 50 percent of the U.S. assessed contribution to ICAO for calendar year 2013, which is deferred from the previous fiscal year, and 50 percent of the U.S. assessed contribution for calendar year 2014. Calendar year 2014 is the first year of ICAO's 2014-2016 triennial budget. The request anticipates no increase in the assessed budget.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in CDN Dollars)	54,665	57,929	57,929
United States % Share	25	25	25
United States Assessment (in CDN Dollars)	13,658	14,474	14,482
Approx. Exchange Rate (CDN Dollars to $1)	0.989	0.995	0.995
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	13,814	14,546	14,555
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	28,557	29,722	29,722
United States % Share	25	25	25
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	7,135	7,426	7,431
ICAO Den-Ice Agreement	211	257	300
Total U.S. Requirement in Dollars	21,160	22,229	22,286
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	9,991	0	0
Fiscal Year 2012 Deferral	(10,497)	10,497	0
Fiscal Year 2013 Deferral	0	(10,986)	10,986
Fiscal Year 2014 Deferral	0	0	(10,993)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	20,653	21,740	22,279

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Labor Organization

Geneva, Switzerland

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	94,320	85,927	86,915

The International Labor Organization (ILO) promotes well-being by improving living and working conditions of workers worldwide. The Organization promotes respect for fundamental principles and rights at work including the elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labor, the effective abolition of child labor, the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation, and freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining. Respect for these principles and rights is a cornerstone of just and democratic societies, and through its work, ILO helps promote democratic governance and respect for human rights. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

ILO's Decent Work Agenda protects worker rights, promotes greater opportunities for employment, and enhances social protection and dialogue. 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. Achievement of these objectives can alleviate poverty and increase social stability, as well as create a level playing field for U.S. businesses as other countries compete more equitably. As workforces in these countries become more skilled and better trained, they contribute to economic prosperity in their own countries, and eventually promote sustainable economic growth in the United States by acquiring U.S. goods and services. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by ILO include**:**

- Provided research, expertise, and policy advice to G20 Leaders and Labor Ministers on key labor, employment, and social safety net issues such as youth unemployment.

- Identified, through the ILO's standards supervisory system, cases in which significant violations of labor rights have been alleged, including in Bahrain, Guatemala, and Fiji; and continued to promote protection of labor rights as human rights.

- Continued to assist the government of Burma in developing labor legislation and improving its capacity to eliminate forced labor and child labor; and to promote freedom of association through an ILO-sponsored Decent Work Country Program.

- Continued to assist Colombia with implementing the 2006 Tripartite Agreement on Freedom of Association and Democracy, improving its capacity to enforce its labor laws, including recent reforms to achieve the labor commitments contained in the U.S.-Colombia Free Trade Agreement.

- Continued to partner with the World Bank's International Finance Corporation through the Better Work Program to improve labor practices and competitiveness in global supply chains, contributing to economic development and employment by attracting buyers and investors to developing countries such as Haiti, Lesotho, Nicaragua, Vietnam, Cambodia, Bangladesh, and Indonesia.

- Provided education about trade unions, supervisory skills, financial literacy, and labor law to Cambodian workers and management through radio broadcasts and training programs; and continued to monitor and promote improved working conditions in garment factories through the Better Factories Cambodia Program.

- Adopted a new recommendation on social protection floors that provides guidance to countries in establishing and maintaining nationally-defined sets of basic social security guarantees aimed at preventing or alleviating poverty, vulnerability, and social exclusion.

- Continued to provide ILO member states with tools and assistance to achieve social protection, including efforts to establish sustainable social protection floors.

- Assisted Egypt and other countries in the Middle East and North Africa in critical public policy areas, including in the development of new labor market policies, enhanced social dialogue, and respect for fundamental principles and rights at work.

Current and future priorities include:

- Supporting the G20 processes through data compilation, research, and analysis of key employment and labor issues.

- Implementing the interim technical cooperation program for Burma and continuing to monitor developments in Burma related to the elimination of forced labor and to freedom of association, including implementation of its new trade union law.

- Continuing to provide technical support to countries' efforts to improve their social security schemes, including serving as the Secretariat for the Social Protection Inter-Agency Cooperation Board, an interagency coordination mechanism established by the G20 Development Working Group.

- Continuing efforts to combat exploitative child labor in some 90 countries through the International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor.

- Continuing assistance to countries implementing fundamental labor principles under Free Trade Agreements with the United States, including key ongoing efforts in Colombia.

- Continuing emphasis on Decent Work Country Programs, tools for delivering integrated assistance to member States which promote decent work as a key element of national development strategies.

- 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.

- Continuing to work in partnership with the MasterCard Foundation to increase global awareness of the challenges facing young people as they move from education to employment, and to support the improvement of policy-making and program development to meet their needs.

- Holding the 19th International Conference of Labor Statisticians (ICLS) 2013 to consider adopting revised standards of labor force and work statistics, including a set of measures of labor

underutilization. ICLS standards represent best practices and will provide a better basis for comparisons across countries and over time.

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

ILO has implemented key budget and management reforms, including establishing a procedure to rigorously track evaluation recommendations, instituting a phased approach to fully implementing International Public Service Accounting Standards, increasing transparency of its external and internal audits, and adopting whistleblower protections. ILO has established, finalized, and appointed members to an Independent Oversight Advisory Committee. In response to a report by an internal expenditure review committee, the ILO has implemented a number of measures aimed at achieving cost savings, including amending its travel policy to bring it in line with standards of most other UN organizations. Under the leadership of the new Director General, ILO is pursuing a number of proposals related to organizational reform, greater accountability of senior managers, and achieving better value for money. ILO also continues to use Results-Based Management to define specific targets and goals and to ensure the effective use of resources.

Principal Partners and Benefits

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

ILO is a key U.S. partner for achieving international labor and employment-related objectives, such as combating exploitive child labor and promoting worker rights. ILO is an asset to the United States in the implementation of fair labor standards for U.S. Free Trade Agreements and in our efforts to promote worker rights internationally, such as through the Better Work Program. No other international organization has the experience or the expertise to perform this work.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2014 Request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to ILO for calendar year 2013, the second year of ILO's 2012-2013 biennial budget.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Swiss Francs)	388,795	361,880	361,881
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Swiss Francs)	85,535	79,614	79,614
Less: Prior Year Credit/Surplus	0	(284)	0
U.S. Requirement (in Swiss Francs)	85,535	79,329	79,614
Approx. Exchange Rate (Swiss Francs to $1)	0.907	0.923	0.916
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	94,320	85,927	86,915

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Maritime Organization

London, England

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,339	1,458	1,458

The International Maritime Organization (IMO) promotes sustainable economic growth by leading international efforts to improve the safety of ships, ports, and maritime facilities. IMO develops mandatory ship design and operating standards, builds competency in developing countries, and facilitates training of seafarers to create a "culture of safety" at sea. IMO also leads global efforts to reduce pollution and prevent maritime environmental disasters. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

IMO helps counter threats to the United States and promotes world security by setting standards and assisting nations around the world with protecting the world's shipping lanes from terrorism and other security threats, such as preventing the use of commercial shipping as a platform for launching attacks. *[Strategic Goal 1]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by IMO include:

- Agreed to amend the International Convention for the Safety of Life At Sea in the wake of the Costa Concordia incident, requiring passenger safety drills prior to, or immediately upon, departure of voyages where passengers are expected to be on board for more than 24 hours.

- Agreed on amendments to a 1993 protocol on fishing vessel safety that, when adopted by a sufficient number of member states, will provide flexibility needed to overcome technical and legal obstacles to implementation of the protocol.

- Adopted new standards for the energy-efficient design of new ships and the management of energy efficiency of all ships in order to address greenhouse gas emissions from ships.

- Completed the designations of the North America and Caribbean Emission Control Areas to apply the most stringent air emission standards for nitrous oxides, sulfur oxides, and particulate matter off the coasts of the United States, Canada, and U.S. territories in the Caribbean.

- Continued efforts to address the issue of piracy off the coast of Somalia and in Western Africa, particularly in the Gulf of Guinea and the western Indian Ocean.

Current and future priorities include:

- Institutionalizing a mandatory audit scheme to promote full compliance, especially in developing countries, with mandatory IMO instruments including new security standards.

- Continuing efforts to develop a mandatory code for the design and operation of ships in Arctic and Antarctic waters.

- Continuing efforts to promote the control and reduction of the emission of greenhouse gases from international shipping.
- Implementing long-range tracking for security and search and rescue purposes, advancing a U.S. initiative to widen the safety zone for ships approaching U.S. coasts.
- Expanding the technical cooperation program in order to increase the capacity and competency of developing countries to implement IMO mandatory instruments fully.
- Enhancing supply-chain security with emphasis on recovery and reconstitution of the supply chain in the aftermath of natural or man-made maritime incidents.

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

IMO conducted a comprehensive revision of their internal justice system, which includes new internal appeals procedures that encourage dialogue at the early stage of a dispute. A management evaluation panel has also been established to provide an additional level of internal review of appealed administrative decisions and aims to reduce the need for formal litigation. Harassment prevention online courses are also now required for all staff. Thirty staff members also received training on harassment and fraud investigation.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Coast Guard
U.S. Maritime Administration
U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
U.S. crew members, passengers, and labor unions
U.S. maritime equipment and electronics industries
U.S. Navy
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
U.S. owners of maritime facilities
U.S. coastal states and port cities
U.S. ship owners and operators

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. U.S. participation on the IMO Governing Council depends on the timely payment of the U.S. assessed contribution. Diminished U.S. support could undermine efforts to ensure that other nations meet standards and contribute to maritime security and the safety of U.S. passengers and cargo.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2014 Request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution for calendar year 2014, the first year of IMO's 2014-2015 biennial budget. The request anticipates no increase in the assessed budget.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Pounds)	29,007	30,170	30,170
United States % Share	2.894	2.986	2.986
United States Assessment (in Pounds)	840	901	901
Approx. Exchange Rate (Pounds to $1)	0.627	0.618	0.618
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,339	1,458	1,458

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Telecommunication Union

Geneva, Switzerland

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	10,761	10,782	10,860

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) promotes sustainable economic growth by facilitating connectivity and interoperability of the world's telecommunications networks, including the internet, and establishes telecommunications standards worth billions of dollars to the U.S. telecommunications industry. ITU also provides technical assistance to help developing countries get the resources needed to improve access to telecommunications services around the world. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

ITU counters threats to the United States by facilitating 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 spectrum allocations are vitally important to U.S. defense and intelligence agencies' communications capabilities. *[Strategic Goal 1]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by ITU include:

- Convened the World Radiocommunication Conference which reviewed and revised the World Radio Regulations, an international treaty governing the use of the radio-frequency spectrum and the geostationary-satellite and non-geostationary-satellite orbits.

- Convened the World Telecommunications Standardization Assembly (WTSA) to determine the ITU's mandate on telecommunications standards. In 2012, the WTSA decided to expand the work on e-health, software-defined networking, and e-waste.

- Held the World Conference on International Telecommunications to renegotiate international telecommunication regulations. The United States succeeded in shaping language to support broadband growth, infrastructure modernization, increased connectivity, and access to the Internet.

- Published a report on the "State of Broadband 2012" to take account of global trends in broadband development and to expand awareness and understanding of the importance of broadband networks, services, and applications for generating economic growth and achieving social progress.

- Published a "Yearbook of Statistics" for 2012, which presents data collected from governments, and telecommunication regulatory authorities on the evolution of the telecommunication sector.

Current and future priorities include:

- Supporting of a multi-stakeholder approach to Internet governance at the World Telecommunicatons Policy Forum, consistent with U.S. policy, where member states will exchange views on the key policy issues arising in the information and communication technology environment.

- Contributing to the launch of a preparatory process for the 2014 World Telecommunication Development Conference, which will set ITU's agenda for the following four years.

- Assessing progress in meeting the goals set forth at the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) and feeding into the United Nation's ten-year review of WSIS outcomes.

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

ITU has implemented several management reforms in recent years, including establishing an independent audit committee; appointing a full-time ethics officer; adopting policies on financial disclosure and whistleblower protections; and adopting results-based budgeting to link resources to operational plans.

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

ITU's constituency includes virtually all U.S. telecommunications and information communications technology companies. ITU's work on radio spectrum management, telecommunications standards, and Internet governance advances U.S. economic and national security priorities. U.S. defense, intelligence, and aeronautics agencies depend upon ITU for radio-spectrum management. Full participation in ITU is essential to influencing global regulations and standards that fundamentally impact telecommunications systems, including satellite transmission, air traffic control, and emergency communications systems.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2014 Request provides for 70 percent of the U.S. assessed contribution to ITU for calendar year 2013, which is deferred from the previous fiscal year, plus 30 percent of the assessed contribution for calendar year 2014. Calendar year 2014 is the first year of ITU's 2014-2015 biennial budget. The U.S. assessment is projected to remain constant.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Swiss Francs)	128,260	128,260	126,577
United States % Share	7.438	7.438	7.537
United States Assessment (in Swiss Francs)	9,540	9,540	9,540
Interest on Arrears	263	408	408
U.S. Requirement (in Swiss Francs)	9,803	9,948	9,948
Approx. Exchange Rate (Swiss Francs to $1)	0.908	0.916	0.916
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	10,802	10,860	10,860
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	7,616	0	0
Fiscal Year 2012 Deferral	(7,657)	7,657	0
Fiscal Year 2013 Deferral	0	(7,736)	7,736
Fiscal Year 2014 Deferral	0	0	(7,736)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	10,761	10,782	10,860

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Paris, France

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	0	0	77,764

The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) promotes well-being through literacy and increased access to quality education. 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 education goals, including enrollment in primary education, youth and adult literacy, and early childhood education. UNESCO will coordinate the UN's new *Education First* initiative, announced in September 2012 by Secretary General Ban Ki-moon. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

UNESCO promotes democratic governance and respect for human rights through freedom of expression and its corollary, press freedom. It works to fulfill this mandate by promoting free and independent media and protection for journalists in situations of risk. UNESCO also supports the preservation of cultural and natural heritage. Such UNESCO programs promote key values such as freedom, democracy, and human rights. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

UNESCO promotes sustainable economic growth and supports disaster mitigation through programs that improve management of natural resources, including ecosystems, groundwater, and oceans and coastal environments. UNESCO also helps member states improve disaster preparedness and response capability through its tsunami warning systems, flood management, and related programs. UNESCO promotes capacity-building in the science and engineering fields, including biotechnology and applied physics, helping to stem brain drain from the developing world. *[Strategic Goals 3 and 4]*

UNESCO promotes respect for human rights through international understanding by offering curriculum materials, sponsoring workshops, and providing ministry-level guidance in education on democracy, human rights and tolerance, and the Holocaust. UNESCO works to spread democratic values and undercuts extremism by offering a positive alternative message. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by UNESCO include:

- Established a new global fund to support girls' education in Pakistan and other countries in need, in line with its Global Partnership for Girls' and Women's Education, which brings together governments, civil society and the private sector to strengthen women and girls' education, focusing on literacy and secondary education.

- Provided emergency support to Jordan's Ministry of Education to help them cope with the influx of school-age Syrians.

- Expanded its Holocaust Education program by launching a series of regional conferences for education officials on the relevance of Holocaust education, spurring countries such as Rwanda and

the Democratic Republic of the Congo to integrate Holocaust Education into their national curricula.

- Led efforts to promote greater freedom of expression in priority countries currently undergoing political transition, including providing ongoing technical assistance to governments such as Egypt and Burma in drafting media legislation, as well as capacity building for media professionals.

- Trained reporters, editors, managers and owners to report accurately and comprehensively on democratic reform processes to strengthen public participation and confidence. UNESCO helps journalists practice conflict-sensitive reporting to promote peace and reconciliation.

- Renewed and expanded a 2010 partnership with Procter & Gamble to promote girls' education in Africa. These and other ongoing partnerships enable UNESCO to leverage and build on the contributions of other institutions to deploy and monitor literacy and education programs.

- Supported cultural preservation work in Tibet, helping Tibetans to conserve their temples, manuscripts, buildings, and language. While most international organizations have been forced to leave Tibet, China permits UNESCO to operate as the only major international agency on the ground.

Current and future priorities include:

- Promoting Open Educational Resources (OER's) among member governments, including programs to develop OERs for feature phones used in Africa and the Middle East, thus providing youth expanded access to educational materials.

- Improving journalist safety, including through its role as coordinator of the new UN system-wide Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalist and the Issue of Impunity.

- Promoting democracy and human rights, including in Iraq, Afghanistan, and the Arab Spring countries, through civic education and local media development programs.

- Implementing a counterterrorism program in Nigeria which, if it proves promising, would be extended to include all the states in Central Africa threatened by extremism.

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

The UNESCO Ethics Office has trained approximately 1,200 employees on ethics-related issues and planned to have trained all UNESCO staff (at headquarters and in the field) by the end of 2012. At the urging of the United States and other member states, UNESCO implemented its new Whistleblower Protection Policy and also introduced an online system for confidential disclosure. The Ethics Office has also been developing a declaration of interest and financial disclosure program, which it hopes to implement next year, and UNESCO's Procurement Office drafted a model policy framework on suspect vendors. In addition, the Internal Oversight Office has created a button on their web page that allows anyone either internally or externally to report suspected cases of fraud, corruption, or abuse.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Agency for International Development	U.S. Department of Education
U.S. Department of the Interior	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office	U.S. Geological Survey
U.S. Library of Congress	Nat'l Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration

National Endowment for the Humanities
National Science Foundation
Institute of Museum and Library Services
World Press Freedom Committee
International Federation of the Red Cross
Amnesty International
Americans for UNESCO
National Academies of Science
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
The Smithsonian Institution
Reporters Without Borders International
International Council of Science
Rotary International Crescent
National Holocaust Memorial

U.S. companies such as Procter & Gamble, Google, Apple, and Microsoft are also partnering with UNESCO to advance core American values including press freedom and access to education. UNESCO's work in promoting media development and fighting for journalist protection, including by calling attention to the killing and jailing of journalists, helps focus international scrutiny on those governments which regularly practice media censorship. UNESCO's programs in the natural sciences provide opportunities for the U.S. to work with partners on common goals in the areas of water resource management, tsunami warning and mitigation systems, ocean observation and marine research, and science education and capacity-building. Membership at UNESCO enables the United States to engage fully in the 1972 World Heritage Convention that recognizes and protects the world's outstanding natural and cultural heritage, including 21 World Heritage Sites in the United States.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2014 Request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution for calendar year 2012 and part of 2013, the second year of the 2012-2013 biennium and reflects no change from calendar year 2012. UNESCO adopted a no growth budget for the 2012-2013 biennium.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	161,725	161,725	161,725
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Euros)	35,580	35,580	35,580
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.759	0.759	0.759
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	46,877	46,877	46,877
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	140,395	140,395	140,395
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	30,887	30,887	30,887
Total U.S. Requirement in Dollars	77,764	77,764	77,764
P.L. 101-146 and P.L. 103-236 (PLO)	(77,764)	(77,764)	0
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	0	0	77,764

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Universal Postal Union

Bern, Switzerland

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	2,350	2,462	2,514

The Universal Postal Union (UPU) promotes sustainable economic growth by setting standards for the worldwide postal system that facilitate exchanges of mail across national borders. The worldwide postal system contributes to economic growth in the United States by facilitating delivery of mail and maintaining affordable postage rates for U.S. mailers. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

UPU advances civilian security through 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 infrastructure, such as civil aviation. *[Strategic Goal 1]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by UPU include:

- Launched the technical platform needed to support the top-level post Internet domain in conjunction with a voluntary user-group for UPU member countries assigned to oversee future development and management of the domain.

- Advanced the ongoing collaborative effort with the International Air Transport Association, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the World Customs Organization, and the European Commission to require designated postal operators to adhere to global postal supply chain standards.

- Continued efforts to deploy 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.

- Continued work toward a country-specific, developmentally-based classification system establishing a payment system for delivery costs in the destination country, leading to significant improvement in cost coverage for mail delivery within the United States.

Current and future priorities include:

- Strengthening security efforts to combat the use of the mails for terrorism or other illegal acts through implementation of international standards and coordination between UPU members.

- Facilitating a coordinated initiative between UN agencies, intergovernmental organizations and other interested parties, such as academia, non-profit organizations, development banks or businesses, with the goal of ensuring that every citizen has an address.

- Developing and promoting the adoption of standards and targets that will continue to contribute to the effective measurement of quality of service of international mail.

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

The UPU Human Resources Reflection Group has been devising strategies for ensuring that the working environment is free from any form of harassment or discrimination. This year UPU drafted an administrative instruction on the prevention of harassment, discrimination, and abuse of power, as well as an administrative instruction on the protection of whistleblowers and individuals cooperating in authorized audits or investigations. Both documents have been presented for comments to stakeholders, in particular the Legal Affairs Directorate and Ethics Office and members of the Staff Association Committee. Also, a mediator/ombudsperson is now made available through the social service of Swiss Post to assist staff members with the resolution of conflicts.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Postal Service
U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. postal equipment suppliers
Transportation Security Administration
U.S. Postal Regulatory Commission
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative
U.S. bulk mailers and private courier firms
U.S. Department of Homeland Security

UPU supports a worldwide postal network that enables delivery of over seven billion pieces of mail annually. Without UPU, the United States would have to conclude bilateral postal agreements with 215 separate postal administrations, resulting in considerably higher international postage rates.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2014 Request provides for 70 percent of the U.S. assessed contribution to UPU for calendar year 2013, which is deferred from FY 2013, plus 30 percent of the assessed contribution for calendar year 2014. The UPU regular budget is assessed according to contributory units; the U.S. share is 50 units.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Swiss Francs)	35,922	37,235	37,235
United States % Share	5.922	5.814	5.814
United States Assessment (in Swiss Francs)	2,127	2,165	2,165
English Translation Service	75	75	75
Interest on Arrears	0	64	64
U.S. Requirement (in Swiss Francs)	2,202	2,304	2,304
Approx. Exchange Rate (Swiss Francs to $1)	0.902	0.916	0.916
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	2,440	2,515	2,515
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	1,581	0	0
Fiscal Year 2012 Deferral	(1,671)	1,671	0
Fiscal Year 2013 Deferral	0	(1,724)	1,724
Fiscal Year 2014 Deferral	0	0	(1,725)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	2,350	2,462	2,514

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

World Health Organization

Geneva, Switzerland

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	109,403	109,879	109,879

The World Health Organization (WHO) promotes well-being by setting standards and coordinating international efforts to prevent, control, and eradicate infectious diseases such as pandemic influenza; major killers such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria; and other eradicable diseases, such as polio and measles. WHO is increasing focus on emerging public health challenges such as non-communicable diseases. WHO conducts technical cooperation programs with more than 1,200 health ministries and health-related institutions around the world. WHO establishes standards on drug and food safety, promotes public health best practices and guidelines, and addresses risks to health from smoking, substance abuse, poor diet, and lack of physical activity. Americans benefit from WHO's efforts to limit the spread of pandemic influenza and other emerging diseases and health threats before they reach U.S. borders. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by WHO include:

- Continued targeted polio immunization activities in India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, and several African countries during 2012, with India making the most progress with no new cases in 2011 or 2012.

- Issued a global tuberculosis report in 2012 which estimated that 20 million people are alive today as a direct result of tuberculosis care and control. This followed the roll out of a new, rapid test for tuberculosis in over 30 countries in 2011 which provides accurate diagnoses for patients in about 100 minutes at much lower cost.

- Continued to promote the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, which had been ratified by 176 countries at the end of 2012; the Convention provides a firm basis for nations to enact strong legislation, policies, and concerted action against tobacco.

- Reached agreement on a comprehensive global monitoring framework for non-communicable diseases (NCDs), which included indicators and a set of voluntary global targets for NCDs to be formally adopted by WHO member states in 2013.

- Made progress on meningitis in 2012 with the milestone of the 100 millionth person treated to the meningococcal A vaccine, introduced in late 2010 through the Meningitis Vaccine Project. The first vaccine designed specifically for Africa, meningococcal A vaccine holds promise to rid a major portion of Africa, stretching from Senegal to Ethiopia, of the primary cause of epidemic meningitis.

- Launched, in 2012, a new plan to control and eliminate measles and rubella along with publication of new data showing that accelerated efforts to reduce measles deaths have resulted in a 74% reduction in global measles mortality from 2000 through 2010.

- Continued to promote the safety, quality, and efficacy of medicines, vaccines, and diagnostics through the WHO Prequalification Program, which conducts site visits and evaluations of drug manufacturers in developing countries such as India and China.

- Signaled concerns for the leveling off of global funding for malaria prevention and control programs; WHO's efforts involve providing updated guidance to countries on best practices for malaria prevention, control, and treatment, and technical assistance in support of the distribution of insecticide-treated mosquito nets to protect 100's of millions in sub-Saharan Africa.

- Continued to support African countries and other developing countries in accelerating progress towards attainment of the Millennium Development Goals related to maternal and newborn health.

- 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.

Current and future priorities include:

- Completing the job of polio eradication, which will allow for shifting tens of millions of dollars to other public health needs.

- 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.

- Containing outbreaks of diseases and other public health events of international concern through International Health Regulations that give WHO the authority to make recommendations to counter public health emergencies of international concern.

- Extending disease surveillance capacity through the WHO Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network, linking a large number of partners worldwide for rapid identification and coordinated responses to increased health threats with global impacts.

- Promoting improved access to affordable drugs and protecting drug patents by engaging with member states and the U.S.-based global pharmaceutical industry.

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

WHO continues to implement a reform agenda introduced in 2011 with particular focus on strengthening country offices, promoting collaboration, strategically relocating programs and operations, and improving knowledge management. The organization reform strategy also addresses human resources priorities, such as streamlining of recruitment and selection processes, improving performance management processes, implementing a mobility and rotation framework, and enhancing staff development. A 12-month long pilot performance management and development project was tested across the organization on more than 750 staff members with the aim of improving performance and accountability and encouraging career growth. The Secretariat has also proposed nine courses of action for WHO and its hosted partnerships aimed at improving harmonization from a governance, programmatic, and administrative perspective.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

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 and strengthening biosecurity measures. Continued U.S. support is essential to the effectiveness of WHO's programs. Diminished U.S. participation in a WHO-coordinated global response to a major disease outbreak would significantly impact the ability of the U.S. to protect its citizens both at home and abroad.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2014 Request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to the WHO regular budget for calendar year 2013, the second year of WHO's 2012-2013 biennial budget. For the sixth consecutive year, there is no increase in the assessed budget. The Tax Equalization Fund creates pay parity for staff regardless of whether they are required to pay national income taxes on their WHO salary. All WHO member states receive a credit towards their assessed contribution based on the current sum to their credit in the Tax Equalization Fund. For the U.S. and other member states that require staff members to pay income taxes on their WHO salaries, the credit is adjusted to offset the amount WHO pays to reimburse these staff members for taxes paid.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	504,420	511,920	511,920
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	110,972	112,622	112,622
Less: Tax Equalization Fund Credit	(1,569)	(2,743)	(2,743)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	109,403	109,879	109,879

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

World Intellectual Property Organization

Geneva, Switzerland

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,210	1,231	1,243

The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) promotes sustainable economic growth through 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 (IP). Thousands of U.S. patent and trademark filers depend on WIPO-administered systems for patent and trademark protection every year. WIPO also provides dispute resolution services and training and workforce development that reinforce the protection of intellectual property rights through legal and judicial reforms in countries around the world. *[Strategic Objective 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by WIPO include:

- Administered approximately 181,900 applications for patent protection under the Patent Cooperation Treaty System in 2011; U.S. inventors filed over one quarter of these applications.
- Processed 42,270 applications for trademark protection under the Madrid System in 2011, an increase of over 11 percent compared to 2010; U.S. businesses filed 4,791 of these applications.
- Launched a new public-private partnership, WIPO Re:Search, to promote greater sharing of intellectual property and expertise needed for the development of new drugs, vaccines, and diagnostics to treat malaria, tuberculosis, and other tropical diseases affecting the developing world.
- Concluded the Beijing Treaty on Audiovisual Performances in June 2012, the first treaty on substantive intellectual property law to be concluded since 1996. The treaty will fill a gap in the international copyright system and make it easier for American actors to get paid for their work.
- Trained thousands of individuals through WIPO's Worldwide Academy during 2011-2012. The training focused on intellectual property rights through on-site and distance learning courses.

Current and future priorities include:

- Adopting an international instrument to facilitate cross-border transfers of copyrighted works in formats that are accessible to visually impaired and print-disabled persons.
- Advancing measures on protection for broadcasting organizations, including a “signal-based approach” that would protect broadcasting activities according to traditional standards.
- Increasing assistance to developing countries to combat counterfeiting and piracy, and to create a more transparent business environment for U.S. investors.

- Expanding training opportunities through partnerships that expand technical assistance on intellectual property issues, especially in Africa and Asia.

- Including an Enterprise Forum in conjunction with the 2013 WIPO Assemblies that would bring perspectives of users of the Madrid and other systems to governing body discussions.

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

WIPO is continuing initiatives to implement 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; revision of the contractual framework for staff; complete revision of the Staff Rules and Regulations; and creation of a customer service strategy and structure. The Director General recently issued an Office Instruction establishing the Whistle Blower Protection Policy, and has also implemented measures to prevent the transfer of equipment to countries subject to UN Security Council Resolutions, following the transfers to North Korea and Iran which were uncovered during 2012.

Principal Partners and Benefits

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

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.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2014 Request provides funding for the U.S. assessed contribution to WIPO for calendar year 2013, the second year of the 2012-2013 biennial budget. Over 90 percent of WIPO's gross income comes from fees that WIPO charges applicants for trademark and patent protection.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Swiss Francs)	17,237	17,237	17,237
United States % Share	6.611	6.611	6.611
United States Assessment (in Swiss Francs)	1,139	1,139	1,139
Approx. Exchange Rate (Swiss Francs to $1)	0.941	0.925	0.916
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,210	1,231	1,243

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

World Meteorological Organization

Geneva, Switzerland

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	14,227	15,296	15,429

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) promotes sustainable economic growth by providing free, real-time, unrestricted exchanges of weather-related data, products, and services that are critical to U.S. economic interests in the agricultural, aviation, shipping, energy, and defense sectors. WMO resources bolster domestic U.S. weather initiatives, including upper air observations for commercial aviation. WMO also supports environmental protection efforts by serving as the Secretariat for the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the World Climate Research Program, the Global Climate Observing System, and the Group on Earth Observations. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

WMO supports disaster mitigation by facilitating real-time access to weather data, forecasts, and warnings that enable the United States and other nations to predict and prepare for weather-related natural disasters. WMO initiatives include early warning systems for flash floods and hurricanes, preparedness and disaster risk reduction activities; and support for the International Dissemination Infrastructure and Emergency Managers Warning Information Network. *[Strategic Goal 4]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by WMO include:

- Established the Global Framework for Climate Services to facilitate provision of climate and related environmental information that the United States and other nations use to improve decision making in areas such as water resource management, food security, disaster risk reduction, and health.

- Implemented upgrades to the Global Telecommunication System that allow the United States and other nations to access a broader set of weather, water, and climate data used for natural disaster warnings, including critical hurricane warnings and bulletins to the United States and the Caribbean.

- Developed an integrated global observing system approach to allow the United States and other nations to better share data and products from critical terrestrial and space-based observation platforms by establishing regional standards and inter-operability protocols.

- Approved a capacity development strategy, implementation plan, and resource mobilization cost recovery policy that will better focus WMO's efforts to promote improvements to developing countries' forecasting and observational capabilities.

- Implemented training to enhance educational standards for aviation forecasters and aviation industry meteorological services, which the United States and other nations rely on for air travel.

Current and future priorities include:

- Increasing airline safety by improving coordination of operational standards for environmental events that affect aviation, such as space weather.

- Working with the private sector and development banks to document information required for the provision of climate services for disaster risk financing and insurance.

- Working to improve sub-seasonal to seasonal prediction capabilities of developing countries to mitigate the economic and humanitarian effects of natural disasters with an emphasis on food security, health and water resource management.

- Developing a polar predication project that will promote cooperative international research enabling development of improved weather and environmental prediction services for the polar region

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

WMO has fully implemented IPSAS, the first UN organization which implemented all applicable IPSAS standards without opting to use transitional arrangements; formalized a process for selecting an External Auditor; and has instituted whistleblower protections in line with UN best practices. Additionally, WMO is filling the role of ethics officer; implementing a program monitoring and evaluation plan and developing a new integrated budget model with joint presentation of assessed budget and voluntary funded budget and link to fund-raising compendium of project initiatives.

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 United States depends on WMO to coordinate global observation systems that monitor weather, climate, and environmental trends around the world. The United States has internationally mandated responsibilities to provide hurricane forecast guidance to Caribbean and Central American states, global aviation meteorological products, and global environmental data.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2014 Request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution for calendar year 2013, the second year of WMO's quadrennial budget. The budget's 4.4 percent increase in assessed contributions took effect in the first year. The increase maintains the WMO regular budget at its existing level, compensating for a decrease in other sources of income.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Swiss Francs)	62,450	65,250	65,250
United States % Share	21.66	21.66	21.66
United States Assessment (in Swiss Francs)	13,527	14,133	14,133
Approx. Exchange Rate (Swiss Francs to $1)	0.951	0.924	0.916
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	14,227	15,296	15,429

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Organization of American States

Washington, D.C., United States

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	48,513	48,513	48,513

The Organization of American States (OAS) promotes respect for human rights, including freedom of expression, in countries such as Colombia, Cuba, Nicaragua, and Venezuela through the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. OAS also promotes democratic governance through electoral observations and special missions throughout the region. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

OAS advances civilian security by facilitating the resolution of armed and political conflicts in numerous Western Hemisphere nations and conducting a wide range of highly respected capacity building and training programs that address security threats related to terrorism, narcotics trafficking, crime, document fraud, smuggling, and small weapons and landmines. *[Strategic Goal 1]*

OAS promotes sustainable economic growth and development through the coordination of country-led initiatives focused on renewable energy, energy efficiency, cleaner production, and sustainable land and forest use. OAS also promotes economic development through programs designed to enhance productivity and competitiveness. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

OAS promotes the well-being of citizens in the Hemisphere through programs such as the Inter-American Social Protection Network, which strengthens the capacity of social development agencies to eradicate extreme poverty, and the Inter-American Program on Education for Democratic Values, which supports development of educational programs on democratic citizenship. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by OAS include:

- Increased the capacity and independence of the Inter-American Human Rights System to address critical challenges including freedom of expression, more effective management of the Human Rights Commission's caseload, and establishment of an LGBT unit.

- Combated human trafficking by promoting policies and providing training for consular officials, prosecutors, and investigators; as well as providing regional seminars throughout the hemisphere, including Haiti, to enable member states to prevent and combat trafficking in persons.

- Provided stockpile management and destruction assistance to the states of Central America, destroying excess and confiscated firearms, ammunition, and explosives to prevent stockpile leaks and to eliminate the dangers posed by aging and volatile explosives.

- Continued providing firearms marking equipment to member states to combat arms trafficking and to help states comply with their obligations under the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Established on-site visits as part of the peer review process in the Mechanism for Follow-Up on the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (MESICIC). All but two of the 31 participants in MESICIC have agreed to on-site visits as part of implementing the Convention.

- Enhanced cyber security in the hemisphere through a new cyber mobile lab to better prepare for and respond to cyber attacks on critical infrastructure.

- Approved a streamlined Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism that will evaluate implementation of member state drug policies in areas such as institutional strengthening, demand and supply reduction, control measures, and international cooperation.

- Promoted democracy through numerous Electoral Observation Missions in the hemisphere including Honduras, Mexico, and the Dominican Republic.

- Launched projects ranging from strengthening micro hydro-electric systems in the Dominican Republic to the development of a sustainable transportation plan in St. Kitts and Nevis through the Sustainable Communities in Central America and the Caribbean initiative.

- Advanced electrical interconnection, energy efficiency, and renewable energy in support of the Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas and the decision at the 2012 Summit of the Americas to create a roadmap for regional energy efficiency cooperation.

- Contributed to the strengthening of Honduras' disaster risk reduction and response capacity. OAS led a joint mission to evaluate the National Integrated Risk Management System and presented recommendations for improving the system to the Honduran Council of Ministers.

- Improved measurement capabilities of National Metrology Institutes and increased understanding of the need for a strong measurement and standards infrastructure to facilitate trade and support economic growth and development.

- Supported small business assistance networks throughout the Caribbean and Central America based on the U.S. Small Business Development Center model, which shares best practices and creates international trade opportunities in the United States, Mexico, Colombia, and El Salvador.

- Fostered competitiveness through the Inter-American Network of Competitiveness, which partnered government leaders with the private sector and international organizations. Ministers of Economy from 15 countries shared best practices based on competitiveness benchmarks.

- Encouraged cooperation and capacity building among ministries and national authorities for tourism in order to harness the capacity of sustainable tourism to create jobs and alleviate poverty.

- Enhanced labor practices in the region through the Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labor Working Group. Ministers and high authorities of labor exchanged best practices in the area of sustainable development with decent work, job creation, youth employment, and green jobs.

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing to support the de-escalation of border tensions between Guatemala and Belize in the lead up to the October 6, 2013, joint referendum that would refer the border dispute to the International Court of Justice.

- Continuing to support ongoing mine clearance efforts in Colombia, which reduce the threat to civilian populations from landmines and explosive remnants of war.

- Continuing to deploy special democracy practitioner teams, stringent electoral observation mission standards, and electoral protocols with particular emphasis on states facing the presence of alternate concepts such as the "participatory democracy" advocated by Venezuela and Bolivia.

- Continuing engagement to consolidate democratic gains in Colombia and strengthen civil registries and voter rolls in Haiti, the Eastern Caribbean, Paraguay, El Salvador and other member states.

- Supporting appropriate responses to threats on freedom of expression and abuses by governments, particularly in states such as Venezuela, Bolivia, Ecuador, and Cuba, where OAS will remain a strong voice for democratic transition.

- Continuing to address the political dimensions of corruption that weaken democracy through workshops for newly-elected legislators, draft model legislation, and civil society strengthening.

- Expanding partnerships in the United States, Caribbean Mexico, and Central American to bolster job creation and increase regional trade through Small and Medium Enterprises.

- Ensuring the implementation of reform initiatives to facilitate cooperation and collaboration among the member states as approved at the Eighth Meeting of the Inter-American Committee on Ports.

- Supporting regional tourism capacity-building and sustainable destinations initiatives.

- Encouraging policy frameworks which foster the private financing of culture and the view that private financing of culture is an investment.

- Supporting the assessment of the socio-economic potential of the Caribbean's diverse range of cultural heritage.

- Strengthening teachers' skills through support of the Inter-American Teachers Education Network.

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

OAS is continuing to institute a results-based, transparent, and accountable budget. It has established a Working Group on the Review of OAS Programs to assess OAS programs and mandates, personnel policies, income sources, and building repairs. In June 2012, the OAS General Assembly adopted a resolution to strengthen the Office of the Inspector General. The General Assembly also called for concrete proposals to enhance transparency and fairness in the recruitment, evaluation, and promotion of staff.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Defense
U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. Department of Energy
Office of National Drug Control Policy
Consumer Product Safety Commission
U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Department of Education
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
U.S. Department of Justice
U.S. Electoral Assistance Commission
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

U.S. Department of Labor
Inter-American Development Bank
Amnesty International
National Endowment for the Arts
Smithsonian Institute
Library of Congress
World Bank
African Union
Human Rights Watch
National Endowment for the Humanities
Institute for Museum and Library Sciences

OAS enables the United States to pursue policy goals by engaging with the Summit of the Americas process and the Inter-American system. U.S. policy strives for an Inter-American community where all governments are elected democratically and where all people have equal access to opportunity for economic and social advancement. Diminished U.S. support would significantly compromise OAS's ability to operate at current levels, particularly given that the United States funds nearly 60 percent of the Organization's quota budget.

Explanation of Estimate

The United States pays its assessed contributions to OAS in quarterly installments. The FY 2014 Request provides for one quarter of the U.S. assessed contribution for calendar year 2013, plus three quarters of the assessed contribution for calendar year 2014.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	81,575	81,575	81,575
United States % Share	59.47	59.47	59.47
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	48,513	48,513	48,513
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	12,128	0	0
Fiscal Year 2012 Deferral	(12,128)	12,128	0
Fiscal Year 2013 Deferral	0	(12,128)	12,128
Fiscal Year 2014 Deferral	0	0	(12,128)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	48,513	48,513	48,513

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Pan American Health Organization

Washington, D.C., United States

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	63,094	66,436	68,709

The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) promotes well-being by leading regional public health efforts to address communicable diseases such as malaria, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, measles, rubella, dengue fever, pandemic influenza, and non-communicable diseases that are the major cause of death and disease in the Americas. PAHO partners with member states on a range of public health matters, and increases access of poor and vulnerable groups to quality healthcare. Healthcare inequities within and among countries are greater in the Americas than in any other part of the world. The United States benefits from PAHO's efforts to contain diseases before they reach U.S. borders. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by PAHO include:

- Supported the "Call for Action for a Cholera-free Hispaniola" launched in early 2012 by the Presidents of Haiti and the Dominican Republic, along with the United Nations Children's Fund and the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

- Formed the Regional Coalition for Water and Sanitation to Eliminate Cholera Transmission in the Island of Hispaniola. The Coalition's role is to bring together technical expertise, raise new funds, and mobilize resources in support of Haiti's and the Dominican Republic's efforts to improve access to water and sanitation and strengthen their health systems.

- Engaged with countries throughout the Western Hemisphere during 2012 on addressing non-communicable diseases such as cancer, diabetes, and cardiovascular and chronic lung diseases and their related risk-factors.

- Assisted with implementation of an emergency plan of action to address measles and rubella. The plan was approved by the Region's ministers of health in late September and calls on Member States to strengthen surveillance of these diseases, ensure timely outbreak response measures for imported viruses, and maintain immunization coverage of 95% or more.

- Approved a new region-specific strategy that seeks a 25 percent reduction by 2025 in deaths from non-communicable diseases, including cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory diseases. Meeting that target, which was adopted by the World Health Assembly in 2012, will save an estimated 3 million lives in the Western Hemisphere.

- Enhanced disaster preparedness during 2012 by promoting "healthy spaces" that protect children and workers from exposure to environmental risks including contaminated water and untreated waste, infestations of mosquitoes, exposures to industrial and agricultural chemicals, and vulnerabilities to natural and manmade disasters.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Provided technical cooperation during 2012 to help member countries implement tobacco control measures recommended in the World Health Organization's Framework Convention on Tobacco Control.

- Began implementation of a "Safe Hospitals" initiative with the goal to improve the safety of health facilities and services in disasters.

- Supported efforts by food safety regulatory agencies on planning and policymaking, legislation and advocacy, human resources training, adaptation and implementation of standards, and research on malnutrition and food-borne illness.

- Achieved a coverage rate of over 95 percent for vaccine-preventable diseases, thus reducing the mortality and morbidity of such diseases throughout the hemisphere.

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

- Expanded coverage efforts to combat tuberculosis to more than 85 percent region-wide, using directly-observed short course-coverage treatment techniques and assisting with collaborative activities to address HIV/TB in twelve countries.

- Managed a revolving fund for vaccine and other procurements used by a majority of countries in the region to facilitate cost-effective bulk purchasing of essential vaccines, medicines, and other medical commodities.

- Continued to reduce maternal mortality and increase child survival rates in the region through the application of best practices on maternal and child health.

- Strengthened the institutional capacity of eight countries to control malaria within their borders.

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing immunization strategies to eradicate measles, eliminate rubella and congenital rubella syndrome, introduce new and underutilized vaccines, and achieve and maintain a region-wide coverage rate of 95 percent or more for all vaccines.

- Increasing efforts to address non-communicable diseases such as cancer, diabetes, and cardiovascular and chronic lung diseases and their related risk-factors, which account for almost 60 percent of mortality in the Americas.

- 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.

- Strengthening health systems, ensuring sufficient and adequately trained health personnel in countries throughout the hemisphere, and increasing efforts to incorporate new population groups into national systems for health protection.

- Improving nutrition and food security, especially for children and pregnant women, and harmonizing laws and regulations on food safety.

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

PAHO has strengthened its ethics office, which provides guidance, advice, and training to staff, and is also responsible for investigating alleged misconduct, harassment, and violations of the organization's Code of Ethical Principles and Conduct. The ethics office also acts as the coordinator for PAHO's Integrity and Conflict Management System and oversees the Ethics Help Line. In 2012, the Ethics Office finalized a policy on holding staff accountable when property belonging to the Organization is lost or stolen through negligence or willful misconduct. The Ethics Office also provided briefing sessions on the Code of Ethical Principles and Conduct and on PAHO's Integrity and Conflict Management System to various groups of staff. All new staff members are required to complete the online training on PAHO's Code of Ethical Principles and Conduct.

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 political, health, and humanitarian objectives and interests the United States has in collaborating with its neighbors on health matters, as well as the direct benefits of greater protection against infectious diseases throughout the region. PAHO relies on the U.S. assessed contribution for 60 percent of its regular budget. Diminished U.S. support could have a crippling impact on the organization financially and politically.

Explanation of Estimate

The U.S. pays its assessed contributions to PAHO in quarterly installments. The FY 2014 Request provides funding for two quarterly payments for calendar year 2013 and two quarterly payments for calendar year 2014. The request also provides for the PAHO Tax Equalization Fund, which reimburses U.S. staff members who pay national income taxes on their PAHO earnings. Reimbursement of income taxes creates pay parity between employees from nations that levy taxes on income from international organizations (including the United States) and nations that do not. The Tax Equalization Fund is an alternative to tax reimbursement agreements in place at many other international organizations.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	96,200	96,200	98,124
United States % Share	59.445	59.445	59.445
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	57,186	57,186	58,330
Tax Equalization Fund	8,500	10,000	10,000
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	65,686	67,186	68,330
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	30,251	0	0
Fiscal Year 2012 Deferral	(32,843)	32,843	0
Fiscal Year 2013 Deferral	0	(33,593)	34,544
Fiscal Year 2014 Deferral	0	0	(34,165)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	63,094	66,436	68,709

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture

San Jose, Costa Rica

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	16,359	16,360	16,360

The Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) provides technical cooperation, innovation, and specialized knowledge for improving the competitiveness and sustainable development of agriculture in the Americas, and in the lives of rural dwellers in the 34 Member States. IICA focuses on agricultural policies and strategies; trade; climate change; environmental management; innovation; biotechnology; food security and safety; risk management; rural development; and support for women, youth, and small farmers.

The United States benefits directly and indirectly from IICA's ability to influence the dialogue and decisions on agricultural issues in the hemisphere such as trade, food safety, and biotechnology; thereby improving efficiency and economic growth. The United States has a vested interest in the progress, prosperity, well-being, and dignity of all citizens in the Western Hemisphere, which can be achieved through the advancement of sustainable agriculture. *[Strategic Goals 1 and 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by IICA include:

- Supported a United States-led coalition by sponsoring ten Latin American and Caribbean countries at the 35th Meeting of the *Codex Alimentarias* Commission, ensuring the vote of three additional Latin American countries on a historical 69-67 vote approving the maximum residue level for ractopamine, which had been blocked for ten years.

- Supported the U.S. Food and Drug Administration in disseminating the requirements of the new U.S. Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA) and its initial regulations on re-registration through five forums in Latin America and the Caribbean, including the creation of a hemispheric alert network on FSMA-related regulations.

- Improved the capacity of 19 countries throughout the Caribbean, Mexico, Central America, and South America to conduct pest risk assessments in partnership with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), University of California-Davis, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and the Inter-American Development Bank.

- Improved the leadership capabilities of 60 technical officers from 22 countries under the IICA Executive Leadership in Food Safety Program with support from the University of Minnesota and the Pan American Health Organization.

- Modernized markets and trade systems through the Market Information Organization of the Americas program that advises countries on effective market information gathering and dissemination techniques and practices. The program is sponsored and supported by USDA and IICA and includes 32 Member States.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Continued support for the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety in Latin American and Caribbean countries. The Biosafety Protocol aims to ensure the safe handling and use of living modified organisms that may have an effect on biological diversity.

- Trained 30 young entrepreneurs and 100 small farmers in Haiti, 6,000 small-producer families in Ecuador, 100 stakeholders in seven Central American countries, and 70 small producer organizations in 15 countries to improve their productivity, income, and access to markets through technological innovations.

- Strengthened national capacities through 100 scholarships annually for postgraduate studies provided by the National Council of Science and Technology of Mexico.

- Supported 15,900 farmers in El Salvador through the El Salvador Family Agriculture Program, which uses a value chain finance approach to provide financing to segments of the value chain (producers, suppliers, processors, buyers) that most benefit from better access to credit.

- Assisted 5,000 farm families in rural Haitian communities, especially those affected by natural disasters through a family orchards program implemented in partnership with the Governments of Argentina and Canada.

- Executed a total of $1.5 million for 18 multinational projects that address priority areas of Innovation, Agricultural Health and Food Safety, Rural Development and Natural Resources, and Climate Change.

- Continued to work with the UN World Food Program (WFP) to implement the Purchase for Progress Program in Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua, helping farmers in these countries to participate in WFP's procurement program for purchasing staple food.

Current and future priorities include:

- Promoting and developing methods for regional research and innovation networks focusing on agriculture adaptation to climate change, including development of strategies to mitigate post-harvest losses, as well as water management including irrigation and risk management (e.g. crop insurance).

- Promoting harmonization of national and regional food safety regulations with international standards, a science-based approach to Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures, and regional harmonization of food inspection protocols to facilitate trade.

- Promoting, in cooperation with USDA, the effective participation of the Latin American and Caribbean countries in international forums on SPS, with particular emphasis on the *Codex Alimentarius.*

- Promoting and generating regional initiatives for development of biotechnology and biosafety.

- Expanding the capacities of small family farms to improve production and income and participate in markets without compromising their medium- and long-term sustainability.

- Supporting implementation of the U.S. Feed the Future Initiative in Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua, and regionally as the program expands.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

IICA has streamlined its operations through more efficient use of resources and improved its administrative, financial, and support systems to enhance technical cooperation programs.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Inter-American Development Bank
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative
UN Food and Agriculture Organization
International Food Policy Research Institute
Various U.S. universities
Organization of American States
Pan American Health Organization
World Food Program
World Bank
Agency for International Development
International Fund for Agriculture Development

U.S. leadership is vital to the success of IICA's technical cooperation programs. The United States participates in all governing body meetings including the biennial meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture comprised of member country Ministers of Agriculture. IICA's ongoing operations are directly tied to U.S. participation and diminished U.S. support would significantly compromise IICA's ability to operate at current levels, particularly given that the United States funds nearly 60 percent of the Institute's quota budget.

Explanation of Estimate

The United States pays its assessed (quota) contributions to IICA in quarterly installments. The FY 2014 Request provides for one quarter of the U.S. assessed contribution for calendar year 2013 plus three quarters of the assessed contribution for calendar year 2014.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	27,509	27,510	27,510
United States % Share	59.47	59.47	59.47
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	16,359	16,360	16,360
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	4,090	0	0
Fiscal Year 2012 Deferral	(4,090)	4,090	0
Fiscal Year 2013 Deferral	0	(4,090)	4,090
Fiscal Year 2014 Deferral	0	0	(4,090)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	16,359	16,360	16,360

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Pan American Institute of Geography and History

Mexico City, Mexico

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	324	324	324

The Pan American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH) coordinates cartographical, geographical, historical, and geophysical studies used for a variety of purposes from natural disaster preparedness to defining disputed borders, including borders between Guatemala and Belize, and also Honduras and El Salvador. PAIGH's Pan American Agenda 2010-2020 promotes capacity building for disaster mitigation and climate change sustainability in the Americas. *[Strategic Goal 4]*

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, thereby promoting sustainable economic growth. The United States benefits from improved access to cartographic, geospatial, and environmental monitoring data for the Americas and increased networking activities between governmental, nonprofit, and academic partners within the region. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by PAIGH include:

- Supported, in collaboration with Mexico, the improvement of drought monitoring in Northern Mexico and the Pacific South West by installing a network of GPS stations to monitor water vapor and precipitation estimates from satellite imagery.

- Strengthened participation in the web based Pan-American Professional Network for sharing research news, technological advances, and conference notices among professionals in geography, cartography, history, and geophysics within the Americas.

- Improved Central American cross border spatial data integration through participatory-based workshops to harmonize regional geospatial base data layers for public access and increased Central American regional collaboration for disaster management and climate change monitoring initiatives.

- Coordinated Trans-boundary Amazon Basin geospatial data integration through a workshop to mitigate environmental challenges in the Brazilian and Peruvian Amazon. Representatives from 13 institutions formed the Trans-boundary Technical Geography Working Group and produced four trans-boundary maps, a trans-boundary data set, and a declaration of future goals and needs.

Current and future priorities include:

- Working with rural communities in El Salvador to reduce vulnerability to volcanic and natural hazards by creating hazard maps, improving communication among the different stake holders, and empowering communities to create and maintain their own hazard maps. The community risk and vulnerability data will be integrated into the official hazard maps for the region.

- Expanding funding and commitments for convening additional trans-boundary spatial data integration workshops within Central America. This eight-nation initiative has produced trans-boundary harmonized regional cartographic, geographic, and environmental information for public access with the objective to increase Central American regional collaboration for disaster management and climate change monitoring initiatives.

- Providing analysis of 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.

- Leading historians from the Americas convened under PAIGH auspices to commit to publish the "History of the America," bringing together the newest and most innovative historical research on the hemisphere in one volume. This will be the first work ever to compare the whole hemisphere and show differences and similarities in comparative perspective, furthering the conception of the Americas as one interconnected unit.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency
U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Admin.
U.S. Library of Congress
Smithsonian Institution
International Cartographic Association
Inter-American Biodiversity Information Network
U.S. Geological Survey
U.S. Census Bureau
U.S. public and private universities
U.S. Department of Defense
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 United States provides nearly 60 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.

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to PAIGH for calendar year 2014.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	563	563	563
United States % Share	57.59	57.59	57.59
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	324	324	324

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

Paris, France

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	83,039	82,154	83,261

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) promotes sustainable economic growth, market-oriented reforms, more efficient uses of resources, and better governance in 34 member states and more than 70 non-member 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. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

OECD has developed standards to improve governance in developing countries, including an Anti-Bribery Convention of legally binding standards that criminalize bribery of foreign public officials in international business transactions. Additionally, OECD promotes prudent corporate governance principles that help 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 democratic governance, free markets, sustainable economic growth, and financial stability. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

OECD assesses the integrity of international financial systems and provides guidance to members to 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, which saves U.S. companies millions of dollars and advances civilian security. *[Strategic Goal 1]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by OECD include:

- Increased U.S. exports by at least $1 billion annually and provided over $800 million in annual savings to U.S. taxpayers through export credits and the dismantling of Tied Aid rules; i.e. removing the requirement that the country receiving the aid (from European or other donors) must use the funds to purchase goods and services from the donor country (to the detriment of U.S. competition).

- Brought Russia into the Anti-Bribery Convention (ABC) and the Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA)—both milestones in Russia's OECD accession process. The ABC is an analogue to the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, and will allow cases to be brought against Russian entities involved in bribery of third-country officials. Russia will accede to the NEA in January 2013. NEA, a Part II organization of OECD, is an important nuclear safety and coordination mechanism, and will help Russia improve safety standards and best practices in its sizeable nuclear energy sector.

- Supported the Group of 8 (G-8) Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition through initiatives to promote good governance, improve business integrity, enhance anti-corruption efforts, modernize public governance structures, strengthen investment and promote tax reform by, for example, launching a Middle East Partnership Initiative grant to assist several transition countries in meeting eligibility for Open Government Partnership membership and implementation.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Assisted transition countries with strengthening their public procurement processes through the creation of a Middle East and North Africa (MENA) and OECD Governance Center in Caserta and the establishment of the MENA-OECD Public Procurement Network. Helped transitioning countries develop near-term action plans for small and medium-size enterprises. Also, contributed to women's economic empowerment in that region through the cultivation of a Women's Business Forum.

- Expanded work on constructing a level playing field between private business entities and State Owned Enterprises (SOEs). The challenge of constructing a level playing field is only increasing as more SOEs from emerging economies compete in the global market place. OECD began engagement with Russia and key partners Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, and South Africa; and initiated studies of the effects of SOEs on cross-border trade and investment flows.

- Completed a comprehensive Development Strategy to leverage OECD's expertise to help partner countries improve governance and expand their economies. Traditionally, development issues are handled in the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC). The new strategy complements the work of the DAC by addressing development issues in a manner that cuts across OECD Committees such as Trade, Investment, and Governance.

- Launched the OECD Gender Initiative to examine how equal economic opportunities for both men and women lead to stronger sustainable growth through increased productivity and human capital. OECD offers policy recommendations to create a more level playing field in education, employment, and entrepreneurship.

- Initiated an international forum for member states, industry, and civil society at the International Energy Agency (IEA) to establish global best practices for the safe and sustainable development of unconventional gas reserves. Recent IEA exercises on responding to energy supply disruptions have expanded to include key non-member partner countries, such as India, who play an increasing role in world energy markets. IEA also is producing policy recommendations on introducing renewable energy into the global energy mix, as well as recommendations on enhancing energy efficiency.

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing to advise transition countries such as Egypt and Ukraine that are in the process of building healthy market economies, strengthening economic institutions, and improving their standards of governance, which directly supports U.S. economic and foreign policy.

- Managing membership expansion to include candidates such as Colombia in order to maintain global reach and relevance of the Organization's norms and standards.

- Conducting systematic outreach to major emerging economies in Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russia, and South Africa that exposes them to OECD's best practices and supports a "rules-based" international economy.

- Developing recommendations to respond to the global financial crisis, focusing on policies that will promote open economies and foster long-term balanced and sustainable growth.

- Revising the Principles of Corporate Governance. These principles are used worldwide to help ensure appropriate management and integrity of corporations, financial institutions, and markets.

- Continuing work on the MENA initiative, including the creation of 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. This initiative is helping Jordan, Tunisia, Libya, and Morocco work with civil society to implement open government partnership action plans.

- 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.

- Working with IEA to focus on energy priorities identified at the 2012 G8 Camp David Summit, including the safe and sustainable development of unconventional oil and gas, ensuring the deployment of future energy infrastructure, and integrating renewable energy into existing energy grids. Also increasing IEA engagement with key international partners including China, India, and Russia to improve global energy security and energy market information-sharing.

- Implementing NEA's Fukushima benchmark study, a major safety review supported by the United States. The study is designed to improve severe accident codes and models and to further the understanding of severe accident progression and avoid future nuclear accidents as occurred at the Fukushima nuclear power plant in Japan.

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

OECD accomplished open data reform making OECD data freely available to global users. It also instituted finance reform at the Nuclear Energy Agency, which will reduce the U.S. assessment rate from 24.975 percent to 22.8 percent over a period of six years, and even further to 21.506 percent if the Agency can achieve a zero real growth budget starting in 2015.

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
Office of Management and Budget
International Monetary Fund
The World Bank
United States Council for International Business
AFL-CIO
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
U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission
Bank for International Settlements
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 current mission of OECD is particularly valuable in areas of economic and social policy that require multilateral cooperation. Limited participation in OECD would very likely lead to negative consequences for U.S. economic policy, multilateral engagements and agreements, impacting U.S. citizens and companies as well as global stability and economic prosperity.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2014 Request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to OECD for calendar year 2013, the first year of OECD's 2013-2014 biennial budget. The decrease in the U.S. percentage share over the previous biennium is due primarily to reform of the OECD's financing structure in 2008, which is expected to reduce the U.S. share of contributions from 24.975 percent to 18 percent by 2018.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	183,048	185,429	190,927
United States % Share	22.253	22.026	21.459
United States Assessment (in Euros)	40,723	40,842	40,971
Less: Prior Year Credit/Surplus	(320)	0	0
United States Assessment - Part II	9,772	9,775	9,812
Fiscal Adjustment	(259)	(5)	0
Pension Capitalization Funding	12,412	12,321	12,412
U.S. Requirement (in Euros)	62,328	62,933	63,195
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.751	0.766	0.759
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	83,039	82,154	83,261

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

Brussels, Belgium

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	56,498	64,316	68,369

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) advances civilian security by facilitating political-military strategy between North America and Europe. As the principal U.S. military alliance, NATO enables the United States 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 nations engaged in or emerging from conflict. *[Strategic Goal 1]*

NATO promotes democratic governance by sharing values of freedom and democracy with its members and partners. Nations aspiring to join NATO must meet performance-based standards, which include free and fair elections, judicial independence, respect for human rights, an independent media, and measures to control corruption. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by NATO include:

- Reached agreement at the 2012 Chicago Summit to further define the Lisbon transition strategy in Afghanistan and ensure that the Alliance is adapting and able to confront 21st century threats, including continued work to strengthen partnerships to confront these threats.

- Approved rapidly Turkey's request for the deployment of NATO Patriot missiles to defend a key ally from threats resulting from the Syrian conflict.

- Conducted Operation Unified Protector to protect civilians and enforce a no fly zone and arms embargo in Libya, distributing the burden of enforcing United Nations Security Council Resolutions among a coalition of allies.

- Expanded the training mission that is building professional and capable Afghan army, air force, and police units, while implementing the process of transition to full responsibility for Afghan forces for security country-wide by the end of 2014.

- Agreed to a non-combat, post-2014 mission to provide Afghanistan with training, advice, and assistance to ensure that security gains will endure after NATO's presence ends in 2014.

- Upgraded NATO and Allied networks and cyber defense capabilities to increase NATO's military effectiveness and advance the U.S. goal of achieving stronger cyber networks that are less vulnerable to attack.

- Contributed through Operation Ocean Shield to reduce the number of pirate attacks and hijacking of ships off the coast of Somalia from twenty-four in 2011 to seven in the first 11 months of 2012.

- Continued to engage with Russia through the NATO-Russia Council on a range of threats and concerns, such as terrorism, critical infrastructure protection, and Central Asian and Afghan narcotics.

Current and future priorities include:

- Preparing for the successful conclusion by the end of 2014 of the process to transition full responsibility for security across Afghanistan to Afghan National Security Forces, while laying the groundwork for a post-2014 training and advising mission.

- 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.

- Keeping NATO’s door open to all European democracies that share Alliance values, are able and willing to assume the responsibilities of membership, can contribute to the security of the North Atlantic area, and are in a position to further the principles of NATO.

- Assisting other non-NATO member countries in promoting security and stability in the region and beyond.

- Reinvesting NATO-led International Security Assistance Force troops from areas of Afghanistan, and completing the process of transition into areas and functions still needed to build Afghan security forces capacity.

- Building a lasting partnership with Iraq that capitalizes on NATO's successful training mission in the country and providing additional training centers in the Middle East and Africa.

- Enhancing NATO’s cooperation with Middle East partners through the Mediterranean Dialogue and Istanbul Cooperative Initiative.

- Supporting continuing stability and democracy building and defense reform in the Balkans, including liaison offices in Serbia, Macedonia, and Bosnia.

- 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.

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

NATO headquarters is reviewing the size and organization of its headquarters staff. In 2012, NATO reduced staffing in its Executive Management division by 40 positions, cutting support positions to generate resources for core objectives. In July 2011, the North Atlantic Council approved a new expatriation allowance scheme for new hires with effect from January 2012. The new expatriation allowance scheme brings NATO in line with compensation practices in the private sector and will result in significant cost savings over the long term. NATO continues to review the allowance package provided to expatriate staff and plans to unveil an updated package in 2013 that will reflect current compensation and market conditions.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

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 an Ally. Membership in NATO provides access to the support and resources of many of the most potent military and intelligence assets in the world, as well as 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 FY 2014 Request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution for calendar year 2014. The request anticipates a 6 percent increase in 2014 to support continued implementation of a new NATO Strategic Concept and ongoing headquarters reform initiatives.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	176,634	187,232	198,466
United States % Share	21.739	21.739	21.739
United States Assessment (in Euros)	38,399	40,703	43,145
Less: Prior Year Credit/Surplus	(974)	0	0
Budget Adjustment	(859)	0	0
NATO Pension Fund	5,768	6,345	6,980
Less: Credit for USG Employees on Loan to NATO	(1,800)	(1,800)	(1,800)
U.S. Requirement (in Euros)	40,535	45,248	48,325
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.782	0.759	0.759
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	51,803	59,616	63,669
Direct Cost of USG Employees on Loan to NATO	4,695	4,700	4,700
Total U.S. Requirement in Dollars	56,498	64,316	68,369

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

NATO Parliamentary Assembly

Brussels, Belgium

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,004	1,059	1,123

The NATO Parliamentary Assembly (NPA) advances civilian security by providing 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. *[Strategic Goal 1]*

NPA promotes democratic governance by developing 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. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by NPA include:

- Approved resolutions at its 2012 General Assembly meeting in Prague condemning Iran's failure to comply with United Nations and International Atomic Energy Agency resolutions, and called for even greater Trans-Atlantic cooperation in the face of the global financial crises.

- Conducted meetings in December 2012 between NPA leadership and U.S. Congressional counterparts to discuss how the Alliance is responding to the challenge of meeting unpredictable security challenges in the face of ongoing budgetary and economic constraints.

- Continued to urge NATO governments and parliaments to seek international agreement on enduring economic assistance to Afghanistan, carefully coordinating redeployment plans to avoid endangering the overall mission and supplying the personnel necessary to speed the professionalism of the Afghan National Security forces and promote the successful transition to Afghan leadership.

- Participated in the May 2012 NATO Summit in Chicago, working to enhance NATO's strategic dialogue, capabilities, and partnerships, and ensuring that shared goals and principles are understood and supported by parliamentarians from allies, partners, and other countries.

Current and future priorities include:

- Increasing outreach and inter-parliamentary engagement with states of the broader Middle East via the Mediterranean Dialogue and the Istanbul Cooperation Initiative.

- Promoting a broad public dialogue with national legislatures on NATO priorities such as the way forward in Kosovo, stabilizing Afghanistan, transition in Libya, relations with Russia and the East, and preparing NATO for future challenges.

Principal Partners and Benefits

NPA's constituency includes members of the U.S. Congress who participate in NPA's transatlantic programs. Representative John Tanner (D-Tenn.) served as elected president of the NPA from 2008-November 2010. Other representatives such as Michael Turner (R-OH) and Jeff Miller (R-FL), who was elected Vice-President of NPA in November 2011, fill key NPA leadership positions including bureau members, committee chairs, 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 the September 11, 2001, attacks. Participation in NPA ensures that legislators from allies and partner countries receive the benefit of hearing U.S. views on shared strategic interests. Diminished U.S. participation in NPA could undermine the organization, weaken the NATO Alliance, and 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 relations and maintaining NATO's role at the center of transatlantic security.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2014 Request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to NPA for calendar year 2014. This estimate reflects the need for national legislative bodies 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 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	3,699	3,699	3,921
United States % Share	21.739	21.739	21.739
United States Assessment (in Euros)	804	804	852
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.801	0.759	0.759
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,004	1,059	1,123

The Pacific Community

Noumea, New Caledonia

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,599	1,583	1,621

The Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) advances civilian security by engaging its 26 members, including 22 Island members, on a wide range of challenges including food security, public health, energy security, water, and climate change, thereby enhancing regional stability and security in the Pacific. SPC's work includes assisting Island members' implementation of international maritime safety and security standards for shipping companies, schools, and ports, including standards governing container security. The United States benefits strategically from SPC's focus on Pacific Island nations, many of which are situated along vital Pacific shipping lanes. *[Strategic Goal 1]*

SPC promotes sustainable economic growth by promoting national and regional development through programs focused on trade facilitation, sound economic policies, agricultural production, and forest and fishery management. The United States especially benefits from SPC's work related to management of Pacific Ocean fish stocks, which provide the United States with an annual catch valued at more than $150 million annually. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

SPC promotes well-being by providing technical assistance and guidance to its Pacific Island members, including the U.S. Pacific territories, on public health policies and 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 and other communicable diseases. *[Strategic Goal 1]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by SPC include:

- Contributed to a 60 percent decrease in the incidence of malaria in Solomon Islands and Vanuatu since 2003, when SPC began work with those countries under the Pacific Malaria Initiative.

- Safeguarded food security in the Pacific by developing and distributing 'climate ready' planting material for salt-tolerant or flood resistant crop varieties. In 2012, SPC's Centre for Pacific Crops and Trees distributed large quantities of banana, cassava, swamp taro, sweet potato, taro, yam and other staple crop plants to countries and territories across the region, including American Samoa and Guam.

- Expanded the content and functionality of SPC's National Minimum Development Indicator (NMDI) database to provide data users with easy access to development statistics and indicators across 22 key sectors, as requested by Pacific Leaders in the Pacific Plan. The database supports members' national statistical agencies in meeting regional and international requirements for reporting development progress, for instance relating to the Millennium Development Goals.

- Drafted legislative guidelines for deep sea mining in Island members' Exclusive Economic Zones consistent with the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. These guidelines were subsequently endorsed by the Pacific Islands Forum Leaders.

- Provided high-quality fisheries data and rigorous stock assessments that helped form the basis of the "sustainable fishery" designation for a significant portion of the skipjack tuna fishery in the western and central Pacific Ocean by the Marine Stewardship Council in 2011—the first major tuna fishery in the world to receive this seal of approval.

Current and future priorities include:

- Developing a new Public Health Division strategic plan that will more effectively promote and protect the health of Pacific Island peoples.

- Supporting national efforts to address morbidity and mortality from non-communicable diseases and related risk factors, such as poor nutrition, lack of physical activity, tobacco and alcohol abuse.

- Continuing the Pacific Regional Tuberculosis Control Project and a Global Fund HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria project.

- Establishing an ocean policy unit to coordinate with global, regional and national partners.

- Assisting regional efforts to meet international standards for reporting animal and aquatic health, which is a condition for engaging in exports of ornamental aquatic species worth $20 million annually.

- Continuing collaboration with the Forum Fisheries Agency to enhance capacity to monitor and conduct stock assessments of oceanic fisheries.

- Encouraging development partners to support jointly funded and integrated approaches to sector-wide climate change adaptation in countries and territories.

- Continuing to help countries and territories develop systems to certify forestry and agricultural products.

- Continuing audits and assistance to help nations comply with the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code and the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping of Seafarers.

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

An Independent External Review (IER) of SPC was completed in 2012 with recommendations which SPC is implementing to ensure that, with the absorption of SOPAC and SPBEA, the organization remains fiscally sound, efficient, and responsive to its members in an era of global economic stress. SPC also approved a new corporate monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework to enhance management for development results and improve accountability reporting to members and donors. SPC is developing an online integrated reporting information system (IRIS) to provide an interface for accessing M&E information. SPC also implemented a new online human resources information system, upgrade of the ICT infrastructure and review of corporate administrative and human resources policies.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

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. Agency for International Development (USAID)
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 (American Samoa, Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands) and three Freely Associated States (Federated States of 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. The United States, the world's largest consumer of canned tuna, also benefits from SPC's tuna tagging activities, which help monitor stocks. With SPC's absorption of the South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC) and the South Pacific Board of Educational Assessment (SPBEA), SPC has broad new mandates and programs that support development and national capacity supplementation in the South Pacific region. The U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration works collaboratively with SPC on activities formerly implemented by SOPAC. Diminished U.S. support for SPC could significantly constrain the one significant regional involvement that the U.S. has in the South Pacific region, leaving the U.S. with greatly reduced influence in a strategically important region of the world.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2014 Request provides for 70 percent of the U.S. assessed contribution to SPC for calendar year 2013, which is deferred from FY 2013, plus 30 percent of the assessed contribution for calendar year 2014. A slight budget increase is projected in 2014 to support implementation of management reforms and to cover inflationary costs related to maintaining SPC's program of work.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in CP Francs)	939,488	989,537	1,026,644
United States % Share	15.09	14.327	15
United States Assessment (in CP Francs)	141,767	141,767	153,997
Approx. Exchange Rate (CP Francs to $1)	89.33	89.726	89.75
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,587	1,580	1,716
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	1,120	0	0
Fiscal Year 2012 Deferral	(1,109)	1,109	0
Fiscal Year 2013 Deferral	0	(1,106)	1,106
Fiscal Year 2014 Deferral	0	0	(1,201)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	1,599	1,583	1,621

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

Singapore

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,044	1,059	1,074

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) promotes sustainable economic growth and job creation by expanding trade and investment in the Asia-Pacific region, reducing tariffs and other barriers to trade, and improving regulatory environments to reduce unnecessary burdens on businesses. The 21 APEC economies account for 56 percent of global economic output, comprise a market of nearly three billion consumers, and six of America's ten largest trading partners. APEC economies are working to ensure that economic growth is balanced, sustainable, and inclusive. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

APEC promotes democratic governance through 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 21 Pacific Rim economies. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

APEC helps member economies promote well-being through education and human resources initiatives related to small and medium-sized enterprise development, worker retraining, and enhancement of economic opportunities for women. APEC helps member economies 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 improve food and product safety, benefiting U.S. consumers of imported goods. APEC also addresses food security concerns by promoting productivity and growth in the agricultural sector and facilitating trade and investment. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

APEC promotes civilian security through enhancing the security of regional trade, combating terrorist financing, improving transportation security, protecting critical infrastructure, and improving border and customs screening. Increased security throughout the region advances important U.S. strategic interests. *[Strategic Goal 1]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by APEC include:

- Facilitated agreement on a list of environmental goods that will impact over $1 billion in U.S. exports and reduce applied tariffs to 5 percent or less by 2015. This achievement is the first of its kind in trade negotiations, and it will help lower costs, increase the dissemination of clean technologies, and create more green jobs.

- Took actions to make it cheaper and faster for businesses to trade in the region and improved the ease of doing business in the Asia-Pacific by 8.2 percent between 2009 and 2011, exceeding the 5 percent target for the period and paving the way for greater economic activity in the region.

- Endorsed a model transparency Free Trade Agreement (FTA). This work will increase transparency and due process in policymaking across the region.

- Negotiated to expand the scope and membership of the WTO Information Technology Agreement, which could create significant market-enhancing opportunities for U.S. high-tech companies.

- Endorsed the production of a set of guidelines to help economies implement policies that will promote effective, non-discriminatory, and market-driven innovation policies.

- Supported the APEC Leaders pledge against protectionism, recognizing that bans or restrictions of food exports exacerbates food price volatility and threatens the most vulnerable populations.

- Endorsed an annex to the Leaders Declaration on fighting corruption and ensuring transparency to support sustainable, long-term prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region, and to ensure implementation of the APEC anti-corruption and open government commitments by 2014.

Current and future priorities include:

- Working with Indonesia during their host year in 2013 to maintain momentum on top U.S. priorities and ensure a successful APEC 2013 Leaders' Meeting in Bali.

- Addressing local content requirements (e.g., local materials, personnel) in the region, including discussions of possible ways economies can promote job creation and competitiveness goals that enhance, rather than distort, trade.

- Promoting growth by taking concrete actions to expand economic opportunities for women in the Asia-Pacific region, including capacity and skills building, access to markets and capital, and leadership training.

- Continuing to progress the 2011 commitment to strengthen implementation of good regulatory practice through capacity building, internal coordination of rule-making, assessment of regulatory impact, and consultations with the public.

- Making travel in the region easier, faster, and more secure through the U.S.-led APEC Travel Facilitation Initiative.

- Continuing to advance the implementation of the APEC Supply-Chain Connectivity Framework with a view to achieving an APEC-wide 10 percent improvement in supply chain performance by 2015.

- Promoting confidence and trust in electronic environments globally by encouraging secure cross border flows of information, including electronic documents.

- Strengthening efforts to combat illegal trade in wildlife, timber, and associated products; implementing measures to ensure sustainable marine and forest ecosystems management; and facilitating sustainable, open, and fair trade of non-timber forest products.

- Promoting market based solutions and engagement with the private sector through the Policy Partnership on Food Security to pursue policies that promote agricultural growth, facilitate reliable trade flows, mitigate excessive volatility, and promote investment in critical innovations to improve productivity and reduce waste.

- Strengthening the resiliency of Asian-Pacific communities by developing public-private partnerships to support emergency preparedness.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Agriculture
U.S. Department of Transportation
U.S. Department of Treasury
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 Justice
U.S. Department of Education
U.S. Trade and Development Agency
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative
National Science Foundation
US-ASEAN Business Council
National Center for APEC
APEC Study Center Consortium
APEC Business Advisory Council

Participation in APEC is critical to U.S. influence in the Asia-Pacific region, especially in light of emerging Asia-only institutions, such as the ASEAN + 3 forum and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP). APEC is the premier forum for U.S. economic engagement with the Asia-Pacific region. The U.S. President participates annually in the APEC Leaders' Meeting.

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides funding for the U.S. assessed contribution to APEC for calendar year 2014. 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. U.S. contributions to APEC are paid in both U.S. dollars (USD) and Singapore dollars. The ratio of these contributions changes each year, but the total U.S. assessment remains the same. The U.S. contribution rate of 18 percent is not expected to increase in 2014.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	797	1,135	744
United States % Share	18	18	18
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	143	205	134
Assessment Against Members (in Sing Dollars)	6,313	5,798	6,384
United States % Share	18	18	18
United States Assessment (in Sing Dollars)	1,136	1,044	1,149
Approx. Exchange Rate (Sing Dollars to $1)	1.261	1.222	1.222
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	901	854	940
Total U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,044	1,059	1,074

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Colombo Plan Council for Technical Cooperation

Colombo, Sri Lanka

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	17	17	17

The Colombo Plan Council for Technical Cooperation (CPCTC) advances civilian security by helping 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 United States 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. In addition, drug demand reduction programs, which Colombo Plan supports, help countries address and reduce the devastating toll of drug abuse, crime, and related violence that threatens our national security and hinders the economic development, political stability, health, welfare, and security in emerging democracies and developing countries. These programs assist the international community in reducing drug consumption, thereby reducing the income that criminal and terrorist organizations derive from narcotics-trafficking and the threats to the health and welfare of fragile states. *[Strategic Goal 1]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by CPCTC include:

- Significantly reduced post-treatment drug use in Afghanistan. Female opiate use decreased by 45 percent, and male use decreased by 23 percent (surpassing the 15 percent target goal).
- Reduced serious drug-related crime by 40 percent and arrests by 46 percent in the communities the treatment centers serve.
- Achieved a reduction in women’s suicide attempts by 63 percent.
- Expanded the number of substance abuse treatment programs in Afghanistan from 29 to 45, thereby providing rehabilitation services to a total of 9,750 addicts.
- Collaborated with the United Nations and World Health Organization with the development and delivery of the first-ever clinical protocols for treating drug addicted children from infancy to age six, the youngest addict population ever encountered worldwide.
- Increased the number of comprehensive substance abuse treatment centers for female adolescents from one to three in order to improve lifestyles for a vulnerable, at-risk young women.
- Continued support for mosque-based outreach centers in Afghanistan. These programs, run by religious leaders, provide drug abuse counseling, reducing drug abuse and offering alternatives for at-risk youth who might otherwise join drug trafficking or terrorist organizations.

- Expanded the Life Skills drug prevention model from school systems in Kabul to school systems throughout other Afghanistan provinces, including Islamic boarding schools.

Current and future priorities include:

- Seeking to expand membership by influencing other affluent countries like the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Kuwait, and other emerging countries such as Kazakhstan, to join, similar to the process utilized with Brunei and Saudi Arabia, through drug prevention and treatment technical assistance.

- Continuing the expansion of Islamic initiatives to selected East African (e.g. Kenya, Tanzania) and Middle Eastern countries (e.g., UAE), to further increase CPCTC's effectiveness and reach, which, through U.S. participation, helps to enhance America's image in the Muslim world.

- Signing a memorandum of understanding with an influential UAE organization, the National Rehabilitation Center (NRC), to expand the U.S. Government-developed curricula for certifying addictions counselors throughout the Middle East.

- Extending standards for treatment programs and certification of counselors in Pakistan, in order to improve the quality of services to a region experiencing the world's highest heroin addiction rates.

- Extending the child drug addiction protocol project to India, Nepal, Bangladesh, and Pakistan to address the increased use of opiates by children in these countries.

- Providing addictions counselor certification for drug treatment programs and drug prevention programs in Iraq for the first time.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. participation 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 voluntary opium eradication in Afghanistan. CPCTC membership extends U.S. influence on important regional issues such as drug trafficking and abuse, gender affairs, the connection between drug trafficking and terrorism and the prevalence of HIV/AIDS from illicit substance abuse.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2014 Request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to CPCTC for calendar year 2014. 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 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 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

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

The Hague, The Netherlands

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	19,637	20,496	20,598

The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) ensures worldwide implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC). 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" of a member state. *[Strategic Goal 1 – counters threats against the United States and advance civilian security]*

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. *[Strategic Goal 3 – promote sustainable economic growth]*

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. *[Strategic Goal 4 – provide humanitarian assistance]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by OPCW include:

- Verified the destruction of 3,482 metric tons of chemical warfare agents in 2010, the most recent year for which data are available. Since 1997, OPCW has verified the destruction of 47,613 metric tons of chemical warfare agents, 43 chemical weapons production facilities, and the conversion to peaceful purposes of another 19 facilities.

- Completed 208 inspections at potentially dual-use industrial chemical facilities during 2010. OPCW has conducted 2,070 inspections at over 1,100 industrial facilities in 81 countries to ensure that facilities are operated for peaceful purposes.

- Provided technical assistance to 100 specialized personnel from Europe, Asia, and Africa during 2010. Conducted technical assistance visits, national training courses and national awareness workshops to help member states implement the CWC at the national level.

- Facilitated the transfer of equipment and technical assistance that has helped 68 laboratories strengthen their analytical competencies through 2010; also supported 61 laboratories by strengthening their technical competence in the area of chemical analysis and monitoring.

- Provided support for conferences and workshops on topics relevant to the CWC to facilitate the exchange of scientific and technical information. OPCW has sponsored 236 such events benefiting over 2,000 participants.

- Established a forum for member states to discuss and share chemical safety and security best practices.

Current and future priorities include:

- Verifying the destruction of approximately 4,000 metric tons of chemical warfare agents in three countries; monitoring the destruction of old and abandoned chemical weapons stockpiles in five more countries; and conducting 219 industrial inspections at possible dual-use facilities.

- Continuing efforts towards universality of the CWC by encouraging the last few countries (Israel, Egypt, Syria, Angola, Burma Somalia, and North Korea) to join.

- 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 weapons incident.

- Training approximately 100 personnel from member states that are increasing their economic and technical capacity to conduct chemical activities permitted under the CWC.

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. nonproliferation and security goals. Through the mutual commitment of 188 States Parties to the CWC, including Russia, Libya, Iran and Cuba, OPCW is working to eliminate an entire class of weapons of mass destruction in numerous nations that possess chemical weapons stockpiles.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2014 Request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution for calendar year 2014. A slight decrease in the assessed budget for the organization is projected due to the slowing down of chemical weapon destruction activities. The request also provides for payments toward costs associated with Articles IV and V of the CWC. Under these two treaty articles, member states must reimburse OPCW for specified inspection and verification expenses.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	67,390	66,517	66,516
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Euros)	14,826	14,634	14,634
Less: Prior Year Credit/Surplus	(347)	(77)	0
Articles IV and V Costs	464	1,000	1,000
U.S. Requirement (in Euros)	14,943	15,557	15,634
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.761	0.759	0.759
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	19,637	20,496	20,598

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

World Trade Organization

Geneva, Switzerland

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	26,517	25,613	24,990

The World Trade Organization (WTO) promotes sustainable economic growth by establishing international market access and trade rules, and facilitating resolution of trade-related disputes. 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 $2.1 trillion worth of goods and services in 2011. Exports comprised nearly fourteen percent of U.S. Gross Domestic Product in 2011. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

WTO promotes democratic governance and sustainable economic growth by supporting 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. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by WTO include:

- Assisted with opening new markets for U.S. services, agricultural products, and manufactured goods through negotiated reductions of tariffs and increased market access including:
    - Completion of accession negotiations with Laos and Tajikistan. WTO accession will promote economic and trade reform in these countries and open markets to U.S. exports.
    - Facilitating negotiations to expand product coverage of the WTO Information Technology Agreement, which will eliminate duties affecting annual trade exceeding four trillion dollars.
    - Concluding negotiations to update the Agreement on Government Procurement to conform to modern procurement practices and make the agreement more attractive for other countries to join.
- Filed five new cases in 2012 through WTO's dispute resolution procedure to hold trading partners accountable to their trade commitments, including:
    - A case against Argentina's restrictions on U.S. goods imported into Argentina. These measures include the broad use of non-transparent and discretionary import licensing requirements that have the effect of unfairly restricting U.S. exports.
    - A case against China's auto and auto parts "export base" subsidy program, which provides extensive subsides to enterprises located in designated regions known as "export bases." Investigators concluded that China made at least $1 billion in subsidies available to auto and auto parts exporters in China during the years 2009 – 2011.

- A case against India's prohibition on the importation of certain U.S. agriculture products, including poultry meat and chicken eggs. Although India's measure purports to be concerned with preventing avian influenza, the measure does not have a scientific basis and is not in line with international standards.

- A case against China's unfair export restraints on rare earth elements, tungsten, and molybdenum, key inputs in many U.S. manufacturing sectors and American made products including hybrid car batteries, wind turbines, energy-efficient lighting, steel, advanced electronics, automobiles, petroleum, and chemicals.

- A case against China's imposition of antidumping and countervailing duties on certain automobiles from the United States. The case challenged several profound substantive and procedural deficiencies in China's autos investigation and in China's trade remedies practices.

- Completed several proceedings in 2012 in cases that had been brought by the United States to address unfair trade practices. In these proceedings, WTO appellate bodies upheld findings that China:

  - Violated its WTO obligations by placing export restraints on a number of raw materials (*i.e.*, bauxite, coke, fluorspar, magnesium, manganese, silicon carbide, silicon metal, yellow phosphorus and zinc), skewing the playing field against the United States in the production and export of processed steel and aluminum and chemical products;

  - Failed to abide by its substantive and procedural obligations in imposing anti-dumping and countervailing duties on hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of grain-oriented electrical steel made in Ohio and Pennsylvania; and

  - Improperly restricted foreign suppliers of electronic payment services (EPS) for card-based transactions, which affected over $1 trillion worth of electronic payment card transactions annually. By industry estimates, the U.S. stands to gain 6,000 jobs related to EPS in China.

- 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.

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing to promote open markets, boosting global economic growth, creating jobs, reducing poverty, and increasing global prosperity through multilateral trade negotiations, including by working with other WTO members to conclude negotiations on an Agreement on Trade Facilitation and on expansion of the Information Technology Agreement.

- 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.

- 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.

- Concluding WTO accession negotiations with Kazakhstan, Serbia, and Bosnia Herzegovina.

- Concluding work on China's accession to the Agreement on Government Procurement (GPA), which would open a market worth at least $55.6 billion (2007 valuation) to U.S. access. The GPA Committee is also actively negotiating accessions with Jordan, Moldova, New Zealand, and Ukraine.

- Continuing to promote a rules-based global system of trade that introduces transparency and predictability into commercial transactions, customs procedures, and direct foreign investment; promotes trade-related technical assistance that contributes to global stability and security; and reduces opportunities for graft and corruption through best practices and rule of law.

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
The American Farm Bureau Federation
World Bank and International Monetary Fund

The U.S. economy benefits significantly from U.S. participation in WTO. WTO membership limits the ability of trading partners to raise tariffs on U.S. exports or hinder the entry of U.S. products to key overseas markets. Membership also enables the U.S. to settle trade disputes through the WTO Dispute Settlement Body and participate in 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.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2014 Request provides for the U.S assessed contribution to WTO for calendar year 2013, the second year of WTO's 2012-2013 biennial budget. The CY 2013 assessed budget reflects zero nominal growth over CY 2012. The U.S. assessment rate is 11.709 percent in 2013, reflecting a decrease from 2012 in the U.S. share of world trade. 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 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Swiss Francs)	194,300	194,300	195,500
United States % Share	12.422	12.191	11.709
United States Assessment (in Swiss Francs)	24,136	23,687	22,891
Less: Prior Year Credit/Surplus	0	(1)	0
Less: Incentive Scheme Credit	(2)	0	0
U.S. Requirement (in Swiss Francs)	24,134	23,686	22,891
Approx. Exchange Rate (Swiss Francs to $1)	0.91	0.925	0.916
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	26,517	25,613	24,990

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Customs Cooperation Council

Brussels, Belgium

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	4,230	4,102	4,154

The Customs Cooperation Council, also known the World Customs Organization (WCO), promotes a uniform customs framework among its 177 members. This framework includes global trade security initiatives based on U.S. Customs and Border Protection programs. WCO's initiatives help counter threats to the United States through supply chain security standards including customs-to-business partnership programs that increase the security of U.S.-destined cargo shipments. *[Strategic Goal 1]*

WCO promotes sustainable economic growth through harmonized and simplified customs procedures under the Revised Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures (Revised Kyoto Convention), the SAFE Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade, and the Harmonized Tariff System Convention, which establish uniformity, improve the performance of national customs administrations, and help expedite the flow of goods across national borders. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

WCO promotes democratic governance by leading 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 around the world. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by WCO include:

- Integrated U.S. trade recovery procedures into WCO standards and instruments which help facilitate the movement of trade in the event of a large-scale disruption, such as a man-made or natural disaster.

- Collaborated with the United States to develop a cargo targeting system that will be interoperable between countries, have a common set of rules, and contain a common repository of travelers' histories and other information that can be used for real-time targeting and screening.

- Shared information on over 50,000 seizure cases related to narcotics, intellectual property rights, weapons, currency smuggling, and tobacco with member states through WCO's Customs Enforcement Network database in FY 2012.

- Established a partnership with the United States to lead a global initiative to curtail the movement of dual-use precursors and provide training and technical assistance to WCO Members in targeting and interdicting these goods.

- Updated the SAFE Framework to include guidelines on Coordinated Border Management and Trade Recovery, as a way to ensure the relevancy of the Framework.

Current and future priorities include:

- Implementing the operational aspects of the WCO Trade Recovery Guidelines.
- Promoting development of global air cargo security standards in collaboration with the International Civil Aviation Organization and International Air Transportation Association.
- Continuing collaboration with the United States on developing a global cargo targeting system, as well as assisting WCO Members increase their capacity to target and interdict dual-use precursors.
- Increasing efforts on intellectual property rights, such as the Strategy Targeting Organized Piracy initiative, protecting American investors and the quality of U.S. imports.
- Promoting global implementation of the WCO SAFE Framework through the Columbus Capacity Building Program.
- Continuing progress in the mutual recognition of authorized economic operator programs, including recognition of European Union and Chinese Taipei customs-to-business partnership programs.
- Continuing development of a draft strategy and action plan to implement the ten building blocks for enhancing Customs operations globally.

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 membership promotes integration of U.S. security policies and practices into international initiatives, resulting in harmonization of worldwide security practices based on U.S. standards.

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to WCO's fiscal year 2014 budget (July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2014). The 2014 assessed budget reflects an increase of 0.5 percent in member state contributions to cover potential inflationary costs.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	14,118	14,189	14,331
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Euros)	3,106	3,121	3,153
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.734	0.761	0.759
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	4,230	4,102	4,154

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Hague Conference on Private International Law

The Hague, The Netherlands

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	281	276	286

The Hague Conference on Private International Law (HCOPIL) promotes democratic governance by harmonizing rules of private international law for adoption by countries in areas such as judicial cooperation, cross-border recognition and enforcement of judgments, and family law (child custody, abduction, protection, adoption, and support). Tens of thousands of U.S. citizens, families, and businesses benefit every year from HCOPIL-developed instruments in these areas of law. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

HCOPIL promotes sustainable economic growth by harmonizing rules of 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, a critical component of modern commerce. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by HCOPIL include:

- Opened the HCOPIL Asia Pacific Regional Office in Hong Kong. This office will increase awareness of The Hague conventions among States in the region and provide assistance with implementation of conventions and laws.

- Achieved broad education of judges and country experts on implementation and operation of The Hague Adoption Convention through technical assistance regional workshops in Dakar, Senegal, for Francophone countries in Africa and the Caribbean.

- Published the Guide to Good Practice on Mediation under The Hague Child Abduction Convention, recommending the use of mediation in international abduction cases.

- Published guidance regarding development of the international Hague Network of Judges and General Principles of Judicial Communications for The Hague Child Abduction Convention.

- Completed the Handbook on the Apostille Convention (international certifications), now in force in 104 countries. The convention supports cross-border business.

- Published a discussion paper on the Financial Aspects of Intercountry Adoption, challenging all member countries to develop collaborative solutions for inter-country adoptions.

- Promoted new ratifications/accessions to The Hague conventions resulting in almost 30 new parties in 2012 relating to conventions on apostilles, service, evidence, child abduction, child adoption, child protection, and child support.

Current and future priorities include:

- Administering the Service Convention, which affects transnational litigation; the Evidence Convention, which governs obtaining evidence for inter-country use; and the Apostille Convention, which simplifies authentication of official documents for inter-country use.

- Continuing work on choice of law principles relating to international commercial contracts, developing a good practice guide to accompany the Child Support Convention, and organizing meetings of the Working Party on Mediation in the Context of the Malta Process.

- Developing guidance on interpretation and implementation of key aspects of the Child Abduction Convention, which requires the prompt return of children wrongfully removed or retained, and continuing efforts to promote the Child Adoption Convention, which provides procedures for cross-border adoptions. These conventions now have over 80 States Parties.

- Collecting information on issues arising from international surrogacy arrangements including the practical legal needs in the area, comparative developments in domestic and private international law, and the prospects for consensus on a global approach to addressing international surrogacy issues.

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 the Treasury
Federal Reserve Bank
American Bar Association
National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws (Uniform Law Commission)
National Association of State Secretaries of State, Notary Public Administrators Section

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 incorporate and reflect U.S. law and experience.

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides for the U.S. contribution to HCOPIL's July 2013 through June 2014 budget. The HCOPIL Council of Diplomatic Representatives will adopt the 2014 budget in July 2013. The anticipated increase is to cover inflationary costs.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	3,399	3,417	3,519
United States % Share	5.627	5.627	5.627
United States Assessment (in Euros)	191	192	198
Hague Pension Fund	19	19	19
U.S. Requirement (in Euros)	210	211	217
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.747	0.764	0.759
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	281	276	286

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Agency for Research on Cancer

Lyon, France

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,997	1,955	2,009

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) promotes well-being by coordinating and conducting 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. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by IARC include:

- Published 2012 results of a worldwide study which found that prostate cancer rates remain highest in the highest income regions of the world, and that rates are increasing in low- and middle-income countries, leaving unanswered a key question about whether the increasing rates in developing countries are indicative of a truly changing risk or increased detection.

- Participated in a $8.7 million project, Exposomics, involving 12 partner institutions led by Imperial College London, involving new technologies for sensing chemicals that people are exposed to and their effects in the body, which will help scientists work towards a complete picture of how environmental pollutants influence health, including lifestyle factors and chemical exposure.

- Released the results of a study through the Lancet in 2012 that found human development is central to the changing cancer burden, and demonstrated not only how an increasing cancer burden will fall predominantly on countries that are in the process of social and economic transition but also that the most common types of cancers are changing.

- Released a report in 2011 involving 31 scientists from 14 countries to address the possible adverse health effects of exposure to radiofrequency electromagnetic files, such as those emitted by wireless communication devices that resulted in IARC classifying radiofrequency electromagnet fields as possibly carcinogenic to humans.

- 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.

- Helped researchers distinguish between environmental and hereditary causes of cancer, and demonstrated that certain substances are NOT shown to cause cancer.

- Provided essential support for cancer control priority-setting around the world through GLOBOCAN 2008, an online resource which provides worldwide estimates of the numbers of new cases of, and deaths from, 27 specific cancer types in nearly every country or territory in the world. These figures are believed to be the most accurate assessment of the global cancer burden available in the world.

Current and future priorities include:

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

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 closely with IARC. Reduced U.S. commitment and participation in IARC could limit scientific collaboration between the U.S. and the developing world.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2014 Request provides funding for 70 percent of the U.S. assessment for calendar year 2013, which was deferred from the previous fiscal year, plus 30 percent of the U.S. assessment for calendar year 2014, the first year of the 2014-2015 program and budget. The 2014 assessed budget reflects an increase of 2.0 percent to cover expected inflationary and other customary cost increases.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	19,017	19,402	19,402
United States % Share	7.862	7.862	7.862
United States Assessment (in Euros)	1,495	1,525	1,525
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.782	0.759	0.759
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,913	2,010	2,009
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	1,436	0	0
Fiscal Year 2012 Deferral	(1,352)	1,352	0
Fiscal Year 2013 Deferral	0	(1,407)	1,407
Fiscal Year 2014 Deferral	0	0	(1,407)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	1,997	1,955	2,009

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs

Brussels, Belgium

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	0	163	169

The International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs (IBPCT), also known by its working name of the International Customs Tariffs Bureau, provides 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.

The Government of Belgium, host of IBPCT, withdrew from membership in the organization in 2010 and indicated that they no longer wished to continue hosting and servicing IBPCT, including through administration and monitoring of the normal operations of the organization. The future, if any, of the organization is currently uncertain, given withdrawals by other member states and the fact that accumulating debts have put the organization's survival into question.

The remaining member states have expressed a lack of interest for the services provided by IBPCT since access to information on tariffs is otherwise available. IBPCT's work products are not being utilized by any U.S. government agency to an extent that would justify continued U.S. membership in the organization. The United States remains bound by the terms of the treaty establishing the IBPCT, which provides for a 7-year cycle for withdrawals. Because of the terms of the treaty, the United States cannot withdraw until 2017 at the earliest or until such time as the treaty terminated, resulting in the disbanding of the organization. Consultations with the Belgian government on a roadmap for winding down the operations of the organization and terminating the treaty are ongoing. Those consultations will lead to decisions that will determine the timing of IBPCT's demise, as well as the amount of remaining liabilities and possible termination expenses.

The World Trade Organization (WTO) has analyzed IBPCT's work and found that given current WTO competencies and the overlap of the two organization's work, WTO now also provides most of IBPCT's relevant services and would be able to take over the housing of the organization's historical data.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	0	852	881
United States % Share	0	14.527	14.527
United States Assessment (in Euros)	0	124	128
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0	0.759	0.759
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	0	163	169

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Bureau for the Permanent Court of Arbitration

The Hague, The Netherlands

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	71	71	71

The International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration (IBPCA) advances civilian security by administering arbitration, conciliation, and fact finding in disputes involving combinations of states, private parties, and international organizations. International arbitration benefits the United States by promoting international rule of law and peaceful resolution of disputes in regions where the United States has strategic interests. IBPCA also conducts education and outreach to promote international dispute resolution. *[Strategic Goal 1]*

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. IBPCA's 2012 workload consisted of over 60 cases.

- Continued to perform registry services for a significant number of investor-State disputes arising under bilateral investment treaties or free trade agreements. These cases comprise about 60 percent of IBPCA's workload.

- Administered six state-to-state arbitrations in 2012, including Bangladesh v. India (UN Convention on the Law of the Sea); Indus Waters Kishenganga Arbitration (Pakistan v. India); (Indus Waters Treaty 1960); Mauritius v. United Kingdom (UN Convention on the Law of the Sea); and Ecuador v. United States (U.S.-Ecuador bilateral investment treaty).

- Assisted with appointment of two third-country members of the Iran-U.S. Claims Tribunal, and performed similar functions for other ad hoc international tribunals under agreements to which the United States is a party.

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 disputes involving states or international organizations.

- Reaching out to States in an effort to increase the number of States Parties to one or more of IBPCA's Conventions. The number of States Parties currently stands at 115. As more States accede to these Conventions, the opportunity for the peaceful settlement of disputes increases correspondingly.

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. For example, a strong IBPCA offers a useful, credible forum for resolving certain disputes involving states or international organizations. A significant portion of IBPCA's ongoing caseload involves U.S.-based parties and the application of treaties to which the United States is a party.

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to IBPCA for calendar year 2014. The request anticipates no increase in the assessed budget.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	837	837	837
United States % Share	6.443	6.402	6.402
United States Assessment (in Euros)	54	54	54
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.761	0.761	0.759
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	71	71	71

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Bureau of Weights and Measures

Serves, France

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,433	1,420	1,434

The International Bureau of Weights and Measures (IBWM) promotes sustainable economic growth by providing a framework for establishing a single, coherent system of measurements throughout the world that is traceable to the International System of Units. In addition to maintaining the international prototype for mass, IBWM disseminates and synchronizes international time standards, work that is critical for air and space navigation. The United States has a critical economic stake in the maintenance of internationally accepted measures in these areas. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by IBWM include:

- Worked with the World Meteorological Organization to define measurement standards for ozone and other greenhouse gases to facilitate the accurate assessment of global climate change.

- Completed work on international comparisons of mass, electricity, chemical and biological measurements involving 56 member states, 36 associates, and 4 international organizations, resulting in international recognition of standards and calibration certificates that underpin an estimated $4 billion in international trade annually.

- Entered into a memorandum of understanding with the International Atomic Energy Agency to institutionalize collaboration between the two agencies related to radioactivity calibration standards for monitoring of nuclear safety and control of hazardous radiation.

- Continued to serve as Secretariat for the Joint Committee for Traceability in Laboratory Medicine, which manages information on “higher order” measurement procedures, certified reference materials, and measurement service providers that U.S. medical device manufacturers use as tools for measurement traceability required for marketing their products internationally

- Conducted analysis comparing the Josephson voltage system and Quantum Hall resistance system to corresponding U.S. standards, ensuring that U.S. and international electrical measurements are consistent at the very highest accuracies.

Current and future priorities include:

- Coordinating the review of the more than 250 reference methods and 500 reference materials that clinical diagnostic laboratories use to ensure the accuracy of results. U.S. medical device manufacturers depend on these internationally recognized standards to ensure continued access to European and other overseas markets.

- 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 as well as other units within the "new SI" – the new International System of Units.

- Working to improve time-transfer techniques and algorithms for use in time scales that are the basis for calculating International Atomic Time and facilitating comparisons that IBWM performs of atomic clock measurements submitted by the world's standards laboratories.

- Promoting awareness of the importance of metrology in chemistry and biochemistry for clear comparability and international traceability of chemical and biological measurements intrinsic to international trade, human health and safety, and environmental protection.

Principal Partners and Benefits

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

The U.S. has a critical economic stake in the development and maintenance of international measurement standards. Diminished support for IBWM 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.

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides for 70 percent of the U.S. assessed contribution to IBWM for calendar year 2013, which is deferred from the previous fiscal year, plus 30 percent of the assessed contribution for calendar year 2014. Calendar year 2014 is the second year of IBWM's 2013-2016 budget. The request anticipates that the 2014 assessed budget will increase by one percent compared to 2013 in order to cover inflation.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	11,185	11,577	11,693
United States % Share	9.859	9.381	9.381
United States Assessment (in Euros)	1,103	1,086	1,097
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.786	0.759	0.759
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,404	1,431	1,445
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	1,020	0	0
Fiscal Year 2012 Deferral	(991)	991	0
Fiscal Year 2013 Deferral	0	(1,001)	1,001
Fiscal Year 2014 Deferral	0	0	(1,012)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	1,433	1,420	1,434

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

Rome, Italy

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,043	1,044	1,045

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 United States benefits from collaboration that ICCROM offers to the Smithsonian Institute and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. ICCROM supports U.S. foreign policy objectives and promotes well-being by helping cultural heritage professionals in at-risk countries such as Afghanistan, Haiti, and Iraq. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by ICCROM include:

- Developed preventive conservation guidance for Museum Collections under a program named Re-Org., which educates conservation professionals on how to prevent environmental damage due to dampness or uncontrolled temperatures at 1,490 museums in 136 countries; approximately 100 of these museums are affiliated with American institutions.

- Designed and implemented a course on "First Aid to Cultural Heritage in Times of Conflict" in response to the need created by world events. This course provides practical skills and strategies for initial response and the prevention of further damage to cultural heritage in the event of conflict.

- 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.

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.

- Raising awareness about the role and importance of culture as a tool for increasing understanding, respect and pride among and between cultures. Current large-scale regional projects emphasize capacity-building of professionals in the Muslin world and Latin America.

- Actively contributing to the coordinated efforts of the international heritage community in the face of conflict and natural disasters.

Principal Partners and Benefits

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

The U.S. was reelected to a four-year term, ending in 2013, on the ICCROM Council and is represented there by a member of the Smithsonian Institution's staff. The Council is ICCROM's most influential governing body, composed of representatives from 25 of its 132 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. American institutions such as the J. Paul Getty Museum and the Smithsonian are highly involved in ICCROM programs such as Re-Org. ICCROM training consistently helps participants to become leaders in their fields. Diminished U.S. support for ICCROM could undermine U.S. participation in cultural preservation efforts abroad.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2014 Request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to ICCROM for calendar year 2014, the first year of the 2014-2015 biennium. ICCROM has been maintaining a no-growth budget.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	3,603	3,603	3,603
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Euros)	793	793	793
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.76	0.76	0.759
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,043	1,044	1,045

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Coffee Organization

London, England

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	625	648	660

The International Coffee Organization (ICO) promotes sustainable economic growth by supporting the 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 United States benefits from ICO's efforts to promote transparent and sustainable coffee markets. ICO also provides a forum to address challenges faced in particular by small- and medium-scale coffee farmers. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

ICO advances civilian security because coffee is one of the few viable alternatives to the cultivation of narcotics in some countries. ICO helps local producers cultivate coffee crops as an essential cash crop for millions of small farmers in the tropics. ICO's projects help subsistence coffee growers gain access to information on markets, technology, business management practices, and sources of financing. *[Strategic Goal 1]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by ICO include:

- 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.

- Reported annual, quarterly, and monthly statistics on coffee exports, imports, market prices, prices to growers, production, and stocks used to formulate technical papers, econometric models, and studies of the coffee market.

- Increased to 44 the number of ICO member countries that have signed and ratified the International Coffee Agreement of 2007 (which entered into force in 2011) and enhanced cooperation and communication on coffee policies with international and regional organizations.

- Organized the first ICO seminar on the economic, social and environmental impacts of certification, providing an overview of certification issues from leading certification bodies, coffee roasters and the coffee producers, including challenges faced by small-scale producers.

- Convened for the second time, the Consultative Forum on Coffee Sector Finance, an ICO forum to facilitate consultations on topics related to finance and risk-management in the coffee sector with a particular emphasis on the needs of small- and medium-scale coffee producers and local communities in coffee producing areas.

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.
- Assessing the effectiveness of market development and information programs, with particular focus on efforts to help small producers.
- Collecting and disseminating information on members' standards for coffee products, including those imported.
- Evaluating changes in markets and expanded financing options that encourage better risk and price volatility management by coffee farmers.
- Enhancing the understanding of climate change impacts on the viability of coffee production and markets by supporting research into coffee germplasm and enhancing genetic conservation and breeding practices to reduce susceptibility to plant pathogens and mitigate climate change effects.
- Expanding on efforts to promote environmentally sound coffee growing practices through examining new technologies and successful conservation programs.

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
Sustainable Harvest

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. Diminished U.S. support for ICO could reduce ICO's effectiveness and deprive the organization of the participation of the largest coffee-consuming country in ICO's inter-governmental dialogue and activities.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2014 Request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to ICO's 2014 budget, which is not expected to change significantly from 2013.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Pounds)	2,894	2,942	2,986
United States % Share	13.65	13.65	13.65
United States Assessment (in Pounds)	395	402	408
Approx. Exchange Rate (Pounds to $1)	0.632	0.62	0.618
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	625	648	660

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Copper Study Group

Lisbon, Portugal

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	38	34	40

The International Copper Study Group (ICSG) promotes international cooperation and transparency in the worldwide copper market. ICSG enables industry, its associations, and governments to address common problems and objectives. The United States directly benefits from participation in ICSG as the world's second leading importer, second largest consumer, and third-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, thereby promoting sustainable economic growth. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by ICSG include:

- Created a new system to survey recyclers of Waste Electrical & Electronic Equipment (WEEE) products such as refrigerators, TV sets, washing machines, air conditioners, telephone handsets, and computers. These products are entering the peak period of discarding and recycling in countries such as China. Overall, the project will make global copper recycling more efficient.

- Reviewed and reported on the risk factors faced by producers and consumers in meeting their production targets and capacities due to current constraints on copper supply coming on stream. The project identified and examined in detail the main risk factors impacting consumers' ability to meet production targets/capacities and addressed producers target needs to develop planned mining projects.

- Analyzed new and emerging uses of copper, including potential environmental and other benefits and impacts of these uses on global copper demand.

- Completed a study of copper resources and projects in potential new producing countries to reveal a wide range of countries not currently producing copper that are seeking to promote both exploration for new deposits and the development of already identified reserves.

Current and future priorities include:

- Hosting an International Metals Recyling Seminar to examine of rates and methodologies for determining the efficiency with which metals are recycled, as well as related topics including the collection and processing of scrap, current and probable future legislation, and the latest recyling technologies.

- Analyzing carbon emissions from copper mining and refining, with a focus on possible reductions through new technologies such as bioleaching, which is perhaps the best known "new" low carbon emission technology for processing ore.

- Surveying the supply chain of large traders, scrap yards operators, and recyclers of copper scrap in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations region and Australia as a follow-up to the success of the surveys conducted in previous years in the United States, Canada, Mexico, China, and the European Union.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. Department of Defense
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
U.S. Geological Survey
U.S. Trade Representative
U.S. International Trade Commission

ICSG's constituency includes the U.S. copper mining, automotive, telecommunications, electronics, and construction industries, and the copper-producing states of Arizona, Utah, New Mexico, Nevada, Montana, and Michigan. All 22 ICSG members provide annual production, consumption, and stockpile data. This information, particularly for China and Russia, is unavailable to other public or private industry organizations or publications. Reliable data on stockpiles is an important alternative to disinformation that actors in non-market economies use to manipulate prices.

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to ICSG for calendar year 2014. The U.S. assessment rate is expected to increase three to five percent due to a potential decrease in overall membership.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	463	460	460
United States % Share	6.165	5.53	6.62
United States Assessment (in Euros)	29	25	30
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.763	0.735	0.759
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	38	34	40

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Cotton Advisory Committee

Washington, D.C., United States

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	335	351	346

The International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC) promotes sustainable economic growth by providing 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 United States directly benefits from increased trade opportunities that result from ICAC's work. U.S. membership in ICAC enables U.S. cotton growers and merchants to advance their interests in the global economy. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by ICAC include:

- Hosted an international seminar under the theme "Textiles and Clothing Trade Potential in Asia", which focused on recent development on the emerging Asian markets as the major market for textiles and world economic growth.

- Published a study of pesticide use in cotton production in six major producing countries, including the United States and, starting in 2011, Togo. The study refutes allegations that cotton production causes environmental harm, helping the U.S. cotton industry boost consumer demand.

- Published annual reports on barriers to trade in cotton and worked with the WTO Secretariat to raise awareness of the damage done to the world cotton trade by government policies in countries such as India and China that distort trade in cotton and other agricultural commodities.

- Published a report on cotton production practices that contains data from 38 countries on varieties and their fiber characteristics, insects, diseases, weeds and methods used to control them, as well as the use of fertilizers, farm size, rotations, harvesting and ginning of cotton.

- Continued work by the Task Force on Commercial Standardization of Instrument Testing of Cotton on standardizing the grading of cotton worldwide. Coverage of the work expanded to 84 laboratories worldwide.

- Hosted an international seminar on cotton price volatility and risk management policies that focused on policy tools available to developing countries to minimize volatility in farmers' income.

Current and future priorities include:

- Serving as leading source of international data on forecasts of cotton supply and demand (production, trade, and use by country), international cotton prices, and cotton's share of international fiber demand. Current activities include working with member governments to improve data collection

and publication of national cotton statistics, and hosting discussions on the causes and the impact of increased price volatility in international cotton market.

- Facilitating collaboration among cotton researchers worldwide by co-sponsoring the fifth World Cotton Research Conference, which features over six hundred participants from 31 countries. Coordinating discussions leading to the formation of the International Cotton Researchers Association, a self-funded organization of cotton researchers worldwide sharing of cotton research.

- Improving efficiency in the international cotton market by coordinating efforts by the private sector and member government on universal recognition of electronic shipping documents. Working toward adoption and utilization of harmonized phytosanitary certificates for the international trade of cotton.

- Coordinating with the Common Fund for Commodities on projects related to cotton, including a national cotton classifying system in Kenya and Mozambique, a study on preventing seed cotton contamination in West Africa, and research on production efficiency in small-scale farming systems in Kenya and Mozambique.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Agriculture
U.S. cotton industry
International Cotton Association
International Forum for Cotton Promotion
Commercial Standardization of Instrument Testing of Cotton
Expert Panel on the Social Environmental and Economic Performance of Cotton

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 objectives of the U.S. cotton sector. U.S. participation also influences decisions on projects of importance such as the West African Cotton Improvement Program.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2014 Request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to ICAC's fiscal year 2014 budget (July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014). Individual country's assessed contributions are based on two parts: 40 percent of the total assessment is split equally among members, and 60 percent based on each member's share of international trade in cotton. Although the total assessment for the organization is expected to increase slightly to cover cost of hiring a new executive director, the U.S. share will decrease due to a reduction in the U.S. share of world cotton trade.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	1,783	1,826	1,881
United States % Share	18.764	19.232	18.4
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	335	351	346

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Grains Council

London, England

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	510	537	566

The International Grains Council (IGC) promotes sustainable economic growth by furthering cooperation in international trade in grains. IGC contributes to the stability of international grain markets by analyzing market developments and providing timely, comprehensive, and unbiased information to market participants and governments. Increased efficiency of global grain markets is economically advantageous to U.S. grain producers and exporters. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

IGC, through its Food Assistance Committee, contributes to world food security by assisting with the monitoring of member commitments to provide specific levels of food aid to developing countries. IGC provides humanitarian assistance by facilitating responses by the international community to emergency food situations and to the ongoing food security needs of developing countries. *[Strategic Goal 4]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by IGC include:

- Added oilseeds to the organization's scope of work beginning in July 2013. Expanded data and analysis on oilseeds will improve market information for the United States and allow IGC to better integrate grains and oilseeds cross-commodity market interactions into its analysis and reports.

- Completed a review of the Grain Trade Convention (GTC) that led to officially bringing oilseeds under the GTC without having to renegotiate the GTC, resolving several administrative challenges that threatened to affect the smooth functioning of the organization.

- Assisted in the completion of negotiations to replace the expired Food Aid Convention with a new Food Assistance Convention which entered into force on January 1, 2013, expanding the traditional focus on previous food aid conventions to now include all forms of food assistance that will protect and improve access to food for those most in need.

- Became a formal member of the Secretariat of the G20 Agricultural Market Information System initiative in October 2012.

- Improved food aid delivery in response to regional and global emergencies by coordinating national contributions by the world's major food donors, with particular attention to food security concerns.

- Ensured continued effective use of donor resources that save and protect the lives of 300 million people threatened every year by famine and disasters by improving the global emergency food aid response system.

- Continued development of the IGC website, including greater availability of data such as daily updates to the Council's Grains and Oilseeds Index, which monitors global grains and oilseeds prices.

Current and future priorities include:

- Exploring industrial uses of grain, notably bio-fuels, and providing analysis and special studies on specific sectors of the grain economy, particularly those affecting trade, utilization, storage, and transportation, especially in developing countries.

- Providing administrative assistance to the operations of the newly implemented FAC.

- Continuing initiatives to attract new members aimed particularly at key international grain economies in Asia, similar to the holding of a Council session in Russia in 2011. Recent Council Sessions attracted observers from Bolivia, Brazil, Chinese Taipei, Guatemala, Tanzania, and Vietnam.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Agriculture
U.S. Grains Council
U.S. Wheat Associates
North American Export Grain Association

U.S. participation in IGC is beneficial in the food aid arena where the United States has a voice in FAC discussions regarding regional and global emergencies and coordination of national responses to improving the efficiency of food aid delivery.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2014 Request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to IGC's 2013-2014 fiscal year budget (July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014). Given the addition of oilseeds to the IGC's purview and the amount of U.S. trade in oilseeds, the U.S. assessment rate is expected to increase in FY 2014 relative to other member states that may trade less in this commodity.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Pounds)	1,434	1,482	1,482
United States % Share	22.5	22.5	23.65
United States Assessment (in Pounds)	323	333	350
Approx. Exchange Rate (Pounds to $1)	0.633	0.62	0.618
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	510	537	566

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Hydrographic Organization

Monte Carlo, Monaco

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	131	126	126

The International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) promotes sustainable economic growth by setting standards for navigation systems that ensure the safety of international shipping. Up-to-date, accurate surveys and charts of navigable waterways and major shipping lanes are essential for the safe transport of oil and other commodities by sea. Accurate charts are also critical for research vessels, fishing boats, recreational boaters, ferries, and cruise ship operations involving the safety of thousands of passengers and crew. IHO also promotes capacity-building efforts in nations that need assistance in order to fulfill their responsibilities for ensuring safe navigation in every part of the world. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by IHO include:

- Updated guidelines governing Electronic Navigational Charts (ENCs) to eliminate gaps and overlaps that could cause shipboard navigation systems to fail; by February 2013, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Japan and Korea will have successfully eliminated overlaps with U.S. ENCs.

- Further developed standards related to electronic chart display and information systems, the use of which became mandatory for passenger ships in July 2012, and will become mandatory successively for tankers, bulk carriers, and cargo ships through 2018.

- Adopted a new “Bathymetric Surface Product Specification” which describes the international standard for encoding and exchange of bathymetric (measurement of ocean depth) data.

- Worked on establishing the Universal Hydrographic Data Model for developing specifications for geospatially referenced products to be used in conjunction with ENCs to store and display information about currents, ice, and magnetic variation.

- Established the Arctic Regional Hydrographic Commission to recognize and act on navigation needs along newly opening Arctic shipping routes, including creation of five new Navigation Areas for promulgating maritime safety information to keep shipping lanes in the Arctic region safe.

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing to collaborate 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.

- Advancing capacity building initiatives that help lesser developed Member States improve their ability to meet hydrographic, cartographic, and maritime safety obligations, including meeting the 2012-2018 Electronic Display and Information System deadlines.

- Completing the quinquennial update of the Status of Hydrographic Surveying and Nautical Charting Worldwide as a principle document for International Maritime Organization audit activity regarding the Safety of Life at Sea convention.

- Extending the S-100 Universal Hydrographic Data Model to provide a contemporary hydrographic data standard that supports a wide variety of data sources that are fully aligned with mainstream international geospatial standards
.
- 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.

- Developing a regional plan, through the Arctic Regional Hydrographic Commission, that prioritizes and improves surveying and charting practices in the Arctic and endorses promulgation of the Mariners Routing Guide for the Northwest Passage.

- Continuing work on production of electronic navigational charts in less developed parts of the world, especially in the Caribbean, where over 30 percent of the world's crude oil and 50 percent of the world's cruise line traffic passes each year.

Principal Partners and Benefits

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

Ninety percent of the world's trade moves over water, and 95 percent of U.S. foreign trade enters and exits the United States via ships. U.S. participation in IHO enables the U.S. to influence the development of international maritime navigation standards and ensures that the United States and other nations have timely access to shared hydrographic data.

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to IHO for 2014, the second year of the IHO 2013-2017 quinquennial budget. The amount of the assessed budget does not change in 2014.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	2,725	2,861	2,861
United States % Share	3.655	3.343	3.343
United States Assessment (in Euros)	100	96	96
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.763	0.762	0.759
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	131	126	126

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Institute for the Unification of Private Law

Rome, Italy

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	161	161	166

The International Institute for Unification of Private Law (IIUPL, or UNIDROIT) promotes sustainable economic growth by formulating modern trade and business practices and creating international treaties, model laws, and uniform rules that promote international commerce and facilitate the expansion of overseas market opportunities for U.S. exporters of goods and services, as well as strengthen local economies and build capacity in developing country markets of importance to the United States. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

UNIDROIT promotes democratic governance by supporting modern judicial standards in developing countries that increase their participation in international commerce. UNIDROIT instruments promote financial transparency and increase the availability of credit to small- and medium-sized businesses in developing countries. Accession to UNIDROIT conventions and the application of uniform rules and model national laws help to promote U.S. international rule of law objectives. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by UNIDROIT include:

- Increased to 53 the number of states that have ratified the Cape Town Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment. The Convention, which reflects the U.S. Uniform Commercial Code approach to secured lending, provides a modern framework for the financing of high-value mobile equipment and creates new market opportunities for U.S. businesses.

- Increased to 47 the number of states that have ratified the Protocol applying the Cape Town Convention to aircraft financing, covering over 70 percent of the world's transactions in this sector. The Protocol enables other states to take delivery of U.S.-manufactured aircraft at preferential financial rates provided by the Export-Import Bank and U.S. lenders.

- Completed the negotiation of a new Protocol to the Cape Town Convention covering space assets such as satellites, which will benefit small and medium sized businesses in this emerging sector.

- Issued the official commentary to the Geneva Securities Convention on cross-border investment securities transactions, which will assist countries in implementing the Convention and modernizing their investment securities laws.

- Completed additional provisions of the UNIDROIT Principles of International Commercial Contracts, extending the Principles to additional key issues in contract law. The Principles draw on best commercial practices in common law and civil law jurisdictions and are increasingly the basis of cross-border transactions, reducing the frequency of contractual disputes U.S. manufacturers and distributors engaged in foreign trade.

Current and future priorities include:

- Completing a set of Principles aimed at harmonizing the enforceability of close-out netting provisions in financial markets contracts, thereby helping to protect markets against systemic risk.
- Developing a guide to the legal issues encountered in contract farming, in order to assist with the integration of small farmers and cooperatives into international production chains.
- Initiating additional projects related to agricultural finance in order to use UNIDROIT's private law expertise to assist with global food security efforts.
- Preparing the international registries for financing interests in railroad and space assets, to implement those protocols to the Cape Town Convention and open market opportunities for U.S. equipment.
- Developing further legal guidance for emerging markets seeking to modernize their legal frameworks related to intermediated securities.

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. Council on International Business
U.S. Federal Aviation Administration
U.S. Securities Exchange Commission
New York Federal Reserve
American Bar Association, Sections on Business
National Center for Inter-American Free Trade
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, rail equipment manufacturers, agricultural and construction equipment manufacturers, equipment finance and leasing services, securities regulators and intermediaries, and investment securities firms. Participation in UNIDROIT enables the U.S. to promote modern commercial laws reflecting U.S. law and experience. Diminished support for UNIDROIT 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 in these areas could increasingly be shaped by other governments and their legal systems, to the detriment of U.S. citizens and businesses.

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to UNIDROIT for calendar year 2014. The overall increase for 2014 is to cover inflationary costs.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	2,288	2,031	2,091
United States % Share	5.353	6.031	6.031
United States Assessment (in Euros)	123	123	126
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.764	0.764	0.759
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	161	161	166

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Lead and Zinc Study Group

Lisbon, Portugal

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	34	35	34

The International Lead and Zinc Study Group (ILZSG) promotes transparency and encourages industry competition in the worldwide lead and zinc markets. The United States directly benefits from pooled information that ILZSG maintains on changes in the markets for lead and zinc. The United States is the leading global importer of refined zinc and lead, the second leading producer of refined lead, and the fourth leading producer of zinc ore. Access to ILZSG's information helps U.S. industry improve its industrial forecasting and long-term production planning capability, thereby promoting sustainable economic growth. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by ILZSG include:

- Continued refinement of the *Lead and Zinc New Mine and Smelter Projects* annual report, which provides an authoritative and comprehensive assessment of supply-side developments, such as additions to mine and smelter capacity as well as recent closures.

- Conducted, in conjunction with the International Copper Study Group, a survey of 95 Chinese manufacturing plants that produce alloys using copper, zinc, brass, and copper-nickel scrap. Outcomes of the survey included information on the volume of the various metals used, a listing of Chinese metal recyclers, and better information on trends of metal usage in China.

- Developed a framework for a detailed study with an overall focus on "critical" minerals/materials including by-products of lead, zinc, nickel, and selected minor metals including tellurium, rhenium, and rare earths.

- Improved the new mine and smelter projects database, giving U.S. industry increased statistical and forecasting capacity through online access to information.

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing updates to the annual report on the Lead and Zinc New Mine and Smelter Projects report in 2013 and 2014.

- Conducting metals market studies of India, the Middle East, and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to examine the recent growth in consumption and assess potential sustainability and likely future trends.

- Developing new briefing notes, *ILZSG Insight*, on a variety of topics that may have implications for the lead and zinc industries in ILZSG member countries and their industries.

- Tracking developments since the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development as well as developments by other international bodies in order to access any future impact to the global metals industry.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. Department of Defense
U.S. Department of Transportation
U.S. Trade Representative
U.S. Geological Survey
U.S. Department of Energy
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
U.S. International Trade Commission

ILZSG's constituency includes the U.S. battery, steel, construction material, automotive, and electrical industries, and the major lead and zinc mine states of Alaska, Idaho, Missouri, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee. All 28 ILZSG member states provide valuable annual production, consumption, and stockpile data to ILZSG. The information that ILZSG collects from member states, particularly China and Russia, is not available from other public and private industry organizations and 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.

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to ILZSG for calendar year 2014. No significant increase in the assessed budget for the organization is projected for 2014.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	374	373	373
United States % Share	6.892	7.059	7.059
United States Assessment (in Euros)	26	26	26
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.765	0.743	0.759
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	34	35	34

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Organization of Legal Metrology

Paris, France

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	153	148	148

The International Organization of Legal Metrology (IOLM) promotes sustainable economic growth by developing 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 standards are used in health, safety, and protection of the environment. IOLM standards also provide the technical foundation for environmental agreements and protocols, such as the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by IOLM include:

- Modernized a Model Law on Metrology that recommends 'Legal Units of Measure' to harmonize measurement units around the world. This work promotes economic stability by building trust in transactions involving measurements and measuring instruments.

- Revised the IOLM technical standard on Electrical Energy Meters, with strong U.S. industry participation, reflecting the latest in smart meter technologies and incorporating software requirements that protect consumer information.

- Improved the efficiency of the IOLM Mutual Acceptance Arrangement for Type Evaluation of Measuring Instruments, which allows test data from high-quality manufacturers to be used, reducing the need for redundant testing by national regulators.

- Reconfirmed technical standards for capacity measures covering a wide range of liquids from milk to liquid fuels, and revised the technical standard for test methods for the material measure of length, i.e., tape measures.

- Revised the technical standard on automatic rail weighbridges that is used for weighing products shipped by train. U.S. participation in this revision has resulted in further harmonization of IOLM's standard in accordance with U.S. standards.

- Established a liaison with the Consumer Policy Committee of the International Standardization Organization with the objective of including the voice of the consumer in IOLM's technical work.

- Improved cooperation among national metrology services in developing countries to standardize legal metrology infrastructure under the IOLM Certificate System and the Mutual Acceptance Agreement.

- Advanced acceptance of test data among international certifying bodies, thus reducing the need for companies that manufacturer weighing equipment (e.g.: grocery market scales and water meters) to have their instruments tested in each country where they seek to market their instruments.

Current and future priorities include:

- Revising IOLM guidance on appropriate testing requirements for measuring instruments to assure accuracy under all expected environmental conditions of use.

- Developing a strategy for assuring that manufactured instruments conform to the design to which they were originally tested and approved. This will promote the acceptance of manufactured instruments in foreign markets.

- Developing international standards for environmental monitoring instruments, including instruments for measuring vehicle exhaust emissions and pollutants in water and at hazardous waste sites. These standards will facilitate robust global monitoring and enforcement of environmental requirements.

- Revising and developing new international standards of measurement of the net quantity in the growing global market for prepackages.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Food and Drug Administration
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
U.S. Department of Transportation
U.S. National Conference on Weights and Measures
U.S. Department of Agriculture
American Petroleum Institute
American Gas Association
National Electrical Manufacturers Association

The United States 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.

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to IOLM for calendar year 2014, the second year of IOLM's 2013-2016 quadrennial budget. The amount of the assessed budget increases but the U.S. assessment remains constant, because the number of shares that the United States contributes does not change during the quadrennium.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	1,769	1,764	1,932
United States % Share	6.557	6.349	5.797
United States Assessment (in Euros)	116	112	112
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.758	0.757	0.759
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	153	148	148

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Renewable Energy Agency

Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	3,520	3,960	4,039

The International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) promotes sustainable economic growth by encouraging uses of renewable energy through knowledge sharing and best practices in renewable energy policies and implementation; building capacity for the diffusion of renewable energy technologies, particularly in the developing world; and enhancing access to modern energy services through sustainable and renewable resources. IRENA's program of work helps to promote U.S. exports of renewable energy technologies, improves markets for U.S. innovations, supports U.S. energy security goals by reducing dependence on imported oil, and promotes the well-being of U.S. citizens by contributing to efforts to protect the global environment. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by IRENA include:

- Obtained agreement of 12 countries to join the Global Atlas for Solar and Wind Energy, a geographic information system that provides technical analysis of wind and solar energy potential at the continental, regional, and country level with the ultimate objectives of promoting universal access to energy and doubling the share of renewable resources in the global energy mix by 2030.

- Completed renewable readiness assessments for Grenada, Mozambique and Senegal; the assessments facilitate dialogues among various stakeholders that feed into a national renewable energy strategy that promotes an enabling environment for investments in renewable energy.

- Established the Global Renewable Energy Islands Network in partnership with the Clean Energy Solutions Center to pool knowledge and best practices to address the specific requirements of small island states' effort to incorporate a greater share of renewable energy in their energy mix and reduce their need for imported fossil fuels.

Current and future priorities include:

- Preparing renewable energy country profiles that will provide a comprehensive picture of the state of renewable energy for publication on the IRENA website.

- Completing additional Renewable Readiness Assessments for Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Kiribati, Niger, Oman, Peru, Swaziland, and Zambia in 2013.

- Continuing development of the Global Atlas for Solar and Wind Energy, with eight additional countries expected to join in 2013.

- Collaborating with the Global Wind Energy Council to conduct an assessment of the type of policy environment that will successfully promote the development of wind power.

- Developing the Renewable Energy Learning Partnership, which will provide a platform for exchanging information among renewable energy and education experts, as well as facilitate greater access to education and training opportunities.

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

With strong involvement by the United States and other interested member states, the IRENA secretariat has been implementing numerous organizational mechanisms to promote accountability, integrity, and transparency. In 2012, IRENA established procedures for the selection of an external auditor, revised its code of conduct and conflict of interest policies, appointed an ethics officer, and established an ethics advisory board, of which the United States is a member. In addition, the Director-General promulgated policy manuals and procedures for human resources, finance and procurement. The key purpose of these documents is to ensure transparency and consistency in the implementation of Staff Regulations and Rules, as well as that proper systems and processes are in place and accessible to all staff.

Principal Partners and Benefits

Department of Energy
Department of Treasury
Overseas Private Investment Corporation
National Renewable Energy Laboratory
United States Trade Development Agency

IRENA is conducting critical information, policy support, capacity building, and financing advice to expand demand for renewable energy and strengthen markets for renewable energy investment in all regions of the world. IRENA plays an important role in helping to open developing country markets to U.S. and other nations' renewable energy technologies, and is facilitating the creation of environments that enable the implementation of renewable energy sources. These IRENA activities create increased trade and investment opportunities for U.S. renewable energy companies, while also enhancing global energy security and reducing global greenhouse gas emissions. Continuing U.S. involvement in IRENA ensures that the U.S. public and private sectors play an influential role in shaping the future direction of the organization's work in the field of renewable energy.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2014 Request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to IRENA for 2014, the fourth year of the organization's existence. The request projects a two percent increase in the organization's assessed budget to cover modest inflationary growth.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	16,000	18,000	18,360
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	3,520	3,960	4,039

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Seed Testing Association

Zurich, Switzerland

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	14	14	14

The International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) promotes sustainable economic growth by developing 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. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by ISTA include:

- Conducted proficiency tests and completed accreditation audits of over 120 seed testing laboratories. Harmonization of laboratory methods creates greater market certainty for U.S. seed producers and exporters through greater uniformity of seed quality evaluation and increased access to reliable data.

- Published the 2013 edition of rules governing sampling and testing of seeds, and issued internationally-accepted ISTA seed lot quality certificates that ensure U.S. seed exporters have greater access to overseas markets and provide seed importing countries with high quality seeds that increases their agricultural productivity.

- Established a Genetically Modified Organism Committee which will organize proficiency tests for genetically engineered seeds, facilitate information exchanges among laboratories performing these tests, and offer training workshops.

- Monitored technology developments with implications for seed testing, providing information on advanced technologies (other than genetic engineering) and formulating views on technological developments from a seed-testing perspective.

- Conducted workshops and seminars on seed testing and laboratory accreditation 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 in international trade.

- Continued to work with the Food and Agriculture Organization to foster cooperation in capacity building, technology transfer, and information exchanges in all aspects of seed quality assurance, especially in developing countries. Seed quality assurance is a tool in food security by providing uniform analyses of the purity and germination capacity of seeds.

- Continued to harmonize ISTA's Rules for Seed Testing with the Association of Official Seed Analysts. New testing rules for seed mixtures facilitate international movement of these products, and are followed by most testing laboratories in the United States and Canada.

Current and future priorities include:

- Signing a Memorandum of Collaboration with the United Kingdom's Royal Botanic Gardens, which will emphasize long-term conservation and use of seeds of wild plants, crop relatives, and wild species not currently covered by the ISTA Rules, including crop relatives and forestry species which contribute to the maintenance of food security and plant diversity.

- Establishing provisions in the ISTA Rules effective July 1, 2013, to allow larger seed lot size for certain grass species for seed production plants that meet the quality requirements for homogeneity of the seed lots. This new rule will replace the ISTA Experiment on Herbage Seed Lot Size with a permanent regime that is expected to benefit grass seed producers in the United States by facilitating international trade of larger seed lots.

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

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.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2014 Request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution for calendar year 2014. ISTA generates 46 percent of its income from the sale of goods and services, and 54 percent from dues according to the number of seed-testing laboratories in each member country. The U.S. has two ISTA-accredited laboratories: 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 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Swiss Francs)	1,065	1,303	1,315
United States % Share	1.201	0.988	0.998
United States Assessment (in Swiss Francs)	13	13	13
Approx. Exchange Rate (Swiss Francs to $1)	0.929	0.929	0.916
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	14	14	14

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Tropical Timber Organization

Yokohama, Japan

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	286	301	310

The International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) promotes sustainable economic growth through innovative conservation and sustainable management of tropical forest ecosystems worldwide, including capacity-building projects in tropical timber producing countries. ITTO 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 promote biological diversity and environmental services, which in turn supports U.S. climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts with tropical forest countries. As a major importer of tropical timber products and a major exporter of wood products, the United States benefits economically from ITTO's work to promote trade in products of sustainably managed tropical forests. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by ITTO include:

- Achieved entry into force of a groundbreaking agreement that promotes efforts to combat illegal logging and codifies the organization's long-standing philosophy of using tropical forests in a sustainable way to conserve forests, alleviate poverty, and promote economic growth.

- Strengthened transparency and access to information on tropical forests by publishing data on forest management and trade, developing a satellite image-based planning tool for forest restoration, promoting indicators to monitor progress toward sustainable forest management, and strengthening countries' capacity to gather and analyze data.

- Strengthened member states' compliance with obligations related to tropical timber species and enhancing biodiversity conservation in tropical forests through the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) and the Convention on Biological Diversity.

- Improved management of CITES-listed timber species through cooperation with the CITES Wild Fauna and Flora Secretariat.

- Improved the competitiveness of wood products from sustainably managed and legally harvested sources while promoting more effective efforts to combat illegal logging through effective forest law enforcement and governance.

- Established and funded thematic work programs to reduce tropical forest deforestation and degradation and help mitigate climate change, strengthen forest law enforcement, and improve community forest management practices.

- Approved and financed in 2012 more than $9 million in capacity building projects that support sustainable forest management and conservation worldwide.

Current and future priorities include:

- Promoting sustainable management of tropical forests and combating illegal logging to create employment opportunities, increase government export revenues currently lost through illegal sourcing, and promote the use of technologies that reduce local deforestation.

- Increasing the quality and reliability of resource, trade, and production information on tropical timber, to the benefit of private sector entities and governments involved in the trade of tropical timber and other forest products.

- Implementing programs to involve local stakeholders in forest fire prevention, promoting trans-boundary cooperation to conserve biodiversity, strengthening law enforcement through better timber tracking and identification technologies, improving livelihoods through non-timber forest product industries, and building capacity for forest management and monitoring in tropical countries.

Principal Partners and Benefits

Office of the U.S. Trade Representative
USDA Forest Service
U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. Agency for International Development
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
International Wood Products Association
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. 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. ITTO is the only forum where the United States can promote its interests as a consumer of tropical timber and a producer of competing non-tropical forest products.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2014 Request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to ITTO for calendar year 2014. The request projects a 3 percent increase in the assessed budget due to inclusion of Core Operational costs as provided for in the 2006 International Tropical Timber Agreement, which entered into force in 2011. The U.S. assessment rate for contributions to the ITTO fluctuates based on a three-year moving average of the U.S. share of the volume of tropical timber imports by member countries.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	7,528	7,689	7,919
United States % Share	3.8	3.917	3.917
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	286	301	310

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

Gland, Switzerland

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	522	537	552

The International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) promotes sustainable economic growth through 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 been instrumental in providing scientific analyses that support international environmental agreements important to the United States, such as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species and the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by IUCN include:

- Further developed a Red List for Ecosystems to build stronger links between ecosystems, livelihoods, health, and human well-being. This initiative builds on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, providing a basis for more rapid assessments of the conservation status of ecosystems, including threats not only to biodiversity but to other ecosystem functions affecting food, fuel, and water.

- Developed and disseminated toolkits and training on sustainable management techniques and valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem services, including expertise on the value of "natural capital" and support for governments and businesses in accounting for these values.

- Provided scientific analyses and coordinated civil society involvement in negotiations of an Intergovernmental Platform for Biodiversity and Ecosystems Services, which provides a means for enabling credible input from academia, practitioners, civil society, and communities in conservation-related decision-making internationally.

- Worked with communities and government agencies through IUCN's marine program to reduce illegal fish trade, improve fisheries management, and improve the health of coral reef resources. IUCN's role in the International Coral Reef Initiative and the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network promotes understanding of threats to coral reef ecosystems, including live reef food fisheries.

Current and future priorities include:

- Establishing a global platform for dialogue on best practices and optimization of multi-purpose water infrastructure (including both built and natural infrastructure) to improve benefits for people, nature, and sustainable development.

- Collaborating with Coalition Against Wildlife Trafficking and other partners to combat illegal wildlife trade by raising awareness and establishing a global system of enforcement networks to counter the trafficking of critically endangered species such as elephants, rhinos, and tigers.

- Consolidating information and criteria for the identification of Key Biodiversity Areas. Use of criteria such as vulnerability and irreplaceability will help identify terrestrial, freshwater and marine sites of global importance for biodiversity conservation.

- Continuing to promote sustainable land and resource management, including through the valuation of ecosystems; monitoring of protected areas and ecosystems; identification of ecosystem services; strategies for drylands and coastal and island ecosystems; and development of information frameworks to improve transparency and governance of natural resources.

- Building business sector partnerships to develop and implement tools, standards and mechanisms that mitigate the impact of business on natural systems and reduce the risk of negative impacts an area's biodiversity and biodiversity-dependant livelihoods.

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. Three-quarters of the world's poorest people depend directly on natural resources for their livelihood. The ways in which the benefits of natural assets are valued, managed, used and shared relates directly to food security. IUCN is also a forum for coordinating governmental and non-governmental approaches to environmental conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources. IUCN membership enhances U.S. credibility as a supporter of sound environmental science and science-based decision-making.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2014 Request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to IUCN for calendar year 2014, to support IUCN's 2013-2016 quadrennial program of work. Membership dues at the IUCN are indexed to the Consumer Price Index for Switzerland as published by the Swiss Federal Statistical Office. The FY 2014 Request projects a modest increase due to inflationary cost increases.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Swiss Francs)	10,850	11,067	11,178
United States % Share	4.53	4.53	4.53
United States Assessment (in Swiss Francs)	480	492	506
Approx. Exchange Rate (Swiss Francs to $1)	0.92	0.916	0.916
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	522	537	552

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants

Geneva, Switzerland

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	292	293	293

The International Convention for the Protection of New Plant Varieties (UPOV) promotes sustainable economic growth by stimulating investment in agricultural markets through intellectual property systems that preserve property rights and 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 effective systems for plant variety protection worldwide. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by UPOV include:

- Provided advice and assistance on the development of plant variety protection legislation to numerous potential UPOV members, including member countries of the Africa Regional Intellectual Property Office. Tanzanian and Ugandan plant variety protection laws are being considered by their respective parliaments after having received positive decisions from the UPOV Council.

- Improved the UPOV website, which contains comprehensive information on plant variety protection, including a plant variety database, plant variety laws of UPOV members, and related data and statistics. Increased access to improved content and enhanced searching capability saves U.S. plant-breeders time and money in obtaining plant-breeders rights protection in UPOV member countries.

- Promoted plant variety protection systems that are effective and transparent by preparing and disseminating explanatory notes on various aspects of the UPOV Convention, to the benefit of U.S. companies seeking better intellectual property protection abroad.

- Promoted uniformity in international practices by developing and disseminating eleven additional test guidelines and amending - previously adopted test guidelines for achieving consistency in application examination.

- Promoted better understanding and appreciation of the importance of plant variety protection under the UPOV Convention by conducting and participating in more than 50 seminars, meetings, and training sessions for government officials, students, and stake holders from around the world.

Current and future priorities include:

- Promoting a plant variety protection system in accordance with the UPOV Convention and providing assistance to countries that wish to become UPOV members in drafting effective plant variety protection legislation.

- Providing advice and assistance to new UPOV members to set up and operate effective plant variety protection offices.

- Improving systems for testing and examining new varieties of plants to keep pace with technological changes, such as incorporating biotechnological techniques to distinguish new varieties of plants derived from genetic engineering methods.

- Promoting cooperation between public and private entities involved in plant variety development and protection, including international plant breeding centers and international seed businesses for their mutual benefit.

- Seeking to ensure that developments in other 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.

- Further improving transparency and accessibility to UPOV meetings and documents to promote better understanding of the benefits of plant variety protection under the UPOV Convention.

Principal Partners and Benefits

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

UPOV's constituency includes U.S. agricultural interests, innovators, breeders, researchers, and pharmaceutical and biotech manufacturers. The United States is a worldwide leader in the field of plant variety development. Protection of U.S. property rights is vital to promoting U.S. commerce abroad. U.S. exports of grains and other plant varieties amount to approximately $18 billion annually. As of September 30, 2012, UPOV had 70 members. Forty-nine members including the U.S. and European Community are bound by the 1991 Act of the UPOV convention, and twenty one members are bound by earlier Acts. UPOV membership enables thousands of plant variety protection filers in the United States to use an effective international system for plant variety protection to file for, and obtain, property rights protection from other UPOV members around the world.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2014 Request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to UPOV for calendar year 2014, the first year of UPOV's 2014-2015 biennial budget. The request anticipates no increase in the budget.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Swiss Francs)	3,323	3,323	3,323
United States % Share	8.071	8.071	8.071
United States Assessment (in Swiss Francs)	268	268	268
Approx. Exchange Rate (Swiss Francs to $1)	0.918	0.915	0.916
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	292	293	293

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

World Organization for Animal Health

Paris, France

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	195	195	199

The World Organization for Animal Health, also known as the International Office of Epizootics (OIE), promotes sustainable economic growth by advancing the safe international trade of animals and animal products through science-based international standards and guidelines on animal health and diseases transmitted from animals to humans. OIE provides capacity-building assistance to developing countries to help them meet their World Trade Organization obligations and participate in international trade. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

OIE promotes well-being by keeping countries informed on disease risks to animals and promotes the safe trade in animals and animal products to the benefit of both animals and people. OIE also provides technical assistance in controlling and eradicating major diseases threatening animal and human health, such as Foot-and-Mouth disease, Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), and highly pathogenic avian influenza. The United States benefits from multilateral approaches to potential animal health and public health crises, reducing the need to respond through other means. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by OIE include:

- Produced recommendations for educational standards for veterinary medicine setting out competencies needed by graduating veterinarians to be adequately prepared in National Veterinary Services (both public and private sector) at the entry level.

- Produced Guidelines for Animal Disease Control to help Member States identify priorities in disease control and prevention programs.

- Contributed, along with the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Health Organization, to addressing animal and human health threats posed by infectious diseases such as rinderpest through the Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction. The United States chaired the Global Partnership 2012.

- Revised the OIE Code on notifiable avian influenza to establish health conditions for trade in poultry and poultry products, and clarified standards on reporting avian influenza detected in all birds, including wild birds.

- Continued to provide technical assistance in controlling and eradicating notifiable avian influenza to various countries affected by highly pathogenic H5N1 avian flu in Asia and Africa via country visits and international conferences to promote regional strategies for dealing with the crisis.

Current and future priorities include:

- OIE is a strategic partner in global health security initiatives, assisting holders of the remaining stocks of rinderpest virus samples to either destroy them or safely store them in high-containment laboratories which are jointly approved by OIE and the Food and Agriculture Organization.

- Working with governments and other international organizations to strengthen links between veterinary and public health services in line with the "one world-one health" concept.

- Helping developing countries to build the capacity to meet their trade agreement obligations and participate in international commerce through the Standards and Trade Development Facility developed in partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Health Organization, the World Bank, and the World Trade Organization.

- Building capacities to address animal and public health emergencies, including strengthening veterinary services, enhancing early virus detection and research, and supporting outbreak containment plans by teaching livestock owners good farming practices.

- Assessing the risk associated with the spread of Foot-and-Mouth disease via certain animal commodities such as deboned beef transported in international trade.

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 United States of overseas research developments. OIE also enables the United States to promote science-based standards through strong, participatory international standards-setting bodies. U.S. involvement in the OIE standards development process often results in international adoption of U.S. recommendations thus enabling the United States to import and export animal products that conform to U.S. domestic health regulations.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2014 Request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to OIE for calendar year 2014. The request anticipates a slight increase to cover expected inflationary and other customary cost increases.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	6,026	5,975	6,065
United States % Share	2.456	2.477	2.49
United States Assessment (in Euros)	148	148	151
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.759	0.759	0.759
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	195	195	199

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Statutory Authorizations

United Nations and Affiliated Agencies

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

World Health Organization
P. L. 643, 80th Congress, approved June 14, 1948; P. L. 807, 81st Congress, approved September 21, 1950; P. L. 655, 83rd Congress, approved August 26, 1954; P. L. 138, 84th Congress, approved July 8,

1955 (22 U.S.C. 290 - 290e). World Health Organization Constitution, entered into force for the United States June 21, 1948 (T.I.A.S. 1808).

World Intellectual Property Organization

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

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

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

Berne Convention on the Protection of Literacy and Artistic Works - Implementing legislation became effective March 1, 1989.

World Meteorological Organization

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

Inter-American Organizations

Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture

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

Organization of American States

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

Pan American Health Organization

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

Pan American Institute of Geography and History

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

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).

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

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

North Atlantic Treaty Organization
North Atlantic Treaty, ratification advised by the Senate July 21, 1949 (T.I.A.S. 1964) (22 U.S.C. 19286), P.L. 87-195 (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)
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.

<u>Other International Organizations</u>

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

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).

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

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.

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). TOR 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 Renewable Energy Agency
P.L. 111-212 (Section 1014), approved July 29, 2010.

International Seed Testing Association
P.L. 94-350 approved July 12, 1976.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)
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 account. The International Tropical Timber Agreement, 1994, which replaced ITTA 1983, entered into force provisionally January 1, 1997. The Secretary of State signed an instrument of acceptance for ITTA 1994 on November 7, 1996, which was deposited at the United Nations on November 14, 1996.

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

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

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

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

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

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease From FY2012
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	1,449,700	1,458,572	1,573,454	123,754
Total	1,449,700	1,458,572	1,573,454	123,754

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

Proposed Appropriation Language

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

For necessary expenses to pay assessed and other expenses of international peacekeeping activities directed to the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security, **[**$2,098,500,000**]** *$2,094,661,000*, to remain available until September 30, **[**2014**]***2015*: *Provided*, That at least 15 days in advance of voting for a new or expanded mission in the United Nations Security Council (or in an emergency as **[**far in advance**]** *soon* as is practicable), the Committees on Appropriations should be notified: (1) of the estimated cost and duration of the mission, the national interest that will be served, and the exit strategy; (2) that the United Nations has taken necessary measures to prevent United Nations employees, contractor personnel, and peacekeeping troops serving in the mission from trafficking in persons, exploiting victims of trafficking, or committing acts of illegal sexual exploitation or other violations of human rights, and to bring to justice individuals who engage in such acts while participating in the peacekeeping mission, including prosecution in their home countries of such individuals in connection with such acts; and (3) pursuant to section 7012 of this Act, and the procedures therein followed, of the source of funds that will be used to pay the cost of the new or expanded mission*; Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this heading shall be available for United States assessed contributions up to the amount specified in the Annex accompanying United Nations General Assembly document A/67/224/Add.1*.

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

Provided further, That funds transferred to, or funds appropriated under this heading in this Act, may be used to pay assessed expenses of international peacekeeping activities in Somalia.

[PEACEKEEPING ASSESSMENT**]**
[SEC. 7058. Section 404(b)(2)(B) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (22 U.S.C. 287e note) is amended by adding the following at the end : "(vii) for assessments made during calendar years 2011, 2012, and 2013, 27.2 percent".**]**

SEC. 8005. Funds transferred to, or funds appropriated under, the heading "Peacekeeping Operations" in prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs and designated for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, may be used to pay assessed expenses of international peacekeeping activities in Somalia.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Enduring Funds	1,828,182	1,839,370	2,094,661	266,479

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

The Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) account funds expenses of international peacekeeping activities directed to the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security. United Nations (UN) peacekeeping, which is the principal use for which CIPA funds are utilized, promotes the peaceful resolution of conflict.

As the President has repeatedly stated, UN peacekeeping serves U.S. national interests. The United States has a stake in the outcome of events in every region of the world. Deploying American forces to carry out similar duties would be substantially more expensive and incur significant political and opportunity costs. UN peacekeeping promotes burden-sharing and participation by nations that can see its benefits for their region and the world. Furthermore, successful peacekeeping creates an environment in which countries coming out of conflict can become contributors to international security and economic prosperity. The United States is committed to enhancing its engagement across the spectrum of "peace operations," including conflict mediation, peacemaking, peacekeeping, peace enforcement, peacebuilding, and transitions to sustainable peace.

Since the end of the Cold War, peacekeeping operations have grown in both scale and complexity in order to deal more comprehensively and effectively with threats to international peace and security. Missions now extend beyond the limited Cold War-era roles of separating adversaries, maintaining cease-fires, and facilitating humanitarian relief. Strides have been made in matching missions with resources, and in ensuring the prioritization of the most urgent tasks in these complex operations. Nevertheless, the ongoing demand continues to stretch limited resources. UN missions and contributors need to be better equipped and supported to fulfill ambitious mandates, be it bolstering the rule of law, assisting with institution building in fragile states, securing territory, or protecting civilians from violence, including sexual abuse and gender-based violence.

In response, this Administration is working to:

- Ensure that the UN Security Council mandates for peacekeeping operations are credible, achievable, and equipped to succeed, in clearly measurable ways;
- Intensify efforts to mediate conflicts and revive flagging peace processes, so that peacekeepers have a peace to maintain;
- Provide a framework for peacekeeping operations to successfully prevent or mitigate violence against civilians;
- Work with partners to expand the pool, capacity, and effectiveness of troop and police contributors, and to hold them to the highest standards of integrity;
- Help the UN mobilize critical enabling assets, including logistics, transportation, medical, engineering, and other assets;
- Build the capacity of national governments to take over from UN peacekeepers, especially in the areas of police, governance and the rule of law; and

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

- Continue to work within the UN General Assembly's Fifth (Budget) Committee to scrutinize UN peacekeeping mission budgets and look for cost efficiencies, which resulted in a net savings of $567 million to UN Member States in the 2012-2013 UN peacekeeping budget.

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

UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP, established March 4, 1964) – serves as a buffer force between the Turkish and Turkish Cypriot forces on one side of the zone and the Greek Cypriot National Guard on the other.

UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF, established May 31, 1974) – monitors the cease-fire and separation zone between Syrian and Israeli troops in the strategic Golan Heights area

UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL, established March 19, 1978) – promotes international peace and security in southern Lebanon and Lebanese sovereignty in the south of Lebanon by: monitoring the cessation of hostilities between Israel and Lebanon; accompanying and supporting the Lebanese Armed Forces as they deploy throughout southern Lebanon; to establish an area free of unauthorized armed personnel, materiel, and weapons.

UN Mission in Western Sahara (MINURSO, established April 29, 1991) – monitors the cease-fire and will assist in conducting a referendum on the future status of the Western Sahara.

UN International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)/UN International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) – (ICTY established for Yugoslavia in May 1993 and ICTR for Rwanda in November 1994) – investigates and prosecutes war crimes that occurred in these areas. Half of the costs for each of these tribunals are funded by a special assessment using the UN regular budget scale of assessments, which is paid out of the Contributions to International Organizations (CIO) account, and the other half is funded using the UN peacekeeping scale, which is paid out of this account.

UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK, established June 10, 1999) – provides Kosovo with aspects of transitional administration while establishing and overseeing the development of democratic, self-governing institutions.

UN Mission to Liberia (UNMIL, established September 19, 2003) – provides umbrella security, assists with restructuring the Liberian National Police and re-establishing national authority throughout the country, and monitors compliance with Security Council sanctions regimes, including the arms embargo.

UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI, established April 4, 2004) – monitors the cease-fire and compliance with Security Council resolutions, including the arms embargo, and supports the government in disarming and repatriating the former combatants and reestablishing national authority throughout the country.

UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH, established April 30, 2004; replaced the Multinational Interim Force (MIF) on June 1, 2004) – supports the Government of Haiti's efforts to create a stable environment where the political process, including elections, and economic recovery can take hold; assists, along with international donors including the United States and Canada, in the reestablishment of Haiti's police functions and in the strengthening of Haiti's rule-of-law-structures; and promotes and protects human rights.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

UN/AU Hybrid Mission in Darfur (UNAMID, established July 31, 2007) – contributes to the restoration of security conditions for the provision of humanitarian assistance and facilitates humanitarian access throughout the Darfur region of Sudan; contributes to the protection of civilian populations under imminent threat of physical violence and prevents attacks against civilians within its capability and areas of deployment; monitors and observes compliance with and the implementation of various ceasefire agreements.

UN Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia (UNSOA, established January 16, 2009) – provides a logistical support package for the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) for up to a maximum of 17,731 uniformed personnel including the reimbursement of contingent-owned equipment including force enablers and multipliers. The UNSOA logistics package provides equipment and support services similar to that provided for a United Nations peacekeeping operation. UNSOA is working very closely with the UN Political Office for Somalia and AMISOM to help create the necessary political and security conditions in Somalia, in concert with other UN bodies and the international community.

UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO, established July 1, 2010), transitioned from the earlier UN peacekeeping operation UN Organization Mission in Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC, established November 30, 1999) – supports Congolese government efforts to protect civilians, sustain its action against armed groups, restore order and bring perpetrators to justice, address the underlying causes of conflict, assist in disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration, and reform the security and judicial sectors with a view to ending endemic violence and establishing government control.

International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (also known as the Mechanism for International Criminal Tribunals (MICT) established December 22, 2010) – assumes the remaining functions and outstanding trial work of the ICTR and the ICTY as they begin to close. Half of the cost for the MICT is funded by a special assessment using the UN regular budget scale of assessments and is paid from the CIO account, and the other half is funded using the UN peacekeeping scale, which is paid out of this account.

UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA, established June 27, 2011) – monitors and verifies the redeployment of Sudan Armed Forces and Sudan's People's Liberation Army from the Abyei Area. Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Security Council also authorized UNISFA, within its capabilities and area of deployment, to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, protect the Abyei Area from incursions by unauthorized elements, and ensure security. Additionally, UNISFA supports a mission that assists Sudan and South Sudan to implement border security agreements for the monitoring of a 2,000-kilometer long, 10-kilometer deep demilitarized zone.

UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS, established July 9, 2011) – works with the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (RSS) on key peacebuilding and political transition issues to help provide security and develop inclusive and effective governance, rule of law, and the foundation for longer-term state building and development.

UN Presence in Syria – The UN Office in Damascus supporting the Joint UN-Arab League Special Representative (JSR) was established in August 2012 to support the work of the JSR in seeking a peaceful resolution to the crisis by helping the Syrians achieve a negotiated and inclusive political settlement. The UN's presence may evolve before FY 2014 to include tasks such as facilitating a political transition, managing the Disarmament, Demobilization Reintegration (DDR) of ex-combatants, carrying-out demining activities, coordinating Security Sector Reform (SSR) of the Syrian security apparatus, and expanding its human rights and rule of law activities as part of support to a political transition in Syria.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

Mission Monitoring and Effectiveness Support Funds – continues the FY 2013 Request to enable U.S. program officers' travel to UN peacekeeping missions at least once a year to review mission budgets and effectiveness.

Performance

The United States supports multilateral action in pursuit of peace and security and encourages countries to act in accordance with their international obligations. The Bureau of International Organizations (IO) will act to reduce threats through adoption of United Nations Security Council resolutions and statements and by working to ensure effective United Nations peacekeeping missions. The degree to which United Nations peacekeeping missions achieve U.S. Government objectives directly supports the Department's strategic goal of attaining peace and security. Each mission's progress toward meeting its goals is continuously assessed. Successful completion of the terms of a United Nations peacekeeping mandate demonstrates progress toward stabilizing some of the world's most dangerous conflicts and promotes conflict resolution.

Strategic Goal 1: Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world								
Strategic Priority	Conflict Prevention, Mitigation, and Response							
Active Performance Indicator	Average rating denoting degree to which all United Nations peacekeeping missions funded through Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities Account (CIPA) achieve U.S. Government objectives stated in the Department's Congressional Budget Justification for the corresponding fiscal year.							
Prior Year Results and Ratings					**FY 2012**		**Planned Targets**	
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
2.23 ▲ Above Target	2.60 ▲ Above Target	2.5 ◄► On Target	2.7 ▲ Above Target	2.5 ◄► On Target	2.5	2.5 ◄► On Target	2.5	2.6
Impact	IO's active engagement with Security Council members continues to advance our vision for all mission mandates to be clear, credible and achievable, and are closely and rationally linked to the political process in its respective host country. This effort includes agreed and mission-specific benchmarks establishing the transition to a viable endstate for the host country.							
Methodology	The Department works with the UN Security Council to develop mandates consistent with U.S. objectives and support "right-sized" operations. The Bureau of International Organizations follows how each mission is generated and deployed and receives reports on operations. The status of missions is regularly assessed to review how well each are meeting benchmarks and implementing mandates. Officers travel to missions to verify and validate accuracy.							

Data Source and Quality	Sources include UN Secretary General Progress Reports, Mission Reports, and UN Security Council Resolutions. Bureau officers rate individual missions using this scale: 1 = Below Target; 2 = Improved over prior year, but not met; 3 = On Target; 4 = Above Target. The average of these ratings is then compared to the annual target. Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.

Justification of Request

The FY 2014 Request of $2.1 billion will provide funds for the U.S. share of assessed expenses for United Nations peacekeeping operations, which is an increase of $1.5 million above the FY 2012 assessed requirements, and an increase of $266 million above the FY 2012 Actual funding level. The increase in the FY 2014 Request is largely a result of a newly approved triennial scale of assessment that charges the United States an assessed rate of 28.38 percent for calendar year 2013 and 28.36 percent for calendar years 2014-2015, up from 27.14 percent for calendar year 2012. Other increases include funding for a potential new mission in Syria and funding for UNSOA through the CIPA account. Additionally, U.S. support to the African-led International Support Mission in Mali (AFISMA), though it is currently carried out through Peacekeeping Operations funding, would shift to being funded by UN assessed contributions through CIPA if the Security Council authorizes a UN follow-on force to AFISMA during 2013.

Major highlights include:

- UNIFIL (Lebanon), which is anticipated to continue operating at current levels, with some cost reductions, through FY 2014;
- UNMIL (Liberia), where, as the overall security situation remains stable, the continued implementation of the security transition plan is expected to be under way in 2014, resulting in decreases in military personnel;
- UNOCI (Cote d'Ivoire), which is expected to work closely with the Government in 2014 to ensure the groundwork is ready for presidential elections in 2015;
- MINUSTAH (Haiti), which will continue to operate at a reconfigured and reduced level while providing operational support to help maintain a secure and stable environment, with a priority to help the Haitian National Police develop the capacities required to assume responsibility for security;
- UNAMID (Darfur, Sudan), which continues to draw down but will also continue to be vital in protecting civilians in the context of ongoing conflict between the Government of Sudan and Darfuri rebels, as well as increased criminal activity due to the absence of the rule of law;
- MONUSCO (Democratic Republic of the Congo), which will continue to focus on its core task of protection of civilians, but is expected to have additional expenses as it comes back to full authorized strength with the deployment of a new force intervention brigade to counter the threat from armed groups operating in the eastern DRC and new force multipliers, including UAVs, to support the mission;
- UNISFA (Abyei, Sudan/South Sudan), which will continue maintaining security in the volatile disputed region of Abyei and supporting the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism (JBVMM) between Sudan and South Sudan; as the JBVMM deploys and becomes fully operational, the parties may require the mission to perform additional security-related tasks, thereby increasing its size and expenses;
- UNMISS (South Sudan), which will continue at its current levels given substantial peacebuilding and security-related tasks required in the new country of South Sudan; and
- The support mission in Mali, though it is currently carried out through Peacekeeping Operations funding, may be funded through UN assessed contributions.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

As described above, the FY 2014 Request is based on a new three-year assessment rate established by the General Assembly in December 2012, and the Department is requesting authority to ensure that the United States is able to apply FY 2014 appropriations at that rate. The FY 2014 Request is based on an assessment rate of 28.38 percent as established by the General Assembly, and the Department is requesting authority to ensure that the United States is able to pay at that rate starting with 2013 calendar year assessments. The FY 2014 Budget requests the entire CIPA appropriations as “two-year funds” due to the demonstrated unpredictability of the requirements in this account from year to year, and the nature of multi-year operations that have mandates overlapping the U.S. fiscal year.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

Resource Summary Detail

($ in thousands)

Activities	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR [1]	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Activities				
UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)	10,179	9,300	9,525	(654)
UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)	13,808	13,000	14,000	192
UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	148,438	161,100	156,000	7,562
UN Mission Referendum West Sahara (MINURSO)	16,709	16,500	17,450	741
UN War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia (ICTY)	19,994	23,780	20,375	381
UN War Crimes Tribunal Rwanda (ICTR)	11,547	18,342	10,550	(997)
UN Interim Administration Mission Kosovo (UNMIK)	13,305	13,480	13,400	95
UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)	140,617	135,400	132,510	(8,107)
UN Operations in Cote d'Ivoire (UNOCI)	224,143	139,900	163,000	(61,143)
UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)	215,634	216,245	184,000	(31,634)
UN Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT)	47,976	40,358	0	(47,976)
UN-AU Hybrid Mission in Darfur (UNAMID)	410,351	512,330	410,351	0
UN Support Office for the AU Mission in Somalia (UNSOA)	0	0	136,600	136,600
UN Org. Stabilization Mission in the DRC (MONUSCO)	399,479	408,000	438,000	38,521
Int'l Residue Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (MICT)	3,377	0	7,300	3,923
UN Interim Security Force for ABYEI (UNISFA)	59,279	60,000	78,000	18,721
UN Mission in Southern Sudan (UNMISS)	358,370	238,765	253,500	(104,870)
UN Presence in Syria	0	0	50,000	50,000
Mission Monitoring / Effectiveness Support	0	0	100	100
Subtotal, Activities	**2,093,206**	**2,006,500**	**2,094,661**	**1,455**
Total Annual Requirements	**2,093,206**	**2,006,500**	**2,094,661**	**1,455**
Application of FY 2011 Carryforward into FY 2012	(90,986)	0	0	90,986
Application of FY 2011 / FY 2012 Credits	(232,166)	0	0	232,166
Application of FY 2012 / 2013 Credits	0	(109,846)	0	0
Application of FY 2012 Carryforward into FY 2013	58,128	(58,128)	0	(58,128)
FY 2013 Rate Adjustment	0	85,294	0	0
FY 2013 Unfunded Requirements	0	(84,450)	0	0
Total Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA)	**1,828,182**	**1,839,370**	**2,094,661**	**266,479**

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)

Assessment $9.5 million: The UN Security Council mandated UNFICYP in 1964 to end violence between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities. Since the de facto division of the island in 1974, UNFICYP has served as a buffer force between Turkish and Turkish Cypriot forces on one side of the zone and the Greek Cypriot National Guard on the other. UNFICYP has helped to prevent an outbreak of conflict on Cyprus that could provoke Turkey and Greece, two U.S. NATO Allies, into hostilities, thus fostering peace in the immediate area and in the greater Balkan-Aegean region. The governments of Greece and Cyprus pay approximately one-half of UNFICYP's costs.

UN Disengagement Observer Force on the Golan Heights (UNDOF)

Assessment $14 million: UNDOF was established as a result of the 1974 U.S.-negotiated Israel-Syria Disengagement Agreement, with the mandate of overseeing the disengagement of those countries' forces on the strategic Golan Heights. The mandate also includes maintaining the cease-fire between Israel and Syria and supervising the areas of separation and limitation defined in the agreement.

Peace and stability in the Middle East are clearly in the U.S. interest. UNDOF helps maintain stability between Israel and Syria, a prerequisite to efforts to achieve a comprehensive Arab-Israeli peace settlement. Pending the outcome of diplomatic efforts to find a way forward, the U.S. Government is committed to ensuring that UNDOF maintains a level of organizational integrity and personnel that will leave it positioned to carry out its existing functions and/or undertake new roles as appropriate. In October 2011, the UN assessed UNDOF's operational capacity and concluded that while UNDOF's equipment and facilities required an upgrade, the force was adequately structured to fulfill its mandated tasks. November 2012 saw more violations of the Disengagement Agreement and threats to UN observers than at any other time in UNDOF's 38-year history. A peace treaty between Israel and Syria, the continuing deterioration of the security situation in Syria, or a change of the Syrian regime could all lead to adjustments to the UNDOF mandate.

UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)

Assessment $156 million: UNIFIL was established following Israel's operation in southern Lebanon in March 1978 in response to repeat Palestinian commando attacks against Israel. UNIFIL's original mandate was to confirm the withdrawal of the Israeli army from southern Lebanon, to restore international peace and security, and to assist the Lebanese Government in ensuring the return of its authority in the area.

Following the 2006 conflict between Israel and Hizballah, UNIFIL's mandate was expanded, and the force ceiling was increased from 2,000 to 15,000 in August 2006. According to the new mandate, UNIFIL's tasks include: 1) restoring international peace and security in southern Lebanon; 2) restoring Lebanese sovereignty in the south of Lebanon; and 3) extending its assistance to help ensure humanitarian access to civilian populations. UNIFIL has played an integral part in trying to bring stability to the area and in promoting an environment conducive to a comprehensive Arab-Israeli peace settlement.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)

Assessment $17.5 million: UN Security Council Resolution 690 established MINURSO in 1991 in accordance with the settlement proposals accepted in August 1988 between the Government of Morocco and the *Frente* POLISARIO. MINURSO's mandate includes: monitor the cease-fire; verify the reduction of Moroccan forces in the territory; monitor the confinement of Moroccan and POLISARIO forces to designated locations; take steps with the parties to secure the release of all Western Sahara political prisoners and detainees; oversee the exchange of prisoners of war; implement a repatriation program; identify and register qualified voters; and organize a free and fair referendum on the status of the territory as well as publish the results.

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

War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia (ICTY)

Assessment $20.4 million: ICTY brings to justice those responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the former Yugoslavia since 1991, thus contributing to the restoration and maintenance of peace in the region. 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. Half of the tribunal is funded by a special assessment using the UN Regular Budget scale of assessments, which is paid out of the CIO account, and the other half is funded using the UN peacekeeping scale, which is paid out of this account.

War Crimes Tribunal - Rwanda (ICTR)

Assessment $10.6 million: ICTR brings to justice those responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of Rwanda between January 1, 1994 and December 31, 1994, thus contributing to the restoration and maintenance of peace in the region. The total U.S. assessed contribution to UNICTR is based on two different scales of assessment and is paid out of two different Department of State accounts. 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 this account.

UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)

Assessment $13.4 million: UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1244 established the mission on June 10, 1999. UNMIK is the interim civilian administration in Kosovo under the authority of the United Nations. While UNMIK still exists, it maintains a minor role following the creation of the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX) in December 2008. EULEX assists and supports the Kosovo authorities in the rule-of-law area, specifically in the police, judiciary and customs areas. Kosovo is the subject of a long-running political and territorial dispute between the Government of Serbia (and, previously, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia) and Kosovo's largely ethnic-Albanian population. The Assembly of Kosovo unanimously adopted the declaration of independence on February 17, 2008; the United States recognized Kosovo shortly thereafter. However, as UN Security Council Resolution 1244 is still in force, which means that the ultimate responsibility for the administration of Kosovo still falls on the Special Representative.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)

Assessment $132.5 million: UNMIL was established on September 19, 2003 to support the implementation of the ceasefire agreement and assist with restructuring the Liberian government and re-establishing national authority throughout the country. UNMIL is assisting the Government of Liberia in restructuring the police as well as developing a strategy to consolidate governmental institutions, including a national legal framework, judicial and correctional institutions, and restoring proper administration of natural resources. In addition, civilian specialists in the Liberia mission support humanitarian and human rights assistance through activities such as human rights promotion, protection and monitoring services. UNMIL carried out voluntary disarmament of ex-combatants, collecting and destroying weapons and ammunition, as part of an organized program of disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration, in cooperation with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and other international partners. In September 2012, the UNSC renewed UNMIL's mandate and called for a military reduction of 4,200 personnel between October 2012 and July 2015.

UN Operation in Cote d'Ivoire (UNOCI)

Assessment $163 million: The UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire's mandate is to monitor the cease-fire; assist Côte d'Ivoire's government in disarming and repatriating the former combatants; maintain liaison with the Ivorian armed forces; help the government monitor the border; and facilitate the free flow of people, goods and humanitarian assistance, among others. Restoring stability in Côte d'Ivoire is a critical element in restoring peace to the entire West African region.

UN Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)

Assessment $184 million: The Security Council established the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti on April 30, 2004, which succeeded the Multinational Interim Force. MINUSTAH's mandate is to restore a secure and stable environment, to promote the political process, to strengthen Haiti's Government institutions and rule-of-law-structures, as well as to promote and to protect human rights. MINUSTAH provides technical expertise in support of the Haitian government's efforts to pursue a comprehensive border management approach. MINUSTAH also remains engaged with the Haitian National Police to expand capabilities, assist with recruiting and vetting of new recruits, and to provide training to those recruits. A joint MINUSTAH/Government of Haiti plan aims to increase the Haiti National Police's (HNP) strength to 15,000 by 2015.

UN-AU Hybrid Mission in Darfur (UNAMID)

Assessment $410.4 million: In July 2007, the UN Security Council, in its resolution 1769, established UNAMID. The official UNAMID headquarters was established on October 31, 2007 and formally assumed the functions of the AU Mission in Sudan (AMIS) on December 31, 2007. According to its mandate, the Mission has been established to contribute: to the restoration of security conditions for the safe provision of humanitarian assistance; to the protection of civilian populations under imminent threat of physical violence and prevent attacks against civilians; to the promotion of, respect for and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Darfur; to a secure environment for economic reconstruction and development, as well as to the sustainable return of internally displaced persons and refugees to their homes. UNAMID is currently the largest UN peacekeeping operation. By resolution 2063 of July 31, 2012, the Security Council decided to decrease strength of military and police components, over the next 12 to 18 months, to 16,200 military personnel and 4,690 police.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

UN Support Office for the AU Mission in Somalia (UNSOA)

Assessment $136.6 million: On January 16, 2009, the UN Security Council authorized the logistical support to the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM). The mandate requests the UN Secretary-General to provide a logistics and support package to AMISOM and to establish a trust fund to provide financial support to AMISOM until a UN peacekeeping operation is deployed. The mandate was renewed on December 22, 2010 and increased the UN logistical support from the current 8,000 AMISOM troops to up to 12,000 AMISOM troops. On September 30, 2011, UN Security Council Resolution 2010 renewed AMISOM's mandate until October 31, 2012 and expanded the scope of logistics support provided by UNSOA to include catering, communications, cleaning, furniture and welfare. On February 22, 2012, UNSCR 2036 expanded AMISOM's footprint out of Mogadishu and into four established sectors of Somalia. It also increased the troop level of AMISOM from 12,000 to a maximum of 17,731 troops. On November 21, 2012, UNSCR extended the mandate of AMISOM and UNSOA until March 7, 2013, in order to give the UN and the AU time to conduct strategic reviews.

These funds will help the United States advance three policy objectives: (1) mitigating the threat of al-Shabaab to international security and to U.S. national security; (2) enabling the Transitional Federal Government to make incremental progress on key transitional tasks, furthering the Djibouti Peace Process; (note: the Transitional Federal Government ended in September 2012 with the approval of the Constitution and the election of the President) and (3) facilitating the delivery of humanitarian assistance in Mogadishu and its environs.

UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO)

Assessment $438 million: MONUSCO works in close cooperation with the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) to help ensure the protection of civilians and engage in stabilization and peace consolidation activities. The United States has an interest in bringing peace and security to the DRC; regional stability; formation of an inclusive, representative government; free, fair and credible democratic elections; and an extension of government authority especially into the conflict-plagued eastern DRC. MONUSCO has taken an innovative approach to the protection of civilians, its core task, by working more closely with community liaisons to help gather information about possible flashpoints and help peacekeepers aid victims of rape and other violence. MONUSCO is also a key element in the regional fight against the Lord's Resistance Army.

International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (MICT)

MICT (also known as the Mechanism for International Criminal Tribunals) has been handling appeals trials for ICTR since July 1, 2012, and will handle appeal trials of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) starting July 1, 2013. UN Security Council Resolution 1966 requires that ICTR and ICTY wind down their activities by December 31, 2014, and transfer any remaining work to MICT. As a result, MICT will also handle other judicial matters from both tribunals, such as trials for contempt of court and false testimony, witness protection, tracking of fugitives, supervision of enforcement of sentences, servicing of foreign requests for assistance, monitoring of cases transferred to national jurisdictions, and responsibility for managing both tribunals' archives. The total U.S. assessed contribution to MICT is based on two different scales of assessment and is paid out of two different Department of State accounts. 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 this account.

United Nations Interim Security Force in Abyei (UNISFA)

Assessment $78 million: On June 20, 2011, Sudan and South Sudan signed an agreement to allow UN forces to provide security in the contested region of Abyei. UNISFA was authorized by the UN Security Council on June 27, 2011, is now currently deploying 4,200 troops into the area, which is a contested region between Sudan and South Sudan and a frequent flashpoint for violence. Under UN command and control, the mission enforces the withdrawal of unauthorized armed elements from Abyei and maintains security throughout the territory so that Sudan and South Sudan can resolve the final status of Abyei through a political process rather than through military means. UNISFA also helps to provide a secure environment so that persons displaced from Abyei due to prior conflicts are able to return to their homes. On December 14, 2011, per the request of Sudan and South Sudan and the recommendation of the UN Secretary General, the UN Security Council authorized the force to take on larger border monitoring responsibilities throughout the entire Sudan/South Sudan border. UNISFA's mandate was renewed on November 16, 2012.

United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS)

Assessment $253.5 million: On July 9, 2011, the Republic of South Sudan (RSS) became the newest country in the world, culminating a six-year peace process which began with the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in 2005. In adopting resolution 1996 on July 8, 2011, the Security Council determined that the situation faced by South Sudan continued to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region and established UNMISS for an initial period of one year, and was renewed on July 5, 2012 for a second year. UNMISS works with the RSS on key peacebuilding and political transition issues to help develop inclusive and effective governance, rule of law, and the foundation for longer-term state building and development. These activities include provision of good offices, as well as advice and support to the RSS and South Sudanese civil society at all appropriate levels on state consolidation, political transition, and core governance issues. The mission also focuses on security and protection issues, supporting the RSS ability to anticipate, prevent and mitigate conflict; uphold its responsibility to protect the civilian population; and, when needed, to provide protection of civilians directly, within the mission's capabilities and in the areas of deployment.

UN Presence in Syria

Assessment $50 million: The current UN Office in Damascus supporting the Joint UN-Arab League Special Representative (JSR) was established in August 2012 to support the work of the JSR in seeking a peaceful resolution to the crisis by helping the Syrians achieve a negotiated and inclusive political settlement. The UN's presence may evolve before FY 2014 to include tasks such as managing the Disarmament, Demobilization Reintegration (DDR) of ex-combatants, carrying-out demining activities, coordinating Security Sector Reform (SSR) of the Syrian security apparatus, and expanding its human rights and rule of law activities as part of support to a political transition in Syria.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR
INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	0	0	100	100
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	1,828,182	1,839,370	2,094,561	266,379
Total	**1,828,182**	**1,839,370**	**2,094,661**	**266,479**

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