INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

	FY 2010 Actual (1)	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Contributions to International Organizations	**1,682,500**	**1,682,500**	**1,619,400**
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities	**2,221,500**	**2,125,000**	**1,920,000**

(1) FY 2010 Actual includes $96.5 million in funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Proposed Appropriation Language

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to meet annual obligations of membership in international multilateral organizations, pursuant to treaties ratified pursuant to the advice and consent of the Senate, conventions or specific Acts of Congress, $1,619,400,000 of which $22,400,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2016: Provided, That any payment of arrearages under this heading shall be directed toward activities that are mutually agreed upon by the United States and the respective international organization: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for a United States contribution to an international organization for the United States share of interest costs made known to the United States Government by such organization for loans incurred on or after October 1, 1984, through external borrowings.

BUYING POWER MAINTENANCE, INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (INCLUDING TRANSFER AUTHORITY)

SEC. 7050. (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 2012 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 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Funds	1,682,500	1,682,500	1,619,400

Program Description

Funding for the Contributions to International Organizations (CIO) account enables U.S. participation in the United Nations and over forty other international organizations that advance U.S. foreign policy objectives in every region of the world. These organizations, which include UN specialized agencies such as the World Health Organization, regional organizations such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and other specialized organizations such as the World Trade Organization, facilitate collective action 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, disease, and climate change.

Pursuing foreign policy objectives through international organizations enables the United States to leverage the financial contributions and expertise of other nations. By combining resources and offering opportunities for coordinated multilateral efforts, international organizations can be an effective alternative to acting unilaterally or bilaterally, especially in the areas of humanitarian assistance, eradicating disease, setting standards for food and transportation safety, and reaching agreement to impose sanctions on rogue states and actors.

However, international organizations are also prone to being inefficient and unresponsive to member states. The United States and other likeminded nations have been working to address these shortcomings through reforms taking place at the United Nations and other international organizations. The Department has spearheaded many of these reforms through the United Nations Transparency and Accountability Initiative, which has prodded organizations to adopt best practices such as ethics codes and audit committees. For many of the organizations included in this request there are sections describing steps these organizations are taking to promote transparency, accountability, and management reform.

International organizations offer significant benefits to U.S. taxpayers. Nearly all U.S. federal agencies, businesses, and citizens depend on international organizations to advance their objectives abroad. These objectives include reducing trade barriers, improving border and port security, obtaining international patent and trademark protection, maintaining the world's telecommunications networks, setting standards for aviation and maritime security, 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.

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

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The United Nations:

- Mobilized resources to reach some 18 million people in Pakistan with life-saving assistance after the July 2010 floods, providing clean drinking water to 4.3 million people daily, emergency shelter to 4.7 million people, and essential health care to 7 million people.

- Provided critical life-saving assistance to Haiti in the wake of the tragic January 2010 earthquake and the ongoing cholera epidemic (one of the largest humanitarian operations on record).

- Assisted in a national election law and provided technical assistance throughout the electoral process in support of the March 2010 Iraqi national parliamentary elections.

- Bolstered the UN Security Council mandate of the UN Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) to underscore UNAMA's primary role as the coordinator for international donor assistance, supporter of the 2009 presidential and provincial council elections, and provider of additional resources to increase UNAMA's presence outside Kabul.

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

- Imposed four rounds of sanctions on Iran, designating individuals and entities involved in Iran's nuclear or ballistic missile activities to be subject to sanctions, and prohibited all UN member states from engaging in trade with Iran that could contribute to the development of a nuclear weapon or nuclear weapon delivery system.

The Food and Agriculture Organization continued to scale up the Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture, which monitors degrees of food insecurity in vulnerable countries, and assesses the impact of rising food prices at the global, regional, and country levels.

The International Atomic Energy Agency approved a proposal in December 2010 to implement a low enriched uranium fuel bank to be administered by IAEA**,** which will provide Member States with reliable access to nuclear fuel in the event of a supply disruption**.**

The International Civil Aviation Organization completed comprehensive aviation safety audits for 178 out of 190 member states under the Universal Safety Oversight Audit Program, and 95 second-cycle aviation security audits as of December 2010.

The International Labor Organization partnered with the World Bank Group through the Better Work program to improve labor practices for nearly 1 million working people in labor-intensive industries with large numbers of vulnerable workers, such as agribusiness, apparel, construction, and light manufacturing in Vietnam, Jordon, Haiti, Lesotho, Nicaragua, and Indonesia.

The International Telecommunication Union published a set of cybersecurity best practices for governments to use when setting up a national cybersecurity plans. These practices reflect U.S. approaches on cybersecurity and critical information infrastructure protection, resulting in better prospects for consistent application of cybersecurity measures internationally.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization created new public-private partnerships with Nokia and other companies to strengthen the Education for All and UN Literacy Decade initiatives. These partnerships increase UNESCO's capacity to deploy, monitor, and evaluate literacy and education programs.

The World Health Organization made significant progress in malaria control programs from 2008 to 2010, providing insecticide-treated mosquito nets to over 578 million people in sub-Saharan Africa, achieving measurable reductions in malaria in nine African countries and 29 countries outside Africa.

The World Meteorological Organization expanded the Severe Weather Forecasting Demonstration Project (SWFDP) to Southeast Asia and East Africa. SWFDP builds regional multi-hazard early warning systems for developing countries to warn their citizens and inform disaster management, humanitarian, and civil defense authorities of impending disasters.

The Organization of American States supported Haiti's post-earthquake reconstruction by helping to organize and observe its presidential elections, including building capacity of the Haitian Permanent Electoral Council for general elections in 2010, providing assistance in production of the voters list, and establishment of the tabulation center on Election Day.

The Pan American Health Organization worked with other UN agencies to mobilize international experts on hospital infrastructure, environmental health, mental health, and mass communication in response to the February 2010 Chilean earthquake, including coordinating vaccine donations and purchasing biomedical equipment and electric generators.

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development expanded the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes, which fights tax fraud by implementing and strengthening information exchange agreements and transparency, helping the U.S. and other jurisdictions enforce their tax laws.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization deployed over 130,000 soldiers from 48 countries under NATO command in Afghanistan, demonstrating an enhanced security posture and shared commitment of NATO member and partner states to help the Afghan government establish a secure and stable environment.

The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons completed 208 inspections at potentially dual-use industrial chemical facilities during 2010. OPCW has conducted 1,862 inspections at over 1,100 industrial facilities in 81 countries to ensure that facilities are operated for peaceful purposes.

The World Trade Organization completed several cases in 2010 that had been brought by the United States to address unfair trade practices. In these cases, WTO panels found that:

- EU and EU member state subsidies to Airbus were inconsistent with WTO rules;
- EU application of tariffs to certain set-top boxes, flat panel displays, and multifunction printer/scanner/fax machines were contrary to the EU's tariff commitments; and
- China's import restrictions on audiovisual home entertainment products (e.g., DVDs), sound recordings (e.g., CDs), and films for theatrical release were inconsistent with WTO rules.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Performance

As the largest contributor to the UN system, the U.S. has a keen interest in safeguarding taxpayer funds and ensuring that UN activities are carried out efficiently and effectively. The purpose of the United Nations Transparency and Accountability Initiative (UNTAI) is to improve organizational performance by enacting reforms in areas aimed at: increasing the accuracy of information; enhancing operational efficiency/effectiveness; uncovering fraud, waste, abuse, and mismanagement; and helping to reduce or prevent conflicts of interest and misconduct.

The Bureau of International Organization Affairs (IO) assesses and reports on progress each fiscal year using specific benchmarks. The indicator shows the results for UN Specialized Agencies funded by the Contributions to International Organizations account. Achievement of UNTAI goals promotes effective use of member state contributions through better access to information on agency performance, credible oversight and ethics systems, and improved governance.

STRATEGIC GOAL: STRENGTHENING CONSULAR AND MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES						
Strategic Priority	Planning and Accountability					
Indicator	Percentage of United Nations Specialized Agencies funded by the Contributions for International Organizations account (FAO, IAEA, ICAO, ILO, IMO, ITU, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, and WMO) that have demonstrated progress on 5 or more goals of the United Nations Transparency and Accountability Initiative.					
FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2010 Result	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	54 percent [Baseline] ◄► On Target	72 percent ▲ Above Target	91 percent ▲ Above Target	76 percent	81 percent	100 percent
Reason for Exceeding Target	The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) both showed improvements over the June 2009 assessments.					
Impact	UNTAI aims to improve the financial management and oversight of UN agencies. Oversight, transparency, and accountability mechanisms provide assurance that the funds the Bureau contribute to UN agencies are used effectively. Stronger, more accountable UN agencies are better equipped for the advancement of U.S. multilateral objectives.					
Methodology	Agencies must meet a series of benchmarks for each goal (8 goals in all). Ratings are based upon the extent to which the agency meets the benchmarks. Completed reports are reviewed by the responsible officer(s) in the IO Bureau. A second-level review is conducted by the lead officer, who reviews for accuracy and consistency of rating methodology.					
Data Source and Quality	Raw data for each agency is gathered and compiled by U.S. Missions working with UN agencies. The IO Bureau performs a two-step review of all data to verify accuracy and ensure the application of a consistent rating methodology for all agencies. No significant data limitations were found.					

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Justification of Request

The FY 2012 request for the CIO account of $1.619 billion reflects a net decrease of $63.1 million below the FY 2010 Actual level.

Existing Commitments

The FY 2012 request includes $1.592 billion to pay assessed contributions to 43 organizations of which the United States is currently a member. U.S. participation in each of these organizations has strong support from U.S. federal agencies and private sector entities that rely on these organizations to advance their objectives. The Partners and Benefits section for each organization lists many of these agencies and entities.

For most of the 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 to bear 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.

The request also includes $22.4 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. The request seeks a five-year period of availability for these funds because of the customary amount of time involved in preparing and responding to tax reimbursement requests. Typically international organizations 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 disincentive for U.S. citizens. Reimbursing U.S. citizens in accordance with these agreements helps to address this disincentive.

New Commitments

The request includes $5.2 million for U.S. membership in the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA). Congress authorized payment of assessed contributions to IRENA in section 1014 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212). The United States will likely join IRENA and incur financial obligations of membership in calendar year 2011. Thus FY 2012 funding would go toward paying the assessment for the second year of U.S. membership in 2012.

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 on behalf of the United States and other member nations. 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 U.S. in governing bodies and otherwise take

advantage of opportunities to promote U.S. goals and objectives at these organizations. The Federal agencies that participate in these organizations include the Departments of Defense, Homeland Security, Treasury, Commerce, Agriculture, Transportation, Labor, and Health and Human Services.

Resource Summary Detail

($ in thousands)

Activities	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
United Nations Regular Budget (UN)	597,544	516,352	568,759
United Nations Capital Master Plan (UN CMP)	75,535	75,535	75,535
United Nations War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia (UNICTY)	20,781	17,922	19,275
United Nations War Crimes Tribunal - Rwanda (UNICTR)	17,057	13,839	14,867
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	112,509	111,985	111,985
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	98,906	102,972	106,838
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	18,519	19,907	20,805
International Labor Organization (ILO)	83,370	88,093	91,286
International Maritime Organization (IMO)	1,333	1,414	1,483
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	9,361	10,617	10,617
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	81,687	78,623	78,295
Universal Postal Union (UPU)	2,066	2,348	2,336
World Health Organization (WHO)	106,573	109,403	109,403
World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)	1,097	1,208	1,216
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	12,975	13,942	14,436
Subtotal, United Nations and Affiliated Agencies	**1,239,313**	**1,164,160**	**1,227,136**
Organization of American States (OAS)	47,064	48,148	49,604
Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)	59,811	60,503	61,568
Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)	16,359	16,359	16,360
Pan American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH)	324	324	324
Subtotal, Inter-American Organizations	**123,558**	**125,334**	**127,856**
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)	90,716	82,783	83,484
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	81,998	80,868	84,491
NATO Parliamentary Assembly (NPA)	1,083	1,066	1,130
The Pacific Community (SPC)	1,715	1,551	1,758
Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)	901	901	901
Colombo Plan Council for Technical Cooperation (CPCTC)	17	17	17
Subtotal, Regional Organizations	**176,430**	**167,186**	**171,781**
Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)	24,075	25,253	25,146

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Activities	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
World Trade Organization (WTO)	24,403	25,286	27,120
Customs Cooperation Council (CCC)	4,425	4,175	4,244
Hague Conference on Private International Law (HCOPIL)	297	322	330
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)	1,921	1,963	2,035
International Bureau of the Publication of Customs Tariffs (IBPCT)	168	161	0
International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration (IBPCA)	73	72	74
International Bureau of Weights and Measures (IBWM)	1,469	1,411	1,443
Int'l Center for the Study of Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property	1,055	1,047	1,046
International Coffee Organization (ICO)	519	488	646
International Copper Study Group (ICSG)	43	40	40
International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC)	338	331	341
International Grains Council (IGC)	533	515	534
International Hydrographic Organization (IHO)	136	134	138
International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (IIUPL)	166	168	171
International Lead and Zinc Study Group (ILZSG)	39	35	37
International Organization of Legal Metrology (IOLM)	154	157	160
International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)	0	5,000	5,200
International Rubber Study Group (IRSG)	105	112	0
International Seabed Authority (ISA)	0	1,432	0
International Seed Testing Association (ISTA)	12	14	14
International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS)	0	3,070	0
International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)	334	431	498
International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN)	446	514	525
Int'l Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV)	254	286	286
World Organization for Animal Health (OIE)	193	191	195
Subtotal, Other International Organizations	**61,158**	**72,608**	**70,223**
Tax Reimbursement Agreements	20,280	22,306	22,404
Subtotal, Tax Reimbursement Agreements for U.S. Citizens	**20,280**	**22,306**	**22,404**
Total Annual Requirements	**1,620,739**	**1,551,594**	**1,619,400**
Synchronization of Deferred Payments	**61,761**	0	**0**
Adjustment for Exchange Rate and Other Changes	**0**	**130,906**	**0**
Total Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)	**1,682,500**	**1,682,500**	**1,619,400**

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

United Nations Regular Budget

New York, United States
($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	597,544	516,352	568,759

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

Peace and Security: The Security Council, the UN organ charged with maintaining peace and security, initiates joint actions such as the creation of peacekeeping missions and imposition of sanctions. 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 U.S. is working through the Security Council to: address threats to peace and security in Iran, North Korea, Afghanistan, Iraq, Lebanon, Cote d'Ivoire, Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia, Eritrea, Somalia – including piracy off its coast, and Haiti; combat terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; and protect civilians in armed conflict.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The UN assists with national elections, promotes democracy, monitors human rights, and helps nations combat corruption. UN Special Political Missions are assisting with democracy-building in several nations struggling to emerge from conflicts, including most notably in Iraq and Afghanistan, but also in Burundi, the Central African Republic, the Ivory Coast, and Nepal.

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

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

Accomplishments and Priorities

In the Western Hemisphere, the UN:

- Provided critical life-saving assistance to Haiti in the wake of the tragic January 2010 earthquake and the ongoing cholera epidemic which is one of the largest humanitarian operations on record. The UN relief effort has ensured continued humanitarian aid for Haitian victims, including 2.1 million displaced persons. **(Humanitarian Assistance)**

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

In the Middle East and South Asia, the UN:

- Continued to foster a commitment between the Government of Iraq and the international community to advance peace, sound governance, and economic reconstruction. Assisted in restoring Iraq to its previously held position in the international community by lifting Chapter VII obligations related to weapons of mass destruction-related restrictions, closing the Oil-for-Food program, and setting termination in June 2011of the Development Fund for Iraq. **(Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Economic Growth)**

- Extended the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI), which supports the efforts of the Iraqi people and Government of Iraq to strengthen representative government, promotes political dialogue and national unity, engages neighboring countries, assists vulnerable groups, and promotes human rights and judicial reform. **(Governing Justly and Democratically)**

- Assisted in securing a national election law towards Iraqi national parliamentary elections in March 2010 and provided technical assistance throughout the electoral process. **(Governing Justly and Democratically)**

- Mobilized resources to reach some 18 million people in Pakistan with life-saving humanitarian assistance after the July 2010 floods, by providing clean drinking water to 4.3 million people daily, emergency shelter to 4.7 million people, and essential health care to 7 million people. **(Humanitarian Assistance)**

- Simultaneously provided humanitarian assistance to some 8.4 million people affected by conflict in northwest Pakistan, including 1.2 million displaced persons and 1.6 million returnees amidst security threats directed at humanitarian staff. **(Humanitarian Assistance)**

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

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

- Imposed four rounds of legally binding sanctions on Iran, including designating individuals and entities involved in Iran's nuclear or ballistic missile activities to be subject to targeted sanctions, and prohibited all UN member states from engaging in trade with Iran that could contribute to the development of a nuclear weapon or nuclear weapon delivery system. **(Peace and Security)**

- Promoted regional stability and de-escalation of tensions between Lebanon and Israel through continued deployment of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) and its participation in a tripartite mechanism with the Lebanese Armed Forces and the Israeli Defense Forces, including significant progress toward finalizing the details necessary for Israeli troops to withdraw completely from north of the Blue Line. **(Peace and Security)**

- Continued to list for targeted sanctions individuals and entities associated with the Taliban and al-Qaida. **(Peace and Security)**

In Africa, the UN:

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

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

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

- Helped facilitate elections in Guinea-Conakry and ensure that the results were accepted by major stakeholders. **(Governing Justly and Democratically)**

- Mediated resolution of a border dispute between Nigeria and Cameroon. **(Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically)**

- Renewed or strengthened the Democratic Republic of Congo, Liberia, Somalia, Sudan, Eritrea, and Cote d'Ivoire sanctions (including arms embargoes, travel bans, and asset freezes on designated individuals and entities). **(Peace and Security)**

In East Asia and the Pacific, the UN:

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

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

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

In the area of counter-terrorism, the UN:

- Completed the second biannual review and resolved in September 2010 to continue the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, an instrument that enhances national and regional efforts to combat terrorism by strengthening state capacity to address terrorist threats. This agreement demonstrates the resolve of all member states to combat terrorism worldwide. **(Peace and Security)**

- Brought into force two Suppression of Unlawful Activities (SUA) protocols against the Safety of Maritime Navigation. The SUA protocols aim at further unifying international law with the purpose

of preventing maritime infrastructure from becoming a victim and eventually defeating the scourge of terrorism worldwide. **(Peace and Security)**

- Assisted a multitude of countries with ratification and implementation of UN conventions and protocols related to combating terrorism. **(Peace and Security)**

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

- Promoted human rights monitoring and reporting through its 41 special rapporteurs, independent experts, and working groups, including by extending the mandate of the Human Rights Council's independent expert on human rights in Sudan, and creating a mandate for a new Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Assembly. **(Governing Justly and Democratically)**

- Reviewed the human rights records of 48 additional countries under the Universal Periodic Review process (since 2007 the UPR has reviewed the human rights records of 144 countries). **(Governing Justly and Democratically)**

- Promoted respect for human rights and reduced the incidence of rights violations through the deployment of monitoring teams in several strife-torn regions of the world, including Uganda, Georgia, Nepal and Liberia. **(Governing Justly and Democratically)**

- Acted through Security Council Resolution 1888 to mandate peacekeeping missions to protect women and children from sexual violence during armed conflict. Developed and employed scenario-based training materials for peacekeepers on combating sexual violence. **(Peace and Security)**

- Strengthened its efforts to protect and promote the rights of women through the establishment of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) through adoption of resolution 64/289. **(Governing Justly and Democratically)**

- Adopted by General Assembly resolution the International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. **(Governing Justly and Democratically)**

- Added a mechanism in Iraq to the 12 existing monitoring and reporting mechanisms on grave categories of human rights violations against children; coordinated the first ever trip of the UN Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict to Nepal, where they assisted in advancing efforts to solidify progress on child recruitment and related issues. **(Governing Justly and Democratically)**

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

In the area of humanitarian assistance, the UN:

- As of September 2010, had distributed over $1.884 billion via the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to life-saving projects in 79 countries since the CERF's launch in 2006. In 2010, recipients included Pakistan (rapid response funding for emergency needs after the July floods), Haiti (relief for

victims of the January earthquake), and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (emergency assistance for communities impacted by ongoing conflict). **(Humanitarian Assistance)**

In the area of international trade, the UN:

- Completed investment policy reviews for El Salvador and Sierra Leone bringing the number of published reviews to 31, including 18 African countries. The reviews provide the basis for technical assistance and host country reforms that lead to increased foreign investment and improvements in rule of law. Another 20 developing countries have requested reviews when funding becomes available; Guatemala and Macedonia investment policy reviews are in process. **(Economic Growth)**

- Deployed the Automated System for Customs Data (ASYCUDA) in Laos and Libya, and updated ASYCUDA systems in Cote d'Ivoire, Gibraltar, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Sao Tome and Principe, St. Lucia, and Venezuela. More than 100 countries are in various stages of using the system to streamline and improve their customs clearances processes, which dramatically decreases fraud and corruption. **(Economic Growth)**

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

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

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

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

- Conducted analyses on progress toward achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in their respective regions and organized a high-level side event on MDGs during the UN General Assembly general debate. **(Investing in People)**

- 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. **(Investing in People)**

- 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. **(Economic Growth)**

- Analyzed the economic impact of climate change on countries in the Latin American and Caribbean region. **(Economic Growth)**

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

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Current and future priorities at the UN include:

- Achieving progress on effective measures to marshal effectively the UN's and the international community's engagement in Iraq and Afghanistan, deter Iran's uranium enrichment activities, stop human rights abuses in Burma, and resolve the humanitarian crisis in Darfur. **(Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically)**

- Continuing 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, including the establishment of a unique trust fund to support implementation of resolution 1540, which mandates member states prevent the transfer of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems to non-state actors. **(Peace and Security)**

- Continuing coordination of emergency humanitarian responses through the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, which manages the CERF, from which agencies borrow funds in order to jump-start assistance activities rapidly. (**Humanitarian Assistance)**

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

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

- Working with other member states, UN organizations, civil society, and other stakeholders to support UN Women and maintaining a strong presence on the UN Women Executive Board. **(Governing Justly and Democratically)**

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

Management 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:

- Overhauling and strengthening the UN internal justice system for resolving employment-related disputes;
- Establishing a new human resource system to enhance the UN's ability to recruit and retain staff in the field;
- Ensuring an adequate capacity within the Office of Internal Oversight Services to investigate financial and procurement fraud;

- Modernizing the UN's information and communications technology infrastructure**;**
- 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; and
- Strengthening the Department of Political Affairs as well as the development pillar of the UN.

Principal Partners and Benefits

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

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

The UN can be most effective when the U.S. and other 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 192 UN member states. Peacekeeping operations are supported by troop contributions from 108 countries. When the UN provides collective solutions to the world's problems, the U.S. bears less of a burden than it would otherwise.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2012 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to the UN regular budget for calendar year 2011, the second year of the UN's 2010-2011 biennial budget. The amount of the U.S. assessed contribution is reduced by the U.S. share of costs of UN activities that have the primary purpose of providing benefits to the Palestine Liberation Organization and associated entities. The FY 2012 request reflects General Assembly approval of the 2010-2011 budget, which supports a range of activities including the UN special political missions in Iraq and Afghanistan, particularly required security upgrades; human resource management reforms; activities relating to information technology upgrades; and the strengthening of the UN's security management system.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	2,719,510	2,350,607	2,648,539
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	598,292	517,134	582,679
Sec. 144, P.L. 99-93 (PLO)	(748)	(782)	(820)
Less: Tax Equalization Fund Credit	0	0	(13,100)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	597,544	516,352	568,759

United Nations Capital Master Plan

New York, United States

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	75,535	75,535	75,535

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 will bring the complex into compliance with current building and fire safety codes and modern standards for security and energy efficiency.

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

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

Accomplishments and Priorities

Current and future priorities include achieving code compliance in all buildings; replacing or refurbishing equipment and building systems; ensuring the health and safety of occupants in all buildings; improving security; increasing energy efficiency, and retrofitting facilities for modern uses, loads, and technologies.

Principal Partners and Benefits

The constituency for the CMP includes all facility users, the UN's 192 member states, UN staff, delegates, visitors, and New York City emergency response personnel. Lack of U.S. support and financing for the CMP could obstruct or delay implementation of this renovation work.

Explanation of Estimate

Annual assessments for construction costs related to the CMP are being billed to member states over a five-year timeframe, beginning in calendar year 2007. The FY 2012 request provides funding for the CY 2011 annual assessment, the fifth annual payment toward construction costs.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	343,340	343,340	343,340
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	75,535	75,535	75,535

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

United Nations War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia

The Hague, The Netherlands

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	20,781	17,922	19,275

Peace and Security: The International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) is a United Nations court of law that investigates and brings to justice individuals accused of having committed war crimes, genocide, and crimes against humanity during the 1990s conflict in the former Yugoslavia.

Governing Justly and Democratically: ICTY promotes the rule of law in the former Yugoslavia through not only bringing to justice those bearing the greatest responsibility but also cooperating with and providing assistance to domestic justice systems in the former Yugoslavia that hold other perpetrators of atrocities accountable for their actions. The U.S. and world community benefit from increased stability in the region, which includes Kosovo, the Republika Srpska in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Republic of Serbia.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by the ICTY include:

- Indicted 161 individuals since the inception of the tribunal, of whom 125 have had proceedings concluded against them. **(Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically)**

- Brought to a close the second of the Tribunal's three multi-accused trials—Prosecutor v. Popović et al. **(Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically)**

- Rendered two appeal judgments and appeals from three trial Judgments are currently pending before the Appeals Chamber. **(Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically)**

- Continued appeals proceedings for 13 persons and trial activities for 18 persons. **(Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically)**

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

Current and future priorities include:

- Delivering judgment in the Đorđević trial by the end of the year. **(Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically)**

- Completing nine of ten cases in the trial or pre-trial stage by 2012. The case of Radovan Karadžić is expected to finish at the end of 2013. **(Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically)**

- Apprehending key remaining fugitives, including Ratko Mladić and Goran Hadžić, and completing pending cases as quickly as possible. **(Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically)**

- Planning for transition to the Residual Mechanism, the eventual completion of work and the consolidation of the Tribunal's legacy. **(Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically)**

- 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. **(Governing Justly and Democratically)**

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 played a crucial role in restoring peace to Eastern Europe, helping to end the lengthy conflict in the former Yugoslavia that was responsible for the deaths of over 140,000 people. Support for the ICTY demonstrates U.S. resolve to end impunity for war crimes and promote accountability and the rule of law. Diminished support for the ICTY could undermine U.S. credibility in its longstanding efforts to pressure both Serbia and Republika Srpska authorities to arrest and transfer accused war criminal Mladić to the ICTY. Failure by the U.S. to pay its assessed contributions in full could cause delays in ongoing trials.

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 the CIO account. The other half is based on the UN peacekeeping scale and is paid out of the Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) account. The FY 2012 CIO account request provides for 70 percent of the Regular Budget assessed contribution for calendar year 2011, which is deferred from the previous fiscal year, plus 30 percent of the Regular Budget assessed contribution for calendar year 2012. The request estimates that the calendar year 2012 budget will be at the same level as calendar year 2011, which is an increase from 2010 as a result of there being less of a reduction in Tribunal activities than originally expected.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	78,830	87,615	87,615
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	17,343	19,275	19,275
Fiscal Year 2009 Deferral	15,578	0	0
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	(12,140)	12,140	0
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	0	(13,493)	13,493
Fiscal Year 2012 Deferral	0	0	(13,493)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	20,781	17,922	19,275

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

United Nations War Crimes Tribunal - Rwanda

Arusha, Tanzania

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	17,057	13,839	14,867

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

Governing Justly and Democratically: ICTR promotes the rule of law in Rwanda and throughout the region by holding perpetrators of atrocities associated with the Rwandan genocide accountable for their actions, and through capacity building work conducted with national justice sectors in Rwanda and its neighbors. The U.S. and world community benefit from increased stability that has resulted in the region, which includes the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, and the Republic of the Congo, including through the arrest and trial of fugitives, many of whom had continued to engage in destabilizing activities.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by ICTR include:

- Made one new arrest in 2010 of an individual accused of having committed genocide and crimes against humanity, and continued to work closely with national jurisdictions to transfer cases, including three cases to Rwanda. **(Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically)**

- Delivered five final judgments in 2010 and commenced one new case in 2010. **(Governing Justly and Democratically)**

- Continued trying 21 cases, with two indictees awaiting trial and another nine in the process of appeal. **(Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically)**

- Renewed cooperation with the Government of Kenya and resuscitation of the Joint Task Force to track alleged genocidaire Felicien Kabuga. **(Peace and Security)**

- Continued programs to train national judges and law enforcement officers, such as the training of Tanzanian judges and law enforcement officials in November 2010. **(Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically)**

- Transferred 25 case files investigated but not indicted by ICTR to Rwanda for further action at the national level. **(Peace and Security)**

Current and future priorities include:

- Apprehending and prosecuting or transferring to national jurisdiction for prosecution the 10 remaining fugitives, including key fugitives such as alleged genocidaires Felicien Kabuga, Protais

Mpiranya and Augustin Bizimana, and completing pending cases as quickly and efficiently as possible. **(Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically)**

- Supporting development of the Rwandan criminal justice system to hold perpetrators accountable for genocide. **(Governing Justly and Democratically)**

- 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. **(Governing Justly and Democratically)**

Principal Partners and Benefits

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

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 a rule of law agenda 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. One-half of the assessment is based on the UN Regular Budget scale and is paid out of the CIO account. The other half is based on the UN peacekeeping scale and is paid out of the Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) account. The FY 2012 CIO account request provides for 70 percent of the Regular Budget assessed contribution for calendar year 2011, which is deferred from the previous fiscal year, plus 30 percent of the Regular Budget assessed contribution for calendar year 2012. The request estimates that the calendar year 2012 budget will be at the same level as calendar year 2011, which is an increase from 2010 due to less of a reduction in Tribunal activities than originally anticipated.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	60,904	67,578	67,578
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	13,399	14,867	14,867
Fiscal Year 2009 Deferral	13,037	0	0
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	(9,379)	9,379	0
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	0	(10,407)	10,407
Fiscal Year 2012 Deferral	0	0	(10,407)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	17,057	13,839	14,867

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Food and Agriculture Organization

Rome, Italy

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	112,509	111,985	111,985

Economic Growth: The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) promotes agricultural development and develops internationally recognized standards for food safety and plant health that protect consumer health and facilitate international trade. U.S. farmers, agro-business, and consumers all benefit directly from FAO's work in these fields. FAO also provides technical support that helps countries conserve and sustain their fisheries and forests. As the world's second largest importer of fishery products, the U.S. has vital interests in the state of the world's fisheries. The U.S. also has a strategic interest in the positive environmental benefits of limiting global deforestation.

Investing in People: The FAO helps prevent and contain animal and plant diseases that impact food security and economies, such as avian influenza and wheat stem rust, and responds to pest outbreaks and other emergencies affecting plant and animal health. The U.S. benefits from containment of these health threats overseas.

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

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by FAO include:

- Successfully reformed the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), a platform for information sharing and best practices in food security. The first meeting of the reformed CFS resulted in international consensus to better integrate nutritional aspects into global efforts to combat hunger. This directly supports Secretary Clinton's international initiative on improving the nutrition of women and children in support of the Millennium Development Goals. **(Investing in People)**

- Continued to develop standards through the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) that prevent the spread of plant pests and diseases, including the adoption of standard terms for importing plant materials. IPPC standards are recognized by the World Trade Organization as benchmark standards governing trade in plant commodities. **(Economic Growth)**

- Worked with the World Bank, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, and the UN Conference on Trade and Development to develop a draft set of principles for responsible agricultural investment that will promote greater transparency in that field. **(Economic Growth)**

- Worked with fisheries authorities throughout the world to train them in best practices in fishing boat inspection and prevent illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing. **(Economic Growth)**

- Reduced harmful pesticide use in Benin, Burkina Faso, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, and Senegal through the Farmer Field and Life School, Integrated Production, and Pest Management

program in West Africa. The program targeted 130,000 farming families, and helped improve agronomic skills, farm crop diversification, and marketing and business skills of farmers while building capacity for use of new pesticide monitory technology. **(Investing in People)**

- Continued to scale up the Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture (GIEWS) launched in 2006. GIEWS is monitoring degrees of food insecurity in vulnerable countries, and assessing the impact of rising food prices at the global, regional, and country levels. **(Humanitarian Assistance)**

- Successfully developed new phytosanitary guidelines for wood products which will protect U.S. wood products producers and others worldwide. **(Economic Growth)**

- Provided guidance to developing countries to improve effectiveness of programs to reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation. **(Economic Growth)**

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing to develop standards for food safety and plant health, including the provision of policy advice and capacity building to help countries strengthen food control systems and adopt standards to promote domestic food safety and facilitate international trade. **(Economic Growth)**

- Continuing work on disaster risk reduction, early warning and implementation of agricultural relief and rehabilitation programs; providing assistance to Member States transitioning from emergency disaster relief to reconstruction and development. **(Humanitarian Assistance)**

- Assisting Member States in 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. **(Economic Growth)**

- Strengthening regional forestry commissions and helping countries implement effective forest management and conservation strategies that promote sustainable harvesting, processing, and utilization of forest products. **(Economic Growth)**

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

FAO is in the process of implementing the recommendations of the Independent External Evaluation (IEE) released in 2007. The IEE offered more than 100 specific recommendations including that FAO focus on technical areas in which it has a unique or comparative advantage, including standard setting for food safety and plant health, fisheries, forestry, animal health, pesticides, and emergency preparedness. It also recommended reform in the areas of human resources, finance, reporting structures, and organizational cultural change.

In 2008, the membership approved a multi-year reform framework, the Immediate Plan of Action (IPA). Among the many reforms implemented and started since 2008, the Director-General has delegated 26 authorities to appropriate levels of the organization, expediting decisions made in procurement and human resources hiring; improved regional offices communication with Rome through improved technology; instituted employee performance reviews and started to standardize job descriptions and translations to expedite job advertisement; and begun to formulate a results-based framework for program evaluation. A full restructuring of the FAO Secretariat at headquarters level was initiated in 2010 and is due to be completed by 2013.

The FAO member states agreed to a significant reform blueprint for CFS. This entails a significant restructuring of the CFS to contribute effectively to a UN High Level Task Force (HLTF), convened by the UN Secretary General in April 2008 and creating a contact group of experts. The U.S. is working closely with FAO to transform the CFS and FAO as a whole into an effective leader on food security issues and part of an emerging global partnership of agriculture and food security.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Agriculture
U.S. Department of Commerce
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 2012 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to FAO for calendar year 2011, the second year of FAO's 2010-2011 biennial budget. The budget includes full funding for the activities required by the IPA. The request also provides for the FAO Tax Equalization Fund, funds for reimbursing FAO staff members who pay national income taxes on their FAO earnings. Reimbursement of employees' income taxes creates pay parity between employees from nations that levy taxes on income from international organizations (which includes the U.S.) and nations that do not. The Tax Equalization Fund is an alternative to tax reimbursement agreements in place at many other international organizations that receive funding through the CIO account.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	185,678	208,837	208,837
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Euros)	40,849	45,944	45,944
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.6926	0.754	0.754
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	58,980	60,934	60,934
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	216,949	214,324	214,324
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	47,729	47,151	47,151
Tax Equalization Fund	5,800	3,900	3,900
Total U.S. Requirement in Dollars	112,509	111,985	111,985

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Atomic Energy Agency

Vienna, Austria

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	98,906	102,972	106,838

Peace and Security: International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards are an essential element of the global nuclear non-proliferation regime and provide credible assurance to the international community that nuclear material is not diverted from peaceful nuclear uses. The IAEA conducts monitoring and inspections activities in more than 150 countries to ensure compliance with international safeguards mandated in the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). All U.S. nuclear cooperation agreements depend on IAEA safeguards and verification activities. U.S. participation in the IAEA is critical to its international engagement in these issues.

Investing in People: IAEA promotes the peaceful applications of nuclear science to fight disease and hunger. Notable examples include cancer therapy and the eradication of the tsetse fly, which can spread parasitic diseases. The United States and other countries benefit from medical advances that prevent, treat, and contain the spread of disease.

Economic Growth: IAEA promotes the responsible development of nuclear power to provide a secure source of energy for economic development while maintaining high standards of safety, security, and nonproliferation. IAEA also promotes and facilitates the use of nuclear techniques for industry and agriculture that contribute significantly to the economies of developing and developed member states.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments include:

- Agreement in December 2010 by the IAEA Board of Governors to implement a low enriched uranium fuel bank administered by IAEA**,** which will provide Member States with reliable access to nuclear fuel in the event of a supply disruption**. (Peace and Security, Economic Growth)**

- Establishment of the Peaceful Uses Initiative, as announced by Secretary Clinton at the May 2010 NPT Review Conference, underscoring U.S. commitment to peaceful uses of nuclear energy, building broader support for the NPT and IAEA, and generating Member State support for U.S. policy in this area. **(Peace and Security, Investing in People, Economic Growth)**

- Continued investigation of Iran's and Syria's respective nuclear programs. The IAEA Board of Governors adopted its latest resolution on Iran in November 2009, condemning Iran's failure to declare an enrichment facility under construction near Qom, and reported that failure to the UN Security Council. **(Peace and Security)**

- Defeat by Member States of an Arab Group resolution on Israeli Nuclear Capabilities at the September 2010 IAEA General Conference that could have potentially damaged U.S. efforts to further negotiations between Israelis and Palestinians. **(Peace and Security)**

- Achievement of 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 103 states (an increase in 10 states since 2009), and only 17 NPT states lack NPT-mandated safeguards (down from 22 in 2009). **(Peace and Security, Economic Growth)**

- Commencement of trilateral consultations with the United States and Russia to develop a verification agreement in 2011 for the U.S.-Russian Plutonium Management and Disposition Agreement, which commits each side irreversibly to remove from its stockpiles at least 34 metric tons of weapon-grade plutonium no longer needed for defense programs. **(Peace and Security)**

Current and future priorities include:

- Reevaluation of safeguards implementation to ensure that safeguards inspections are driven by full consideration of all-source information available to the Agency, so that inspection resources are increasingly focused on Member States that analysis indicates may represent the biggest verification risks. This will improve its ability to detect undeclared nuclear activities. **(Peace and Security)**

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

- Supporting implementation of the U.S. Department of Energy's Global Threat Reduction Initiative programs, which help secure nuclear and radioactive materials, convert U.S. and Russian-origin reactors in third party countries using highly enriched uranium to low enriched uranium, and remove special nuclear materials from third party countries such as Serbia. **(Peace and Security)**

- Continued equipping expansion of the Incident and Emergency Center (IEC), which has been developed to report and coordinate assistance in response to nuclear/radiological incidents, with the goal of mitigating such events and their radiological consequences. **(Peace and Security)**

- Provision of 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. **(Economic Growth)**

- Updating of the radiation protection infrastructures in many Member States to aid in their safe enjoyment of the benefits of nuclear techniques. **(Economic Growth)**

- Contributions to sustainable development and the safe use of nuclear applications in over 100 countries through approximately 1,300 technical assistance projects. For example, the 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. **(Investing in People)**

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Energy
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
U.S. Department of Defense
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
U.S. Geological Survey
World Association of Nuclear Operators
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

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Commission on Radiation Protection
Contractors International Group on Nuclear Liability
U.S. National Laboratories
International Nuclear Law Association
World Nuclear Association
World Institute for Nuclear Security

U.S. membership in IAEA promotes safeguards worldwide, including ongoing investigations in Iran. Strong U.S. support is essential for IAEA's core programs, including high priority safeguards projects such as the new Nuclear Materials Laboratory and evolution toward "information-driven 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 U.S. ability to gain political support for key policy objectives, including addressing Iran, Syria, and Democratic People's Republic of Korea nuclear program issues, strengthening safeguards, improving nuclear security, and promoting nuclear energy. Diminished U.S. support could also prevent IAEA from taking on new responsibilities within its mandate, such as the implementation of safeguards in India pursuant to the U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Cooperation Initiative or a possible return of IAEA inspectors to North Korea.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2012 request provides for approximately 80% of the U.S. assessed contribution to IAEA for calendar year 2011 and 20% of the U.S. assessed contribution to IAEA for calendar year 2012. The projected budget increase for calendar year 2012 would more adequately resource the Agency to implement U.S. high priority programs -- safeguards, nuclear safety, and nuclear security. It would also provide continued funding for needed capital investments.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	253,798	264,603	277,852
United States % Share	25.559	25.661	25.661
United States Assessment (in Euros)	64,868	67,900	71,300
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.6723	0.754	0.754
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	96,481	90,053	94,562
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	59,690	61,899	64,998
United States % Share	25.559	25.661	25.661
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	15,256	15,884	16,679
Less: Prior Year Credit/Surplus	(61)	0	0
Total U.S. Requirement in Dollars	111,677	105,937	111,241
Fiscal Year 2009 Deferral	98,906	0	0
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	(84,962)	84,962	0
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	0	(87,926)	87,926
Fiscal Year 2012 Deferral	0	0	(92,329)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	125,621	102,972	106,838
Amount to Synchronize (Reverse) Deferral	26,715	0	0
U.S. Requirement without Synchronization	98,906	102,972	106,838

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Civil Aviation Organization

Montreal, Canada

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	18,519	19,907	20,805

Peace and Security: The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) leads international efforts to improve aviation security and prevent terrorists from using the world's civil aviation system as a platform 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 190 Member States undergo regular security audits and comply with uniform aviation security standards.

Economic Growth: ICAO provides aviation-related education and training that strengthens the civil aviation systems of both developed and developing countries, enabling airlines and airports to operate in accordance with international standards for security, safety, and environmental protection. International civil aviation is vital to world economic growth and creates export opportunities for U.S. businesses including the aircraft manufacturing and avionics industries.

Accomplishments and Priorities

- Achieved member state agreement at the 2010 ICAO Assembly on a Declaration to strengthen aviation security, a new Comprehensive Aviation Security Strategy, and continuation of ICAO's Universal Security Audit Program. **(Peace and Security)**

- Completed 95 second-cycle security audits as of December 2010, following up on initial audits of 181 member states and Hong Kong. During 2010, ICAO provided technical assistance to 12 states to help them correct security problems revealed by the audits. **(Peace and Security)**

- Obtained agreement by the ICAO Council in December 2010 to amend the aviation security annex to the Convention on International Civil Aviation, which will strengthen global air cargo security measures. **(Peace and Security)**

- Sponsored a diplomatic conference in Beijing in September 2010 that resulted in adoption of two treaties to further criminalize acts of unlawful interference against civil aviation. **(Peace and Security)**

- As of December 2010, 185 Member States began issuing machine readable passports to their citizens in accordance with ICAO guidelines, and 23 Member States were validating machine-readable travel documents through ICAO's Public Key Directory database. **(Peace and Security)**

- As of November 2010, completed comprehensive safety audits for 178 out of 190 Member States under the Universal Safety Oversight Audit Program. All audited states have submitted corrective action plans to remedy safety deficiencies identified by their audits. **(Economic Growth)**

- Worked closely with member states to improve contingency plans and regional cooperation on dealing with volcanic ash emergencies in response to closure of European airspace due to the April 2010 volcanic eruption in Iceland. **(Economic Growth)**

- Established the aspirational goal of carbon neutral growth for the aviation sector at the 2010 ICAO Assembly, reaffirming ICAO's role in addressing international aviation greenhouse gas emissions and sustainable development of global aviation. **(Economic Growth)**

- Assisted U.S. Government and international efforts to support earthquake relief efforts in Haiti. **(Humanitarian Assistance)**

Current and future priorities include:

- Developing international standards related to documentary evidence of identity required for passport applications. **(Peace and Security)**

- Increasing the number of Member States using machine-readable passports and biometric passports. **(Peace and Security)**

- Developing new international standards and recommended practices to support the Next Generation Air Traffic System, which will overhaul the national airspace system of the United States and eventually the rest of the world. **(Economic Growth)**

- Increasing transparency among Member States by promoting the sharing of security audit results and corrective actions taken by audited states, as appropriate and consistent with audited states' sovereignty. **(Peace and Security)**

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

- Developing an environmental auditing and reporting process to achieve standardization of environmental protection among Member State aircraft fleets. **(Economic Growth)**

- Identifying global planning initiatives to improve worldwide air navigation systems through more effective planning and program management techniques, with potential savings to U.S. operators of as much as $1 billion per year. **(Economic Growth)**

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

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

ICAO has renewed its focus on reform under a new Secretary-General who, has committed to:

- increased transparency of budget expenditures;
- additional resources for internal audit and evaluation;
- reducing the volume of paperwork that the organization produces;
- greater efficiency through the use of information and communication technology; and
- re-examination of the organization's travel policies.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Principal Partners and Benefits

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

U.S. support is vital to the success of ICAO's programs 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 2012 request provides for 50 percent of the U.S. assessed contribution to ICAO for calendar year 2011, which is deferred from the previous fiscal year, and 50 percent of the U.S. assessed contribution for calendar year 2012. Calendar year 2012 will be the second year of ICAO's 2011-2013 triennial budget. The overall increase for 2012 is 2.7 percent to cover inflationary factors.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Assessment Against Members (in CDN Dollars)	57,204	53,316	54,766
United States % Share	25	25	25
United States Assessment (in CDN Dollars)	14,301	13,329	13,692
Approx. Exchange Rate (CDN Dollars to $1)	1.0025	1.001	1.001
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	14,266	13,316	13,678
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	19,130	27,657	28,410
United States % Share	25	25	25
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	4,783	6,914	7,103
ICAO Den-Ice Agreement	229	300	300
Total U.S. Requirement in Dollars	19,277	20,530	21,081
Fiscal Year 2009 Deferral	8,733	0	0
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	(9,492)	9,492	0
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	0	(10,115)	10,115
Fiscal Year 2012 Deferral	0	0	(10,391)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	18,519	19,907	20,805

International Labor Organization

Geneva, Switzerland

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	83,370	88,093	91,286

Governing Justly and Democratically: The International Labor Organization (ILO) works to improve living and working conditions of workers worldwide. The organization promotes respect for fundamental principles and rights at work, i.e., 1) freedom of association and recognition of the right to collective bargaining; 2) the elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labor; 3) the abolition of child labor; and 4) the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation. Respect for these principles and rights are a cornerstone of just and democratic societies.

Economic Growth: ILO's Decent Work Agenda protects worker rights, promotes employment, enhances social protection, and strengthens social dialogue. Achievement of these objectives can alleviate poverty and increase social stability. ILO's 183 member states have agreed that violation of fundamental rights at work cannot be used as a legitimate comparative advantage. As workforces in these countries become more skilled and better trained, they contribute to economic prosperity in their own countries, and eventually may contribute to U.S. economic growth by acquiring U.S. goods and services.

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

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by ILO include:

- Provided extensive support to the meeting of G20 Ministers of Employment and Labor in Washington D.C. in April 2010. The recommendations of the Ministers, based on ILO inputs centered on job creation, social protection, poverty alleviation, quality jobs, skills development and social dialogue, were welcomed by G20 Leaders at their Summit in Toronto (June 2010). **(Investing in People)**

- Established how employment policies and expanded social protection coverage in all G20 countries would substantially contribute to rebalancing the global economy, including by raising domestic consumption in current account surplus countries, China in particular. **(Economic Growth)**

- Developed, at the request of the G-20 leaders in London, and with inputs from other organizations, a training strategy which was welcomed by G20 Leaders in Toronto and recommended by the Seoul Summit to developing countries. **(Investing in People)**

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Mobilized country-based programs that promote policy reform and implement concrete measures to end exploitative child labor through the International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (IPEC), ILO's largest technical cooperation program. **(Governing Justly and Democratically)**

- Identified major offenders of labor rights and encouraged protection of labor rights as human rights through ILO's standards supervisory system, which supports U.S. efforts to advance democratic reforms and promote human rights. **(Governing Justly and Democratically)**

- Reported on violations of ILO conventions on freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining in Zimbabwe in 2010, with the Government of Zimbabwe agreeing to legislative reforms and capacity building for judicial and labor authorities. **(Governing Justly and Democratically)**

- Adopted a Global Jobs Pact (GJP), which sets out a general framework and elaborates specific policy options that countries can use to formulate their responses to the economic crisis with an emphasis on employment and decent work**.** In 2010, ILO provided assistance in implementing GJP measures to a number of ILO Member States, including El Salvador and Nigeria. **(Economic Growth)**

- Partnered with the World Bank Group through the Better Work program to improve labor practices and competitiveness for nearly 1 million working people in labor-intensive industries with large numbers of vulnerable workers, such as agribusiness, apparel, construction, and light manufacturing in Vietnam, Jordon, Haiti, Lesotho, Nicaragua, and Indonesia. **(Economic Growth)**

- Operated a Microinsurance Innovation Facility which seeks to increase the availability of insurance for low-income families in developing countries, such as crop insurance for poor farmers in Mali, life insurance for tea plantation laborers in India, and funeral insurance for the poor in Haiti. **(Economic Growth, Investing in People)**

- Continued monitoring Cambodian garment factories for compliance with national and international standards through the Better Factories Cambodia program, which showed that freedom of association indicators have improved by 14%, correct wage payment has improved by 37%, compliance with occupational safety and health regulations has improved by 20%, and over 90% of factories are in compliance with minimum wage and overtime regulations. **(Governing Justly and Democratically)**

Current and future priorities include:

- Providing support in 2011, in collaboration with the IMF, in preparation of a second meeting of G20 Ministers of Employment and Labor, to be convened by France. **(Economic Growth)**

- Discussing legislation and practices on freedom of association and workers' organizations with the Government of Burma. Numerous activists trying to organize workers have been imprisoned, and the ILO is monitoring their situation, continuing the effort to bring Burma into compliance with its commitments regarding the use of forced labor. **(Governing Justly and Democratically)**

- Continuing to provide technical advice on social protection programs. Recent projects in Tanzania and Zambia determined that universal old-age pension is affordable. ILO is providing support to efforts to establish minimum social protection floors in Mozambique Nepal, Togo, and Vietnam. **(Governing Justly and Democratically)**

- Continuing efforts to combat exploitative child labor through ILO's International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (IPEC). ILO estimates that there are still 215 million children globally in

child labor, with 115 million trapped in the worst forms. IPEC is working in nearly 90 countries, through more than 100 projects to deliver practical field-based support. **(Investing in People)**

- Continuing assistance to countries implementing fundamental labor principles under Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with the U.S. On-going programs in Yemen, Bahrain, and Oman and are all part of the implementation of ILO's Strategic Plan. **(Economic Growth)**

- Continuing emphasis on Decent Work Country Programs, which are a results-based management tool for delivering an integrated ILO program of assistance to member states that focuses on a limited number of areas in response to national priorities. **(Economic Growth)**

- Supporting the creation of sustainable, decent jobs at small and medium-sized enterprises in the private and informal sectors through training, technical assistance, and the development of favorable legal and regulatory environments. **(Economic Growth)**

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

ILO is implementing reforms including adoption of International Public Sector Accounting Standards; Establishment of Quality Assurance Teams to monitor and strengthen the ILO's Decent Work Agenda at the country program level; Modernization of ILO information and communications technology systems; and Implementation of risk-management at ILO headquarters and in the field.

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 U.S. in the implementation of fair labor standards for U.S. Free Trade Agreements and in U.S. 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 2012 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to ILO for calendar year 2011, the second year of ILO's 2010-2011 biennial budget. The assessed budget level for the biennium represented an increase of 3.6 percent over the 2008-2009 biennial budget, due primarily to rising costs of staff, field offices, and inflationary cost increases.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Swiss Francs)	394,668	388,796	388,796
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Swiss Francs)	86,826	85,535	85,535
Less: Prior Year Credit/Surplus	0	(197)	0
U.S. Requirement (in Swiss Francs)	86,826	85,338	85,535

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Approx. Exchange Rate (Swiss Francs to $1)	1.0415	0.9687	0.937
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	83,370	88,093	91,286

International Maritime Organization

London, England

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,333	1,414	1,483

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

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

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by IMO include:

- Completed comprehensive revisions to the Safety of Life at Sea Convention and the Standards of Training, Competency and Watchkeeping Code in order to improve training standards and enhance the competency of seafarers in international shipping. **(Economic Growth)**

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

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

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

- Adopted new amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea and the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships. **(Economic Growth)**

Current and future priorities include:

- Institutionalizing a mandatory audit scheme to promote full compliance with mandatory IMO instruments, including new security standards. This mandatory scheme will include ways to assist developing countries prepare for audits. **(Peace and Security; Economic Growth)**

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

- Continuing efforts to designate the U.S. Caribbean islands as an Emission Control Area to apply the most stringent air emission standards for nitrous oxides, sulfur oxides, and particulate matter off the coasts of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. **(Economic Growth)**

- Continuing efforts to promote the control and reduction of the emission of greenhouse gases from international shipping. **(Economic Growth)**

- Implementing long-range tracking for security and search and rescue purposes, a U.S. initiative to widen the safety zone for ships approaching U.S. coasts. **(Peace and Security)**

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

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Coast Guard
U.S. Maritime Administration
U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
U.S. crew members and passengers
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 for safety, security, and environmental protection. U.S. participation on the IMO Governing Council depends on the timely payment of the U.S. assessed contribution. Diminished U.S. support could undermine U.S. participation in an important forum that ensures that other nations meet standards and contribute to maritime security and the safety of U.S. passengers and cargo.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2012 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to IMO for calendar year 2012, the first year of IMO's 2012-2013 biennial budget. The IMO Assembly will adopt the 2012-2013 program and budget in November 2011. Consistent with recent experience, which has seen modest growth in the IMO budget to cover mandatory cost increases related to salaries and other inflationary increases, the request anticipates a 4.9 percent increase in the 2012 budget level.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Pounds)	27,749	29,308	30,733
United States % Share	3.137	3.137	3.137
United States Assessment (in Pounds)	870	919	964
Approx. Exchange Rate (Pounds to $1)	0.6527	0.6499	0.65
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,333	1,414	1,483

International Telecommunication Union

Geneva, Switzerland

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	9,361	10,617	10,617

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

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

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by ITU include:

- Published a set of best practices on international cybersecurity measures that reflects U.S. concepts of cybersecurity and critical information infrastructure protection. **(Peace and Security)**

- Expanded a Global Cybersecurity Agenda for better security of global telecommunications networks and services that reflect U.S. Computer Security Incident Response Team concepts and advance secure access to the Internet. **(Economic Growth, Peace and Security)**

- Partnered with U.S. companies to promote projects that bring hardware and Internet connectivity to schools, hospitals, and libraries in developing countries at little or no cost. **(Economic Growth)**

- Completed projects in over 60 developing countries focused on reforming their telecommunication sectors consistent with U.S. priorities for international capacity building, network security, and infrastructure development. **(Economic Growth)**

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing the expansion of U.S.-led work in cybersecurity best practices, promoting U.S. priorities through international standardization based on U.S. concepts of cybersecurity. **(Economic Growth)**

- Coordinating cybersecurity and infrastructure development throughout the world, through partnerships with the private sector, member states, and other international organizations. **(Economic Growth)**

- Implementing initiatives approved at the 2010 World Telecommunication Development Conference to expand economic opportunities by ensuring that ITU activities and development assistance support good governance, transparency, and stable regulatory environments. **(Economic Growth)**

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

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

ITU has recently initiated several management reforms, including establishing an independent audit committee; creating an ethics officer position; adopting policies on financial disclosure and whistleblower protections; and adopting results-based budgeting to link resources to organization 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 in support of radio spectrum management, telecommunications standards, and Internet governance is essential to advancing U.S. strategic priorities for economic growth and national security. U.S. defense, intelligence, and aeronautics agencies depend upon ITU for radio-spectrum management. Full participation in ITU is essential to U.S. influence in setting global regulations and standards that fundamentally impact U.S. telecommunications systems, including satellite transmission, air traffic control, and emergency communications systems.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2012 request provides for 70 percent of the U.S. assessed contribution to ITU for calendar year 2011, which is deferred from the previous fiscal year, plus 30 percent of the assessed contribution for calendar year 2012. Calendar year 2012 is the first year of ITU’s 2012-2013 biennial budget. The U.S. assessment is projected to remain level for 2012. Anticipated annual increases for salaries and other costs are expected to be offset by savings initiatives and increases in contributions from other member states.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Swiss Francs)	129,924	129,924	129,924
United States % Share	7.3428	7.3428	7.3428
United States Assessment (in Swiss Francs)	9,540	9,540	9,540
Interest on Arrears	252	408	408
U.S. Requirement (in Swiss Francs)	9,792	9,948	9,948
Approx. Exchange Rate (Swiss Francs to $1)	0.9572	0.937	0.937
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	10,230	10,617	10,617
Fiscal Year 2009 Deferral	6,693	0	0
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	(7,562)	7,562	0
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	0	(7,562)	7,562
Fiscal Year 2012 Deferral	0	0	(7,562)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	9,361	10,617	10,617

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Paris, France

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	81,687	78,623	78,295

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

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

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

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Promoting International Understanding: UNESCO promotes international understanding by offering curriculum materials, sponsoring workshops, and ministry-level guidance on civic education, human rights education, and inclusive education. By fostering inclusive education, UNESCO promotes democratic values and undercuts extremism by offering a positive alternative message.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by UNESCO include:

- Created new public-private partnerships with Nokia and other companies to strengthen existing Education for All and UN Literacy Decade initiatives. These partnerships increase UNESCO's capacity to deploy and monitor literacy and education programs. **(Investing in People)**

- Continued the Teacher Training Initiative in sub-Saharan Africa, a program designed to improve teacher training in the region. The program is focused on improving the relevance of the curriculum and targeted the disadvantaged through non-formal education programs. **(Investing in People)**

- Coordinated post-earthquake educational and cultural recovery in Haiti by conducting valuable damage assessments to the educational system as well as to important cultural sites, monuments and institutions. (**Promoting International Understanding; Governing Justly and Democratically**)

- Supported the rebuilding of education systems in areas affected by war and conflict by developing curricular and textbook frameworks and education management systems. **(Investing in People)**

- Strengthened its Holocaust Education program, which develops curriculum materials, connects teacher and administrators with resources, and advises member states on how to best implement Holocaust Education programs. (**Promoting International Understanding**)

- Provided training and assistance in support of independent media in Southeast Europe, Angola, the Great Lakes Region of Africa, the Middle East, East Timor, and Afghanistan, including training and guidance on covering elections and journalist safety. **(Governing Justly and Democratically)**

- Increased the number of people with access to potable water through advanced water management, education, governance training, and capacity building. UNESCO launched a scientific survey of Iraq's groundwater in an effort to address water scarcity in the country. **(Economic Growth)**

- Inscribed the Papahanaumokuakea Marine National Monument (Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Coral Ecosystem Reserve) onto its prestigious World Heritage List, the first U.S. addition in fifteen years. (**Promoting International Understanding**)

Current and future priorities include:

- Creating a new UNESCO initiative to promote women and girls' education throughout all phases of life. This initiative will include input and participation from a wide range of civil society and private sector actors. **(Investing in People**)

- Organizing the UN World Press Freedom Day and awarding of UNESCO's Cano World Press Freedom Prize as part of a global conference on digital media, the Internet, and freedom of expression in Washington D.C. in May 2011. (**Governing Justly and Democratically**)

- Creating new public-private partnerships to advance science education and increasing access to quality education through information and communication technologies. **(Investing in People)**

- Strengthening teacher training, textbooks, and curricula to promote education consistent with democratic ideals and undercut hate and extremism, including Holocaust Education. UNESCO's influence in education and cultural establishments of developing countries, especially in the Middle East, advances U.S. counter-terrorism objectives. **(Promoting International Understanding)**

- Promoting democracy and human rights, including in Iraq, Afghanistan, and other post-conflict countries, through civic education programs and local media development programs committed to the free flow and exchange of information. **(Governing Justly and Democratically)**

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

UNESCO has implemented budget and management reforms including: creating a working group to develop an action plan based on reform recommendations from an Independent External Evaluation; establishing a drafting group tasked with ensuring a results-based budget; developing ethics training opportunities; requiring financial disclosure arrangements for staff performing sensitive functions; strengthening its internal control framework; implementing a human resources reform policy framework, with a focus on performance assessment; and establishing the Oversight Advisory Committee that provides guidance to the Director-General on oversight issues.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Education	U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
U.S. Library of Congress	Nat'l Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration
National Academies of Science	National Endowment for the Humanities
National Science Foundation	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
The Smithsonian	Institute of Museum and Library Services
World Press Freedom Committee	Reporters Without Borders International
International Council of Science	International Federation of the Red Cross/Crescent
Americans for UNESCO	Rotary International and Amnesty International

UNESCO provides a forum for advancing U.S. commitments to promoting education and literacy for women and girls in developing countries, science diplomacy, press freedom, and cultural heritage. In the education sector, UNESCO has been instrumental in promoting the use of measurable results in literacy and education programs and promoting effective and continuous evaluation of education programs. 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 U.S. 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 U.S. UNESCO's work in calling attention to the killing and jailing of journalists, as well as its efforts to ensure the freedom of the Internet, help focus international scrutiny on those governments which regularly practice media censorship in order to prevent information from reaching their citizens. U.S. companies like Google, Apple, and Microsoft are partnering with UNESCO to advance core American values, including press freedom and access to education.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2012 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution for calendar year 2011, the second year of the 2010-2011 biennium and reflects no change from calendar year 2010.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	156,277	161,725	161,725
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Euros)	34,381	35,580	35,580
Budget Adjustment	(6,876)	0	0
U.S. Requirement (in Euros)	27,505	35,580	35,580
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.663	0.7488	0.754
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	41,485	47,516	47,188
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	135,665	141,395	141,395
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	29,846	31,107	31,107
Budget Adjustment	10,356	0	0
Total U.S. Requirement in Dollars	81,687	78,623	78,295

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Universal Postal Union

Bern, Switzerland
($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	2,066	2,348	2,336

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

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

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by UPU include:

- Signed an agreement with the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers to create the .post top-level domain. UPU member governments, postal operators, regulators, and private-sector delivery providers and customers will be able to acquire .post domains in order to offer new services or enhance existing services and diversify their product portfolios. **(Economic Growth)**

- Implemented the deployment of performance measurement systems for inbound international mail to middle-income countries in addition to systems already in operation in industrialized countries, producing major gains in the speed and quality of international mail service. **(Economic Growth)**

- Continued to work towards a compensation system for delivery costs in the destination country for inbound international mail, including a system for classifying postal operators according to their level of development, increasing private sector access to postal delivery markets. **(Economic Growth)**

- Developed plans to promote the transmission of electronic data on postal items for customs purposes similar to those for commercial items carried by private sector delivery firms. **(Peace and Security)**

Current and future priorities include:

- Finalizing work on pilot projects to test the .post top-level domain, and work out procedures for assigning domain names in which the governments of UPU member countries will take part. **(Economic Growth)**

- Pursuing work aimed at improving addressing systems, and the number of citizens that have postal addresses, within both developed and developing member countries. **(Economic Growth)**

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

- Increasing security measures for the international postal network, including deployment of systems to collect data on items of outbound and inbound international mail, and regional training programs for monitoring security levels in postal services worldwide. **(Peace and Security)**

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

The UPU Council of Administration has created "reflection groups" with responsibility for creation of an audit advisory committee and for addressing human resource issues at the UPU Secretariat. The UPU Secretariat appointed an ethics officer in 2008, and adopted procedures for financial disclosure statements. In 2010 the Council of Administration approved the creation of an Audit Committee.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Postal Service
U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. Department of Justice
U.S. postal equipment suppliers
U.S. Postal Regulatory Commission
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative
U.S. bulk mailers and private courier firms

UPU supports a worldwide postal network that enables delivery of over seven billion pieces of mail annually. Without the benefits of membership in UPU, the U.S. would have to conclude bilateral postal agreements with 215 separate postal administrations. The likely result would be that U.S. mailers could pay considerably higher international postage rates.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2012 request provides for 70 percent of the U.S. assessed contribution to UPU for calendar year 2011, which is deferred from FY 2011, plus 30 percent of the assessed contribution for calendar year 2012. The UPU assessed budget has adhered closely to zero growth since the 1990s. The UPU regular budget is assessed according to contributory units. The U.S. share is 50 contributory units.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Swiss Francs)	35,438	35,439	35,439
United States % Share	5.9252	5.7837	5.7837
United States Assessment (in Swiss Francs)	2,100	2,050	2,050
English Translation Service	75	75	75
Interest on Arrears	59	64	64
U.S. Requirement (in Swiss Francs)	2,234	2,189	2,189
Approx. Exchange Rate (Swiss Francs to $1)	0.9846	0.9371	0.937
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	2,269	2,336	2,336
Fiscal Year 2009 Deferral	1,409	0	0
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	(1,612)	1,612	0
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	0	(1,600)	1,600
Fiscal Year 2012 Deferral	0	0	(1,600)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	2,066	2,348	2,336

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

World Health Organization

Geneva, Switzerland

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	106,573	109,403	109,403

Investing in People: The World Health Organization (WHO) leads international efforts to prevent, control, and eradicate disease, including major killers such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, and pandemic influenza; other eradicable diseases such as polio and measles; and emerging public health challenges such as non-communicable diseases. WHO collaborates with health ministries on technical cooperation programs, as well as 1,200 leading health-related institutions around the world that are designated as WHO collaborating centers. WHO establishes standards on drug and food safety, best practices on public health, and addresses risks to health such as smoking, substance abuse, poor diet, and lack of physical activity. The U.S. benefits from WHO-sponsored efforts to limit the spread of pandemic influenza and other emerging diseases and health threats before they reach U.S. borders.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by WHO include:

- Endorsed a new, rapid test for tuberculosis (TB) in 2010. The test could revolutionize TB care and control by providing accurate diagnoses for patients in about 100 minutes, compared to current tests that can take up to three months. This novel test represents new hope for the millions of people who are at the highest risk of TB. **(Investing in People)**

- Released a new meningococcal A vaccine in 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. **(Investing in People)**

- Released new simplified diagnosis and treatment guides during 2010 for common, but untreated, mental and substance use disorders such as depression, alcohol use disorders, and epilepsy. WHO, in collaboration with several partners, is providing technical support to countries to implement the guidelines. **(Investing in People)**

- Targeted 15 African countries, reaching 72 million children, through a series of synchronized polio immunization activities during 2009 and 2010. A total of some 290,000 vaccinators were mobilized door-to-door to deliver vaccines to every child under five in high risk areas, reducing polio outbreaks to a trickle across West Africa. (**Investing in People**)

- Coordinated the worldwide response to the H1N1 outbreak during 2009 and 2010; declaring H1N1 the first “pandemic” under the International Health Regulations and ensuring close collaboration with affected countries, vaccine manufacturers, and donors in order to facilitate access to vaccines needed in developing countries. **(Investing in People)**

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Made significant progress in malaria control programs from 2008 to 2010, providing insecticide-treated mosquito nets to protect over 578 million people in sub-Saharan Africa, achieving measurable reductions in malaria in nine African countries and 29 countries outside Africa. **(Investing in People)**

- Continued to promote the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, which had been ratified by 172 countries at the end of 2010; the Convention provides a firm basis for nations to enact strong legislation, policies and concerted action against tobacco. **(Investing in People)**

- Raised immunization levels of the world's children from 20 percent in 1980 to over 80 percent today in collaboration with UNICEF, U.S. agencies, and other partners. **(Investing in People)**

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

- Continued to promote Member State implementation of the International Health Regulations and their development of core competencies, which enable improved global surveillance, reporting, and response to public health events of international concern. **(Investing in People)**

Current and future priorities include:

- Completing the job of polio eradication, which will allow for shifting tens of millions of dollars to other public health needs. **(Investing in People)**

- Preventing an epidemic of H5N1 highly pathogenic avian influenza by continuing to work with countries and other organizations on preparedness plans and applying lessons-learned from the H1N1 pandemic. **(Investing in People)**

- Containing 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. **(Investing in People)**

- 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. **(Investing in People)**

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

- Continuing to focus on activities that address non-communicable diseases such as cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, and cancer, and related risk-factors, reflecting the rise in these diseases in developing countries. **(Investing in People)**

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

WHO has undertaken a comprehensive strengthening of institutional integrity through strategic planning, integrated information technology systems, results-based management, internal and external oversight, and human resources management reforms. In 2009, WHO's governing bodies established and set terms of reference for an independent expert oversight advisory committee, which serves as an audit committee. The organization is also implementing a whistleblower protection policy and has implemented financial disclosure requirements.

Principal Partners and Benefits

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

Addressing the rapid spread of disease across borders requires international cooperation. The U.S. benefits from the 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 2012 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to the WHO regular budget for calendar year 2011, the second year of WHO's 2010-2011 biennial budget. For the fourth consecutive year, there is no increase in the assessed budget. All WHO member states receive a credit towards their assessed contribution based on the current sum to their credit in the Tax Equalization Fund. The Tax Equalization Fund creates pay parity for staff regardless of whether they are required to pay national income taxes on their WHO salary. For the U.S. and other member states that require staff members to pay income taxes on their WHO salaries, the credit is adjusted to offset the amount WHO pays to reimburse these staff members for taxes paid. The adjustment for the U.S. changed significantly in 2010 (FY 2011), to reflect an increase in the amounts paid to reimburse U.S. staff.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	504,420	504,420	504,420
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	110,972	110,972	110,972
Less: Tax Equalization Fund Credit	(4,399)	(1,569)	(1,569)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	106,573	109,403	109,403

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

World Intellectual Property Organization

Geneva, Switzerland

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,097	1,208	1,216

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

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

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by WIPO include:

- Administered approximately 155,900 applications for patent protection under the Patent Cooperation Treaty System in 2009, the latest year for which data was available. U.S. inventors filed 46,079 applications, by far the largest number of any country (29.6%). A total of 142 countries have ratified the Patent Cooperation Treaty. **(Economic Growth)**

- Received 35,195 applications for trademark protection under the Madrid System in 2009, the latest year for which data was available. U.S. businesses filed 3,201 applications, the fourth largest number of applications after Germany, the European Union, and France. With the accession of Kazakhstan, membership in the Madrid Union has increased to 85 countries. **(Economic Growth)**

- Initiated capacity building projects in developing countries in accordance with the WIPO Development Agenda, including important projects on Technology Transfer and Open Collaboration, furthering U.S. interests in promoting patent and trademark protection in the developing world. **(Economic Growth)**

- Invested over 48 million dollars in development assistance projects during 2009-2010, targeting countries with potential markets for economic growth and international investment that would benefit from improved intellectual property infrastructure and increased skill levels. **(Economic Growth)**

- Trained thousands of individuals through WIPO's Worldwide Academy during 2009-2010. The training focused on intellectual property rights through on-site and distance learning courses, increasing skill levels and transparency in international filings. **(Economic Growth)**

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing work on a two-year program on copyright exceptions and limitations to facilitate access to copyrighted works for blind and visually impaired persons. **(Governing Justly and Democratically)**

- Launching new multimedia public outreach on public health and safety dangers associated with IP infringement, including capacity building workshops in developing countries. **(Economic Growth)**

- Further streamlining of WIPO registration services in areas such as patents and trademarks, allowing increased access and cost efficiencies for filers. **(Economic Growth)**

- Increasing assistance to developing countries to combat counterfeiting and piracy, and to create a more transparent business environment for U.S. investors. **(Governing Justly and Democratically)**

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

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

The WIPO Director-General is continuing with several initiatives to stimulate the development of a more responsive, accountable, and service-oriented organizational culture: a new performance management and staff development system; financial disclosure requirements for senior management; the adoption of a Code of Ethics and an ethics officer position; the revision of the contractual framework for staff; complete revision of the Staff Rules and Regulations; and the creation of a customer service strategy and structure.

Principal Partners and Benefits

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

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 2012 request provides funding for the U.S. assessed contribution to WIPO for calendar year 2011, the second year of WIPO's 2010-2011 Biennial Budget. There will be no increase in assessed contributions in 2011. Approximately 90 percent of WIPO's gross income comes from fees that WIPO charges applicants for trademark and patent protection.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Swiss Francs)	17,237	17,237	17,237
United States % Share	6.6105	6.6105	6.6105
United States Assessment (in Swiss Francs)	1,139	1,139	1,139
Approx. Exchange Rate (Swiss Francs to $1)	1.0383	0.9429	0.937
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,097	1,208	1,216

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

World Meteorological Organization

Geneva, Switzerland

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	12,975	13,942	14,436

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

Humanitarian Assistance: WMO facilitates real-time access to weather data, forecasts, and warnings that enable the United States and other nations to predict and prepare for natural disasters resulting from severe weather events such as hurricanes.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent WMO accomplishments include:

- Coordinated a multi-national effort to begin work on developing a Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) that will improve access to climate information that the United States and other nations use to make sound economic decisions on health, food security, integrated water resource management, and transportation matters. (**Economic Growth and Humanitarian Assistance)**

- Enhanced global distribution of weather, water, and climate data used for natural disaster warnings, including critical tsunami data and warnings to all Indian Ocean countries, and hurricane warnings and bulletins to the United States and Caribbean region. (**Humanitarian Assistance)**

- Improved coordination of meteorological services to the aviation industry to address events such as the April 2010 Icelandic volcanic eruption. The United States and other nations rely on this information not only for domestic air travel but also for travel abroad. **(Economic Growth)**

- Expanded the Severe Weather Forecasting Demonstration Project (SWFDP) to Southeast Asia and East Africa. SWFDP builds regional multi-hazard early warning systems for developing countries to warn their citizens and inform disaster management, humanitarian, and civil defense authorities of impending disasters. (**Economic Growth and Humanitarian Assistance)**

- Completed a Guide to Climatological Practices that will standardize many climate observing, modeling, and forecasting methods used in seasonal climate predictions, such as those that predict drought or the effects of El Nino/La Nina. (**Economic Growth and Humanitarian Assistance)**

- Held regional climate change workshops to help countries build capacity in climate practices. Recent workshops resulted in improved quality control for daily climate observations, which will help countries implement measures to adapt to climate changes. **(Economic Growth)**

Current and future priorities include:

- Increasing airline safety by providing the aviation industry with crucial weather data through increased competency requirements for forecasters and better coordination of operational standards for environmental events that affect aviation such as volcanic eruptions. **(Economic Growth)**

- Enhancing the delivery of climate services and increasing the economic and humanitarian benefits from environmental information through implementation of the Global Framework for Climate Services. **(Economic Growth & Humanitarian Assistance)**

- Working with the private sector to identify data requirements for the catastrophic insurance and weather risk management markets. **(Economic Growth)**

- Continuing to strengthen the forecasting and warning capabilities of developing countries to mitigate the economic and humanitarian effects of natural disasters. **(Humanitarian Assistance)**

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

WMO is implementing budget and management reforms including requiring financial disclosure from all senior officials and staff with fiduciary responsibilities; filling the role of ethics officer; implementing a monitoring and evaluation pilot program; establishing new Terms of Reference for the WMO Audit Committee; implementing a results-based management plan.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Geological Survey
U.S. Federal Aviation Administration
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
U.S. Department of Agriculture
U.S. Agency for International Development

The U.S. depends on WMO to coordinate global observation systems that monitor weather, climate, and environmental trends around the world. The U.S. has internationally mandated responsibilities to provide hurricane forecast guidance to Caribbean and Central American states, global aviation meteorological products, and global environmental data, which can only be effectively coordinated through WMO.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2012 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to WMO for calendar year 2011, which is the second year of WMO's 2010-2011 biennial budget. There is no increase in the assessed budget or U.S. assessment for calendar year 2011.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Swiss Francs)	62,450	62,450	62,450
United States % Share	21.64	21.64	21.66
United States Assessment (in Swiss Francs)	13,514	13,514	13,527
Approx. Exchange Rate (Swiss Francs to $1)	1.0415	0.9693	0.937
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	12,975	13,942	14,436

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Organization of American States

Washington, D.C., United States

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	47,064	48,148	49,604

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

Peace and Security: OAS has facilitated the resolution of armed and political conflicts in numerous Western Hemisphere nations and conducts 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.

Economic Growth: OAS promotes sustainable economic development as a clearinghouse for initiatives focused on: renewable energy, energy efficiency, infrastructure, cleaner fossil fuels, energy poverty, and sustainable land and forests use. OAS also promotes economic development through programs designed to enhance the productivity and competitiveness of the trade, tourism, science, and technology sectors.

Investing in People: OAS facilitates programs that improve the lives of citizens in the Hemisphere through programs such as the Inter-American Social Protection Network, which strengthens the capacity of social development agencies to implement social protection programs to eradicate extreme poverty and facilitate greater cross-sectoral cooperation, and the Inter-American Program on Education for Democratic Values, which supports the development of educational programs on democratic citizenship.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent OAS accomplishments include:

- Promoted democracy, human rights, and national reconciliation in Honduras through work to survey the human rights situation in Honduras and establish an internationally-recognized Truth Commission. **(Governing Justly and Democratically)**

- Supported Haiti's post-earthquake reconstruction by helping to organize and observe its presidential elections, including building capacity of the Haitian Permanent Electoral Council for general elections in 2010, providing assistance in production of the voters list, and establishment of the tabulation center on Election Day. **(Governing Justly and Democratically)**

- Combated human trafficking by providing training courses for consular officials and promoting policies to enable member states to prevent and combat trafficking in persons. Held training sessions for prosecutors and investigators, plus regional seminars throughout the hemisphere, including Haiti. **(Peace and Security)**

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- 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 eliminate the dangers posed by aging and volatile explosives. **(Peace and Security)**

- Provided firearms marking equipment to thirty member states to combat arms trafficking in the long term and to assist states to come into compliance with their obligations under the Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials. **(Peace and Security)**

- Supported a hemispheric Anti-Corruption Fund to assist member states in fulfilling commitments under the 1996 Inter-American Convention Against Corruption, as well as implementing country specific recommendations via the follow-up mechanism. **(Governing Justly and Democratically)**

- Conducted electoral observation missions in several member states including Bolivia, Dominica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Suriname, Costa Rica, and Peru. **(Governing Justly and Democratically)**

    - In Bolivia, organized efforts to observe local and regional elections, analyzed the pre-election political and electoral environment, and maintained a comprehensive presence throughout the electoral process, with observers deployed throughout nine departments.

    - In Colombia, obtained agreement by electoral authorities and the executive branch on access to information and freedom of movement in order to deploy electoral specialists and the media to observe pre-electoral logistics and monitor the development of electoral campaigns.

- Hosted the 2010 Energy and Climate Ministerial of the Americas chaired by Secretary of Energy Steven Chu with participation by Secretary of State Hillary Clinton, and Energy Ministers and senior delegates from numerous countries. **(Economic Growth)**

- In partnership with the U.S. Small Business Development Centers (SBDC), created three SBDCs in Colombia and five SBDCs in El Salvador to promote the competitiveness of small and medium-sized businesses in those countries and establish a reciprocal infrastructure to connect U.S. small businesses with global markets. **(Economic Growth)**

- Refined an "early warning system" to monitor the state of democracy in member states and address conflicts and threats to democracy under the Inter-American Democratic Charter. **(Governing Justly and Democratically)**

Current and future priorities include:

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

- Continuing to work closely with Haiti and the Dominican Republic's investment promotion agencies in the exchange of best practices to attract investment in Haiti, using a public-private partnership approach in cooperation with OAS Member States. **(Economic Growth)**

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Working cooperatively with the Mexican Association of Centers for the Development of Small Businesses to support creation of a small business development network across Latin America to promote entrepreneurial competitiveness and to help businesses identify new opportunities that bolster job creation and sustainable development. **(Economic Growth)**

- Expanding support for the initiatives being implemented under the Energy and Climate Partnership for the Americas and coordinating the necessary meetings of experts to consolidate existing initiatives and to advance the consideration of new initiatives. **(Economic Growth)**

- Launching an Economic Empowerment Program pilot project that will empower women through mentoring and technical assistance as leaders of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and result in women-led SMEs becoming competitive suppliers of larger firms. **(Economic Growth)**

- Continuing to support the Inter-American Competitiveness Program, focusing on institutionalizing a permanent dialogue among high level competitiveness councils for the eventual adoption of public policies on competitiveness and innovation, particularly in the Caribbean. **(Economic Growth)**

- Supporting member state efforts to use intellectual property to promote creativity, innovation, and differentiation of distinctive products, origin, traditions and culture through workshops covering countries in South America. **(Economic Growth)**

- Continuing to deploy special democracy practitioner teams, stringent electoral observation mission standards, and electoral precepts protocols to assess the democratic status of elections in states where democracy faces threats from the growing presence of alternate concepts such as the "participatory democracy" advocated by Venezuela and Bolivia. **(Governing Justly and Democratically)**

- Continuing engagement to consolidate democratic gains made in Colombia and strengthen civil registries and voter rolls in Haiti, the Eastern Caribbean, Paraguay, El Salvador and other member states. **(Governing Justly and Democratically)**

- 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. **(Governing Justly and Democratically)**

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

- Continuing to promote drug abuse prevention programs and capacity-building in the areas of counter-terrorism, counter-narcotics, and law enforcement to reduce illicit transnational activities that take advantage of porous borders and weak state institutions. **(Peace and Security)**

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

- Continuing to address the challenges of cyber security through the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism, which assists member states with standing up Cyber Security Incident Response Teams (14 member states already have teams in place). **(Peace and Security)**

- Continuing implementation of an anti-trafficking strategy that focuses on training officials to strengthen their government's capacity to resolve trafficking cases. **(Peace and Security)**

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

OAS has established a Working Group on the Review of OAS Programs to assess OAS programs, general standards, budget, income sources, and mandates. OAS is also working to institute a results-based budget based on a thorough review of priorities of Member States with a view to demonstrate results, modify the indirect cost policy, and address building repairs, fundraising, and related human resource issues.

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. Agency for International Development
Federal Trade Commission
U.S. Department of Labor
Inter-American Development Bank
Amnesty International
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Department of Education
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative
U.S. Department of Justice
U.S. Electoral Assistance Commission
U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
World Bank
African Union
Human Rights Watch

OAS enables the U.S. 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 and democratically and where all people have equal access to opportunity for economic and social advancement. OAS provides a forum for the United States to work with partners who share the determination to deliver the benefits of democracy. OAS relies on the United States for almost sixty percent of its assessed budget and the ability to make payroll at its Washington D.C. headquarters.

Explanation of Estimate

The U.S. pays its assessed contributions to OAS in quarterly installments. The FY 2012 request provides for one quarter of the U.S. assessed contribution for calendar year 2011, plus three quarters of the assessed contribution for calendar year 2012. The FY 2012 request reflects a three percent increase in the OAS budget in 2012 for inflationary cost increases and increased staff costs.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	79,199	81,575	84,023
United States % Share	59.47	59.47	59.47
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	47,052	48,513	49,968
Fiscal Year 2009 Deferral	11,775	0	0
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	(11,763)	11,763	0
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	0	(12,128)	12,128
Fiscal Year 2012 Deferral	0	0	(12,492)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	47,064	48,148	49,604

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Pan American Health Organization

Washington, D.C., United States

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	59,811	60,503	61,568

Investing in People: The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) leads regional efforts to address communicable diseases such as malaria, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, measles, rubella, dengue fever, pandemic influenza, and non-communicable diseases that are the major cause of death and disease in the Americas. PAHO acts as a technical partner for its Member States on a range of public health matters, and increases access of poor and vulnerable groups to quality healthcare services. Healthcare inequities within and among countries are greater in the Americas than in any other part of the world. The U.S. directly benefits from PAHO's efforts to contain diseases before they reach U.S. borders.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by PAHO include:

- Worked with other UN agencies to mobilize international experts on hospital infrastructure, environmental health, mental health, and mass communication to support the international response to the February 2010 Chilean earthquake, including coordinating vaccine donations and purchasing biomedical equipment and electric generators. **(Investing in People)**

- Played a central role as head of the UN Health Cluster in coordinating health-related relief efforts in response to the earthquake in Haiti during 2010, including efforts to combat the recent cholera epidemic there. **(Investing in People)**

- Helped member countries mitigate the impact of the economic crisis on health budgets through efforts to identify sustainable financial solutions, more equitable distribution of limited resources, and reorganization of health systems on the primary health care approach. **(Investing in People)**

- 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. **(Investing in People)**

- Enhanced disaster preparedness during 2010 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. **(Investing in People)**

- Provided technical cooperation during 2010 to help member countries implement tobacco control measures recommended in the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC). **(Investing in People)**

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

- Coordinated the Americas response to the H1N1 outbreak, which originated in Mexico, ensuring close collaboration with all affected countries, as well as facilitating member country access to the donated H1N1 vaccine. PAHO mobilized interdisciplinary teams of experts to provide technical assistance to affected countries throughout the region. **(Investing in People)**

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

- 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 12 countries. **(Investing in People)**

- 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. **(Investing in People)**

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

- Strengthened the institutional capacity of eight countries to control malaria within their borders. **(Investing in People)**

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. **(Investing in People)**

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

- Engaging with host governments, primarily health ministries, to guide policy formulation and implementation, increase disease surveillance, and gather data for evidence-based policies and engagement on a range of technical issues. **(Investing in People)**

- Strengthening health systems, 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. **(Investing in People)**

- Improving nutrition and food security, especially for children and pregnant women, and harmonizing laws and regulations on food safety. **(Investing in People)**

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

PAHO has implemented budget and management reforms aimed at increasing transparency, accountability, efficiency, and financial integrity of the organization. The reforms include: establishing an independent ethics office; implementing a new code of conduct and ethics; strengthening whistleblower protections; incorporating ethics-related instruction into staff training programs; making an

online Code of Ethical Principles and Conduct course mandatory for all staff; implementing a regional program budget policy to increase country-level impact of programs; and establishing a new project progress reporting system to provide better oversight of program implementation.

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 U.S. has in collaborating with its neighbors on health matters, as well as the direct benefits to the U.S. 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 significant impact on the organization financially and politically.

Explanation of Estimate

The U.S. pays its assessed contributions to PAHO in quarterly installments. The FY 2012 request provides funding for two quarterly payments for calendar year 2011 and two quarterly payments for calendar year 2012. All PAHO member states receive a credit towards their assessed contribution based on the current sum to their credit in the Tax Equalization Fund (TEF). This fund creates pay parity for staff regardless of whether they are required to pay national income taxes on their PAHO salary. For the U.S. and other member states that require staff members to pay income taxes on their PAHO salaries, the credit is adjusted to offset the amount that PAHO pays to reimburse these staff members for the taxes they have paid.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	119,576	119,576	123,163
United States % Share	59.445	59.445	59.445
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	71,082	71,082	73,214
Less: Tax Equalization Fund Credit	(10,579)	(10,579)	(10,579)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	60,503	60,503	62,635
Fiscal Year 2009 Deferral	29,560	0	0
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	(30,251)	30,251	0
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	0	(30,251)	30,251
Fiscal Year 2012 Deferral	0	0	(31,318)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	59,811	60,503	61,568

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture

San Jose, Costa Rica

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	16,359	16,359	16,360

Economic Growth: The Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), supports the development of science-based agricultural policies, helping to pave the way for sustainable agricultural development in the Western Hemisphere, providing technical cooperation in priority areas such as food security and safety, facilitating the spread of environmentally-sound agricultural technologies, including biotechnology, to improve the productivity and competitiveness of the agricultural sector. The United States benefits directly from the ability of IICA to influence agricultural issues in the hemisphere.

Investing in People: IICA supports the capacity of the agricultural sector in the Western hemisphere to advance sustainable development and improve the lives of citizens in the hemisphere, including contributing to food security, food safety, rural development, and participation of women in agriculture.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by IICA include:

- Aided Haiti's recovery from the January 2010 earthquake by facilitating job creation in the agricultural sector, encouraging international food aid provision without discouraging local production, assisting with setting agricultural investment priorities, and preparing an Agricultural Sector Investment Plan endorsed by international donors. (**Economic Growth**)

- Promoted technological advances to improve the productivity of small and medium-size farms, including in Honduras where more than 150,000 families benefitted from the "Bono de Solidaridad Productiva" Program and in El Salvador, where close to 1,800 farmers in the Chalatenango region have been trained in agri-business. (**Economic Growth**)

- Strengthened the institutional capacity of member states to implement the World Trade Organization Agreement on sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) standards governing food safety and plant and animal health. (**Economic Growth**)

- Reinforced the surveillance network for trans-boundary animal diseases in nine eastern Caribbean countries and strengthened veterinary services through the IICA -USDA /APHPIS/IS "Veterinary Epidemiology/Para-Epidemiologist Network" project. (**Economic Growth**)

- Assisted countries in improving their regulations and implementing the Biosafety Protocol. Initiated a similar collaboration process within Codex Alimentarius' Committees related to biotechnology. (**Economic Growth**)

- Developed a Food Security Strategy to further the development of policies and capacities that improve production, productivity, value-adding processes, and market access for small-scale agriculture as a means of contributing to food security in the Americas. **(Investing in People)**

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Continued to work closely with the UN World Food Program to implement pilot projects for the Purchase for Progress Program in Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. **(Investing in People)**

- Carried out capacity-building initiatives in Agro-tourism in the Caribbean, including Jamaica, to build infrastructure to facilitate agriculture, nature, and heritage tours. (**Economic Growth**)

- Implemented programs to promote safe trade of agrifood products, develop the capacities of small and medium-sized producers, promote sustainable linkages of farmers with markets, and create a network of 28 countries to disseminate agricultural market information. (**Economic Growth**)

- Hosted an international forum at IICA Headquarters entitled, ''Women in Agriculture: Women's contribution to agriculture and food security in the Americas," which supports public policies to promote the productivity and competitiveness of women in agriculture. **(Investing in People)**

Current and future priorities include:

- Focusing on four strategic objectives through 2020: improve competitiveness of the agricultural sector; strengthen rural development; enhance agriculture's capacity to adapt to climate change and make better use of natural resources; and improve food security. (**Economic Growth**)

- Partnering with the biotechnology industry, academia, and governments to strengthen national capacities for safe use of biotechnology to improve productivity, competitiveness, and the sustainable use of genetic resources for agriculture and food security. (**Economic Growth**)

- Implementing a strategy on biotechnology and biosafety based on information exchange; identification of needs, benefits, and opportunities in the region; the impact of agro biotechnology on trade and development; and legal/regulatory environments. **(Economic Growth)**

- Supporting the implementation of the Feed the Future initiatives regionally in Central America, and nationally in Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua in order to strengthen efforts at achieving food security under a priority U.S. Government initiative. **(Investing in People)**

- Promoting country investment plans and policies on agriculture and food security, and establishing and strengthening mechanisms for the monitoring of food security policies. **(Economic Growth and Investing in People)**

- Strengthening agricultural market reporting systems, improving access to timely and accurate market information to allow farmers to make informed decisions and increase their capacity to compete in global markets. **(Economic Growth)**

- Supporting development of national agricultural innovation systems, assisting in designing policies for improving agricultural research and extension services, and helping regional research networks focus on adapting agriculture to climate change. **(Economic Growth)**

- Promoting effective regional and hemispheric participation in international forums dealing with sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures, with particular emphasis on the Codex Alimentarius. (**Economic Growth**)

- Promoting harmonization of national and regional food safety regulations and food inspection protocols to facilitate trade in foodstuffs and ensure the safety of those products through creation of the first virtual, regional food inspectors school in Central America. (**Economic Growth**)

- Strengthening capacity of regional animal and plant health organizations to achieve wider-scope disease and pest prevention and control, as well as agricultural health and food safety systems in the Hemisphere to improve the competitiveness in international trade. **(Economic Growth)**

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

Under a new Director General, IICA has concentrated on making more efficient use of resources used in the provision of technical cooperation. IICA has also fostered alliances with key strategic partners in order to develop complementary technical cooperation programs and avoid duplication of efforts.

Principal Partners and Benefits

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

U.S. leadership is vital to the success of IICA's technical cooperation programs. IICA's ongoing operations are directly tied to U.S. participation and annual assessed contributions, which provide nearly sixty percent of the organization's operating budget. Diminished U.S. support would significantly compromise IICA's ability to operate at current levels.

Explanation of Estimate

The U.S. pays its assessed contributions to IICA in quarterly installments. The FY 2012 request provides for one quarter of the U.S. assessed contribution to IICA for calendar year 2011 plus three quarters of the assessed contribution for calendar year 2012. IICA has maintained a no-growth budget since the 1990s, and no increase in the budget is projected for 2012.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	27,509	27,509	27,509
United States % Share	59.47	59.47	59.47
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	16,359	16,359	16,360
Fiscal Year 2009 Deferral	4,090	0	0
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	(4,090)	4,090	0
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	0	(4,090)	4,090
Fiscal Year 2012 Deferral	0	0	(4,090)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	16,359	16,359	16,360

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Pan American Institute of Geography and History

Mexico City, Mexico

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	324	324	324

Humanitarian Assistance/Peace and Security: The Pan American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH) coordinates cartographical, geographical, historical, and geophysical studies that are used for a variety of purposes from natural disaster preparedness to defining disputed borders, including the borders between Guatemala and Belize, and Honduras and El Salvador. PAIGH has been an active supporter of international relief efforts after the earthquakes in Haiti and Chile in 2010.

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

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by PAIGH include:

- Members of PAIGH's Cartography Commission were responsible for the provision of image maps, and geological and seismic data to the response community in the aftermath of the January 2010 earthquake in Haiti and the February 2010 earthquake in Chile. **(Humanitarian Assistance)**

- Provided training in the use of global positioning satellite technology to international monitors posted in the disputed adjacency zone between Guatemala and Belize. **(Peace and Security)**

- Contributed funding and technical support to international efforts to restore official documents and records from Haiti's National Archives, which was badly damaged in the January 2010 earthquake. **(Governing Justly and Democratically, Economic Growth)**

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

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

Ongoing activities and current priorities:

- Supporting technological advancements related to web portals and geospatial data applications related to natural disaster planning and environmental management for South America through the GEOSUR program. **(Economic Growth)**

- Promoting development of Geographic Names programs and methodologies within Latin American nations; and supporting standardization of geospatial data documentation in Latin America. **(Economic Growth and Humanitarian Assistance)**

- 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 (http://www.clirsen.com/AsambleaIpgh09). **(Economic Growth)**

- Coordinating ongoing regional collaboration on the Global Map of the Americas project to integrate small-scale geospatial data across international boundaries, providing capacity development where needed, and facilitating participatory mapping initiatives. **(Economic Growth)**

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 U.S. 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. Without these contributions, PAIGH would be forced to curtail many of its operations.

Explanation of Estimate

This request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to PAIGH for calendar year 2012. The request does not anticipate an increase in the assessed budget for 2012.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 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 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	90,716	82,783	83,484

Economic Growth: The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) promotes economic growth through market-oriented reforms, more efficient uses of resources, and better governance in thirty-three 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.

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

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

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by OECD include:

- Expanded and reformulated the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes. The newly reconstituted forum works with member jurisdictions to fight tax fraud by implementing and strengthening information exchange agreements and transparency, helping the U.S. and other jurisdictions enforce their tax laws. **(Economic Growth)**

- Supported the Group of 20 (G20) through work on the Global Forum on Tax, fossil fuel subsidies, labor, and the Anti-Bribery Convention. OECD has led or participated in a number of efforts that have helped shape key global issues and influence G20 activities. For example, its work on the impact of fossil fuel subsidies supported the G20 Leaders' pledge to phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies. **(Economic Growth; Governing Justly and Democratically)**

- Increased the level of U.S. exports by at least $1 billion annually and provided over $800 million in annual savings to U.S. taxpayers through Export Credit and Tied Aid rules which level the playing field for U.S. exports, according to the U.S. Treasury Department. **(Economic Growth)**

- Developed and promoted policies and recommendations that contribute to the reduction of money laundering and terrorist financing through the Financial Action Task Force, an OECD affiliated agency. **(Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically)**

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Strengthened anti-corruption efforts by making information on prosecutions by country publically available, increasing accountability, and helping companies prevent and detect bribery through the Good Practice Guidance on Internal Controls, Ethics, and Compliance. **(Governing Justly and Democratically; Economic Growth)**

- Promoted clean energy through the development of roadmaps for specific low-carbon technologies, as well as identifying the research needed, policy issues, financial support, and deployment of strategies for these technologies. (**Economic growth)**

- Continued to engage with more than 70 non-member countries, including Russia, China, India, Brazil, Ukraine, Egypt, and Jordan, providing important advice to reformers in each country aimed at strengthening market forces and improving governance, thereby enhancing conditions for global economic growth. **(Economic Growth)**

- Expanded OECD's membership – Chile joined in December 2009; Estonia, Israel, and Slovenia were invited to join in May 2010. Russia is currently working through the accession process; thereby encouraging Russia to make domestic reforms and become a more responsible international actor. (**Economic Growth, Peace and Security**)

- Undertook a regulatory reform project in Indonesia similar to the one that was done in China and India. The review aimed to reform or eliminate regulations that raise unnecessary obstacles to competition, innovation, trade and growth. OECD has already completed regulatory reform assessments of 22 OECD countries, plus Russia. **(Economic Growth)**

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing to advise transition countries such as Colombia, Ukraine and Egypt that are in the process of building healthy market economies, strengthening economic institutions, and improving their standards of governance. OECD's work in this area directly supports U.S. economic and foreign policy. **(Economic Growth)**

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

- Developing recommendations to respond to the global financial crisis, focusing on policies that will promote open economies and foster long-term sustainable growth. **(Economic 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. **(Governing Justly and Democratically)**

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

- Promoting women's economic entrepreneurship in the region through the MENA-OECD Women's Business Forum and helping fulfill President Obama's commitments from the April 2010 Summit on Entrepreneurship. **(Economic Growth, Governing Justly and Democratically)**

- Continuing work on information security and methods for coping with man-made and natural disasters by partnering with other organizations to improve the security of transportation systems, notably maritime and container transports. **(Peace and Security)**

Principal Partners and Benefits

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

OECD traces its roots to the Marshall Plan and was chartered in its present form in 1961 as an economic counterpart to NATO. The 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.

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to OECD for calendar year 2011, the first year of OECD's 2011-2012 biennial budget. The decrease in the U.S. assessed contribution over the previous biennium is due primarily to the completion of the OECD headquarters renovation in CY 2009 and the shrinking of the U.S. percentage share of total assessed contributions. Reform of the OECD's financing structure in 2008 is expected to reduce the U.S. share of assessed contributions from 25 percent to below 20 percent by 2018.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	165,120	170,102	183,048
United States % Share	24.5023	23.865	22.2534
United States Assessment (in Euros)	40,458	40,595	40,734
United States Assessment - Part II	9,764	9,767	9,768
Fiscal Adjustment	130	64	65
Pension Capitalization Funding	12,228	12,257	12,380
U.S. Requirement (in Euros)	62,580	62,684	62,947
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.6899	0.7572	0.754
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	90,716	82,783	83,484

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

Brussels, Belgium

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	81,998	80,868	84,491

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

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

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

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by NATO include:

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

- Deployed over 130,000 soldiers from 48 countries under NATO command in Afghanistan, demonstrating an enhanced security posture and the shared commitment of NATO member and partner states to assist the Afghan government in establishing a secure and stable environment. **(Peace and Security)**

- Significantly expanded a NATO Training Mission to build professional and capable Afghan Army and police units. **(Peace and Security)**

- Continued a training mission for Iraqi military and national police officers and non-commissioned officers. **(Peace and Security)**

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

- Provided medical care and relief supplies to thousands of Pakistani victims of the July 2010 floods. **(Humanitarian Assistance)**

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

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

Current and future priorities include:

- Strengthening and transforming NATO's military and operational capabilities, to include increased flexibility, access to common funding for operations, and a fully functional rapid response and special operations capability. **(Peace and Security; Humanitarian Assistance)**

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

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

- Expanding NATO's International Security Assistance Force in support of stabilizing Afghanistan and building Afghan security forces and promoting a NATO-Afghan and NATO-Pakistan strategic partnership, while encouraging the international community to provide additional technical assistance and training to the Governments of Afghanistan and Pakistan. **(Peace and Security)**

- Continuing NATO's training mission in Iraq and providing additional NATO training centers in the Middle East and Africa. **(Peace and Security)**

- Enhancing NATO’s outreach to Middle East partners through the Mediterranean Dialogue and Istanbul Cooperative Initiative in support of the Middle East Peace Process. **(Peace and Security)**

- Supporting continuing stability and democracy building and defense reform in the Balkans, including liaison offices in Serbia, Macedonia, and Bosnia. **(Peace and Security, Governing Justly and Democratically)**

- Continuing to urge Allies to make use of NATO as a forum for transatlantic strategic dialogue on matters such as Iran, China, North Korea, Africa, and energy security via special sessions reinforced by senior officials from capitals. **(Governing Justly and Democratically)**

- Improving coordination between NATO's International Security Assistance Force and the U.S.-led Operation Enduring Freedom to achieve more effective results. **(Peace and Security)**

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

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

- Implementing a new Strategic Concept that reflects the Alliance's commitment to collective defense and preparation for the spectrum of 21st Century security challenges **(Peace and Security).**

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Defense
U.S. National Security Council
German Marshall Fund
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
United States Atlantic Council
U.S. aerospace and defense firms

Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty provides for collective defense in the event of an attack against one Ally. 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 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution for calendar year 2012. The request anticipates a six percent increase in 2012 to support the implementation of a new NATO Strategic Concept, including efforts to fully stand up a new NATO division to address emerging security. The request also provides the same level of funding for the NATO headquarters project, which began the construction phase in 2009. Funds for the NATO headquarters project will also be paid by the Department of Defense as agreed in an interagency cost-sharing agreement.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	202,560	209,455	222,023
United States % Share	21.7394	21.7394	21.7394
United States Assessment (in Euros)	44,035	45,534	48,266
Less: Credit for USG Employees on Loan to NATO	(1,800)	(1,800)	(1,800)
NATO Headquarters Project	13,700	13,700	13,700
U.S. Requirement (in Euros)	55,935	57,434	60,166
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.7555	0.754	0.754
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	74,040	76,173	79,796
Direct Cost of USG Employees on Loan to NATO	5,095	4,695	4,695
Total U.S. Requirement in Dollars	79,135	80,868	84,491
Fiscal Year 2009 Deferral	47,565	0	0
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	(18,170)	18,170	0
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	0	(18,170)	18,170
Fiscal Year 2012 Deferral	0	0	(18,170)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	108,530	80,868	84,491
Amount to Synchronize (Reverse) Deferral	26,532	0	0
U.S. Requirement without Synchronization	81,998	80,868	84,491

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

NATO Parliamentary Assembly

Brussels, Belgium

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,083	1,066	1,130

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

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

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by NPA include:

- Adopted a resolution on Afghanistan transition which urged NATO governments and parliaments to: reaffirm their commitment to assisting the Afghan government to provide a secure and stable environment; to support Afghan reconciliation efforts; to carefully coordinate redeployment plans to avoid endangering the overall mission; and supply the personnel necessary to speed the professionalism of the Afghan National Security forces and promote the transition to Afghan leadership. **(Peace and Security).**

- Approved a resolution endorsing the initiative to develop NATO territorial missile defense capability, while emphasizing that the proposal does not represent a threat to Russia's nuclear deterrence capability. **(Peace and Security)**

- Actively participated in NATO's 2010 Lisbon Summit. **(Peace and Security)**

Current and future priorities include:

- Participating in decisions at upcoming NATO Summits to enhance NATO's strategic dialogue, capabilities, and partnerships, and ensuring that shared goals and principles are understood and supported by parliamentarians from allies, partners, and other countries. **(Peace and Security)**

- Increasing outreach and inter-parliamentary engagement with states of the Broader Middle East via the Mediterranean Dialogue and the Istanbul Cooperation Initiative. **(Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically)**

- Promoting a broad public dialogue with national legislatures on the NATO priorities such as the way forward in Kosovo, stabilizing Afghanistan, relations with Russia and the East, and preparing NATO for future challenges. **(Governing Justly and Democratically)**

Principal Partners and Benefits

NPA's constituency includes members of 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 members of congress, such as Representative Mike Ross (D-Ark.), who was elected vice-president of the NPA in November 2010, fill key NPA leadership positions including 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 September 11, 2001. Participation in NPA ensures that legislators from allies and partner countries receive the benefit of hearing U.S. views on shared strategic interests. 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 2012 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to NPA for calendar year 2012. 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 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	3,682	3,699	3,920
United States % Share	21.7394	21.7394	21.7394
United States Assessment (in Euros)	800	804	852
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.7387	0.7542	0.754
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,083	1,066	1,130

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Pacific Community

Noumea, New Caledonia

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,715	1,551	1,758

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

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

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

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by SPC include:

- Completed the Future of Pacific Island Fisheries study, which establishes fifteen priority actions to promote better national management, with private sector input, of the region's fisheries, which generate thousands of jobs and $2 billion in income annually. **(Economic Growth)**

- Initiated a four-year project to address deforestation and forest degradation through increased conservation and sustainable forest management, with focus on Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu, and Solomon Islands. **(Economic Growth)**

- Began implementation of a Food Security Regional Framework in conjunction with the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Health Organization, and the United Nations Children's Fund. **(Investing in People)**

- Obtained agreement by the region's energy ministers to a Framework for Action on Energy Security that will promote the use of renewable energy and seek to address the energy needs of remote communities. **(Economic Growth)**

- Obtained agreement by the region's communications and technology ministers to a Framework for Action on ICT for Development that will guide implementation of national plans and policies to promote effective use of information and communication technology. **(Economic Growth)**

- Absorbed core functions of the Pacific Islands Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC) and the South Pacific Board for Education Assessment (SPBEA) as a result of the Regional Institutional

Framework process. The SPBEA Office within SPC assists member countries in developing educational assessment procedures for national or regional certificates. **(Economic Growth and Investing in People)**

- Created a new Economic Development Division, including a new Climate Change Office and an Energy Office consistent with the Pacific Energy Ministers' mandating the regional energy portfolio to SPC, as approved by Pacific Island Leaders in 2009. **(Economic Growth)**

- Created a new Strategic Engagement, Policy, and Planning Facility to assist members with the design of national development strategies and preparation of sectoral analyses to inform decision-making at the national level. **(Economic Growth)**

- Strengthened laboratory testing procedures for monitoring influenza and expanded testing to 13 island countries or territories, including American Samoa and Guam; provided training on animal disease investigations. **(Investing in People)**

- Continued to support collection of fisheries data as part of overseeing the world's largest and most productive tuna fisheries. The Pacific Tuna Tagging Program has tagged about 265,000 tuna, of which over 15 percent have been recovered. A smaller program for albacore tuna has achieved over 90 percent of its target by tagging 2,877 fish. **(Economic Growth)**

Current and future priorities include:

- Adopting a Framework for Action on Transport Services that will guide enhancements to the transport infrastructure and services in the Pacific. **(Economic Growth)**

- Supporting national efforts to address high mortality rates from heart disease, diabetes, cancer, and related risk factors that contribute to these diseases, such as obesity, poor nutrition, lack of physical activity, smoking, and alcohol abuse. **(Investing in People)**

- 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. **(Economic Growth)**

- Continuing audits and assistance to help Pacific Island countries comply with the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code and the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping of Seafarers, including developing regulatory requirements for maritime safety and security regimes. **(Peace and Security)**

- Continuing a five-year collaborative project with the Forum Fisheries Agency to enhance industry capacities for monitoring and conducting stock assessments of oceanic fisheries for use by regional and national decision-makers. **(Economic Growth)**

- Implementing regional guidelines and establishing an Exposure Prevention Information Network to assist with emergency responses to communicable disease outbreaks. **(Investing in People)**

- Hosting the Pacific Regional Tuberculosis Control Project as well as a Global Fund Project to combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria within the countries and territories of the Pacific, many of whose citizens travel frequently to the U.S. **(Investing in People)**

- Training quarantine staff to comply with World Trade Organization animal and plant safety standards, plus continuing the practice of updating national pest lists. **(Economic Growth)**

- Continuing to help Pacific Island countries and territories develop systems for certifying forestry and agricultural products. **(Economic Growth)**

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Agriculture
U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
U.S. Department of Commerce, NOAA

SPC plays a vital role in economic development in the South Pacific region. Three U.S. flag territories (Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands) and three Freely Associated States (Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and Palau) benefit from full membership in SPC. U.S. agricultural interests in Hawaii and California benefit from disease protection efforts by SPC's Pacific Plant Protection Organization, and SPC's Regional Animal Health Service helps set standards to contain the spread of animal diseases, such as avian influenza. With SPC's absorption of the South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) of the U.S. Department of Commerce will also have a greater stake in SPC activities. 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 2012 request provides for 70 percent of the U.S. assessed contribution to SPC for calendar year 2011, which is deferred from FY 2011, plus 30 percent of the assessed contribution for calendar year 2012. The SPC core budget has remained essentially constant and had only one adjustment for inflation in the past several years. The incorporation of SOPAC, SPBEA, the new Economic Division, the new focus on climate change, and inflationary cost increases will all increase the pressure for a budget increase of up to 20 percent in 2012. The U.S. assessment rate is anticipated to increase from 17.24 percent to 20 percent to a new scale of assessment that reflects a more equitable share of funding by the donor countries.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Assessment Against Members (in CP Francs)	822,183	822,183	977,173
United States % Share	17.2427	17.2427	20
United States Assessment (in CP Francs)	141,767	141,767	195,435
Approx. Exchange Rate (CP Francs to $1)	89.1056	91.4036	89.8
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,591	1,551	2,176
Fiscal Year 2009 Deferral	1,230	0	0
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	(1,105)	1,105	0
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	0	(1,105)	1,105
Fiscal Year 2012 Deferral	0	0	(1,523)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	1,715	1,551	1,758

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

Singapore

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	901	901	901

Economic Growth: Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) promotes tariff reductions and other measures that expand trade and foreign investment in the Asia-Pacific region. The 21 APEC economies account for 53 percent of world Gross Domestic Product, 40 percent of the world's population, and approximately 60 percent of U.S. exports go to APEC economies. Asia-Pacific economies are leading the global recovery with forecasts predicting positive real GDP growth across all APEC economies through the next several years. The U. S. is working with the other APEC economies to ensure that economic growth is balanced, sustainable, and inclusive.

Peace and Security: APEC promotes efforts to enhance the security of regional trade and has made great strides on combating terrorist financing, transportation security, protection of critical infrastructure and improving border and customs screening. Increased security throughout the region advances important U.S. strategic interests.

Governing Justly and Democratically: APEC supports development and implementation of anti-corruption and transparency measures in the region, including structural reforms that improve transparency of legislative and regulatory systems. These measures help secure foreign investment in the 21 Pacific Rim countries, including seven of the top ten U.S. trading partners.

Investing in People: APEC helps member economies promote education and human resources development through 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 to improve food and product safety, benefiting U.S. consumers of imported goods.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by APEC include:

- Participating APEC members have made progress in reducing barriers to trade and investment. **(Economic Growth)**

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

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

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Refocused APEC's education priorities on "21st Century Competencies and Skills for All." Facilitated information sharing on mathematics and science learning, continuing technical education, and English and other languages needed to compete in the global economy. **(Investing in People)**

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

Current and future priorities include:

- Conducting a successful APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting hosted by the U.S. in Hawaii in November 2011. **(Economic Growth and Peace and Security)**

- Promoting priority program areas such as strengthening regional economic integration and expanding trade; promoting green growth; and expanding regulatory cooperation and advancing regulatory convergence. **(Economic Growth)**

- Strengthening economic integration by working to define, shape, and address the next generation of trade and investment issues that should be included in 21st Century trade agreements in the region, including a Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific (FTAAP). **(Economic Growth)**

- Enhancing human capital through education. This includes a U.S.-led three-year math/science project to improve math/science skills and strengthen gender equity in developing economies including through benchmarking studies on standards and assessments to identify exemplary practices in the APEC region. **(Investing in People)**

- Continuing to undertake regular review of trade, fiscal and monetary measures adopted by APEC economies, promoting improved economic efficiency and the regional business development, including the development of capital markets, streamlined customs procedures, strengthened intellectual property enforcement and streamlined patent approvals. **(Economic Growth)**

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

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

- Continuing implementation of a food security work plan, including a commitment to increased research, development, and trade in agriculture technologies, well-functioning commodity markets, and next-generation biofuels made from non-food crops. (**Economic Growth)**

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

- Continuing implementation of the APEC Framework for Secure Trade based on the World Customs Organization framework, preventing terrorists from trafficking weapons or the means to deliver them or otherwise infiltrate trade flows of the region. **(Peace and Security)**

- Continuing to support increasing energy efficiency policies and practices within the region by identifying best practices and models that can be used to adopt a regional approach and commitment to efficiency measures potentially applying to transport, building, and consumer products, with an APEC-wide goal of reducing energy usage by at least 25 percent by 2030. (**Economic Growth)**

- Continuing to combat the illicit use of regional financial mechanisms that fund terrorist activities and weapons proliferation, crippling the financial resources needed by groups conducting such activities. **(Peace and Security)**

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

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Agriculture
U.S. Department of Transportation
U.S. Department of the Treasury
U.S. Trade and Development Agency
U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Department of Labor
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
U.S. Department of Energy
U.S. Department of Education
U.S. Department of Justice
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative
National Science Foundation
US-ASEAN Business Council
National Center for APEC
APEC Study Center Consortium

Participation in APEC is critical to U.S. influence in the Asia-Pacific region, especially in light of emerging Asia-only institutions, such as the East Asia Summit and the ASEAN + 3 forum. APEC is the only multilateral forum in the Asia-Pacific region that addresses a comprehensive agenda of issues ranging from economic integration and trade and investment liberalization to counter-terrorism and energy security. 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 2012. The request continues to reflect the U.S. agreement in 2007 to an Australian proposal to increase the APEC assessed budget to the level of $5 million in order to meet the increasing policy coordination, research, and capacity building priorities of the United States and other APEC members. The U.S. contribution is not estimated to increase in 2012.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	5,000	5,000	5,000
United States % Share	18.02	18.01	18.01
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	901	901	901

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Colombo Plan Council for Technical Cooperation

Colombo, Sri Lanka

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	17	17	17

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

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by CPCTC include:

- Expanded the number of substance abuse treatment programs in Afghanistan from 17 to 26, thereby providing rehabilitation services to over 7,000 men, women, and children. **(Peace and Security)**

- Assisted the UN and WHO with the development of clinical protocols for treating drug addicted children from infancy to age six, the youngest addict population ever encountered worldwide. **(Peace and Security)**

- Created the first comprehensive substance abuse treatment program for female adolescents (ages 7–17) in Afghanistan. This center reduces drug use and improves lifestyles for a vulnerable at-risk Afghan sub-population. **(Peace and Security)**

- Integrated the network of treatment centers for pregnant and addicted women and their children with corresponding male facilities to provide comprehensive family treatment; the first such model in the region. These centers also reduce drug abuse among women and their children, and improve women's rights by providing access to life-saving programs. **(Peace and Security)**

- Increased the number of mosque-based outreach centers in Afghanistan from 16 to 26. These programs, run by mullahs, imams, and other religious leaders, provide substance abuse counseling, reducing drug abuse and offering alternatives for at-risk youth who might otherwise join drug trafficking or terrorist organizations. **(Peace and Security)**

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

- Introduced the Life Skills drug prevention model in school systems throughout Southeast and Southwest Asia. **(Peace and Security)**

- As a result of Colombo Plan drug prevention training in Brunei, that country officially joined the Colombo Plan, representing an affluent country that could potentially complement and leverage U.S. contributions to the organization. **(Peace and Security)**

Current and future priorities include:

- Seeking to expand membership by influencing other affluent countries like China, the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia to join the Colombo Plan, similar to the process utilized with Brunei, through drug prevention and treatment technical assistance. **(Peace and Security)**

- Expanding Islamic initiatives to selected African (e.g., Kenya) and Middle Eastern countries to further enhance America's image in the Muslim world. **(Peace and Security)**

- Gaining access to over 600 madrassahs in Afghanistan via drug prevention training and technical assistance, reducing drug use among the adolescent population while offering alternatives for at-risk youth who might otherwise join drug trafficking or terrorist organizations. **(Peace and Security)**

- Expanding the number of substance abuse treatment programs in Afghanistan from 26 to 28, thereby providing rehabilitation services to over 7,800 individuals. **(Peace and Security)**

- Developing pediatric/psychiatric clinics, in collaboration with UN and WHO for treating trauma, psychological, and other mental health problems caused by drug addiction of Afghan children. **(Peace and Security)**

- Extending standards for national drug treatment programs and certification of counselors to South Asia, in order to improve the quality of addiction services to a region experiencing the world's highest heroin addiction rates. **(Peace and Security)**

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. participation in CPCTC provides access to major Muslim-based organizations and networks that are critical to improving America's image in the Muslim world. CPCTC also provides in-roads and access to volatile Muslim regions, serves as a vehicle for collaborating on anti-drug and counter-terrorism initiatives, and offers support for opium eradication in Afghanistan. CPCTC membership extends U.S. influence on important regional issues such as drug trafficking and abuse, the connection between drug trafficking and terrorism and the prevalence of HIV/AIDS resulting from illicit substance abuse.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2012 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to CPCTC for calendar year 2012. 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 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	398	398	398
United States % Share	4.37	4.37	4.37
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	17	17	17

Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

The Hague, Netherlands

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	24,075	25,253	25,146

Peace and Security: 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.

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

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

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by OPCW include:

- Verified the destruction of 9,697 metric tons of chemical warfare agents in 2009. Since 1997, OPCW has verified the destruction of 44,131 metric tons of chemical warfare agents, 43 chemical weapons production facilities, and the conversion to peaceful purposes of another 19 facilities. **(Peace and Security)**

- Completed 208 inspections at potentially dual-use industrial chemical facilities during 2010. OPCW has conducted 1,862 inspections at over 1,100 industrial facilities in 81 countries to ensure that facilities are operated for peaceful purposes. **(Peace and Security)**

- Provided technical assistance to 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. **(Peace and Security)**

- Facilitated the transfer of equipment and technical assistance that has helped 51 laboratories strengthen their analytical competencies through 2009; also supported 29 new chemistry research projects in 2009, bringing the total to 411 since 1997. **(Humanitarian Assistance)**

- Provided support for conferences and workshops on topics relevant to the Convention to facilitate the exchange of scientific and technical information. OPCW has sponsored 216 such events (26 in 2009) benefiting over 2,000 participants. **(Economic Growth)**

Current and future priorities include:

- Verifying the destruction of approximately 4,000 metric tons of chemical warfare agents in four countries; confirming complete destruction of chemical weapons stockpiles in two more countries; and conducting 200 industrial inspections at possible dual-use facilities. **(Peace and Security)**

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

- Continuing development of the capability to provide timely, adequate, and efficient assistance within 24 hours to any member state needing assistance in responding to a chemical weapons incident. **(Humanitarian Assistance)**

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

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Defense
U.S. Department of Energy
U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. Intelligence Community

OPCW advances U.S. 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 2012 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution for calendar year 2012. No significant increase in the assessed budget for the organization is projected. The request also provides for payments toward calendar year 2012 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 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	68,200	68,369	68,000
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Euros)	14,953	15,041	14,960
Less: Prior Year Credit/Surplus	(2,369)	0	0
Articles IV and V Costs	4,000	4,000	4,000
U.S. Requirement (in Euros)	16,584	19,041	18,960
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.7422	0.754	0.754
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	22,344	25,253	25,146
Fiscal Year 2009 Deferral	10,244	0	0
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	32,589	25,253	25,146
Amount to Synchronize (Reverse) Deferral	8,514	0	0
U.S. Requirement without Synchronization	24,075	25,253	25,146

World Trade Organization

Geneva, Switzerland

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	24,403	25,286	27,120

Economic Growth: The World Trade Organization (WTO) establishes international tariff reductions and trade rules, and facilitates resolution of trade-related disputes through a rules-based multilateral trading system. These mechanisms provide the foundation for a predictable, stable system for international trade that has expanded global economic opportunities, raised standards of living and reduced poverty. U.S. farmers, ranchers, manufacturers, and service providers benefit significantly from the resulting trade opportunities, exporting over $1.6 trillion worth of goods and services in 2009. Exports comprised approximately 11 percent of U.S. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2009.

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

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent WTO accomplishments include:

- Facilitated agreement between the U.S. and Russia on a number of Russian accession-related commitments in areas of importance to the U.S., such as intellectual property rights, government procurement, and transparency in the decision-making process on trade-related issues. These bilaterally-agreed solutions will be considered by other members of the WTO Working Party on Russia's accession. **(Economic Growth; Governing Justly and Democratically)**

- Assisted with progress towards opening new markets for U.S. services, agricultural products, and manufactured goods through negotiated reductions of tariffs and increased market access through:

    - Conclusion of bilateral negotiations with Kazakhstan on market access in the context of the WTO accession process.

    - Completion of bilateral market access negotiations between the U.S. and Yemen and the U.S. and Vanuatu, with both accessions positioned for conclusion in 2011. WTO accession will promote economic and trade reform in these countries. Yemen's economic development is a particular priority given its role in the war on terrorism.

    - Approval by the WTO Committee on Government Procurement to the terms of accession of Armenia to the Government Procurement Agreement. **(Economic Growth; Governing Justly and Democratically)**

- Filed several new cases in 2009 and 2010 through the WTO's dispute resolution procedure to hold trading partners accountable to their trade commitments, including:

- A case against China's export restraints on nine raw materials that are key inputs for numerous products in the steel, aluminum, and chemicals sectors that are critical to U.S. manufacturers and workers and disadvantage U.S. downstream producers.

- A case against subsidies resulting from a policy by the Chinese government to promote the sale of Chinese products abroad and encourage recognition of Chinese brand names. U.S. industries particularly affected included textiles, manufacturing, paper products, and steel.

- A case against China's imposition of antidumping duties and countervailing duties on imports of grain oriented flat-rolled electrical steel, which affect hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of U.S. steel exports to China.

- A case concerning China's discrimination against U.S. suppliers of electronic payment services through a monopoly provided to a domestic entity handling domestic currency payment card transactions worth hundreds of billions dollars. **(Economic Growth)**

- Completed several cases in 2010 that had been brought by the United States to address unfair trade practices. In these cases, WTO panels found that:

  - European Union (EU) and EU member state subsidies to Airbus, including aid provided for every launch of Airbus large civil aircraft over the last forty years, were inconsistent with WTO rules;

  - EU application of tariffs to certain set-top boxes, flat panel displays, and multifunction printers/scanner/fax machines worth billions of dollars were contrary to the EU's tariff commitments; and

  - China's restrictions on the import and distribution of certain copyright-intensive products, such as reading materials, audiovisual home entertainment products (e.g., DVDs), sound recordings (e.g., CDs), and films for theatrical release were inconsistent with WTO rules. **(Economic Growth)**

- Created a more expansive foreign policy dialogue through negotiations that enable nations with diverse interests to work together to create common economic ties. The opening of markets and resulting exchanges of ideas bring some WTO members closer to U.S. positions on issues not just related to trade or economics. **(Economic Growth)**

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 concluding the Doha Round with a strong package of results. **(Economic Growth)**

- Continuing to monitor trade-related developments that occur as a result of the financial crisis and its impact on the global economy. WTO has pledged to go beyond its function as a safety net of rules and contribute to the solution to the current crisis. **(Economic Growth)**

- Continuing accession negotiations for both Afghanistan and Iraq as a critical part of the international community's effort to rebuild and enhance the stability of these linchpin countries, reducing opportunities for corruption and enhancing peace and security in the respective regions. **(Economic Growth; Governing Justly and Democratically)**

- Concluding WTO accession negotiations with Russia. Russia's accession will open a $740 billion market to U.S. exports. **(Economic Growth)**

- Concluding work on China's accession to the Agreement on Government Procurement (GPA). China's accession to the GPA would open to U.S. access a market worth at least $55.6 billion (2007 valuation). The GPA Committee is in an advanced stage of the accession process for Jordan. **(Economic Growth; Governing Justly and Democratically)**

- 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 in countries acceding to WTO. **(Economic Growth; Governing Justly and Democratically)**

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Chamber of Commerce
U.S. Business Roundtable
U.S. Coalition of Service Industries
U.S. National Association of Manufacturers
U.S. trade associations and industry groups
World Bank and International Monetary Fund

The U.S. economy benefits significantly from U.S. participation in WTO. WTO 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 2012 request provides for the U.S assessed contribution to WTO for calendar year 2011, the second year of WTO's 2010-2011 biennial budget. The CY 2011 assessed budget increases by 2 percent. The increase is due primarily to inflationary increases in personnel costs. The U.S. assessment rate is estimated to remain at 12.96 percent in 2011 after declining slightly for three consecutive years. The decreases in the U.S. rate were due primarily to the U.S. having a smaller 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 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Swiss Francs)	183,700	192,200	196,044
United States % Share	13.7797	12.962	12.962
United States Assessment (in Swiss Francs)	25,313	24,913	25,411
Less: Prior Year Credit/Surplus	(539)	(363)	0
Less: Incentive Scheme Credit	(7)	(15)	0
U.S. Requirement (in Swiss Francs)	24,766	24,535	25,411
Approx. Exchange Rate (Swiss Francs to $1)	1.0149	0.9703	0.937
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	24,403	25,286	27,120

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Customs Cooperation Council

Brussels, Belgium

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	4,425	4,175	4,244

Peace and Security: The Customs Cooperation Council, also known by its working name of the World Customs Organization (WCO), promotes a uniform customs framework among its 177 members. This framework includes global trade security initiatives based on U.S. Customs and Border Protection programs. WCO's initiatives increase the security of U.S.-destined cargo shipments through supply chain security standards including customs-to-business partnership programs.

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

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

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by WCO include:

- Ensured successful integration of U.S. elements in the WCO SAFE Framework at the WCO Policy Commission and Council Sessions (June 2010). These elements provide authoritative guidance on supply chain security reflecting contemporary practices in use in the U.S. **(Peace and Security)**

- Shared non-nominal information on over 50,000 seizure cases related to narcotics, intellectual property rights, weapons, currency smuggling, and tobacco with WCO's Customs Enforcement Network (CEN) database in FY 2010. **(Peace and Security)**

- Facilitated signing of Customs Mutual Recognition Agreements between the Republic of Korea and the United States, Canada, and Singapore respectively during the 2010. **(Economic Growth)**

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

- Finalized the WCO Trade Recovery Guidelines on resuming cargo movements in the event of a significant disruption to international trade. **(Economic Growth; Peace and Security)**

- Published Version 3.0 of the WCO Data Model, which supports the SAFE Framework through standardization of data that national governments use in reporting on the import, export, and transit of goods, conveyances, equipment, and crew. **(Economic Growth)**

Current and future priorities include:

- Promoting the development of global standards in the Air Cargo Security environment through collaborative efforts between the WCO, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and International Air Transportation Association (IATA) (**Peace and Security**)

- Engaging in a multi-lateral, interagency initiative to develop a global targeting system for cargo. (**Peace and Security)**

- Increasing efforts on intellectual property rights, such as the Strategy Targeting Organized Piracy initiative, protecting American investors and the quality of U.S. imports. **(Economic Growth)**

- Promoting global implementation of the WCO SAFE Framework through the Columbus Capacity Building Program. **(Peace and Security)**

- Continuing progress in the mutual recognition of authorized economic operator programs, including recognition of European Union and Chinese Taipei customs-to-business partnership programs. **(Economic Growth; Peace and Security)**

- Continuing development of a draft strategy and action plan in relation to the Customs in the 21st Century document, in order to implement the 10 building blocks for enhancing Customs operations globally that the U.S. promotes. **(Governing Justly and Democratically)**

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
U.S. import and export communities
U.S. Postal Administration and customers

WCO's Private Sector Consultative Group includes representatives of numerous major corporations and the World Shipping Council, International Chamber of Commerce, International Federation of Customs Brokers Associations, American Association of Exporters and Importers, Global Express Association, International Association of Ports and Harbors, and International Air Transport Association. WCO membership promotes integration of U.S. security policies and practices into international initiatives, resulting in harmonization of worldwide security practices based on the U.S. standards.

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to WCO's fiscal year 2012 budget (July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012). The projected 2 percent increase in the WCO budget is due to inflationary cost increases. Decisions on the 2012 WCO budget will be made by the WCO Council in June 2011.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	13,978	14,118	14,545
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Euros)	3,075	3,106	3,200
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.6949	0.744	0.754
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	4,425	4,175	4,244

Hague Conference on Private International Law

The Hague, Netherlands

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	297	322	330

Governing Justly and Democratically: The Hague Conference on Private International Law (HCOPIL) develops private international law for adoption by other 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 rules of international law

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

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by HCOPIL include:

- Held a Special Commission in 2010 on the Hague Convention on Child Adoption, which identified essential features of a well-regulated adoption system and encouraged States to establish safeguards under the Convention. **(Governing Justly and Democratically)**

- Published Part IV, "Enforcement," of the Guide to Good Practice for the Hague Convention on Child Abduction, and "The ABCs of Apostilles," a concise plain language guide on obtaining certifications for public documents that must be authenticated overseas. **(Governing Justly and Democratically)**

- Completed the Hague Convention on the International Recovery of Child Support and Other Forms of Family Maintenance, which provides for cross-border enforcement of child support orders. The U.S. Senate gave advice and consent to the Convention in 2010. **(Governing Justly and Democratically)**

- Organized and sponsored several meetings during 2010 of the Working Group on Mediation in the Context of the Malta Process, which produced principles that are intended to promote mediated resolutions to cross-border family disputes. **(Governing Justly and Democratically)**

- Organized and sponsored the 6th Annual Forum on the Electronic Apostille Pilot Program in 2010, to promote implementation of e-Apostilles (certifications) and e-Registers to ease the use of foreign public documents in international litigation. **(Governing Justly and Democratically)**

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

Current and future priorities include:

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

- Continuing work on choice of law principles relating to international commercial contracts; developing a good practice guide to accompany the new family maintenance convention; and organizing meetings of the Working Group on Mediation in the Context of the Malta Process. **(Governing Justly and Democratically; Economic Growth)**

- Continuing to promote and administer the Hague Conventions on Child Abduction, which requires the prompt return of children wrongfully removed in parental custody disputes, and the Hague Convention on Child Adoption, which provides procedures for cross-border adoptions. These conventions now have over 80 parties. **(Governing Justly and Democratically)**

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
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 financial year 2012 assessed budget (July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012). The HCOPIL Council of Diplomatic Representatives will adopt the 2012 budget in July 2011. The request anticipates a 2.5 percent increase in assessed contributions to cover inflationary factors.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	3,232	3,614	3,705
United States % Share	5.6556	5.6849	5.65
United States Assessment (in Euros)	183	205	209
Hague Pension Fund	26	40	40
U.S. Requirement (in Euros)	209	246	249
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.7037	0.764	0.754
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	297	322	330

International Agency for Research on Cancer

Lyon, France

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,921	1,963	2,035

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

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by IARC include:

- Released the results of its study on breast cancer trends in October 2010, which showed considerable variations in mortality trends among 30 European countries and highlighted the fact that managed patient care has a high impact on mortality, with the most efficient strategies combining screening with quality managed care. **(Investing in People)**

- Released a report in June 2010 showing that higher levels of vitamin B6 and methionine are associated with a marked decrease in the risk of developing lung cancer, with the risk being more than halved in those with high levels of both, which if proven to be causal would suggest ways in which diet could be used to reduce lung cancer risk. **(Investing in People)**

- Released GLOBOCAN 2008 in 2010, an online resource for cancer researchers, policy-makers and media, 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 and will be used in setting priorities for cancer control around the world. **(Investing in People)**

- Concluded that Vitamin C and other compounds in the diet may prevent cancers of the stomach and esophagus. Revealed specific links between human cancers and exposure to chemicals, diet and lifestyle. **(Investing in People)**

- Determined that smokers of black tobacco have a three-fold higher risk of bladder cancer than smokers of blond tobacco. **(Investing in People)**

- Demonstrated important links between cancer and occupational risks, including linking low doses of radiation to a small increase in cancer risk in nuclear industry workers. **(Investing in People)**

- Helped researchers distinguish between environmental and hereditary causes of cancer, and demonstrated that certain substances are NOT shown to cause cancer. **(Investing in People)**

Current and future priorities include:

- Increasing focus on the study of genetic factors as the cause of human cancer due to increasing evidence that genetic mutations play a critical role in carcinogenesis. **(Investing in People)**

- Accelerating efforts to control cancer worldwide through collaborative research on cancer causes and epidemiology. **(Investing in People)**

- Publishing research results on cancers and cancer causes, and disseminating scientific information through publications, meetings, courses, and fellowships. **(Investing in People)**

Principal Partners and Benefits

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

U.S. participation in IARC benefits both the U.S. scientific community and the U.S. National Cancer Institute, which collaborate 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 2012 request provides funding for 70 percent of the U.S. assessment for calendar year 2011, which was deferred from the previous fiscal year, plus 30 percent of the U.S. assessment for calendar year 2012, the first year of the 2012-2013 program and budget. The IARC Governing Council will adopt the 2012-2013 program and budget in May 2011. The request anticipates an increase of two percent in 2012 to cover inflationary factors.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	18,760	19,151	19,534
United States % Share	8.0112	7.9487	8
United States Assessment (in Euros)	1,503	1,522	1,563
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.7657	0.7538	0.754
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,963	2,019	2,073
Fiscal Year 2009 Deferral	1,316	0	0
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	(1,357)	1,357	0
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	0	(1,413)	1,413
Fiscal Year 2012 Deferral	0	0	(1,451)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	1,921	1,963	2,035

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs

Brussels, Belgium

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	168	161	0

The International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs (IBPCT), also known by its working name of the International Customs Tariffs Bureau (BITD), 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. IPBCT is recognized as the only international organization that provides official translations of customs tariffs.

The Government of Belgium, the host of IBPCT, withdrew from membership in the organization in 2010 and indicated that they would no longer assure the continuation of services provided to IBPCT such as the administration and monitoring of the normal operations of the organization. The future, if any, of the organization is currently unresolved but withdrawals by other member states puts 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 further U.S. membership in the organization. Additionally, 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 would be able to take on the vast majority of IBPCT's still relevant functions.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	2,126	2,212	0
United States % Share	5.5	5.5	0
United States Assessment (in Euros)	117	122	0
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.6964	0.7578	0
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	168	161	0

International Bureau for the Permanent Court of Arbitration

The Hague, Netherlands

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	73	72	74

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

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by IBPCA include:

- Facilitated several notable arbitrations that have contributed to regional peace and stability by enabling states to resolve disputes peacefully. The IBPCA's workload in 2010 consisted of over 50 cases. **(Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically)**

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

- Assumed responsibility as registry for the India/Bangladesh Maritime Boundary Dispute, a complex arbitration over the disputed maritime boundary between the two countries. **(Peace and Security)**

- Assisted with appointment of the President and challenges to members of the Iran-U.S. Claims Tribunal, and performed similar functions for other international tribunals under agreements to which the United States is a party. **(Peace and Security)**

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. **(Governing Justly and Democratically)**

- Reaching out to States in an effort to increase the number of States Parties to one or more of the IBPCA's Conventions. The number of States Parties currently stands at 111, with the recent membership of the Philippines. As more States accede to these Conventions, the opportunity for peaceful settlement of disputes increases correspondingly. **(Peace and Security)**

Principal Partners and Benefits

IBPCA's constituency includes the U.S. Government (as, among other things, a litigant before the Iran-U.S. Claims Tribunal). Membership in IBPCA enables the U.S. to influence the administration of arbitration proceedings to which it may be a party or have an interest. For example, a strong IBPCA offered a useful, credible forum for resolving certain disputes involving states or international organizations.

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to IBPCA for calendar year 2012, the first year of IBPCA's 2012-2013 biennial budget. The request estimates a three percent increase in 2012 to cover mandatory salary and other inflationary cost increases.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	836	837	862
United States % Share	6.4558	6.4474	6.5
United States Assessment (in Euros)	54	54	56
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.7397	0.75	0.754
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	73	72	74

International Bureau of Weights and Measures

Serves, France

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,469	1,411	1,443

Economic Growth: The International Bureau of Weights and Measures (IBWM) provides a framework for mutual acceptance of measurement standards, thereby reducing technical barriers to trade. IBWM provides the basis for a single, coherent system of measurements throughout the world, 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 U.S. has a critical economic stake in the maintenance of internationally accepted measures in each of these areas.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by IBWM include:

- Continued to facilitate international measurement comparisons under the Mutual Recognition Arrangement which underpins international recognition of measurement standards and calibration certificates that impact an estimated $4 billion in international trade annually. **(Economic Growth)**

- Continued to serve as Secretariat for the Joint Committee for Traceability in Laboratory Medicine, which maintains a database of reference measurement procedures, materials and service providers that U.S. medical device manufacturers may use to establish the measurement traceability required for marketing their products internationally. **(Economic Growth)**

- Continued coordination of key international measurement comparisons in areas selected by technical experts to establish the degree of equivalence between national measurement standards: Ozone ambient level; D.C. voltage; frequencies of helium-neon lasers; and radioactivity measurements of very short lived radio-nuclides used in medicine. **(Investing in People)**

- Expanded the comparison of radiation doses from clinical accelerators at the National Metrology Institutes and used the previously developed portable graphite calorimeter to perform the comparison with National Institute of Standards and Technology in 2010. (**Investing in People**)

- Compared its 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. **(Economic Growth)**

Current and future priorities include:

- Coordinating the review of 500 reference materials and 230 reference methods pertaining to medical standards, helping U.S. medical device manufacturers comply with international standards that assure continued access to European and other markets. **(Economic Growth)**

- Providing radioactivity calibration standards to the International Atomic Energy Agency for monitoring of nuclear safety and control of hazardous radiation. **(Investing in People)**

- Working with the World Anti-Doping Agency to ensure international consistency of drug-testing methods, enabling drug-testing kits made in the U.S. to be accepted elsewhere. This equivalence is valuable to the U.S. athletic community, which is regularly subjected to drug testing at international sporting events. **(Investing in People)**

- Working with the World Meteorological Organization to define measurement standards for ozone and other atmospheric gases to facilitate accurate measurement and assessment of global climate change. **(Investing in People)**

- Developing a definition of the kilogram that is based on fundamental constants of nature rather than a physical artifact, thus increasing the accuracy and consistency of mass measurements. **(Economic Growth)**

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Working with the UN Industrial Development Organization and Organization of Legal Metrology to enhance the impact of industrial development on economic growth and minimize trade barriers. **(Economic Growth)**

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

- 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. **(Economic Growth)**

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

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	10,751	10,966	11,185
United States % Share	9.8605	9.863	9.863
United States Assessment (in Euros)	1,060	1,082	1,103
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.7502	0.7545	0.754
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,413	1,434	1,463
Fiscal Year 2009 Deferral	1,036	0	0
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	(980)	980	0
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	0	(1,004)	1,004
Fiscal Year 2012 Deferral	0	0	(1,024)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	1,469	1,411	1,443

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

Rome, Italy

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,055	1,047	1,046

Investing in People: The International Center for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM) promotes conservation of cultural heritage by training researchers and technicians in conservation methodologies and techniques that are not available through other sources. It is the only institution of its kind with a worldwide mandate to promote the conservation of all types of cultural heritage, both movable and immovable. The U.S. benefits from collaboration that ICCROM offers to the Smithsonian Institute and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. ICCROM supports U.S. foreign policy objectives by helping cultural heritage professionals in at-risk countries such as Haiti, Iraq and Afghanistan, as well as other developing countries, including throughout the Muslim world.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by ICCROM include:

- Partnered with the Smithsonian Institution of the latter's Cultural Property Recovery Base project in Port-au-Prince Haiti after the earthquake of January 2010. As a result, rare and historic objects of Haitian art were able to be collected and stored in a protected location, safe from the elements and from looting; Haitians were trained in the science of cultural property preservation; and Haitians without income were hired to collect damaged works of art from among the rubble of churches, museums, and private collections. **(Investing in People)**

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

- Completed the 12-year AFRICA 2009 capacity-building project. Through this project, hundreds of African conservationists were given intense training in conservation skills, allowing them to better identify, inventory and preserve their institutions' collections throughout Africa, a region whose rich cultural treasures are especially endangered due to lack of infrastructure and conservation knowledge. Additionally, preservation equipment and supplies were donated to several institutions, further allowing practitioners to modernize and protect their collections. **(Investing in People)**

Current and future priorities include:

- Supporting national institutions responsible for cultural heritage; encouraging the integration of preventive conservation and maintenance strategies into national conservation policies. **(Investing in People)**

- Working through partnerships, including with U.S. institutions such as the Getty Foundation, to maximize impact and reduce duplication of effort among agencies. **(Investing in People)**

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

Principal Partners and Benefits

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

In 2009, the U.S. was reelected to a two-year term 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 127 member states. ICCROM provides essential outreach and opportunities to the Smithsonian Institution, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (an independent U.S. federal agency), the National Park Service, and several U.S. academic institutions. Diminished U.S. support for ICCROM could undermine U.S. participation in cultural preservation efforts abroad.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2012 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to ICCROM for calendar year 2012, the first year of the 2012-2013 biennium. ICCROM has been maintaining a no-growth budget.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	3,588	3,588	3,588
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Euros)	789	789	789
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.7479	0.7536	0.754
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,055	1,047	1,046

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Coffee Organization

London, England

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	519	488	646

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

Peace and Security: ICO helps local producers cultivate coffee crops as an essential cash crop for millions of small farmers in the tropics. Coffee is one of the few viable alternatives to the cultivation of narcotics in some countries. ICO's projects help subsistence coffee growers gain access to information on markets, technology, business management practices and sources of financing.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by ICO include:

- Promoted development of a sustainable coffee sector through the World Coffee Congress, focusing on three elements of sustainability: the economic sector, environmental management, and social sustainability. **(Economic Growth)**

- Facilitated trade and promoted cooperation among commercial interests in producing and consuming countries, including an “early warning” system related to the use of technical standards that are essential to the coffee trade. **(Economic Growth)**

- Contributed to the development, financing, and implementation of capacity building projects in the coffee sector of developing countries, including developing integrated systems to control coffee diseases, pilot testing short- and medium-term finance for small-scale coffee farmers in eastern Africa and improving coffee quality, productivity and competitiveness of small coffee producers in Central America and the Caribbean. **(Economic Growth)**

- Contributed to stability in coffee-dependent economies and provided support for U.S. efforts to combat drug production and related crimes through market transparency. In some countries, including key U.S. allies such as Colombia, coffee cultivation is one of the only economically viable alternatives to the cultivation of narcotics. **(Peace and Security)**

- Concluded preparations for entry into force of a comprehensively amended International Coffee Agreement incorporating wide-ranging reforms to strengthen ICO's contributions to the world coffee market, such as expanding the scope of market information provided by ICO and benefits to small-scale farmers. **(Economic Growth)**

Current and future priorities include:

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

- Developing tools to disseminate market information to assist small producers, and increasing coffee consumption through innovative market development programs. **(Economic Growth)**

- Promoting the development and dissemination of innovations and best practices that enable coffee farmers to better manage the inherent volatility and risk associated with competitive and evolving markets. **(Economic Growth)**

- Enhancing the understanding of climate change impacts on the viability of coffee production and markets by supporting research into coffee germplasm, enhancing genetic conservation, and breeding practices to reduce susceptibility to plant pathogens and mitigate climate change effects. **(Economic Growth**)

- Promoting environmentally sound coffee growing practices which reduce water contamination, conserve wildlife, and enhance ecosystem services while increasing cup quality and economic viability for producers. **(Economic Growth)**

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. coffee importers, roasters and retailers
Specialty Coffee Association of America
Oxfam America
World Wildlife Fund
National Coffee Association
Conservation International
Rainforest Alliance

U.S. membership in ICO has contributed to a renewed sense of purpose for ICO and strengthened cooperation, especially among Western Hemisphere members. U.S. participation has also enhanced ICO's effectiveness in its efforts to promote economic growth and stability in coffee producing countries. 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 2012 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to ICO's 2012 budget, which is not expected to change significantly from 2011.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Pounds)	2,768	2,782	2,800
United States % Share	11.5	11.4	15
United States Assessment (in Pounds)	318	317	420
Approx. Exchange Rate (Pounds to $1)	0.6127	0.6496	0.65
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	519	488	646

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Copper Study Group

Lisbon, Portugal

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	43	40	40

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

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by ICSG include:

- Tracked and reported market trends and recent large fluctuations in copper prices (on average, +25 percent in 2009 and – 40 percent in 2010) through publication of production and consumption statistics at a macro-level and on the country level. **(Economic Growth)**

- Marked trends in world copper supply and demand, and production capacities, including data for mining, smelting and refining operations on a worldwide basis and projected future capacities. In 2010, updated a directory on first use consumers of copper raw materials which showed the shift in global production/consumption to lesser developed regions. **(Economic Growth)**

- Supplied basic data on current and future global production and consumption trends essential to assessing adequacy of future U.S. copper supply for meeting industrial and strategic needs. **(Economic Growth)**

- Participated in the China Copper Market Seminar and CNIA/Anntaike China International Copper Conference 2009. These seminars allow the U.S. to better understand the Chinese copper market and industry, obtain the current status and prospective developments, and develop a strategy to compete and compliment China's influences in the global market. **(Economic Growth)**

- Supervised projects for the U.N. Common Fund for Commodities, including a project on the transfer of technology for high pressure copper die casting in India. Also supervised projects to promote greater copper use in energy efficient products in India and China. (**Economic Growth)**

Current and future priorities include:

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

- Tracking the impact on world copper markets of regulation changes by identifying international agreements related to climate change and probable impacts on energy generation and compliance costs. This includes modeling impacts on U.S. markets if industrialized counties cut greenhouse gas emissions per the 2007 UN Summit on Climate Change. **(Economic Growth)**

- Tracking and analyzing the global market for copper scrap, a significant raw material for the U.S. manufacturing industry. In 2010, ICSG completed analyses of the scrap markets of China, India, and Russia and trends in the international flow. ICSG also outlined regulatory activities in Europe, Japan, and the U.S that impact flow and consumption. **(Economic Growth)**

- Completing a study on new regulations affecting copper-bearing products, and informing members of key environmental issues and international regulatory initiatives. **(Economic Growth)**

- Developing a set of leading economic indicators to help anticipate global and regional demand growth for copper and hosting a joint seminar on new and innovative uses of metals, including copper, which could affect future demand. **(Economic Growth)**

- Studying strategies for the respective U.S. industries on cost controls, increasing efficiency and productivity measures to assist them during the current financial crisis. **(Economic Growth)**

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 2012. Although the request anticipates a slight increase to cover expected inflationary cost increases, the U.S. assessment is expected to stay level as copper usage (the measure on which members' assessment rates are based) in the U.S. has been declining.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	453	469	478
United States % Share	6.9748	6.4843	6.3572
United States Assessment (in Euros)	32	30	30
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.7442	0.75	0.754
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	43	40	40

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Cotton Advisory Committee

Washington, D.C., United States

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	338	331	341

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

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by ICAC include:

- Published a major study of pesticide use in cotton production in five major producing countries, including the U.S. The review refutes allegations that cotton production causes environmental harm, assisting the U.S. cotton industry in boosting consumer demand. **(Economic Growth)**

- Published 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 India and China that distort trade in cotton and other agricultural commodities. **(Economic Growth)**

- Worked with the governments of Burkina Faso, Kenya and Mozambique to allow commercial adoption of biotech cotton varieties. Expanded acceptance of biotechnology in cotton production which is beneficial to U.S. cotton exports. **(Economic Growth)**

- Worked with governments in Africa, Asia and South America to expand the use of cottonseed oil as a food for human consumption, thus contributing to food security and expanding demand for cotton products. **(Investing in People)**

- During 2009 and 2010, achieved an agreement to base cotton quality evaluation on instrument testing per the USDA's Universal Cotton Quality Standards, helping to prevent the use of technical standards as trade barriers to block imports of U.S. and others cotton in world trade. **(Economic Growth)**

- Established regional technical centers for instrument testing of cotton in Mali and Burkina Faso in 2010. Expanded use of instrument testing which helps to validate testing methods used in the United States as the standard for international adoption. **(Economic Growth)**

- Continued work by the Task Force on Commercial Standardization of Instrument Testing of Cotton on standardizing the grading of cotton worldwide, including agreement in 2010 on a Best Practices 'Manual' based on the Universal Cotton Quality Standards of the USDA. **(Economic Growth)**

- Worked with agricultural research centers around the world during 2010 to ensure that research on cotton, legumes and grain crops assists farmers in developing appropriate crop rotation systems to ensure environmental sustainability and agronomic productivity. **(Economic Growth)**

Current and future priorities include:

- Serving as a leading source of international data on forecasts of cotton supply and use by country, exports by destination and imports by origin, and cotton consumption and cotton's share of fiber demand in the world and by region. **(Economic Growth)**

- Partnering with farmer representatives with issues related to food security as it relates with income security. Cotton contributes to food security by enhancing soil fertility and retarding the development of pests and diseases in properly-managed crop rotation systems. (**Economic Growth)**

- Working toward a set of harmonized requirements for phytosanitary certificates and international rules for trade in cotton, which if adopted by member governments will simplify trade in cotton, improve transparency and lower costs. (**Economic Growth)**

- Organizing a round table on biotechnology in cotton to help share experiences on commercial production, marketing and regulation of biotech cotton. Biotechnology is of interest for its great potential to improve economic and food security. (**Economic Growth)**

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Agriculture	International Cotton Association
U.S. cotton industry	International Forum for Cotton Promotion

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 2012 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to ICAC's fiscal year 2012 budget (July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012). Individual country's assessed contributions are based on two parts: 40 percent of the total assessment is split equally among the members, and 60 percent based on each member's share of international trade in cotton. Although the total assessment for the organization increased slightly to cover expected inflationary and other customary cost increases, the U.S. share declined due to a decrease in the U.S. share of world trade resulting in an overall smaller increase.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	1,792	1,702	1,884
United States % Share	18.8572	19.447	18.12
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	338	331	341

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Grains Council

London, England

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	533	515	534

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

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

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by IGC include:

- Expanded membership – Saudi Arabia joined in September 2010. This helps defray the U.S. assessment while improving data availability and broadening discussions. **(Economic Growth)**

- Tracked market developments and reported on policy measures in key countries in response to recent market price volatility. This information was key for members, and IGC served as an important forum for governments to report on policies. **(Economic Growth)**

- Started a review of the Grain Trade Convention (GTC). The review would include officially bringing oilseeds under the GTC, and other administrative and operational changes to reflect current realities in global grain trade. **(Economic Growth)**

- Published grain market analysis and forecasts, allowing better planning and execution of purchasing activities, and improving global grain markets efficiency. Publications include: Grain Market Report, World Grain Statistics, Grains Shipments and Fiscal Year Reports. **(Economic Growth)**

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

- Ensured a predicable level of food aid through the Food Aid Convention (FAC), which requires a minimum annual commitment of food aid, irrespective of commodity price and supply situations. FAC's minimum annual commitment requirements are vital to the assistance activities of the World Food Program and the Food and Agriculture Organization. **(Humanitarian Assistance)**

- Ensured effective use of donor resources in saving and protecting the lives of 300 million people threatened every year by famine and disasters by improving the global emergency food aid response system. **(Humanitarian Assistance)**

- Finalized steps to bring rice and oilseeds within the scope of the Grains Trade Convention in 2009. Expanded data and analysis on these two commodities will result in improved food aid analysis for the U.S. Introduced the Rice Market Bulletin and Oilseeds Market Bulletin to further deepen analysis of trade, supplies and demand for these products. **(Economic Growth)**

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing to work on several other topics, including wheat flour production, industrial uses of grain, notably biofuels, and factors potentially affecting grain demand and trade such as the avian influenza outbreaks. **(Economic Growth)**

- Negotiating a new convention through the Food Aid Committee (FAC). The U.S. will seek common ground with other members on improvements that will lead to greater contributions by other members to the emergency food aid response system. **(Humanitarian Assistance)**

- Continuing initiatives to attract new members, particularly key international grain economies in Asia. The recent Council Session attracted observers from Brazil, China, Indonesia, and Taiwan. **(Economic Growth)**

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Agriculture
U.S. Grains Council
North American Export Grain Association
World Food Program
U.S. Wheat Associates
CARE
WorldVision

U.S. participation in IGC is beneficial in the food aid arena where the U.S. 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 2012 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to IGC's 2011-2012 fiscal year budget (July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012). The request anticipates a four percent increase in 2012 to cover expected inflationary costs and the elimination of a reserve fund surplus credit.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Pounds)	1,400	1,416	1,475
United States % Share	23.55	23.55	23.55
United States Assessment (in Pounds)	330	333	347
Approx. Exchange Rate (Pounds to $1)	0.6191	0.6466	0.65
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	533	515	534

International Hydrographic Organization

Monte Carlo, Monaco

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	136	134	138

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

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by IHO include:

- Coordinated extension of the IHO/IMO (International Maritime Organization) World-Wide Navigational Warning Service to provide broadcast of maritime safety information for the Arctic as ice melting increases traffic and shortens commercial shipping routes. **(Economic Growth)**

- Continued development of standards for Electronic Navigational Charts for use in Electronic Chart Display and Information Systems mandated by a 2009 amendment to the Safety of Life at Sea Convention, to include a feature registration system enabling commercial and military users to add new features to the electronic chart display. **(Economic Growth)**

- Evaluated the current lack of worldwide electronic chart coverage and actions that need to be taken to support the recently approved phase-in of mandatory carriage requirements for Electronic Chart Display and Information Systems beginning with passenger ships in 2012, followed by tankers, bulk carriers and cargo ships by 2018. **(Economic Growth)**

- Continued Maritime Safety Information training courses, including one for the South Africa and Islands Hydrographic Commission in Namibia in April 2010, and one for the Southwest Pacific Hydrographic Commission in Australia in August 2010. **(Economic Growth)**

- Established a Capacity Building Committee, with U.S. training of foreign hydrographic office personnel, to develop and implement an organized plan to help developing coastal states acquire the ability to collect hydrographic data and produce nautical charts. **(Economic Growth)**

- Formed an Arctic Regional Hydrographic Commission to coordinate surveying and charting in the Arctic to support cruise ship and commercial endeavors in Arctic waters. **(Economic Growth)**

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing work on the production of Electronic Navigational Charts, 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. **(Economic Growth)**

- Developing new plans and priorities for improving the surveying and charting of waterways, and marine spatial data infrastructure, in the Arctic, through the Arctic Regional Hydrographic Commission. **(Economic Growth)**

- Continuing collaboration with other organizations to establish policies and standards for nautical products necessary for safe passage of all vessels, including military ones, through domestic and international waters. **(Economic Growth; Peace and Security)**

- Developing a uniform system for describing marine environmental features for display on electronic navigation systems, increasing the efficiency and safety of maritime navigation and protection of the marine environment. **(Economic Growth)**

- Developing new priorities regarding charting of inland waterways and marine spatial data infrastructure and improving surveying and charting in Antarctica. **(Economic Growth)**

- Continuing efforts to increase capacity building, training programs, and membership in the organization to expand benefits to developing countries. **(Economic Growth)**

Principal Partners and Benefits

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

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 U.S. 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 2012, the fifth year of the IHO 2008-2012 quintennial budget. The budget, which was adopted by the International Hydrographic Conference in May 2007, provides for a three percent increase in assessed contributions in 2012 to accommodate inflationary cost increases that have accumulated during the quinnium.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	2,682	2,710	2,791
United States % Share	3.7147	3.7147	3.7147
United States Assessment (in Euros)	100	101	104
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.7353	0.7537	0.754
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	136	134	138

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Institute for the Unification of Private Law

Rome, Italy

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	166	168	171

Economic Growth: The International Institute for Unification of Private Law (IIUPL or UNIDROIT) disseminates trade and business practices and creates international treaties, model laws, and uniform rules that promote commerce and international trade. These conventions, laws, uniform rules, and practices facilitate the expansion of overseas market opportunities for U.S. exporters of goods and services.

Governing Justly and Democratically: UNIDROIT promotes improvements in judicial standards in developing countries as they 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 resulting application of uniform rules and model national laws thus help to promote international rule of law.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by UNIDROIT include:

- Completed work on a new Convention and associated guide on standardizing law on cross-border securities transactions. The U.S. financial and banking community, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the New York Federal Reserve, and the U.S. Treasury supported the conclusion of this convention and new work to assist developing countries, as well as developed securities market states, with implementing the Convention. **(Economic Growth)**

- Increased the number of states ratifying the Cape Town Convention on financing acquisitions of large-scale equipment to 40. The Convention, based on the U.S. Uniform Commercial Code, upgrades international commercial finance for equipment such as aircraft and railroad rolling stock, and creates new market opportunities for U.S. businesses. **(Economic Growth)**

- Increased the number of states ratifying the Aircraft and Aircraft Engine Finance Protocol to 34, extending special financing law provisions that enable states to take delivery of U.S.-manufactured aircraft at preferential financing rates provided by the Export-Import Bank. The treaty now covers 70 percent of the world's transactions in this sector. **(Economic Growth)**

- Promoted the recently concluded model national leasing law, which will facilitate increased financial transparency and expanded credit to small and medium size businesses, benefiting both the U.S. equipment supply and services industries and countries that adopt the model law. **(Governing Justly and Democratically; Economic Growth)**

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

Current and future priorities include:

- Completing a new international registry for financing interests in railroad rolling stock, which will implement the new 2007 Luxembourg Protocol and thus open up increased market opportunities for U.S. rail equipment and financing. **(Economic Growth)**

- Continuing work on a protocol establishing private finance and commerce as the basis for future space development. U.S. businesses stand to benefit, given the size of U.S. investment and the number of U.S. firms participating in commerce related to outer space. **(Economic Growth)**

- Initiating work on a protocol on financing of high-value agricultural, construction and mining equipment and a draft treaty or other instrument to promote computer-based settlement of obligations and debts. **(Economic Growth)**

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Transportation
U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. Department of the Treasury
U.S. Export-Import Bank
U.S. Federal Aviation Administration
U.S. Securities Exchange Commission
New York Federal Reserve
American Bar Association
U.S. National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws

UNIDROIT's constituency includes the U.S. commercial lending and finance industries, aircraft and aircraft engine manufacturers, satellite and rail equipment manufacturers, equipment finance and leasing services, securities regulators and intermediaries, and investment banks. 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 2012. The request anticipates a 2 percent increase to cover inflation.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	2,079	2,114	2,156
United States % Share	5.8929	6	6
United States Assessment (in Euros)	123	127	129
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.741	0.756	0.754
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	166	168	171

International Lead and Zinc Study Group

Lisbon, Portugal

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	39	35	37

Economic Growth: The International Lead and Zinc Study Group (ILZSG) promotes transparency in the worldwide lead and zinc markets, and encourages industry competition. The U.S. directly benefits from pooled information that ILZSG maintains on changes in the markets for lead and zinc, as the U.S. plays a significant role in the global production, consumption, and trade of these commodities. The U.S. is the leading global importer of refined zinc and lead and is import dependent for about three-quarters of its refined zinc demand. Additionally, the U.S. is the second leading consumer of refined lead and zinc, 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. ILZSG meetings allow a unique platform for government delegates to meet and strengthen connections with major industrial players in the lead and zinc markets.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by ILZSG include:

- Introduced a monthly press release that provides up-to-date statistics, improving market transparency and promoting U.S. industry competitiveness. **(Economic Growth)**

- Tracked and reported market trends in lead and zinc. In 2011, global usage of zinc will increase approximately 6% due to anticipated growth of 8.8% in China, 5.1% in Europe, and 4.3% in the U.S. together with increases in Japan, Korea, Mexico and Thailand. The global refined zinc market is predicted to remain level in 2011 owing to a predicted rise in refined zinc output which is mainly a consequence of further increases in China and India. For lead, the Group expects the global supply of refined lead metal to exceed demand by about 90,000 tons in 2011. **(Economic Growth)**

- Conducted meetings of the Industry Advisory Panel, consisting of senior experts from industry, which provide insight for member governments on the effect of economic and environmental developments on the lead and zinc markets from an industry standpoint. **(Economic Growth)**

Current and future priorities include:

- Collecting data from China and Russia to increase accuracy of production and consumption forecasts and improve knowledge of the rapid growth of their small and medium-sized enterprises. Increased knowledge of domestic consumer information will be beneficial in anti-dumping cases filed against Chinese or Russian producers that sell products under market value on the U.S. market. **(Economic Growth)**

- Studying end-use consumption trends in the lead and zinc markets. These trend analyses will provide U.S. industry with information to stimulate growth in new and emerging markets and industries. Their latest reports include Lead and Zinc in Batteries (2010), The Potential Impact of Hybrid and

Electric Vehicles on Lead Demand (2010), Environmental Regulations on Lead (2010), and Review of the Zinc Market (2009). **(Economic Growth)**

- Maintaining accurate and extensive directories of global lead and zinc producers and consumers. Their latest reports include World Directory: Primary and Secondary Zinc Plants (December 2008), Lead and Zinc New Mine and Smelter Projects (2010), World Directory of Continuous Galvanizing Lines (2010). **(Economic Growth)**

- Organizing the "Materials Stewardship for Mining and Metals" seminar to be held April 2011. The objective is to exchange views on how the lead and zinc industry can enhance stewardship and to improve understanding of how the mining and metals companies, industry associations, and member governments are currently engaged in stewardship. **(Economic Growth)**

- Analyzing the impact of the financial crisis on the lead and zinc industries. Studying strategies for U.S. industries on cost controls, increased efficiency and productivity measures to assist them during the current crisis and how to better position them for the eventual recovery in demand. **(Economic Growth)**

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. Department of Defense
U.S. Department of the 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 29 ILZSG member states provide valuable annual production, consumption, and stockpile data to ILZSG. The information provided by member states, particularly China and Russia, is unavailable to any other public or private industry organizations or publications. ILZSG-maintained information on stockpiles is an important alternative to disinformation that actors in non-market economies use to manipulate non-ferrous metals prices.

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to ILZSG for calendar year 2012. No significant increase in the assessed budget for the organization is projected for 2012. An anticipated annual increase for salaries is expected to be offset by ongoing savings initiatives.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	384	376	376
United States % Share	7.5435	7.0176	7.4732
United States Assessment (in Euros)	29	26	28
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.7436	0.7429	0.754
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	39	35	37

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Organization of Legal Metrology

Paris, France

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	154	157	160

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

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by IOLM include:

- Reconfirmed technical standards in the areas of wood moisture meters, ionizing radiation dosimetry for radiation processing of materials and products, and liquid-in-glass thermometers. **(Economic Growth)**

- Continued to work with the International Laboratory Accreditation Corporation and the International Accreditation Forum to share resources essential to ensuring cooperation in laboratory metrology essential to reducing technical barriers to trade. **(Economic Growth)**

- Improved cooperation with metrology services in developing countries to standardize legal metrology infrastructure under the IOLM Certificate System and the Mutual Acceptance Agreement. **(Economic Growth)**

- Revised the standard for international bulk weighing measurements, ensuring consistency of measurements in a wide variety of products, including pharmaceutical products, munitions, coal used to produce electricity, and grain used for manufacturing fertilizer and ethanol. Even slight variations in measurement for these products can have dire consequences. **(Economic Growth)**

- Revised the measurement standard of liquids other than water, including gasoline and other fuels. This benefits manufacturers by facilitating international acceptance of U.S. products, and U.S. consumers by protecting them against deliberate skimming at the gas pump. **(Economic Growth)**

- Maintained measurement and performance standards for instruments relating to road and traffic safety (radar guns), public intoxication (breathalyzers), electricity metering, measurement of liquid and gas flow and storage and measurement of hydrogen for use in vehicle fuels. **(Economic Growth)**

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

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

Current and future priorities include:

- Developing international standards for environmental monitoring instruments, including instruments for measuring vehicle exhaust emissions and pollutants in water and at hazardous waste sites. Development of these standards will facilitate robust global monitoring and enforcement of environmental requirements. **(Economic Growth)**

- Revising and developing new international standards of measurement of the net quantity in prepackages. The growing global tendency towards the sale of commodities that are already packaged results in increased need for such standards. An update of the statistical algorithm underpinning IOLM sampling plans for prepackages is underway. **(Economic Growth)**

- Updating a Model Law on Metrology and international guidance on 'Legal Units of Measure' to harmonize measurement units around the world, promoting economic stability by building trust in transactions involving measurements and measuring instruments. **(Economic Growth)**

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Food and Drug Administration
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
American Petroleum Institute
U.S. National Conference on Weights and Measures
U.S. Department of Agriculture
U.S. Department of Transportation
American Gas Association

The U.S. has made significant progress in getting U.S. requirements into IOLM standards, which are used worldwide as the basis for deciding whether to permit the local sale and use of U.S. measuring instruments. U.S. commodity manufacturers benefit from U.S. influence on IOLM packaging and labeling standards, resulting in enhanced ability to market products abroad.

Explanation of Estimate

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

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	1,609	1,644	1,674
United States % Share	6.9104	6.9104	6.923
United States Assessment (in Euros)	111	114	116
English Translation Service	5	5	5
U.S. Requirement (in Euros)	116	119	121
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.7533	0.758	0.754
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	154	157	160

International Renewable Energy Agency

Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	0	5,000	5,200

The International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) is a new international organization that will hold its first Assembly in April 2011. As set forth in the IRENA Statute, IRENA will provide policy advice and assistance on renewable energy to both developing and developed countries, offer capacity building, encourage development of technical standards, and disseminate information on renewable energy. The IRENA Statute also calls on IRENA to cooperate closely with existing institutions to avoid unnecessary duplication of effort. IRENA has widespread support among the renewable energy industry and non-governmental organizations working on environmental matters. The U.S. renewable energy industry strongly supports U.S. membership as a means to promote U.S. exports of renewable energy technologies.

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

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

The U.S. has been an active participant in the Preparatory Commission that is working to establish the policies, work program, and organizational structure of IRENA. U.S. participation has extended to working groups that are addressing governance, legal structure (such as financial and staff regulations), work program, and a headquarters agreement between IRENA and the United Arab Emirates. The United States and other like-minded participants of these working groups have been working to promote maximum transparency and accountability to Member States.

The United States was also a key participant in a management review of the Preparatory Commission's Secretariat. The review found a need for improved financial and management controls, increased transparency of financial and related management practices, and greater accountability of the Interim Director General and other senior Secretariat officials to Member States. The report resulting from the review was a significant factor in a Member State agreement to seek changes in the senior management of the Secretariat. The United States has been very involved in the process of selecting new management.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2012 request provides funds for a U.S. assessed contribution to IRENA for 2012. Under the IRENA Statute, IRENA's budget will be financed by mandatory assessed contributions of its members and other sources of income including voluntary contributions. U.S. acceptance of the founding statute would occur consistent with section 1014 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), which authorizes the Department to accept and maintain membership in IRENA and to fund the annual U.S. assessed contribution to IRENA from the Contributions to International Organizations account. U.S. acceptance of the IRENA Statute will result in the United States contributing 22 percent of IRENA's

assessed budget, which represents the ceiling on member state assessed contributions consistent with the scale of assessments of the United Nations, after which the IRENA scale of assessments will be modeled.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	0	22,727	23,636
United States % Share	0	22	22
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	0	5,000	5,200

International Rubber Study Group

Singapore, Singapore

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	105	112	0

The International Rubber Study Group (IRSG) serves as an authoritative source of statistical data and analysis for the rubber industry, including production, consumption and trade in rubber as well as rubber products. IRSG prepares current estimates and analyses on the future supply and demand for rubber, while undertaking statistical and economic studies on specific aspects of the industry.

The United States formally submitted its intention to withdraw from IRSG on October 29, 2010, with an effective withdrawal date of June 30, 2011. The limited benefits to the U.S. Government from continued membership were outweighed by the financial, legal and staff resources required for continued participation. As producers and consumers of rubber have changed over the years, the relevance of data produced by this organization and the utility of continued U.S. Government participation for U.S. industry was questionable especially because China, the world's largest consumer of rubber, is not a member.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Sing Dollars)	1,278	1,275	0
United States % Share	11.4255	11.3673	0
United States Assessment (in Sing Dollars)	146	145	0
Approx. Exchange Rate (Sing Dollars to $1)	1.3905	1.2946	0
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	105	112	0

International Seabed Authority

Kingston, Jamaica

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	0	1,432	0

The Law of the Sea Convention, as modified by the 1994 Agreement Relating to the Implementation of Part XI on the Convention on the Law of the Sea (the "1994 Agreement"), establishes a system for facilitating potential mining activities on the deep seabed beyond the limits of national jurisdiction. The International Seabed Authority (ISA) oversees such mining. ISA currently has 161 members. ISA includes an Assembly, to which all Convention Parties belong, and a 36-member Council. Under the 1994 Agreement, the United States has a permanent seat on the Council.

ISA carries out the Convention's provisions for non-discriminatory access to deep seabed mineral resources and adopts rules and regulations setting forth terms and conditions for exploration and exploitation, including environmental safeguards. ISA has contracts for exploration for polymetallic nodules, has adopted regulations on prospecting and exploration, has developed recommendations for assessing potential impacts of certain exploration activities on the environment, and is working on regulations for exploration of certain oceanic crusts. ISA is also active in collecting and disseminating scientific data on issues relating to deep seabed mining. ISA has the authority to grant unimpeded access to deep seabed mining sites. U.S. investors would benefit substantially from this predictability.

U.S. membership in ISA is contingent on Senate advice and consent to U.S. accession to the Convention on the Law of the Sea and ratification of the 1994 Agreement.

Explanation of Estimate

The request does not include funds for a U.S. assessed contribution for ISA in 2012. If the United States accedes to the Law of the Sea Convention and becomes a member of ISA in FY 2012, the U.S. contribution would be 22 percent of the ISA budget.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	0	6,507	0
United States % Share	0	22	0
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	0	1,432	0

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Seed Testing Association

Zurich, Switzerland

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	12	14	14

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

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by ISTA include:

- Completed accreditation audits of over 114 seed testing laboratories. Laboratories using harmonized testing methods result in greater international uniformity of seed quality evaluation, leading to greater market certainty for U.S. seed producers and exporters. International uniformity of seed quality evaluation is important to food security as it provides growers with reliable information about seed quality. **(Economic Growth)**

- Published the 2010 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 access to overseas markets and provide seed importing countries with high quality seeds. Standardized methods of seed testing and reporting of results help facilitate the international movement of seeds, providing greater market access and increased agricultural productivity for developing countries. **(Economic Growth)**

- Established a Genetically Modified Organism Committee. This committee will organize proficiency tests for genetically engineered seeds, facilitate information exchange among laboratories performing these tests, and offer training workshops. Published a paper on units of measure for the reporting of quantitative results on the presence of seeds with specified traits in conventional seed lots. **(Economic Growth)**

- Conducted 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. **(Economic Growth)**

- Continued to work with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) 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. **(Economic Growth)**

- Continued to harmonize ISTA's Rules for Seed Testing with the Association of Official Seed Analysts. These rules are followed by most seed testing at laboratories within the U.S. and Canada. **(Economic Growth)**

Current and future priorities include:

- Initiating an experiment to establish criteria 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 initiative is expected to benefit grass seed producers in the U.S. by facilitating international trade of larger seed lots. **(Economic Growth)**

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

- Initiating an experiment to collect information that may be used to determine the reliability of seed mixture test results and establish tolerances. This experiment is expected to facilitate international trade of seed mixtures. **(Economic Growth)**

Principal Partners and Benefits

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

ISTA helps ensure a level playing field for seed markets internationally, enabling U.S. access to international markets through accreditation of seed-testing laboratories, issuance of international seed lot quality certificates, and promotion of seed research and technology.

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to ISTA for calendar year 2012. ISTA generates 46 percent of its income from the sale of goods and services, and 54 percent from dues collected according to the number of seed-testing laboratories in each member country. The U.S. has two ISTA-certified laboratories: one in the U.S. Forest Service and one in the Agricultural Marketing Service. The request anticipates a one percent increase to cover expected inflationary and other customary cost increases.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Swiss Francs)	1,055	1,055	1,065
United States % Share	1.2003	1.2003	1.2005
United States Assessment (in Swiss Francs)	13	13	13
Approx. Exchange Rate (Swiss Francs to $1)	1.0833	0.9286	0.937
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	12	14	14

International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea

Hamburg, Germany

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	0	3,070	0

The International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS) was established by the Convention on the Law of the Sea as one of several dispute resolution mechanisms available to States Parties. Although the United States would choose arbitration tribunals rather than ITLOS for settlement of disputes where the choice is available, the United States would be subject to the Tribunal's jurisdiction in certain limited circumstances, should it become a State Party. As a State Party to the Convention, the United States would be able to nominate a judge for election to ITLOS.

U.S. membership in ITLOS is contingent on Senate advice and consent to U.S. accession to the Convention on the Law of the Sea and ratification of the 1994 Agreement Relating to the Implementation of Part XI on the Convention on the Law of the Sea.

Explanation of Estimate

The request does not include funds for a U.S. assessed contribution for ITLOS in 2012. If the United States accedes to the Law of the Sea Convention and becomes a member of ITLOS in FY 2012, the U.S. contribution would be 22 percent of the ITLOS budget.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	0	10,523	0
United States % Share	0	22	0
United States Assessment (in Euros)	0	2,315	0
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0	0.7541	0
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	0	3,070	0

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Tropical Timber Organization

Yokohama, Japan

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	334	431	498

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

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by ITTO include:

- Contributed to efforts to prevent climate change by establishing and funding a thematic work program to reduce tropical forest deforestation and degradation. **(Economic Growth)**

- Focused attention on illegal logging, corruption, and international crime in the forest sector by establishing and funding a Tropical Forest Law Enforcement and Trade "thematic area" in the organization's work program. **(Economic Growth)**

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

- Demonstrated that at least 25.2 million hectares of permanent production forest and 11.2 million hectares of permanent protection forest are now under sustainable management through a tropical forest management survey in 33 of ITTO's producing member states. **(Economic Growth)**

- Approved and financed capacity building projects related to sustainable management of tropical forests, tropical forest industries and related trade; in 2009-2010, secured more than $30 million in voluntary contributions for these projects. **(Economic Growth)**

- Published a revised version of the Criteria and Indicators for the Sustainable Management of Tropical Forests, identifying the main elements of sustainable forest management and helping member states monitor, assess and report trends within their borders. **(Economic Growth)**

- Published, in partnership with the World Conservation Union, manuals on landscape restoration and biodiversity conservation to help practitioners in the tropics. **(Economic Growth)**

Current and future priorities include:

- Enhancing biodiversity conservation in tropical forests through promotion of guidelines for production forests, improved conservation and management of protected areas and collaboration with the Convention on Biological Diversity. **(Economic Growth)**

- Promoting international trade in tropical timber through sustainable management of tropical forests, so as to increase employment opportunities, government export revenues (now lost through illegal sourcing), and the use of technologies that reduce local deforestation. **(Economic Growth)**

- Continuing to increase the quality and reliability of production, trade, and resource information on tropical timber, to the benefit of governments and private sector entities that engage in the timber trade. **(Economic Growth)**

- Continuing efforts to strengthen member state compliance with Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) obligations related to tropical timber species. **(Economic Growth)**

Principal Partners and Benefits

Office of the U.S. Trade Representative
USDA Forest Service
Department of Commerce
U.S. Agency for International Development
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 of the U.S. The United States is a major consumer of tropical timber products. Tropical forests are widely recognized as having a key role in efforts to conserve global biodiversity and mitigate global climate change. ITTO is the only forum where the U.S. can promote its interests as a consumer of tropical timber and a producer of competing non-tropical forest products.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2012 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to ITTO for calendar year 2012. In 2012, the new International Tropical Timber Agreement (ITTA 2006) is expected to be in force; the new agreement provides for expanded objectives and efforts to manage and conserve tropical forests, as well as a more equitable and stable basis for funding ITTO's core work program. The U.S. assessed contribution to the ITTA fluctuates based on a three-year moving average of the U.S. share of the volume of tropical timber imports by member countries. The U.S. assessment rate is projected to increase to 6.0 percent in 2012 due to changes in ITTO membership and an increase in the U.S. share of the volume of tropical timber imports.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	7,516	8,134	8,297
United States % Share	4.449	5.3	6
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	334	431	498

International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

Gland, Switzerland

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	446	514	525

Economic Growth: The International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) promotes the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems, both marine and terrestrial, around the world. Conservation in these areas is crucial to a wide range of U.S. interests, including the U.S. agricultural and pharmaceutical industries and global efforts related to food security. IUCN has also been instrumental in providing the scientific analyses for and supporting international environmental agreements and initiatives important to the U.S., such as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) and the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES).

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by IUCN include:

- Provided toolkits and training on sustainable management techniques and valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem services for use worldwide through IUCN's Ecosystem Management program. This initiative provides the stimulus needed to incorporate science and economic valuation into decision-making processes and promote integrated ecosystem-wide sustainable management, with particular reference to management strategies related to food security as well as those needed to adapt to climate change. **(Economic Growth)**

- Worked with local communities through IUCN's Livelihoods and Landscapes Strategy to restore degraded landscapes and increase food productivity by providing technical assistance to support key land restoration activities such as building contours in order to stabilize soils, reduce soil erosion and retain soil nutrients, leading to increased on-farm productivity. IUCN training and support has led to a greater amount and diversity of food grown for subsistence and for local markets throughout the world. **(Economic Growth)**

- Worked with communities and government agencies through IUCN's marine program to reduce illegal fish trade and improve fisheries governance and market access. Unregulated and unsustainable trade of fish leads to the loss of marine biodiversity and fish stocks, which in turn affects the people who rely on fisheries for food and income. **(Economic Growth)**

Current and future priorities include:

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

- Continuing to provide analytical guidance on protected areas, both terrestrial and marine, including guidance related to priorities for identifying natural areas of potential outstanding universal value, with particular reference to the World Heritage List. **(Economic Growth)**

- Collaborating with Coalition Against Wildlife Trafficking partners to discourage illegal wildlife trade and raise awareness of the effects of wildlife trafficking, particularly as it relates to tiger conservation and the Global Tiger Initiative, including sustainable development, and to establish a global system of regional wildlife enforcement networks. **(Economic Growth)**

- Collaborating with the International Coral Reef Initiative to support efforts to improve management of coral reef resources, including live reef fisheries. **(Economic Growth)**

Principal Partners and Benefits

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

IUCN provides much of the information and analysis for science-based decision-making in multilateral environmental agreements, supporting U.S. policy on the use of sound science. 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 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to IUCN for calendar year 2012, the third year of IUCN's 2009-2012 quadrennial budget. Membership dues at the IUCN are indexed to the Consumer Price Index for Switzerland as published by the Swiss Federal Statistical Office. The FY 2012 request is based on a two percent increase.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Swiss Francs)	10,532	10,638	10,850
United States % Share	4.53	4.53	4.53
United States Assessment (in Swiss Francs)	472	482	492
Approx. Exchange Rate (Swiss Francs to $1)	1.0583	0.9377	0.937
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	446	514	525

International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants

Geneva, Switzerland

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	254	286	286

Economic Growth: The International Convention for the Protection of New Plant Varieties (UPOV) stimulates 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 worldwide protection of property rights that UPOV provides for new plant varieties.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by UPOV include:

- Provided advice and assistance on the development of plant variety protection legislation by numerous potential members, including Algeria, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ghana, Guatemala, Indonesia, Mauritius, Montenegro, Pakistan, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Uganda, Tanzania, and Zambia. Improving the legal framework for plant variety protection in these countries provides potential markets for the U.S. plant breeding industry. **(Economic Growth)**

- Launched the "GENIE" database in March 2010, providing public access to on-line information on plant protection offered by UPOV members, saving the U.S. plant breeding industry time and money and reducing risks associated with obtaining plant variety protection in countries that have adopted UPOV uniform practices. **(Economic Growth)**

- 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. **(Economic Growth)**

- Promoted uniformity in international practices by developing and disseminating eight additional test guidelines and amending eight previously adopted test guidelines for achieving consistency in application examination. **(Economic Growth)**

- Promoted better understanding and appreciation of the importance of plant variety protection under the UPOV convention by conducting over 75 seminars and training sessions for government officials, students and stake holders in 2010. Better understanding of plant breeders' rights leads to reduced intellectual property infringement, and thus benefits U.S. innovative companies. **(Economic Growth)**

Current and future priorities include:

- Promoting a plant variety protection system in accordance with the UPOV convention and provide assistance to countries that wish to become UPOV members in drafting plant variety protection legislation. **(Economic Growth)**

- Providing advice and assistance to new UPOV members to set up and operate an effective plant variety protection office. **(Economic Growth)**

- 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. **(Economic Growth)**

- 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. **(Economic Growth)**

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
U.S. Department of Agriculture
American Seed Trade Association
International Seed Federation

UPOV's constituency includes U.S. agricultural interests, innovators, researchers, and pharmaceutical and biotech manufacturers. The U.S. is a leader in the field of plant variety development. U.S. exports of grains and other plant varieties amount to approximately $18 billion annually. Protection of U.S. property rights is vital to promoting U.S. commerce abroad. Forty-five countries are now members of the 1991 UPOV convention and 22 countries are members of the 1978 UPOV convention. UPOV membership enables thousands of plant variety protection filers in the U.S. to use the international system administered through UPOV to file for, and obtain, property rights protection from other UPOV members around the world.

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to UPOV for calendar year 2012, the first year of UPOV's 2012-2013 biennial budget. The request anticipates no increase in the assessed budget.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Swiss Francs)	3,229	3,229	3,229
United States % Share	8.3057	8.3057	8.3057
United States Assessment (in Swiss Francs)	268	268	268
Approx. Exchange Rate (Swiss Francs to $1)	1.0551	0.9371	0.937
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	254	286	286

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

World Organization for Animal Health

Paris, France

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	193	191	195

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

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

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by OIE include:

- Revised the OIE Code on avian influenza to establish time/temperature parameters governing trade in poultry products, and clarify the bases for placing trade bans on countries with avian influenza detected in wildlife. **(Economic Growth)**

- Continued to provide technical assistance in controlling and eradicating avian influenza to various countries affected by H5N1 avian flu in Asia and Africa via country visits and international conferences to promote regional strategies for dealing with the crisis. **(Investing in People)**

- Reviewed country requests for Mad Cow disease, Foot-and-Mouth disease and Rinderpest status classification; evaluated expansion of the list of diseases officially recognized to include classical swine fever and Newcastle disease. The U.S. is free of classical swine fever in domestic swine (1976) and free of Newcastle disease in domestic birds (2003). (**Economic Growth**)

- Closely monitoring, together with its partner organizations, the H1N1 pandemic since detection of the virus in humans in April 2009. (**Economic Growth**)

Current and future priorities include:

- Working with governments and international organizations to strengthen links between veterinary and public health services in line with the “one world-one health” concept. (**Investing in People)**

- Encouraging the international community to intensify the research on bee mortality through honey bee Colony Collapse Disorder, recently described as leading to the extensive losses of bee colonies in North America, Europe and Japan. Bees contribute to global food security through the pollination of fruits and vegetables, and their extinction would be a biological disaster. **(Economic Growth)**

- Helping developing countries to build capacity through the Standards and Trade Development Facility, developed with the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Health Organization, the World Bank, and the World Trade Organization, designed to help countries meet their trade agreement obligations and benefit from international commerce. **(Economic Growth)**

- Encouraging countries to use revised guidelines impacting national animal welfare policies and practices, including a database of animal welfare subject matter experts. **(Investing in People)**

- 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. **(Investing in People)**

- Assessing the risk associated with the spread of Foot-and-Mouth disease via certain animal commodities such as deboned beef transported in international trade. **(Economic Growth)**

- Continuing use of the OIE Evaluation of Performance of Veterinary Services Tool to improve veterinary and aquatic animal health services by identifying gaps and weaknesses in member states' ability to comply with international standards. **(Economic Growth)**

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Agriculture
U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. Food and Drug Administration
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative
U.S. Agency for International Development
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

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

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2012 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to OIE for calendar year 2012. The request anticipates a slight increase to cover expected inflationary and other customary cost increases.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	5,773	5,773	5,888
United States % Share	2.49	2.5	2.5
United States Assessment (in Euros)	144	144	147
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.7461	0.7539	0.754
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	193	191	195

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Statutory Authorizations

United Nations and Affiliated Agencies

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

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

World Intellectual Property Organization

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

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

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

Berne Convention on the Protection of Literacy and Artistic Works - Implementing legislation became effective March 1, 1989.

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

Inter-American Organizations

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

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

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

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

Regional Organizations

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
P.L. 103-236 (Section 424), approved April 30, 1994.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Colombo Plan Council for Technical Cooperation
P.L. 86-108 (Section 502), approved July 24, 1959 (22 U.S.C. 1896b).

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

North Atlantic Treaty Organization
North Atlantic Treaty, ratification advised by the Senate July 21, 1949 (T.I.A.S. 1964) (22 U.S.C. 19286), P.L. 87-195 (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.

Other International Organizations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 Rubber Study Group
P.L. 94-350, approved July 12, 1976.

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 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contrb	1,682,500	1,682,500	1,619,400
Total	**1,682,500**	**1,682,500**	**1,619,400**

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

Proposed Appropriation Language

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

For necessary expenses to pay assessed and other expenses of international peacekeeping activities directed to the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security, $1,920,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2013: 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 as is practicable):

(1) the Committees on Appropriations should be notified of the estimated cost and length of the mission, the national interest that will be served, the planned exit strategy, and that the United Nations has taken appropriate measures to prevent United Nations employees, contractor personnel, and peacekeeping forces serving in the mission from trafficking in persons, exploiting victims of trafficking, or committing acts of illegal sexual exploitation, and to hold accountable individuals who engage in such acts while participating in the peacekeeping mission, including the prosecution in their home countries of such individuals in connection with such acts; and

(2) notification pursuant to section 7012 of this Act should be submitted, and the procedures therein followed, setting forth the source of funds that will be used to pay for the cost of the new or expanded mission.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Funds	2,221,500	2,125,000	1,920,000

FY 2010 Actual includes $96.5 million in funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

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 activities promote the peaceful resolution of conflict.

"UN peacekeeping can deliver important results by protecting civilians, helping to rebuild security, and advancing peace around the world. From Sudan to Liberia to Haiti, peacekeeping operations are a cost-effective means for the United States and all nations to share the burden of promoting peace and security." President Barack Obama, September 23, 2009

As the President stated before the UN General Assembly, United Nations peacekeeping serves U.S. national security interests. The U.S. 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 controversial. The U.S. is committed to enhancing its engagement across the spectrum of *peace operations*, including in the areas of conflict mediation, peacekeeping, peacebuilding, and transitions to sustainable peace. Peacekeeping operations have grown in both scale and complexity over the last decade, going far beyond traditional roles of separating adversaries, maintaining cease-fires, and facilitating humanitarian relief. To succeed, UN Missions and contributors need to be equipped and supported to fulfill ambitious mandates, be it securing territory or protecting civilians from violence, including sexual and gender-based violence.

In response, the Administration is working to:

- Ensure that mandates for peacekeeping operations are credible and achievable so that they are equipped to succeed, in clearly measurable ways;
- Intensify efforts to mediate conflicts and revive flagging peace processes, so that peacekeepers have a peace to keep;
- Work with partners to expand the pool, capacity, and effectiveness of troop and police contributors;
- Help the UN mobilize critical enabling assets, including logistics, transportation, medical, engineering, and other assets; and
- Support the capacity of national governments to take over from UN peacekeeping missions, especially in the areas of governance and the rule of law.

This appropriation funds the following U.S. assessed share of UN peacekeeping operations:

UN Support to the African Union Mission in Somalia (UNSOA, established by UN Security Council Resolution 1863 on January 16, 2009) – delivers a logistics support capacity package to the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) that is critical to the mission achieving its operational effectiveness. The logistics package provides equipment and support services similar to that provided for

a UN peacekeeping operation, supports the transitional governmental structures, implements a national security plan, trains the Somali security forces, and assists in creating a secure environment for the delivery of humanitarian aid. UNSOA is working very closely with the Nairobi-based Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS) to help create the necessary political and security conditions in Somalia, working in concert with the international community and other UN bodies.

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 Darfur; 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; and assists with the implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement and any subsequent agreements.

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 stabilization efforts to create an environment where the political process, including elections, and economic recovery can take hold; assists, along with international donors, 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. Following the devastating 7.0 earthquake in January 2010, MINUSTAH took a leading role in Haiti's recovery, reconstruction, and stability efforts.

UN Operation in Cote d'Ivoire (UNOCI, established April 4, 2004) – monitors the cease-fire, monitors compliance with Security Council resolutions, including the arms embargo; contributes to the electoral process, including the certification that all stages of the electoral process are open, free, fair and transparent; and supports the government in disarming and repatriating the former combatants as well as reestablishing national authority throughout the country. On January 19, 2011, the Security Council increased UNOCT's authorized ceiling by 2,000 to support its ability to carry out its mandate and foster a peaceful resolution to the ongoing political crisis. The Department sees this short-term increase as critical, but will fully assess the long-term needs to UNOCI prior to the mandate renewal in June 2011.

UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS, established March 24, 2005) – supports implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) signed by the parties; facilitates and coordinates, within its capabilities and areas of deployment, the voluntary return of refugees and internally displaced persons; establishes a secure operating environment for humanitarian operations; and contributes towards international efforts to protect and promote human rights in Sudan.

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; monitors compliance with Security Council sanctions regimes, including the partial arms embargo; and will provide security and logistical support for the 2011 Liberian presidential and parliamentary elections.

UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO transitioned from an earlier UN peacekeeping operation – the United Nations Organization Mission in Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) on July 1, 2010 (MONUC - established November 30, 1999) - provides a stabilization force with top priorities of helping to protect civilians and stabilization and peace consolidation with a view to ending endemic violence and establishing government control throughout DRC.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

UN Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT, established August 25, 2006) – provides stability and policing capacity while working with the government to strengthen domestic security and justice infrastructure.

War Crimes Tribunals in Yugoslavia and Rwanda (established for Yugoslavia in May 1993 and for Rwanda in November 1994) – investigate and prosecute war crimes in these areas. Half of each of these tribunals is funded by a special assessment using the UN regular budget scale of assessments, which is paid out of the Contributions to International Organizations account, and the other half is funded using the UN peacekeeping scale, which is paid out of this account.

UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP, established March 4, 1964) – serves as a buffer force between Turkish and Turkish Cypriot forces on one side of the zone and the Greek Cypriot National Guard on the other. UNFICYP has helped to prevent an outbreak of conflict on Cyprus that could provoke Turkey and Greece, two U.S. NATO allies, into hostilities, thus endangering both peace in the immediate area and the stability of the greater Balkans-Aegean region.

UN Mission Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK, established June 10, 1999) – UNMIK provides Kosovo with a transitional administration while establishing and overseeing the development of democratic self-governing institutions.

UN Mission for the Referendum 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 Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL, established March 19, 1978) – monitors the cessation of hostilities between Israel and Lebanon; accompanies and supports the Lebanese Armed Forces as they deploy throughout Southern Lebanon; coordinates activities between the Governments of Lebanon and Israel through the Tripartite mechanism; assists the Government of Lebanon in securing its borders; and assists the Lebanese Armed Forces in taking steps towards the establishment between the Blue Line and the Litani river of an area free of any armed personnel, assets, and weapons other than those of the Government of Lebanon and UNIFIL

UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF, established May 31, 1974) – acts as a buffer between Syria and Israeli troops in the strategic Golan Heights area and to supervise the implementation of the disengagement agreement.

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.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

STRATEGIC GOAL: ACHIEVING PEACE AND SECURITY						
Strategic Priority	Conflict Prevention, Mitigation, and Response					
Indicator	Average rating denoting degree to which all United Nations peacekeeping missions funded through the 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.					
FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2010 Result	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
2.23 (Target = 2.0) ▲ Above Target	2.60 (Target = 2.0) ▲ Above Target	2.5 (Target = 2.5) ◄► On Target	2.7 ▲ Above Target	2.5	2.5	2.5
Reason for Exceeding Target	Overall assessment of UN peacekeeping mission implementation and effectiveness revealed improvement over 2009 results.					
Impact	UN peacekeeping missions have been successful in varying degrees in implementing mandates. The FY 2010 result is encouraging in achieving United States' goal of peace, security, and reconstruction in post-conflict countries. However, the USG will continue to assist the UN to generate and deploy troops, refine mandates, and provide assistance in operations.					
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.					

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 indicator below focuses on the UN's peacekeeping efforts in Africa.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

STRATEGIC GOAL: ACHIEVING PEACE AND SECURITY						
Strategic Priority	Conflict Prevention, Mitigation, and Response					
Indicator	Average rating denoting degree to which United Nations peacekeeping missions in Africa funded through the Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities Account (CIPA) achieve pre-established U.S. Government objectives.					
FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2010 Result	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
1.83 [Baseline] ▼ Below Target	2.37 ▲ Above Target	2.3 ▼ Below Target	2.3 ▼ Below Target	2.5	2.5	2.5
Steps to Improve	The United States will continue to support multilateral action in pursuit of peace and security and encourage countries to act in accordance with their international obligations. Despite a variety of external factors posing challenges, the U.S. will act to reduce threats through adoption of resolutions and by working to ensure effective peacekeeping missions in ways that reinforce USG objectives.					
Impact	UN peacekeeping missions have been successful in varying degrees in implementing mandates. The FY 2010 result is encouraging, but is ranked below target in achieving the United States' Government goal of peace, security, and reconstruction in post-conflict countries. The USG will continue to assist the UN to generate and deploy troops, refine mandates, and provide assistance in operations.					
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, receiving 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.					

The United States supports multilateral action in pursuit of peace and security and encourages countries to act in accordance with their international obligations. The Department will act to reduce threats through adoption of United Nations Security Council resolutions and statements and by working to ensure effective United Nations peacekeeping missions. The indicator below focuses on the UN's peacekeeping efforts in Near East Asia.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

STRATEGIC GOAL: ACHIEVING PEACE AND SECURITY						
Strategic Priority	Conflict Prevention, Mitigation, and Response					
Indicator	Average rating denoting degree to which UN Peacekeeping Missions in Near East Asia funded through the Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities Account (CIPA) achieve preestablished U.S. Government objectives.					
FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2010 Result	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
2.5 [Baseline] ▲ Above Target	3.0 ▲ Above Target	3.0 ▲ Above Target	3.0 ▲ Above Target	2.5	2.5	2.5
Reason for Exceeding Target	Assessments of missions in Near East Asia, including the UN Interim Force in Lebanon, showed improvement over 2009 results regarding mission implementation and effectiveness.					
Impact	UN peacekeeping missions have been successful in varying degrees in implementing mandates. The FY 2010 result for missions in Near East Asia reveals progress toward the United States' goal of peace, security, and reconstruction in post-conflict countries. The USG will continue to assist the UN to generate and deploy troops, refine mandates, and provide assistance in operations.					
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 2012 request of $1.92 billion, along with UN peacekeeping credits and/or FY 2011 carry forward funds, will provide funds for the expected U.S. share of assessed expenses, $2.116 billion for UN peacekeeping operations. The FY 2012 request assumes that the 2011 CR level will be adjusted to equal the FY 2011 President's Budget level. Major highlights for FY 2012 include:

- UNMIL (Liberia) operating at a reduced level in accordance with the 2010 drawdown; will remain at this reduced level through elections in October 2011; levels will be reassessed after the elections when the Security Council considers renewing the mission in December 2011;
- UNAMID (Darfur) continues to play an important role in providing security in the region; the mission continues to lack critical enablers such as transport helicopters which are funded in the current assessment;
- MONUSCO (Democratic Republic of the Congo) will increasingly assist the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo with the Presidential election in November 2011, and, as the security situation permits, will gradually increase the focus of its efforts on stabilization and peacebuilding activities;

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

- MINUSTAH (Haiti) will likely remain at the increased overall force levels pursuant to UN Security Council Resolution 1927, June 4, 2010, to support the reconstruction and stability efforts in the country following the January 2010 earthquake, the presidential transition, security for numerous camps for internally displaced persons, and renewed Haitian National Police training;
- UNMIS (Sudan) will be reconfigured to reflect the outcome of the January 2011 referendum on independence and monitor the significant security challenges in Abeyi and other border areas; and
- AMISOM (Somalia) continues to support the Somali Transitional Federal Government (TFG). UN member states will be assessed for a logistical support package for AMISOM, or for a successor UN-commanded operation. AMISOM currently has 7,975 peacekeepers and is expected to reach the full-authorized complement of 12,000 by the end of the calendar year 2011.

The Department is requesting the entire FY 2012 CIPA appropriation to be available through FY 2013. This shift to two-year funds reflects the demonstrated unpredictability in this account from year-to-year. A number of multi-year peacekeeping operations assessments have mandates overlapping the U.S. fiscal year. In addition, the Department requests amendment of Section 404(b)(2)(B) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236) (22 U.S.C. 287e note) by adding the following at the end: "(vii) for assessment made during calendar year 2012, 27.2 percent."

Resource Summary Detail

($ in thousands)

Activities	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate (1)	FY 2012 Request
UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)	13,278	13,770	12,990
UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	233,076	149,409	172,621
UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)	21,310	16,459	16,440
UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)	20,427	13,788	13,480
UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)	8,999	9,704	8,230
UN Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG)	594	0	0
UN War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia (UNICTY)	21,421	23,780	21,422
UN War Crimes Tribunal - Rwanda (UNICTR)	16,550	18,342	16,550
UN Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT)	68,488	59,423	56,340
UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO)	387,730	586,317	408,000
UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)	263,859	151,757	135,400
UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS)	361,135	289,195	298,663
UN Operation in Cote d'Ivoire_(UNOCI)	139,667	139,725	135,000
UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)	216,175	244,530	216,244
UN-AU Hybrid Mission in Darfur (UNAMID)	763,391	536,567	512,329
UN Mission in Chad and the Central African Republic (MINURCAT)	150,015	1,768	0
UN Support to the African Union Mission in Somalia (UNSOA)	0	73,918	91,818

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

Activities	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate (1)	FY 2012 Request
Subtotal, Activities	**2,686,115**	**2,328,452**	**2,115,527**
Total Annual Requirements	**2,686,115**	**2,328,452**	**2,115,527**
Additional Assessment - UNOCI	**0**	**25,000**	**30,000**
FY 2010 Haiti Supplemental	**96,500**	**0**	**0**
FY 2009 Carry Over into FY 2010	**63,255**	**0**	**0**
FY 2011/2012 Available Resources (Credits/Carry Over)	**0**	**(171,152)**	**(225,527)**
Total Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA)	**2,845,870**	**2,182,300**	**1,920,000**

(1) FY 2011 assumes the FY 2011 President's Budget Level

UN Disengagement Observer Force on the Golan Heights (UNDOF)

($ in thousands)

Established	Personnel	FY 2012 Request
May 31, 1974	1,080 (0 U.S.)	12,990

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

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

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

UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)

($ in thousands)

Established	Personnel	FY 2012 Request
March 19, 1978	11,989 (0 U.S.)	172,621

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. The FY 2010 Actual level reflects the remaining balance of the FY 2009assessment that was billed to all member states after the UN peacekeeping assessment rates were finalized in December 2009. The increase in the FY 2012 request level over the FY 2011 estimate reflects anticipated additional operational costs.

UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)

($ in thousands)

Established	Personnel	FY 2012 Request
April 29, 1991	240 (0 U.S.)	16,440

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

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

UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)

($ in thousands)

Established	Personnel	FY 2012 Request
June 10, 1999	16 (0 U.S.)	13,480

UN Security Council Resolution 1244 established the mission on June 10, 1999. The United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) is the interim civilian administration in Kosovo under the authority of the United Nations. While UNMIK still exists, it does so in 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 Serbian (and previously, the Yugoslav) government and Kosovo's largely ethnic-Albanian population. The Assembly of Kosovo unanimously adopted the declaration of independence on February 17, 2008. However, UN Resolution 1244 is still in force, which means that ultimate responsibility for the administration of Kosovo still falls on the Special Representative.

UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)

($ in thousands)

Established	Personnel	FY 2012 Request
March 1964	926 (0 U.S.)	8,230

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

War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia (UNICTY)

($ in thousands)

Established	Personnel	FY 2012 Request
May 25, 1993	429 (0 U.S.)	21,422

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

UN War Crimes Tribunal - Rwanda (UNICTR)

($ in thousands)

Established	Personnel	FY 2012 Request
November 8, 1994	509 (0 U.S.)	16,550

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

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

UN Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT)

($ in thousands)

Established	Personnel	FY 2012 Request
August 25, 2006	1,516 (0 U.S.)	56,340

UN Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) was established in August 2006. Resolution 1704 of August 25, 2006, established a new, expanded operation – the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) – to support the Government in consolidating stability, enhancing a culture of democratic governance, and facilitating political dialogue among Timorese stakeholders, in their efforts to bring about a process of national reconciliation and to foster social cohesion.

The most recent Security Council resolution, 1912, continues UNMIT's mandate, which includes support of local elections and the continuation of resuming policing responsibilities by the Polícia Nacional de Timor-Leste (PNTL) through a phased approach. The resolution also reaffirms the continued importance of the review and reform of the security sector in Timor-Leste, in particular the need to delineate between the roles and responsibilities of the military and police – Falintil-Forças de Defesa de Timor-Leste (F-FDTL) and the Polícia Nacional de Timor-Leste (PNTL), respectively. The government of Timor-Leste and UNMIT began the transition planning process and will establish benchmarks for an eventual withdrawal, which is expected to begin in late 2012.

UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO)

($ in thousands)

Established	Personnel	FY 2012 Request
August 6, 1999	19,037 (2 U.S.)	408,000

The UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) works in close cooperation with the Government of the DRC to help ensure the protection of civilians and engage in stabilization and peace consolidation activities. In May 2010, the UN Security Council renewed the mission's mandate through June 2011 and renamed the mission MONUSCO. While maintaining the troop ceiling, the Council authorized the withdrawal of up to 2,000 troops where the situation permits and decided that any future decisions on MONUSCO's presence would be tied directly to the situation on the ground. The U.S. has an interest in bringing peace and security to the DRC, regional stability; formation of an inclusive representative government; democratic elections, and an extension of government authority. The FY 2011 estimate reflects the remaining balance of the FY 2010 assessment that was billed to all member states after the MONUSCO budget was approved by the UN General Assembly in December 2010.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)

($ in thousands)

Established	Personnel	FY 2012 Request
September 19, 2003	9,387 (20 U.S.)	135,400

UNMIL was established on September 19, 2003 to support the implementation of the ceasefire agreement and assist with restructuring the Liberian government and re-establishing national authority throughout the country. UNMIL assisted the transitional government in preparing for national elections at the end of 2005. The newly elected government took office in January 2006. 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. All of these efforts are in cooperation with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and other international partners. In May 2010, the final phase of the drawdown plan was completed when the military contingent was reduced to 8,202; police continued at the current authorized level of 1,480. Military and police levels will remain at the May 2010 levels through the Liberian presidential elections to be held in October 2011. In September 2010, UNMIL's mandate was extended for an additional year.

Since the UN's peacekeeping operation in Sierra Leone was closed in 2005, a 250-member UNMIL unit was deployed to Freetown, Sierra Leone to provide security to the Special Court for Sierra Leone. The Special Court is trying suspects, many of whom are alleged to have received arms and other support from the government of former Liberian President Charles Taylor, for war crimes during Sierra Leone's civil conflict. Taylor, also on trial before the Special Court, is being held in The Hague for security reasons.

UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS)

($ in thousands)

Established	Personnel	FY 2012 Request
March 24, 2005	10,592 (6 U.S.)	298,663

The tasks of UNMIS are to support implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) signed by the parties and to facilitate and coordinate, within its capabilities, efforts in support of elections and other CPA benchmarks, and the delivery of humanitarian assistance. UNMIS also contributes to international efforts towards the protection of civilians, with particular attention to vulnerable groups including internally displaced persons, returning refugees, and women and children.

The peacekeeping mission's current focus is on supporting CPA-mandated elections, monitoring the cessation of hostilities and the restoration of civil order in southern Sudan, and resumption of normal political and economic activities. UNMIS played a significant role in support of the efforts to hold the

North/South referendum on independence in January 2011 and is expected to continue its role in the implementation of the results through the end of the CPA implementation period concluding in July 2011.

UN Operation in Cote d'Ivoire (UNOCI)

($ in thousands)

Established	Personnel	FY 2012 Request
February 2004	9,105 (0 U.S.)	135,000

The UN Operation in Cote d'Ivoire's mandate is to monitor the cease-fire; assist Cote d'Ivoire's government in disarming and repatriating the former combatants; maintain liaison with the Ivorian armed forces; help the government monitor the border; facilitate the free flow of people, goods and humanitarian assistance; contributing to the electoral process; and certify the elections as "open, free, fair and transparent" when held. Restoring stability to Cote d'Ivoire is a critical element in restoring peace to the entire West African region. A resolution adopted on December 20, 2010 extends UNOCI's mandate through June 2011. As part of this mandate, a Technical Assessment Mission will assess UNOCI and its size in mid-2011.

UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)

($ in thousands)

Established	Personnel	FY 2012 Request
April 4, 2004	11,797 (56 U.S.)	216,244

The Security Council established the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti on April 30, 2004, which succeeded the Multinational Interim Force (MIF). 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 12,000 by 2012 and 15,000 by 2015. The FY 2011 estimate reflects additional costs funded through Supplemental funds to assist MINUSTAH in the role after the January 2010 earthquake. Due to the normalization of costs funded through the Supplemental funds, the FY 2012 estimated assessment for MINUSTAH is below the FY 2011 estimate.

The U.S. supports maintaining MINUSTAH in Haiti until a successful election and transition of a new president and legislature occurs; after this the UN will conduct a post-election/surge security assessment and analyze the mission's purpose and goals for the future. These items are critical to renegotiation of the MINUSTAH mandate by October 2011.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

UN-AU Hybrid Mission in Darfur (UNAMID)

($ in thousands)

Established	Personnel	FY 2012 Request
July 31, 2007	22,601 (0 U.S.)	512,329

In July 2007, the U.N. Security Council, in its resolution 1769, established UNAMID. The official UNAMID headquarters was established on October 31, 2007 and its takeover from the AU Mission in Sudan (AMIS) took place on December 31, 2007. According to its mandate, the Mission has been established to contribute: to the restoration of security conditions for the safe provision of humanitarian assistance; to the protection of civilian populations under imminent threat of physical violence and prevent attacks against civilians; to the promotion of respect for and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Darfur; to a secure environment for economic reconstruction and development, as well as the sustainable return of internally displaced persons and refugees to their homes. UNAMID is expected to be the largest UN peacekeeping operation in place as it approaches its authorized force level of nearly 26,000 military troops and police personnel. The FY 2010 Actual level reflects the remaining balance of the FY 2009 assessment that was billed to all member states after the UN peacekeeping assessment rates were finalized in December 2009. Furthermore, the decrease from the FY 2011 estimate to the FY 2012 request is mainly due to reduced requirements related to construction services.

UN Support to the African Union Mission in Somalia (UNSOA)

($ in thousands)

Established	Personnel	FY 2012 Request
January 16, 2009	0 (0 U.S.)	91,818

On January 16, 2009, the UN Security Council authorized member states of the African Union (AU) to provide 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.

These funds will help the U.S. 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; and (3) facilitating the delivery of humanitarian assistance in Mogadishu.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contrb	2,221,500	2,125,000	1,920,000
Total	**2,221,500**	**2,125,000**	**1,920,000**