



OPENTHEBOOKS OVERSIGHT REPORT

FOREIGN AID

**HOW AND WHERE THE U.S. SPENT
\$282.6 BILLION (FISCAL YEARS 2013-2018)**

Plus Updated Covid-19 Aid & Payments to the UN and Other Agencies





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HOW AND WHERE THE U.S. SPENT \$282.6 BILLION (FISCAL YEARS 2013-2018)

Plus Updated Covid-19 Aid & Payments to the UN and Other Agencies

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Dedicated to Dr. Tom Coburn

OpenTheBooks Honorary Chairman
Rest In Peace - March 28, 2020

By Adam Andrzejewski

Founder/CEO of OpenTheBooks.com

Thomas W. Smith

Chairman of OpenTheBooks.com

"OpenTheBooks is doing the work I envisioned when the Coburn-Obama bill became law. Their innovative app and other tools are putting sunlight through a magnifying glass."

U.S. Senator Tom Coburn, MD

Washington, D.C. | March 11, 2014

OUR REPORT MADE POSSIBLE BY:

The "Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006"

Sponsors:

Sen. Tom Coburn (R-OK) & Sen. Barack Obama (D-IL)
(Public Law 109-282, 109th Congress)

"When the American people are asked what government spending should be cut in order to balance the federal budget, foreign aid programs generally top the list."

U.S. Sen. Tom Coburn, MD

"I know that restoring transparency is not only the surest way to achieve results, but also to earn back the trust in government..."

U.S. Sen. Barack Obama

U.S. FOREIGN AID AT A GLANCE

**THE U.S. SPENDS MORE ON FOREIGN AID
THAN EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD.**

TOP 2 RECIPIENTS

#1 AFGHANISTAN

(\$6 BILLION IN FY2018)

#2 ISRAEL

(\$3 BILLION IN FY2018)

\$14.6 BILLION

(AT LEAST)

ON COVID-19
FOREIGN-RELATED
SPENDING

\$9.7 BILLION

(FY2019)

U.S. ANNUAL FUNDING TO
THE UN THROUGH 58
UN FUNDING STREAMS

\$46.9 BILLION U.S. FOREIGN AID SPENDING IN FY2018

**\$60+
BILLION**

IN 2021 FOR U.S.
INTERNATIONAL
AFFAIRS BUDGET

(includes foreign aid, diplomatic
& consular affairs, and U.S.
spending on U.S. personell and
international operations)

**\$10.3
BILLION**

FOR UN PEACEKEEPING
OVER SIX YEARS

**\$4.13
BILLION**

TO WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION (WHO) OVER
14 YEARS

\$205.4 MILLION IN FY2021

IN FY2018,

THE U.S. SENT MORE IN FOREIGN AID
(\$46.9 BILLION) THAN 48 STATE
GOVERNMENTS SPENT IN FEDERAL FUNDS.

\$12.2 BILLION
U.S. FUNDS TO
INTERNATIONAL
ORGANIZATIONS IN FY2019

\$100+ MILLION EACH
TO 21 INTERNATIONAL
ORGANIZATIONS (FY2019)

\$5.9 BILLION
FROM THE U.S. TO UNICEF
OVER 14 YEARS
(\$833 MILLION IN FY2020)

TOP AGENCIES DISTRIBUTING FOREIGN AID IN FY2018

USAID (\$20.1 BILLION), DOD (\$13.3 BILLION)
& STATE DEPARTMENT (\$7.4 BILLION)

**U.S. PAID THE UN
\$2.5 BILLION IN DUES OVER THE
LAST 3.5 YEARS (FY2018-FY2021)**

\$282.6 BILLION:

TOTAL U.S. FOREIGN AID
FISCAL YEARS 2013-2018

SCOPE & METHODOLOGY

Our OpenTheBooks Oversight Report: Foreign Aid analyzed federal agency data disclosures, including reports from the U.S. Department of State, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), U.S. Health and Human Services (HHS), and from various U.S. Inspector Generals.

Federal spending totals are derived from figures included in federal law, from those reported by the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) and Office of Management and Budget (OMB), from those released in the USAspending.gov database (which was created by Senator Tom Coburn and then-Senator Barack Obama’s “Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006”), and from those compiled, researched, and reported upon by the Congressional Research Service (CRS). The report also pulls from various United Nations (UN) and international organizations’ budgets and reports. While FY2018 is the latest year for which we have totals for overall U.S. foreign aid spending, this report includes certain spending figures for FY2019 and beyond, when available. To the extent that the government or other entities make mistakes in the disclosure of the data, our report will replicate those errors.

Our goal is to help taxpayers understand the size and scope of U.S. payments for foreign aid, which is often hard to track and often underreported. OpenTheBooks seeks to have every dime of foreign aid— as well as all U.S. spending— online, in real time.

WHO WE ARE

American Transparency ([OpenTheBooks.com](https://www.openthebooks.com)) is a public charity. We do not accept government money. Our oversight reports present hard data so citizens, media, think tanks, politicians, and watchdogs can “follow the money.” Hard facts are non-partisan and enhance the public discourse.



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TOP 10 TAKEAWAYS

1

The U.S. gives more money in foreign aid than any other country in the world.

2

The U.S. spent at least \$282.6 billion on foreign aid between 2013-2018—almost \$47 billion on foreign aid in FY2018, alone.

3

At least \$14.6 billion in COVID-19 funding has gone into four foreign-related spending accounts, while billions of those dollars have yet to be allocated or spent.

4

The U.S. spent 78% of its FY2018 foreign aid on two areas:

- bilateral economic development programs (43%)
- military and non-military security assistance (35%)

5

In FY2019, 23 U.S. federal agencies reported they spent \$12.2 billion from U.S. taxpayers on international organizations.

25 of those international organizations received more than a combined \$11 billion, and 21 of those 25 took home over \$100 million each.

6

The U.S.'s \$47 billion in FY2018 foreign aid was more than 48 out of 50 U.S. states spent that year in funds sent by Washington, D.C.

7

Afghanistan received \$6 billion in U.S. foreign aid in FY2018, the most of any country in the world, with Israel the runner up at \$3 billion.

That year, sub-Saharan Africa received the most U.S. foreign aid of any region in the world, 27%, with the Middle East & North Africa combined receiving the second highest amount of U.S. tax dollars, 24%.

8

Five U.S. agencies distributed the bulk of U.S. foreign aid spending in FY2018, the top being USAID (\$20.1 billion), DOD (\$13.3 billion), and the State Department (\$7.4 billion).

9

U.S. taxpayers give at least \$9.7 billion annually to the UN system, through 58 separate entities, which include:

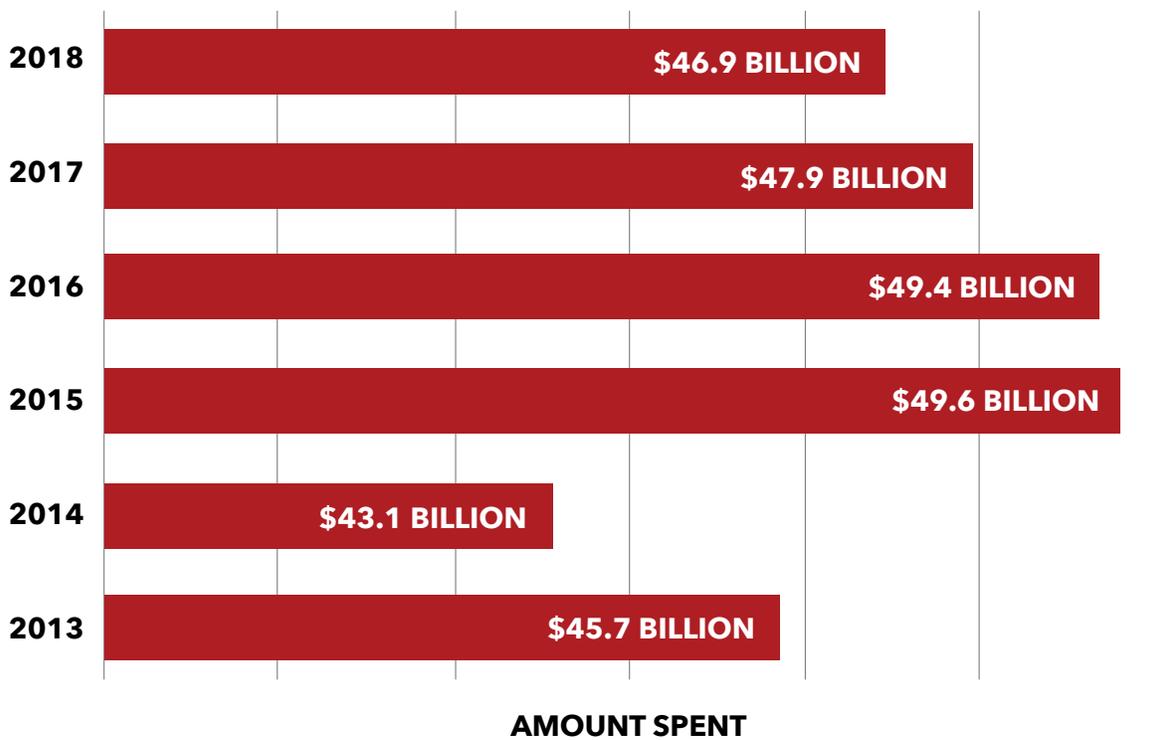
- **UN peacekeeping:** \$1.46 billion in FY2021 for dues, \$10.26 billion over the last six years
- **UN regular budget:** \$685.5 million in FY2021 for dues, \$2.5 billion over the last 3½ years
- **World Food Program:** \$2.6 billion in FY2019
- **UNHCR refugee office:** \$1.7 billion in FY2019
- **UNICEF:** \$833 million in FY2020, \$5.9 billion in U.S. funding over 14 years
- **WHO:** \$230 million so far in FY2021, \$4.1 billion in U.S. funding over 14 years
- **UNRWA Palestinian aid:** New \$150 million in restarted aid announced in 2021, \$6.3 billion sent from U.S. taxpayers since 1953.

10

In 2021 the U.S. international affairs budget, which includes foreign aid and other international operations funding (but not defense spending), was over \$60 billion.

THE U.S. SPENT \$282.6 BILLION ON FOREIGN AID (FY2013-2018)

Overall U.S. Foreign Aid Spending Obligations FY2013-2018 = \$282.6 Billion



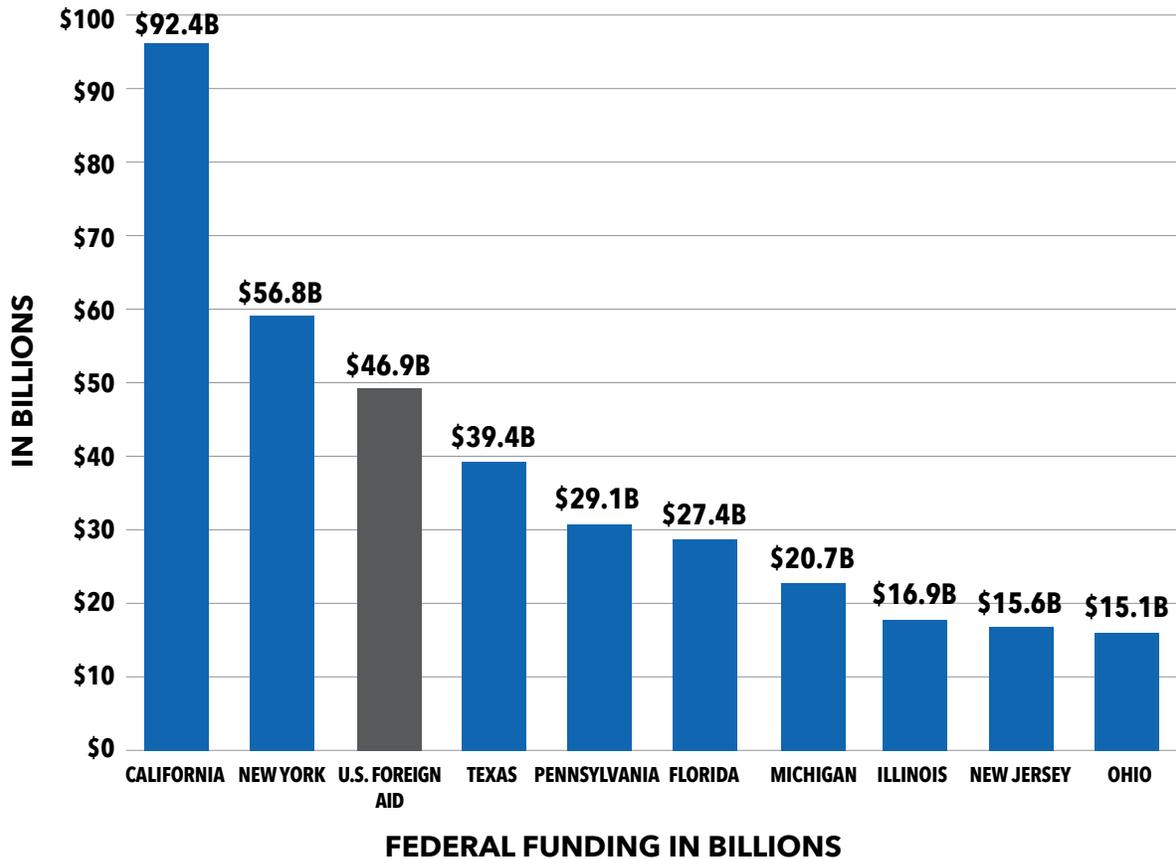
Source: Congressional Research Service, <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R40213>, pulled from USAID reports, OMB budget tables, and CRS calculations

THE U.S. GAVE OUT \$46.9 BILLION IN FOREIGN AID (FY2018)

Foreign aid exceeded the federal funding spent by 48 state governments.

In just one fiscal year, FY2018, the U.S. spent \$46.9 billion in foreign aid, an amount that exceeded the federal funding spent by 48 state governments that same year. Only California and New York received and spent more taxpayer aid from Congress in FY2018.

U.S. Foreign Aid vs. U.S. Funding Spent by State Governments (FY2018)



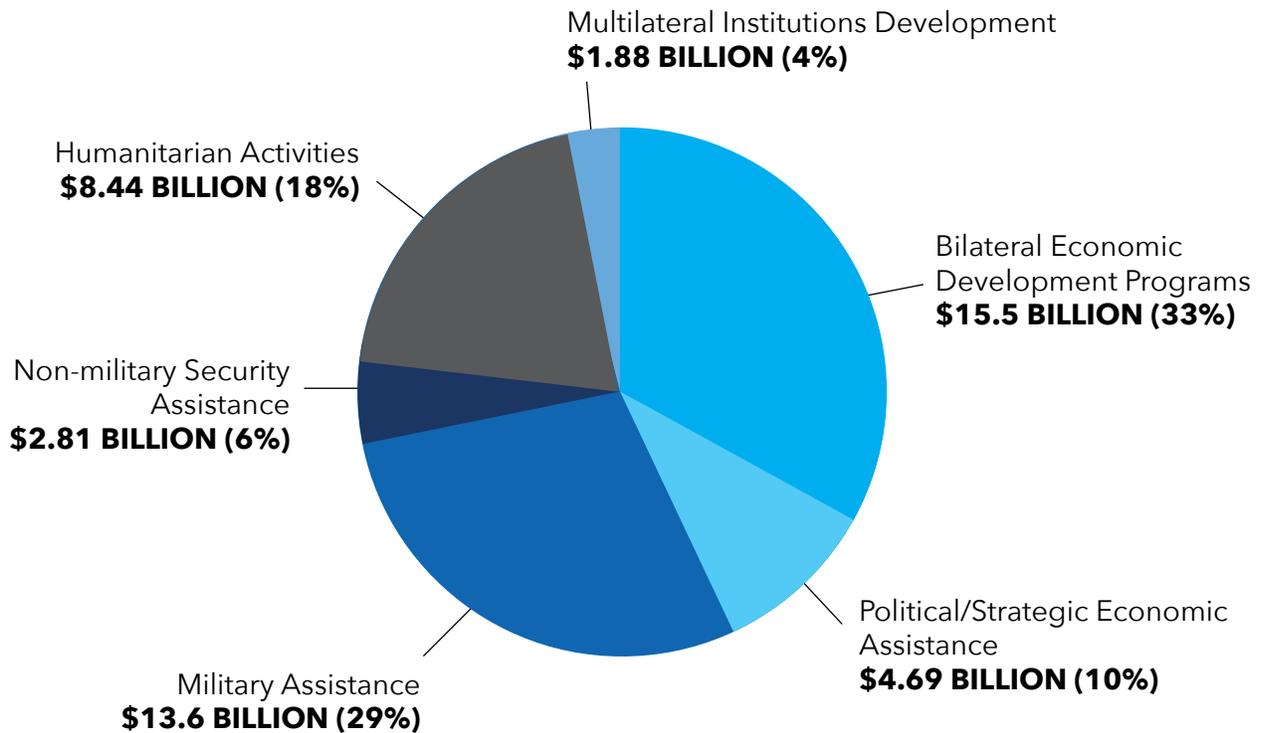
Source: [NASBO, State Expenditure Report, Total State Expenditures](#)

CATEGORIES OF U.S. FOREIGN AID SPENDING

In just one fiscal year, FY2018, the latest year available, the U.S. spent \$46.9 billion in foreign aid on the following categories of spending:

- \$15.5 BILLION:** Bilateral Development Programs
- \$13.6 BILLION:** Military Assistance
- \$ 8.4 BILLION:** Humanitarian Activities
- \$ 4.7 BILLION:** Political/Strategic Economic Assistance
- \$ 2.8 BILLION:** Non-Military Security Assistance
- \$ 1.9 BILLION:** Multilateral Institution Development

Allocation of \$46.9 Billion in FY2018 Foreign Aid



Source: [OpenTheBooks.com](https://www.openthebooks.com) calculations using USAID Explorer & Congressional Research Service figures

TOP U.S. AGENCIES IMPLEMENTING FOREIGN AID SPENDING (FY2018)

AGENCY IMPLEMENTING	FOREIGN AID
USAID	\$20.065 BILLION
DOD	\$13.312 BILLION
State	\$7.355 BILLION
HHS	\$2.118 BILLION
Treasury	\$1.558 BILLION
MCC (Millennium Challenge Corporation)	\$.615 BILLION
Other	\$1.866 BILLION

TOTAL: \$46.919 BILLION



Source: [OpenTheBooks.com](https://www.openthebooks.com) calculations using data pulled from [USAID reports](#), [OMB budget tables](#), and [CRS calculations](#)

THE U.S. SPENDS OVER \$6.4 BILLION A YEAR TO FUND FIVE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

In just one fiscal year, FY2019, the U.S. sent over \$11 billion to international organizations. The top five international organizations funded by U.S. taxpayers in FY2019 were:

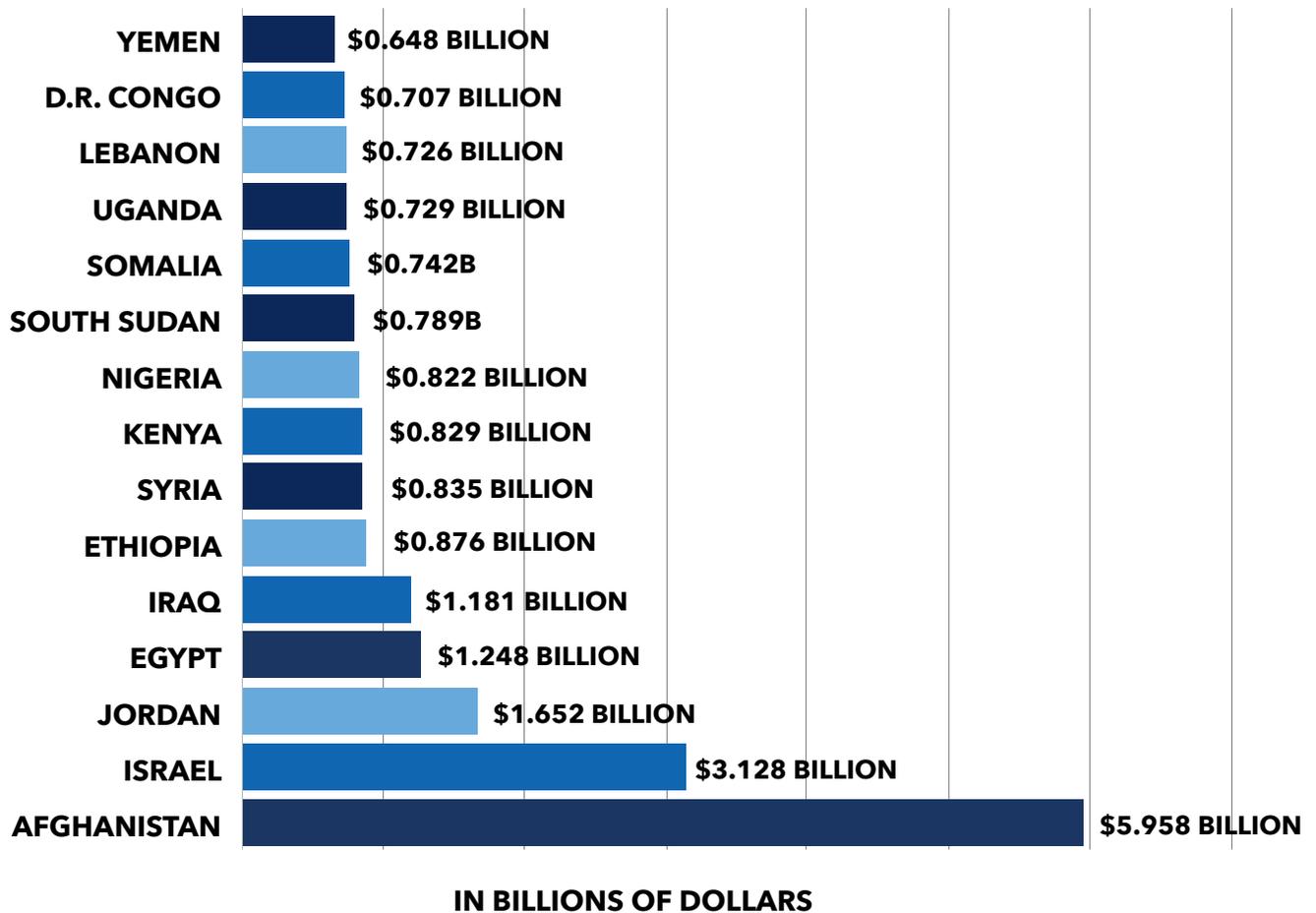
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION	FY19 U.S. CONTRIBUTION
World Food Program	\$2.6 BILLION
UNHCR	\$1.7 BILLION
The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	\$849 MILLION
UNICEF	\$672.9 MILLION
NATO	\$624.5 MILLION

TOTAL: \$6.4 BILLION



Source: [OpenTheBooks.com](https://www.openthebooks.com) calculations using data pulled from [USAID reports](#), [OMB budget tables](#), and [CRS calculations](#)

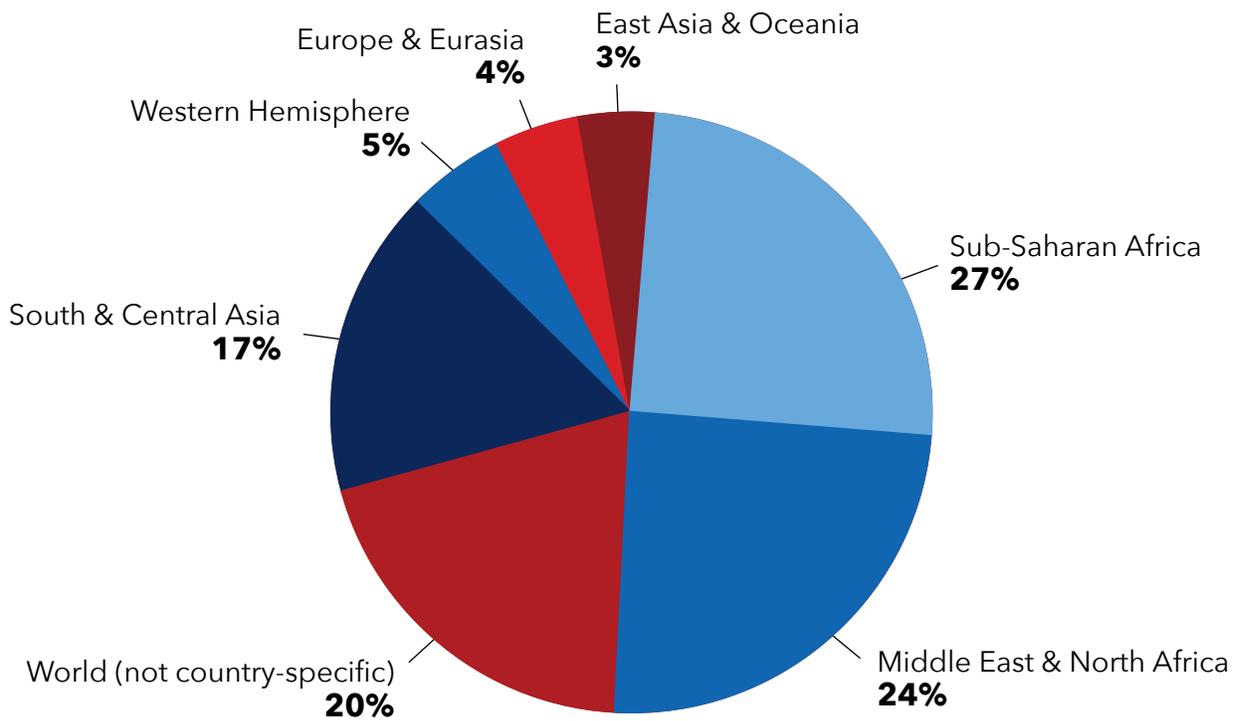
TOP COUNTRIES RECEIVING U.S. FOREIGN AID SPENDING (FY2018)



Source: Pulled from USAID reports and CRS calculations, <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/row/IF10183.pdf>.
 Note: This does not include U.S. military spending in the country, only that funding that is considered foreign aid.

WHERE IN THE WORLD DID U.S. FOREIGN AID SPENDING GO?

Regional Distribution of U.S. Foreign Aid Spending FY2018



Source: USAID Explorer and CRS calculations. Note: World = unallocated by country/region.
<https://www.everycrsreport.com/reports/R40213.html>

FUNDING CASE STUDIES





UNITED NATIONS

U.S. Taxpayers Give At Least \$9.7 Billion a Year to The UN System By Way of 58 UN-Related Accounts

RECIPIENT OF U.S. CONTRIBUTION	FY2019 FUNDING
World Food Program	\$2,603,000,082
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	\$1,679,675,053
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	\$672,872,485
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	\$572,172,101
United Nations (UN)	\$462,505,150
World Health Organization	\$421,448,809
United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS)	\$309,526,019
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	\$282,905,851
UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUSCO)	\$281,577,222
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	\$251,997,890
UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)	\$230,506,965
UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Central African Republic (MINUSCA)	\$211,545,169
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	\$202,640,258
World Trade Organization	\$200,000,000
United Nations Support Office in Somalia (UNSOS)	\$135,762,209
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)	\$124,039,383
United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	\$121,713,168
United Nations African Union Hybrid Mission in Darfur (UNAMID)	\$116,314,178
United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)	\$96,689,839
International Labour Organization (ILO)	\$96,332,510
Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)	\$83,400,082
United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	\$83,352,457
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)	\$70,144,798
United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA)	\$59,961,533

[cont'd next page](#)

Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO)	\$45,561,437
United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (MINUJUSTH)	\$32,612,076
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	\$30,000,000
Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)	\$27,947,082
United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)	\$27,822,611
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	\$15,900,000
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	\$15,822,092
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)	\$15,392,840
United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)	\$13,919,682
United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)	\$13,569,246
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality & the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)	\$11,811,559
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	\$10,758,280
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	\$9,909,000
United Nations Human Settlement Program (UNHABITAT)	\$9,651,000
United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)	\$7,851,600
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	*\$3,710,201
United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)	*\$3,510,472
UN Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed by Da'esh/ISIL (UNITAD)	\$3,000,000
United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF)	\$2,550,000
United Nations Universal Postal Union (UPU)	\$2,382,000
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	\$2,133,500
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)	\$2,100,000
United Nations International Tribunal for Former Yugoslavia (ICTY)	\$1,706,835
International Maritime Organization (IMO)	\$1,656,152
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	\$1,360,000
United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)	\$1,235,090
World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)	\$1,155,000
United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)	\$935,000
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)	\$769,000
United Nations University	*\$356,515
UN Regional Center for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (UNRCPD)	\$334,440
United Nations Forum on Forest (UNFF)	\$255,000
United Nations Relief & Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)	*\$67,861
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)*	*\$2,000

TOTAL

\$9,687,830,782

*The UN reports that in calendar year 2019 the U.S. contributed \$3.7 million to UNIDO, \$3.5 million to UNITAR, \$357K to UN University, \$68K to UNRWA, and \$2K to UNESCO—and those amounts are recorded in the chart, though, as is noted below, this might differ from U.S. fiscal year funding. Though none of these accounts appear in the U.S. State Department’s fiscal year 2019 report, in FY2018 the State Department reports: \$65 million went to the UNRWA (Palestinian) account (before the Trump administration halted funding), \$5.6 million went to the UNIDO account, and \$629K went to the UNITAR account. Congress appropriates some funds as two-year or no-year money, meaning the recipient can get the funds within two years, or with no limit on the time. The UN reports that overall the U.S. gave \$11.1 billion in 2019 to entities in the UN system. Again, this number cannot be fully reconciled with U.S. appropriations spending figures, perhaps due to calendar-vs.-fiscal-year discrepancies.

Sources

OpenTheBooks.com analysis of State Dept. data contained in U.S. Contributions to International Organizations, 2019 & 2018 Reports:

- [U.S. Contributions to International Organizations, 2019;](#)
[Contributions by Agency and Recipient – Sum of FY 2019 Obligations;](#)
[Contributions By Recipient – FY 2019 Obligations;](#)
[Contributions To International Organizations by Agency & Recipient 2019;](#) and
- [UN Report “Revenue by Government donor”;](#)
[Congressional Budget Justification, Dept. of State, Foreign Operations, & Related Programs FY2021;](#)
[The UN Systems Organizations.](#)



U.S. PAID \$2.5 BILLION IN UN DUES OVER LAST 3.5 YEARS

U.S. PAID IN	U.S. FUNDS TO THE "UN"	DESCRIPTION OF PAYMENT AS LISTED IN USASPENDING.GOV CY=CALENDAR YEAR	DATE U.S. FUNDS RELEASED (OR RESCINDED)
FY2018	\$175,000,000	2018 Assessed Contribution	10/16/2017
	\$299,660,000	2018 Assessed Contribution	11/16/2017
	\$96,240,000	FY2018 Assessed Contribution of OCO Funds For The CY2017 UN Regular Budget [Overseas Contingency Operations Is "Emergency" Spending]	9/27/2018
	\$55,164,783	2018 Assessed Contribution	9/30/2018
FY2018 subtotal	\$626.1 million		
FY2019	\$200,000,000	FY 2019 Assessed Contribution For The CY2018 UN Regular Budget	11/01/2018
	\$200,000,000	This Amendment Is To Increase Payment Amount Of \$200,000,000	11/27/2018
	\$19,042,406	This Is Another Payment For CY18	9/28/2019
	\$22,667,000	This Is For The Last Allotment For CY2019	9/30/2019
	-\$7,659,000	Payment Adjustment For 2019	10/31/2019
FY2019 subtotal	\$431.1 million		
FY2020	\$168,489,369	FY2020 Assessed Contribution For The CY2019 UN Regular Budget	10/11/2019
	\$300,000,000	Additional Payment To The UN For CY2019	11/21/2019
	\$88,581,000	This Is An OCO UN Payment For FY19	1/21/2020
	\$53,192,066	Increased Amount For CY19 Payment.	6/15/2020
	\$14,303,956	Increase Funds For The 2019-2020 Account	9/29/2020
	\$86,711,204	Final Payment To UN For CY 2018 & 2019	9/30/2020
FY2020 subtotal	\$711.3 million		
FY2021 to date	\$175,000,000	FY2021 Assessed Contribution For The CY2020 UN Regular Budget.	11/05/2020
	\$175,000,000	Additional Payment For CY2020	12/18/2020
	\$100,000,000	Another Payment For CY2020	3/01/2021
	\$43,058,685	Additional Funds The Next Payment For CY2020	4/26/2021
	\$192,480,000	Assessed Contribution For CY2020 For UN Regular Budget - OCO Fundings	4/26/2021
FY2021 subtotal	\$685.5 million		

TOTAL: \$2,456,931,469

According to the State Department, the U.S. contribution to the “United Nations” account was \$462.5 million in FY2019, though USASpending.gov tracks \$431.1 million going out that year.

The UN [assessed](#) the U.S.’s dues at 22% of the UN’s \$2.89 billion 2021 regular budget—or \$636 million for calendar year 2021. The U.S. has sent the UN at least \$685.5 million toward the UN’s 2020 budget.

According to USASpending.gov, the U.S. has sent \$2.46 billion to the [United Nations](#), in just the last 3.5 fiscal years (FY2018 through FY2021 (which ends September 2021)).

BACKGROUND

The average American would have a hard time figuring out how many taxpayer dollars are contributed every year to entities in the UN system. It seems that might be by design. Our auditors worked to track all the funding and literally open the books on UN funding.

TOPLINE: The UN reports that the U.S. gave \$11.1 billion in calendar year 2019 to entities in “the UN system.” This is much more than our large UN dues contribution, which was \$462.5 million in FY2019, and was \$685.5 million in 2021.

TO COUNT OR NOT TO COUNT: The UN [publishes](#) the revenue it collects from each member country “to the UN system.” Included in these published figures is information from what the UN itself [classifies](#) as “43 United Nations entities.” The list includes UN “member organs,” (like UNICEF and the UN Department of Peace Operations), entities known as UN “specialized agencies” (such as the FAO and the Universal Postal Union (UPU)), and entities that are UN “related organizations” (such as the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM)). The UN details the amounts these entities receive from the U.S. Government. We include those accounts and totals here, because the UN includes them. The U.S., in various publications and reports, details the funds appropriated to these entities and also includes some accounts not detailed by the UN in its revenue publications. We have included those totals here, too.

Sources

“Other” tab: <https://www.usaspending.gov/search/?hash=de7ca498e45abd1bfe29c380ba860370>

Paid in FY2018: https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_SBOIOA18AC2000_1900;

https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_SBOIOA18AC0033_1900

Paid in FY2019: https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_SBOIOA19AC0002_1900

Paid in FY2020: https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_SBOIOA20AC0001_1900

Paid in FY2021: https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_SBOIOA21AC3004_1900;

https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_SBOIOA21AC3041_1900

UN Dues: <https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Annex-B-FY-2019-Contributions-to-IOs-Recipient-Summary-003810-508.pdf>;

https://www.un.org/en/ga/contributions/Scale%20of%20assessments_1946-2021.pdf;

<https://docs.house.gov/billssthisweek/20201221/BILLS-116RCP68-JES-DIVISION-K.pdf> (page 18)

OCO funding: <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/row/IF10143.pdf>

FOR EXAMPLE: The UN publishes funds that member countries give to the UN Department of Peace Operations (DPKO), its peacekeeping entity. The U.S. Government reports break down the peacekeeping budget contributions into different country and region accounts: Mali, Lebanon, Western Sahara, etc. When possible, we have included these detailed accounts and their corresponding U.S. fiscal year appropriation.

This number—which includes U.S. funding of \$647.5 million to entities the UN labels as “others”—is not easily reconciled with published figures from multiple U.S. Government sources.

THE DETAILS: The United Nations operates on a calendar-year budget, from January through December. The U.S. Congress appropriates funds by fiscal year, which runs from October 1st through the following September 30th. We primarily used what the U.S. Government [reported](#) to have contributed to entities the UN labelled as in “the UN system.” Accounts not found in the State Department’s report, were filled in using UN calendar-year figures, denoted with an asterisk. The chart on page 16 & 17 attempts to compile the most accurate fiscal year 2019 figures, but may be somewhat imprecise due to the five accounts excluded from State Department records (added in italics to this chart using the UN calendar-year funding amounts). The budgeting years may account for some, or perhaps all, of the discrepancy.





COVID-19 SPENDING

AT LEAST \$14.6 BILLION INTO FOREIGN-RELATED SPENDING ACCOUNTS

In 2020 and 2021, the United States Congress passed, and two U.S. Presidents signed into law, COVID-19 spending and relief packages totaling \$5.14 trillion. Of those funds, at least \$2.8 trillion has been spent as of April 30, 2021.

By the fall of 2020, Congress had appropriated \$3.8 billion through just 11 accounts for international COVID-19 relief efforts. In the spring of 2021, Congress added another \$10.8 billion in COVID-19-related, foreign-aid funding. Together these efforts totalled \$14.6 billion.

These figures do not count all foreign-related COVID-19 spending, such as HHS's global vaccine efforts or spending by other agencies beyond the four listed below, such as DOD. (HHS itself got \$484 billion in COVID-19 funds from Congress, but its total foreign-related expenditures are unclear.)

According to one U.S. Government [report](#), the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) has \$9.6 billion in total COVID-19 budgetary resources. As of June 30, 2021, USAID has obligated (promised) just a portion of that, \$1.2 billion, and actually spent (outlaid) \$643 million. In other words, Congress provided USAID more money for the pandemic than it could spend during the pandemic.

Source: <https://www.usaspending.gov/disaster/covid-19>

BY FALL 2020: CONGRESS HAD APPROPRIATED ALMOST \$4 BILLION IN INTERNATIONAL COVID-19 FUNDING THROUGH 11 ACCOUNTS

AGENCY	ACCOUNT	COVID-19 APPROPRIATED FUNDS	FUNDS APPROPRIATED THROUGH
HHS	CDC Global Disease Detection and Emergency Response	\$300,000,000	Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supp. Appropriations, as of June 4, 2020
HHS	CDC Global Disease Detection and Emergency Response	\$500,000,000	CARES Act, as of April 28, 2020
STATE	Economic Support Fund (ESF)	\$243,000,000	CARES Act, as of June 30, 2020
USAID	USAID Operating Expenses	\$95,000,000	CARES Act, as of June 30, 2020
USAID	USAID Operating Expenses - Transferred from ESF	\$7,000,000	CARES Act, as of June 30, 2020
USAID	USAID Global Health Programs (GHP-USAID)	\$235,000,000	CARES Act, as of June 30, 2020
USAID	Emergency Reserve Fund for Contagious Infectious Disease Outbreaks (ERF) - GHP-USAID Funds transferred	\$200,000,000	CARES Act, as of June 30, 2020
USAID	Emergency Reserve Fund for Contagious Infectious Disease Outbreaks (ERF) - IDA-USAID Funds transferred	\$37,000,000	Prior year funds transferred
USAID	International Disaster Assistance	\$300,000,000	Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supp. Appropriations
USAID	International Disaster Assistance	\$258,000,000	CARES Act, as of June 30, 2020
USAID	Unobligated Ebola Funds-transferred to COVID-19 response	\$138,000,000	As of June 25, 2020
USAID	Redirected from existing development programs to COVID-19 response	\$424,000,000	As of June 25, 2020
STATE	Diplomatic Programs (Including \$201 million to Consular and Border Security Programs (CBSP), and a transfer to Educational And Cultural Exchanges (ECE)	\$588,000,000	CARES Act, as of June 30, 2020
STATE	Migration & Refugee Assistance	\$350,000,000	CARES Act, as of June 30, 2020
PEACE CORPS	Peace Corps	\$88,000,000	CARES Act, as of June 24, 2020
TOTAL: \$3.763 BILLION			

Sources: [OpenTheBooks.com](https://www.openthebooks.com) analysis of agency reports to Congress
[Report to the Pandemic Response Accountability Committee On the Use of Covered Funds](#) | [Spend Plan to Pandemic Response: Accountability Committee](#) | [Peace Corps CARES Act Funding Plan](#) | [USAID COVID-19 Activity Update](#) | [COVID-19 Oversight Plan](#)

SPRING 2021: \$10.8 BILLION IN NEW, EMERGENCY COVID-19-RELATED FOREIGN AID FUNDING

AGENCY	COVID-19-RELATED FOREIGN AID FUNDING 2021
State Department "Global Response"	\$8,675,000,000
<p><i>To State "to support programs for the prevention, treatment, and control of HIV/AIDS in order to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, including to mitigate the impact on such programs from coronavirus and support recovery from the impacts of the coronavirus, of which not less than \$3,500,000,000 shall be for a United States contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria"</i></p>	<p>\$3,750,000,000 <i>(of which not less than \$3,500,000,000 To the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, & Malaria)</i></p>
<p><i>To USAID "to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, which shall include support for international disaster relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction, for health activities, and to meet emergency food security needs"</i></p>	<p>\$3,090,000,000</p>
<p><i>To USAID "for global health activities to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, which shall include a contribution to a multilateral vaccine development partnership to support epidemic preparedness"</i></p>	<p>\$905,000,000</p>
<p><i>"to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, which shall include activities to address economic and stabilization requirements resulting from such virus."</i></p>	<p>\$930,000,000</p>
<p>State Dept. "Humanitarian Response" for Migration and Refugee Assistance and "to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus."</p>	<p>\$500,000,000</p>
<p>State Dept. "Multilateral Assistance" "to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, which shall include support for the priorities and objectives of the United Nations Global Humanitarian Response Plan COVID-19 through voluntary contributions to international organizations and programs administered by such organizations."</p>	<p>\$580,000,000</p>
<p>U.S. Department of State Operations</p>	<p>\$204,000,000</p>
<p>U.S. Agency for International Development Operations</p>	<p>\$41,000,000</p>
<p>CDC "Global Health" "to combat SARS-CoV-2, COVID-19, and other emerging infectious disease threats globally, including efforts related to global health security, global disease detection and response, global health protection, global immunization, and global coordination on public health."</p>	<p>\$750,000,000</p>
<p>TOTAL: \$10,750,000,000</p>	

Source: OpenTheBooks.com analysis of March 2021 emergency appropriations, based on text of the law (P.L. 117-2, Titles II & X), cross checked with CRS & CBO analysis, <https://www.cbo.gov/publication/57056>

U.S. COVID-19 FUNDS WENT AROUND THE WORLD

Countries Receiving USAID Support



Note: This map represents countries that have received or will receive funding from USAID for COVID-19 response.

This includes programming funds from the Global Health Programming, International Disaster Assistance, and Economic Support Fund.

*Some countries receiving aid included:
Italy, Greece, Turkey, Sweden, Denmark, Russia,
Mexico, Brazil, Chile, Indonesia, Thailand, and India.*

Source: June 24, 2020 map included in [USAID COVID-19 Activity Update](#)

COVID-19 PPP MONEY TO THE CCP

Reports indicate 125 Chinese firms with strong ties to the Communist Chinese Party (CCP), received hundreds of millions of U.S. funds intended to help U.S. small businesses during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The \$660 billion Paycheck Protection Program (PPP), created in March 2020 to help struggling small businesses in the U.S., initially allowed American subsidiaries of foreign companies to get the forgivable loans, which resulted in Chinese companies receiving millions of U.S. tax dollars, according to [The New York Times](#).

Strategic consulting firm Horizon Advisory combed through PPP loan data available to the public and [found](#) that more than 125 companies that Chinese entities own or invest in had received between \$192 million to perhaps \$419 million in U.S. PPP funds. At least 32 Chinese companies received loans of more than \$1 million, the report found.

Nanjing Xinbai, a Chinese state-invested company whose controlling shareholder is tied to the Communist Party, owns Dendreon Pharmaceuticals, a California-based biotech company, which received a loan worth \$5 million to \$10 million.

Aviation Industry Corporation of China, a Chinese military company, owns Continental Aerospace Technologies, which got a loan of up to \$10 million, and Aviage Systems, which collected a loan of up to \$350,000.

China's HNA Group, a real estate, aviation, and financial services transactions company is part of the Fortune Global 500 and owns HNA Group North America LLC and HNA Training Center NY, both of which received loans of up to \$1 million.

Senator Marco Rubio spearheaded an [effort](#) to prohibit the second round of PPP funding from going to CCP-affiliated entities. A provision was attached to the December 2020 [law](#) (Sec. 311) and incorporated by the U.S. Treasury, to ensure U.S. PPP loans did not go to Chinese or Hong Kong companies.

With passage of the prohibition, Treasury's PPP [Borrower Application Form](#) and [Lender Application Form](#) included the following language for PPP eligibility:

"The Applicant is not a business concern or entity (a) for which an entity created in or organized under the laws of the People's Republic of China or the Special Administrative Region of Hong Kong, or that has significant operations in the People's Republic of China or the Special Administrative Region of Hong Kong, owns or holds, directly or indirectly, not less than 20 percent of the economic interest of the business concern or entity, including as equity shares or a capital or profit interest in a limited liability company or partnership; or (b) that retains, as a member of the board of directors of the business concern, a person who is a resident of the People's Republic of China."

U.S. TOP 25 FUNDED INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS FY2019

RANK	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION	FY19 U.S. CONTRIBUTION
1	World Food Program	\$ 2.6 BILLION
2	UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	\$ 1.7 BILLION
3	Global (AIDS) Fund	\$849.0 MILLION
4	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	\$672.8 MILLION
5	NATO	\$624.5 MILLION
6	International Organization of Migration	\$572.0 MILLION
7	International Committee of the Red Cross	\$473.7 MILLION
8	UN (direct)	\$462.5 MILLION
9	World Health Organization (WHO)	\$421.4 MILLION
10	UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan	\$309.5 MILLION
11	UN Development Programme	\$282.9 MILLION
12	UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission Congo	\$281.6 MILLION
13	Food and Agriculture Organization	\$252.0 MILLION
14	UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission Mali	\$230.5 MILLION
15	UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission Central African Republic	\$211.5 MILLION
16	International Atomic Energy Agency	\$202.6 MILLION
17	Global Environment Facility	\$139.6 MILLION
18	UN Somalia	\$135.8 MILLION
19	UN Office of Drugs and Crime	\$124.0 MILLION
20	UN Interim Force in Lebanon	\$121.7 MILLION
21	UN Darfur	\$116.3 MILLION
22	UN Office for Project Services	\$ 96.7 MILLION
23	International Labor Organization	\$ 96.0 MILLION
24	Pan American Health Organization	\$ 83.4 MILLION
25	UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	\$ 83.3 MILLION
TOTAL:		\$11.14 BILLION

Source: *OpenTheBooks.com* analysis of State Dept. data in *U.S. Contributions to International Organizations, 2019 Report*, September 15, 2020, <https://www.state.gov/u-s-contributions-to-international-organizations-2019/>; <https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Annex-B-FY-2019-Contributions-to-IOs-Recipient-Summary-003810-508.pdf>.

FOREIGN AID THROUGH 23 U.S. AGENCIES

THESE 23 U.S. AGENCIES REPORT THEY FUNDED INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN FY2019 FOR A COMBINED TOTAL OF \$12.2 BILLION FROM U.S. TAXPAYERS

AGENCY	SUM OF FY2019 CONTRIBUTION TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
U.S. Department of State	\$6,372,150,737
U.S. Agency for International Development	\$4,906,336,645
U.S. Department of Defense	\$565,519,552
U.S. Department of Treasury	\$170,084,600
U.S. Department of Health & Human Services	\$111,939,271
U.S. Department of Energy	\$21,282,391
U.S. Department of Labor	\$13,650,000
U.S. Department of Justice	\$13,124,107
Environmental Protection Agency	\$11,386,000
National Science Foundation	\$7,366,269
U.S. Department of Education	\$4,835,563
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission	\$2,784,379
U.S. Department of Agriculture	\$1,132,916
U.S. Department of Transportation	\$917,870
U.S. Department of Interior	\$797,798
National Academy of Sciences	\$708,231
U.S. Postal Service	\$676,539
U.S. Department of Homeland Security	\$359,902
U.S. Department of Commerce	\$64,215
National Archives and Records Administration	\$56,210
U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission	\$54,975
U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission	\$53,809
National Endowment for the Arts	\$50,000
TOTAL:	\$12,205,331,979

Source: *OpenTheBooks.com* analysis of State Dept. data in *U.S. Contributions to International Organizations, 2019 Report*, September 15, 2020, <https://www.state.gov/u-s-contributions-to-international-organizations-2019/>; <https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Annex-B-FY-2019-Contributions-to-IOs-Recipient-Summary-003810-508.pdf>



WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

The World Health Organization (WHO) was founded in 1948 to act as a coordinating authority on international health issues within the UN system. WHO was founded on the principle that health is a human right and that all people should enjoy the highest standard of health. More than 7,000 people from more than 150 countries work for the WHO around the world.

WHO Budget

The WHO proposed a two-year program budget of \$4.84 billion (\$2.4 billion a year), adopted in May of 2019, before the worldwide COVID-19 pandemic. (WHO budget, Table 7, page 26, PDF pg 30 of 102). The bulk of its proposed budget was for its “Base” funding of \$3.8 billion, it also planned to spend \$863 million on “Polio eradication” and allowed for \$209 million for “Special programmes” (source, page 7 of budget, pdf page 11).

WHO Receives \$4.15 Billion in U.S. Funding over 14 Years

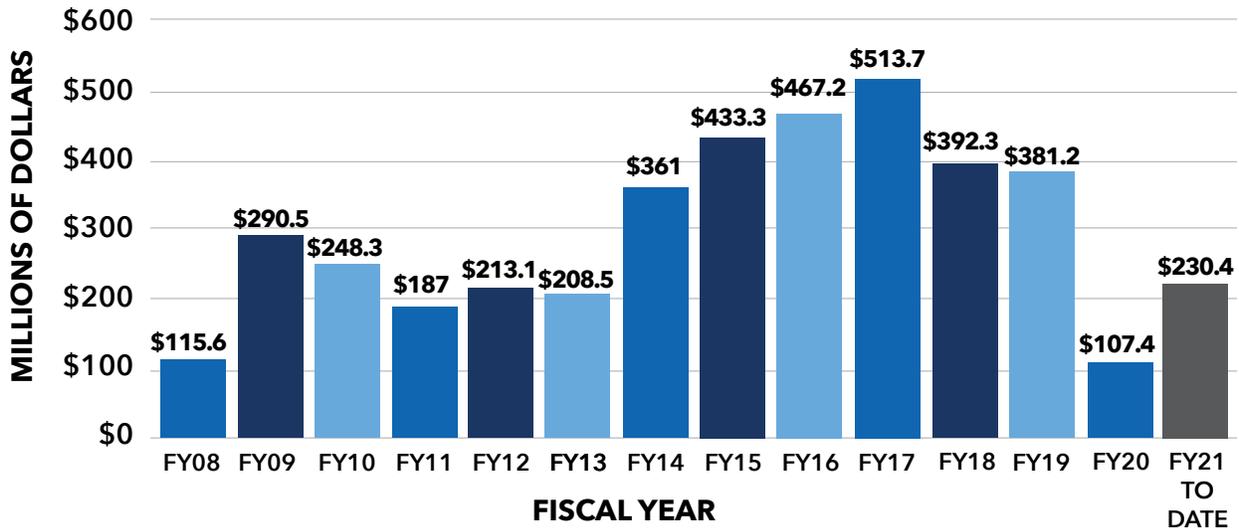
Over the past 14 years, from FY2008-FY2021 the U.S. has funded the WHO with \$4.13 billion. The largest agency funding the international body was USAID at \$1.8 billion (43% of the funding), followed by HHS at \$1.3 billion (31% of the funding), State at \$1 billion (25%), DOD at \$16.1 million (0.4%), and EPA at \$3.4 million (0.1%)

U.S. Funding of WHO

As of June 2021, U.S. taxpayers have [awarded](#) \$230.4 million in FY2021 funds to the WHO:

- U.S. Dept of State gave \$203.6 million
- USAID awarded \$22.7 million
- The Global AIDS account at HHS’s CDC gave \$4.13 million

U.S. PAID \$4.1 BILLION TO THE WHO OVER 14 YEARS



Source: <https://www.usaspending.gov/recipient/93e0e28c-b202-44a8-f113-23e7d11c1fb9-C/all>
As of June 2021

The previous year, FY2020, U.S. taxpayers awarded \$107.4 million to the WHO:

- State gave \$58.9 million;
- HHS gave \$37.9 million;
- USAID gave \$9.9 million;
- USDA gave \$700K;
- DOD gave \$60K.

President Trump said the U.S. would pull out of its WHO membership, but his executive order did not start that withdrawal until 2021, and it never took effect, because the new Biden Administration reversed the order.

WHO had a proposed two-year program [budget](#) of \$4.84 billion (\$2.4 billion a year), adopted before the pandemic in May of 2019.

THE U.S. GIVES THE MOST FUNDING TO THE WHO OF ANY COUNTRY OR CONTRIBUTOR IN THE WORLD.



UNICEF RECEIVES \$5.9 BILLION IN U.S. FUNDING OVER 14 YEARS, \$833 MILLION IN FY2020

FISCAL YEAR	U.S. FUNDING FOR UNICEF (\$ IN MILLIONS)	UNICEF REPORTED "ACTUAL" TOTAL REVENUE (\$ IN MILLIONS)
2008	\$ 7.3	\$3,390
2009	\$ 62.8	\$3,256
2010	\$139.6	\$3,682
2011	\$139.2	\$3,711
2012	\$130.5	\$3,945
2013	\$247.7	\$4,853
2014	\$514.4	\$5,169
2015	\$733.5	\$5,010
2016	\$823.3	\$4,884
2017	\$785.6	[not published]
2018	\$525.2	\$7,800
2019	\$668.9	\$7,800
2020	\$832.7	\$7,800
2021*	\$328.0	\$7,800

TOTAL: \$5,805.40 MILLION

**obligated as of June 2021*

From FY2008-FY2021, over the past 14 years, the U.S. has funded UNICEF with **\$5.8 billion**:

- USAID at **\$2.7 billion** (46.8% of all U.S. funding);
- State Department at **\$2.5 billion** (43% of all U.S. funding);
- HHS's CDC at **\$585 million** (10% of all U.S. funding); and
- DOL at **\$1.73 million** (0.03% of all U.S. funding).

In FY2020: U.S. taxpayers **awarded \$832.7 million** to UNICEF:

- The U.S. State Department gave **\$423.3 million** (50.8% of all U.S. funding);
- USAID gave **\$329.7 million** (39.6%); and
- HHS's CDC gave **\$79.4 million** (9.54%).

In 1946, the United Nations **established** the UN International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) to meet the emergency needs of children in post-war Europe and China. In 1953 the entity became a permanent part of the UN system and dropped Emergency from its name, though retained the UNICEF acronym.

Today UNICEF's **mission** is to "advocate for the protection of children's rights, to help meet their basic needs and to expand their opportunities to reach their full potential."

The U.S.'s share of the UNICEF revenues has grown from less than 1 percent (\$7.3 million of \$3.4 billion) in fiscal year 2008, to 17% in FY16 (\$823.3 million of \$4.9 billion), and 11% of the budget in FY2020 (\$833 million of \$7.8 billion).

UNICEF's \$31 billion, 4-year budget = \$7.8 billion a year

UNICEF's integrated, 4-year budget for **FY2018-2021** was \$23.97 billion in "Total resources," of which \$22.3 billion come from contributions, plus an additional \$7.1 billion in "Trust funds."

Out of these resources, UNICEF planned to spend \$20.3 billion on country and global programs.

In addition, it budgeted \$2.5 billion for its **institutional budget** ("to cover the costs of development effectiveness, United Nations development coordination, management activities and, within special purpose activities, capital investments"). That represented a \$361 million increase for the institutional budget, from the previous four-year, FY2014-2017 budget, largely due to UNICEF **adding** 310 salaried positions.

UNICEF travel costs rose by 9.2% in its latest four-year budget, also partially, it reports, due to the increase in field staff.

Sources

U.S. Spending from <https://www.usaspending.gov/recipient/a343a92e-fdb9-5015-1f2f-d2d0c31cbbd3-C/all>
 UNICEF amounts inputted from [UNICEF Annex to 2018-2021 budget, PDF page 3](#), and FY18-21 figures obtained by dividing published 4-year, \$31 billion projected revenues by 4;
 Pdf page 8 of 25, <https://undocs.org/E/ICEF/2017/AB/L.4>; and
 Pdf page 22 & 25, <https://undocs.org/E/ICEF/2017/AB/L.4>.

APPENDIX





\$10.26 BILLION OVER 6 YEARS FROM U.S. TAXPAYERS

How Peacekeeping Costs Tripled While Politicians Bickered About What Percent of the Budget the U.S. Should Pay

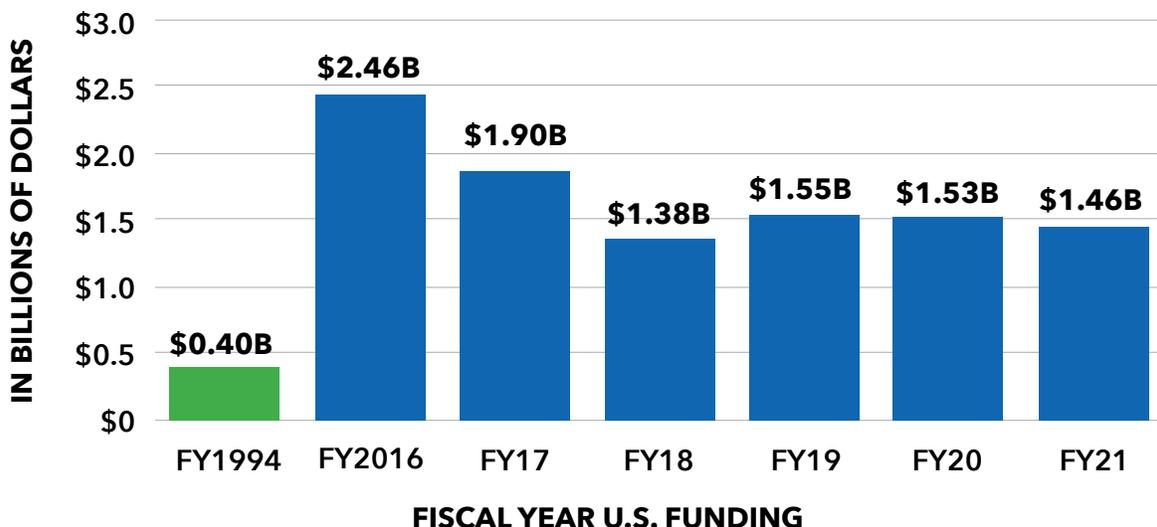
Keeping the peace through the UN is an expensive operation. The UN set the peacekeeping budget for FY2020-2021 at \$6.58 billion, and assessed the U.S. the highest dues of any member country at 27.89% (\$1.84 billion).

UN peacekeeping missions, which started in 1948, originally helped to implement ceasefire or peace agreements, though today they are tasked with protecting civilians, disarming violent groups, monitoring human rights violations, or assisting in delivering humanitarian assistance, often in locations where there is little peace to be found.

The most [expensive](#) three missions for the budget period are Mali (\$1.18 billion), South Sudan (\$1.17 billion), and the Democratic Republic of Congo (\$1.07 billion), which are included among the 13 UN peacekeeping missions worldwide, as of February 2021.

U.S. CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UN'S INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

UN Peacekeeping Funding by U.S. Taxpayers = \$10.26 Billion Over Last Six Years



THE POLITICS OF “ARREARS”

U.S. contributions to the UN peacekeeping account has been a source of multi-decade budgetary fighting between the U.S. and the UN. The UN assesses peacekeeping dues, and the 5 permanent Member countries of the UN (U.S., China, UK, France, and Russia) are assessed at a higher rate than other countries. In the early 90’s, the UN’s assessed dues to the U.S. grew to over 30% of all peacekeeping costs, and Congress began to push back at the UN and its assessment process and lack of transparency.

From fiscal year 1994 through fiscal year 2021, the multi-billion-dollar peacekeeping assessments and the politics around the U.S. Congress’ funding of it, has gotten heated and contentious. The political back-and-forth has long been over the percentage of the overall peacekeeping budget that the UN asks the United States to shoulder.

While politicians focused on the percentage of assessed operations, the UN peacekeeping budget itself went up and up. The U.S. now pays more than three times in actual dollars than what it paid in peacekeeping dues back when the hardball negotiations and push back began: \$1.45 billion in FY2021 vs. \$402 million in FY1994.

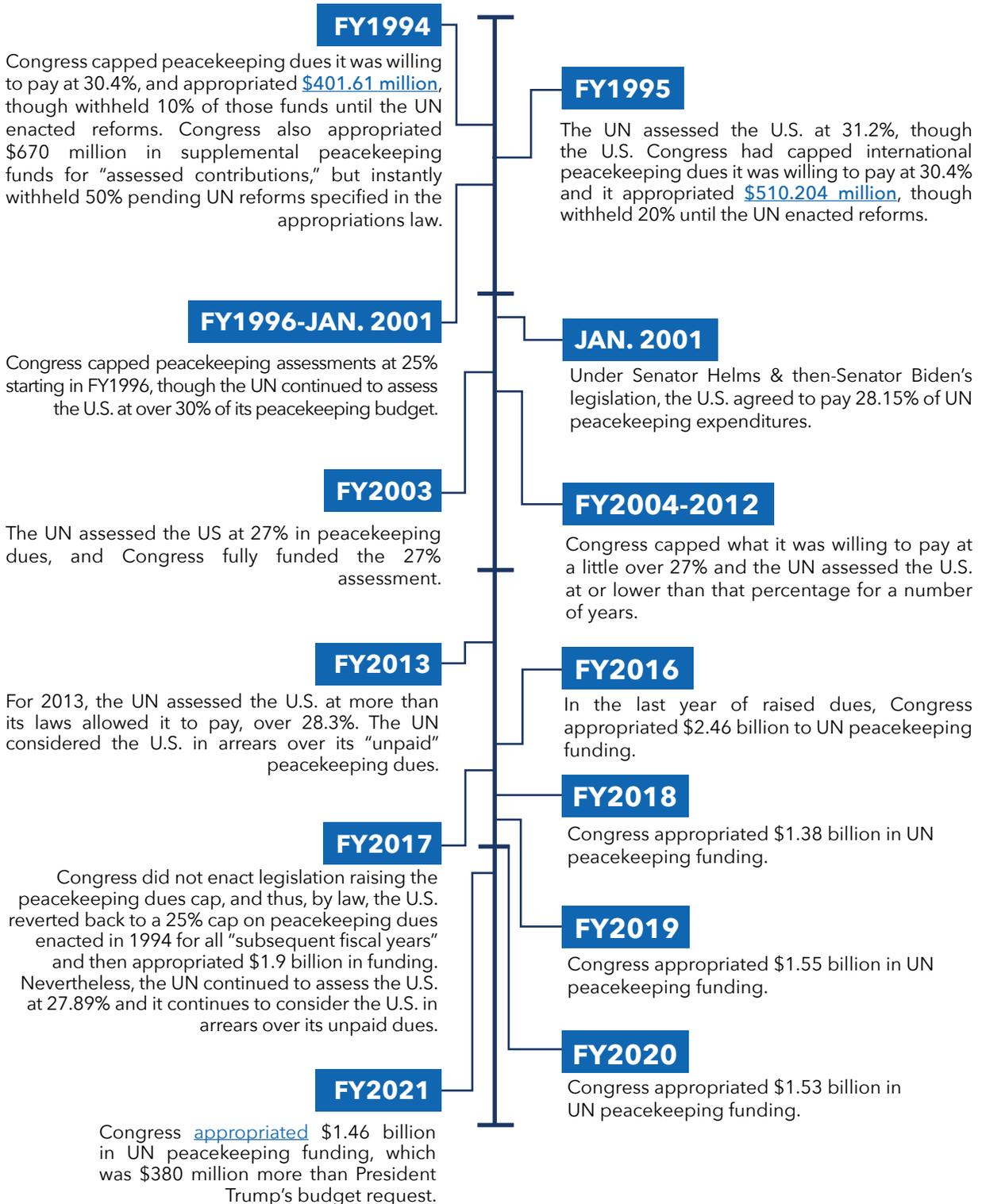
TOP 10 COUNTRIES ASSESSED 80.52% OF 2021 UN PEACEKEEPING DUES

RANK	COUNTRIES	2021 ASSESSMENT RATE
1	United States*	27.89%
2	China*	15.22%
3	Japan	8.56%
4	Germany*	6.09%
5	United Kingdom*	5.79%
6	France*	5.61%
7	Italy	3.31%
8	Russian Federation*	3.05%
9	Canada	2.73%
10	Republic of Korea	2.27%
11	(Rest of UN Membership)	(19.48%)

Source: [UN General Assembly document, Dec. 24, 2018](#)
 * These countries are in the permanent UN Security Council.

In 2020-2021, the United States was assessed 27.89% of UN peacekeeping budget totals, while China was the second-highest assessed nation at 15.22%. According to the [Congressional Research Service](#), since FY2017, the U.S. has accumulated \$920 million in peacekeeping arrears. The Chinese acting deputy ambassador to the UN was quoted in 2020 as [saying](#) the U.S. “is the largest debtor” to the UN.

[Note: for many of these years, the percentage is all that is available, not the dollar amount.]



As fighting over the assessed dues came to a head in the early 1990's, U.S. politicians were warned the U.S. might lose its vote in the UN General Assembly, which is a possibility under Article 19 of the UN Charter for countries in arrears.

In a bipartisan Senate effort, then-Senator Biden worked in the Senate with Senator Helms in 1999 to pass the "Helms-Biden agreement," to authorize the payment of nearly \$1 billion in back dues to the United Nations. Senator Biden wrote, "Securing its passage was a hard-fought, but worthwhile, initiative. If we continue to let the arrears stand, these critical missions could suffer, the nations who have been contributing their troops as peacekeepers might begin to balk at future requests, and our standing to press for further UN reform will be diminished."

President Trump frequently said the U.S. was shouldering an unfair burden of the cost of the United Nations and pushed for the world body to reform operations. For four years, Congress, under the Trump Administration, funded less than the assessed UN peacekeeping dues, though, following his electoral loss, Congress appropriated \$1.45 billion in UN peacekeeping funding, \$380 million more than President Trump's budget request.

Sources: <https://www.everycrsreport.com/reports/R46367.html>;
<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-108/pdf/STATUTE-108-Pg382.pdf>;
<https://fas.org/sgp/crs/row/R45206.pdf>; <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/row/IF10597.pdf>; and
Then-Senator Joe Biden, writing about his previous efforts in the context of the renewed arrears debate in 2007, as quoted here:
<https://www.undispatch.com/biden-and-the-united-nations/>.



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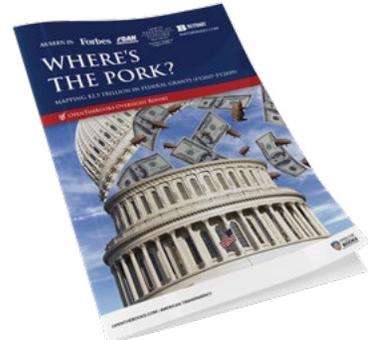
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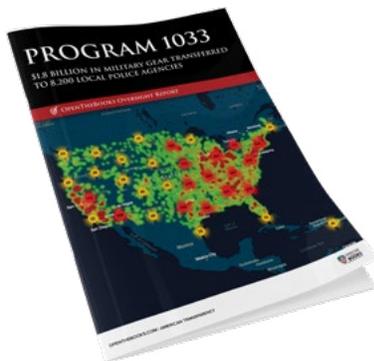
IMPROPER PAYMENTS Analyzing \$2.3 Trillion Mistakenly Spent By The U.S. Government Since 2004

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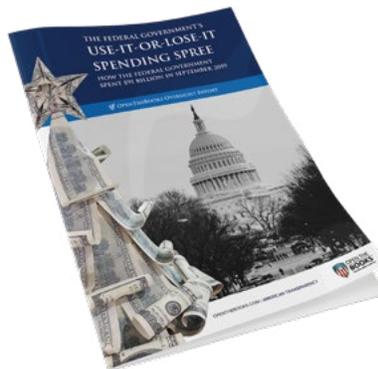
WHERE'S THE PORK? Mapping \$2.3 Trillion in Federal Grants (FY2017-FY2019)

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PROGRAM 1033: \$1.8 Billion In Military Gear Transferred To 8,200 Local Police Agencies

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THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S USE-IT-OR-LOSE-IT SPENDING SPREE

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In 2020...

The President's Budget To Congress FY2021 included a first-ever chapter, "Stopping Wasteful and Unnecessary Spending," which was inspired by our oversight report, *Where's The Pork? A Study of \$600 Billion In Federal Grants*. Media coverage included *USA Today*, *The Wall Street Journal*, and *FOX News*. Included in the President's Budget was our report, *Use-It-Or-Lose-It - How The Federal Government Spent \$97 Billion In September 2018*. The President committed to stopping this wasteful phenomenon. Also, the budget cited our report on the National Endowment of the Arts as the principle reason to eliminate the agency.

In 2019...

Our Top 82 U.S. Non-Profit Hospitals: Quantifying Government Payments & Financial Assets report launched on *FOX News' Tucker Carlson Tonight* and *USA TODAY*. This report backstopped President Trump's two executive orders on healthcare price transparency by showing that wealthy charitable non-profit healthcare providers and their CEOs were making big profits. Colorado Governor Jared Polis (D) also cited this data in his state of the state address while arguing for price reforms.

In 2018...

Open The Books' Mapping The Swamp, A Study Of The Administrative State Media report launched on *FOX News' Laura Ingraham Show* and directly led to Representative Judy Hice's (R-GA) legislation on pension and bonus transparency (H.R. 2612). Furthermore, we briefed the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management & Budget regarding our policy ideas to drain the swamp.

In 2017...

The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act 2017, passed into law and included a claw-back tax on Ivy League-style, excessive university endowments. The *Boston Globe* cited our Ivy League, Inc. oversight report as a catalyst for the legislative provision.

In 2016...

We exposed the \$20 million luxury-art procurement program at the Department of Veterans Affairs, which forced a public apology from the V.A. Secretary and the adoption of new rules to stop the abuse.

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