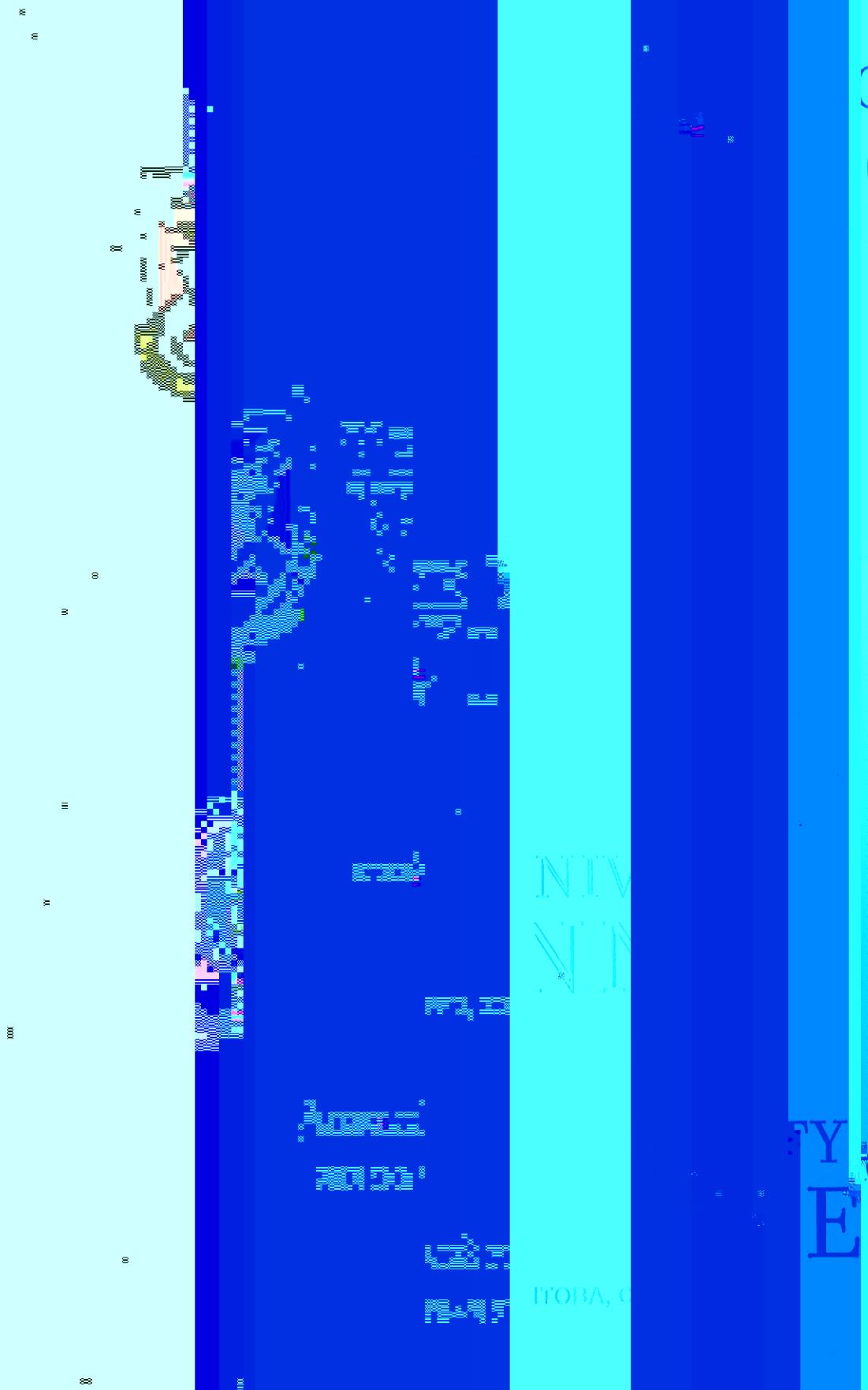
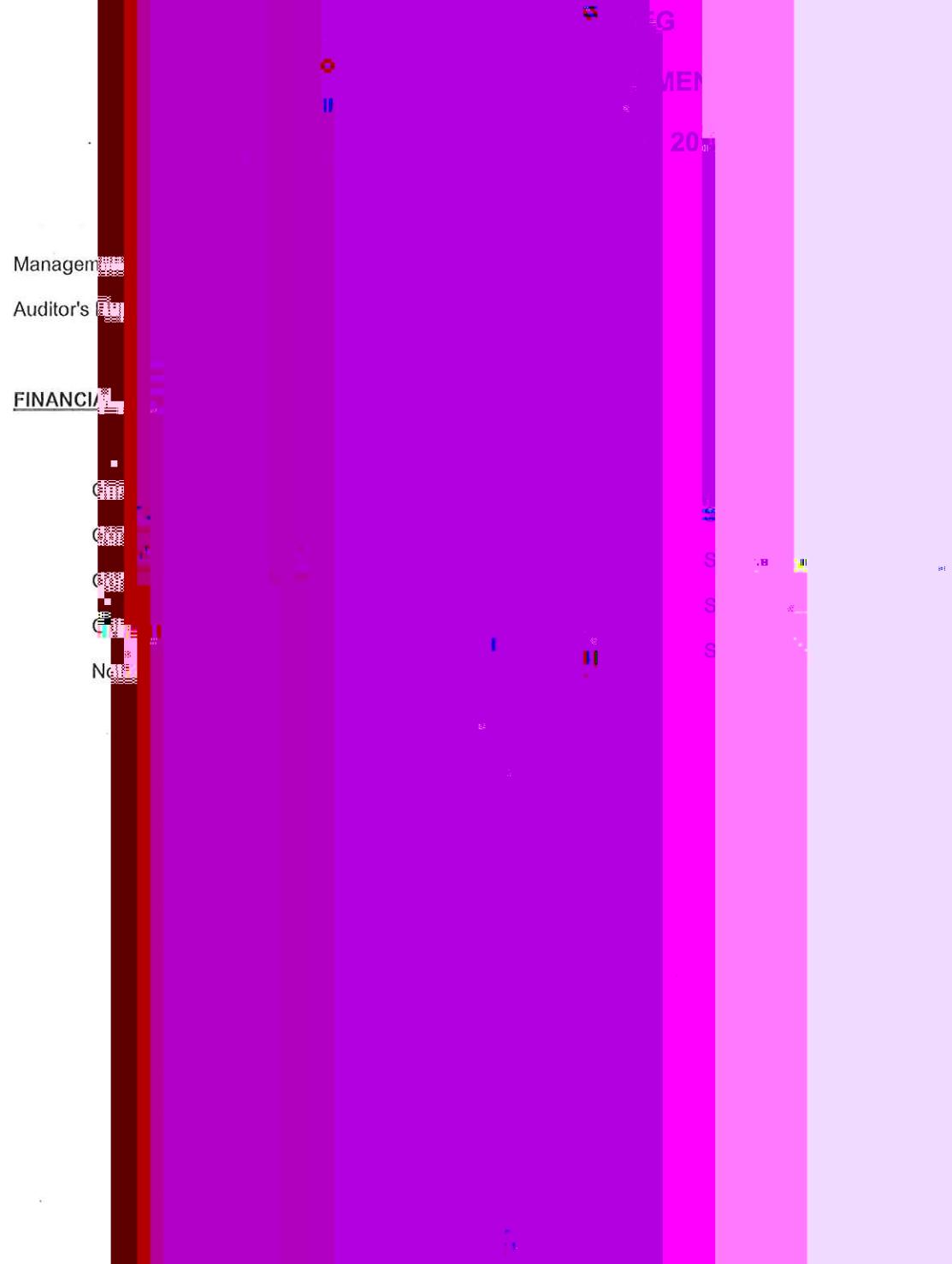
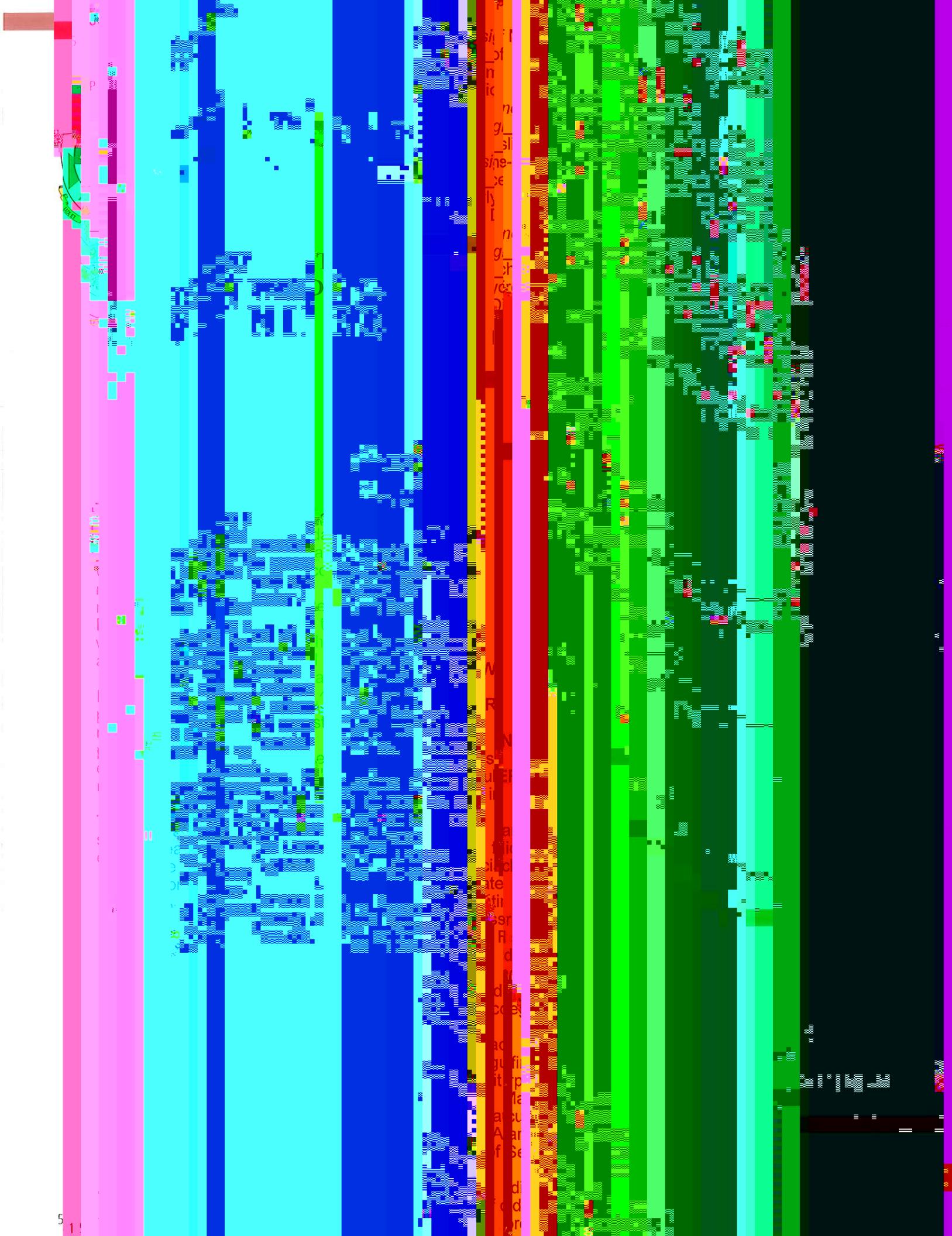


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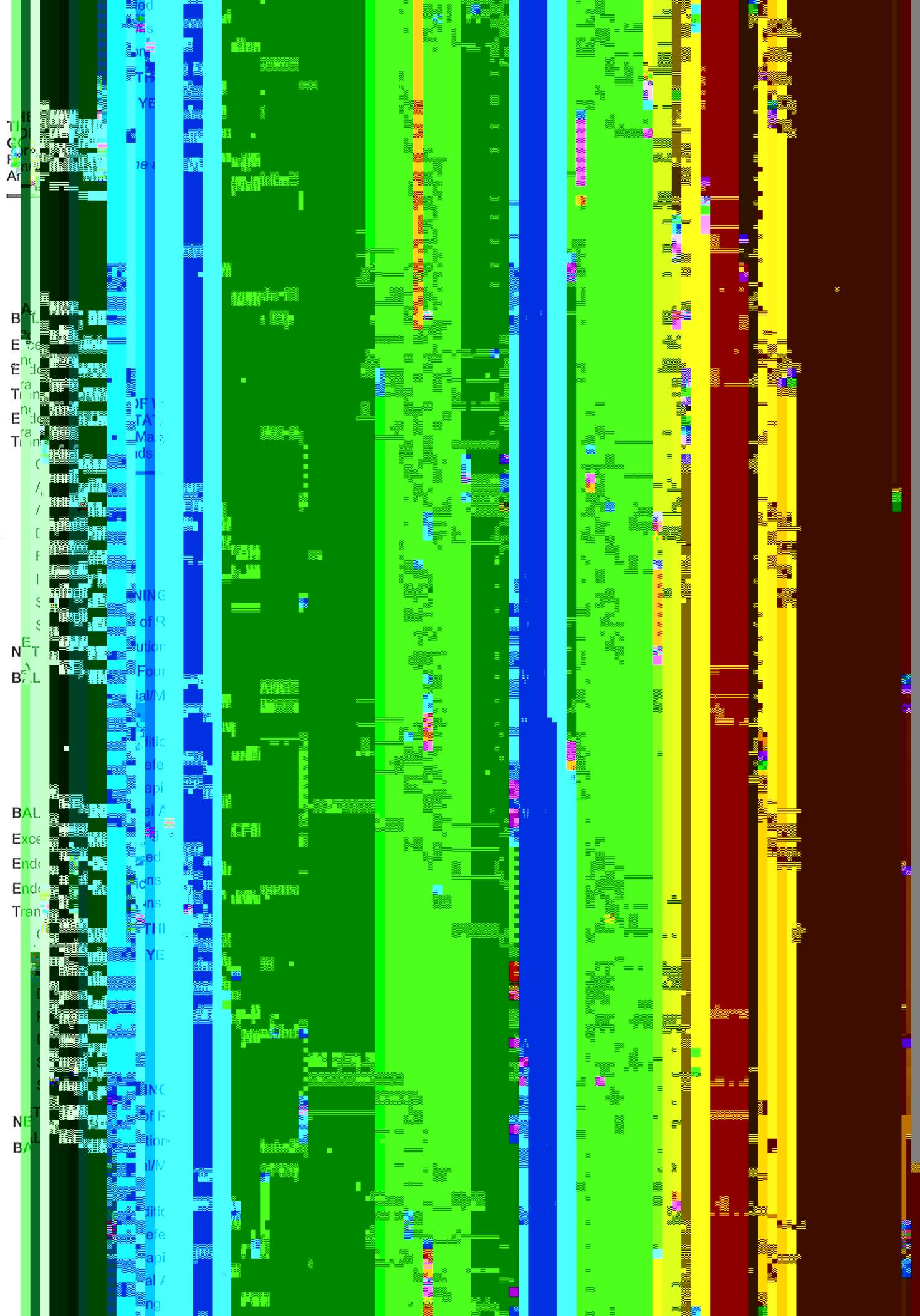
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THE UNITED
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CONSOLIDATED
BUDGET STATEMENT
For the Year Ended
31 December 2010
Amounts in US Dollars

Cash and cash equivalents
Current assets

Capital contributions
Capital stock
Share premium
Reserves
Surplus

Accrued expenses
Deferred expenses
Current assets
Prepaid expenses
Current assets
Accrued expenses
Capital contributions
Represents long-term
Trade receivables
Deferred expenses
Current assets
Net current assets
Capital contributions
Capital contributions
Capital contributions
Cash and cash equivalents
Excluded under Capital
A Statement

LIABILITIES
Current liabilities
Taxes
Interest
Other
Total current liabilities
Long-term liabilities
Deferred expenses
Total liabilities
Equity

Capital stock
Share premium
Reserves
Surplus
Retained earnings
Total equity

Capital stock
Share premium
Reserves
Surplus
Retained earnings
Total equity

Capital stock
Share premium
Reserves
Surplus
Retained earnings
Total equity

Capital stock
Share premium
Reserves
Surplus
Retained earnings
Total equity

Capital stock
Share premium
Reserves
Surplus
Retained earnings
Total equity

Capital stock
Share premium
Reserves
Surplus
Retained earnings
Total equity

Capital stock
Share premium
Reserves
Surplus
Retained earnings
Total equity

Capital stock
Share premium
Reserves
Surplus
Retained earnings
Total equity

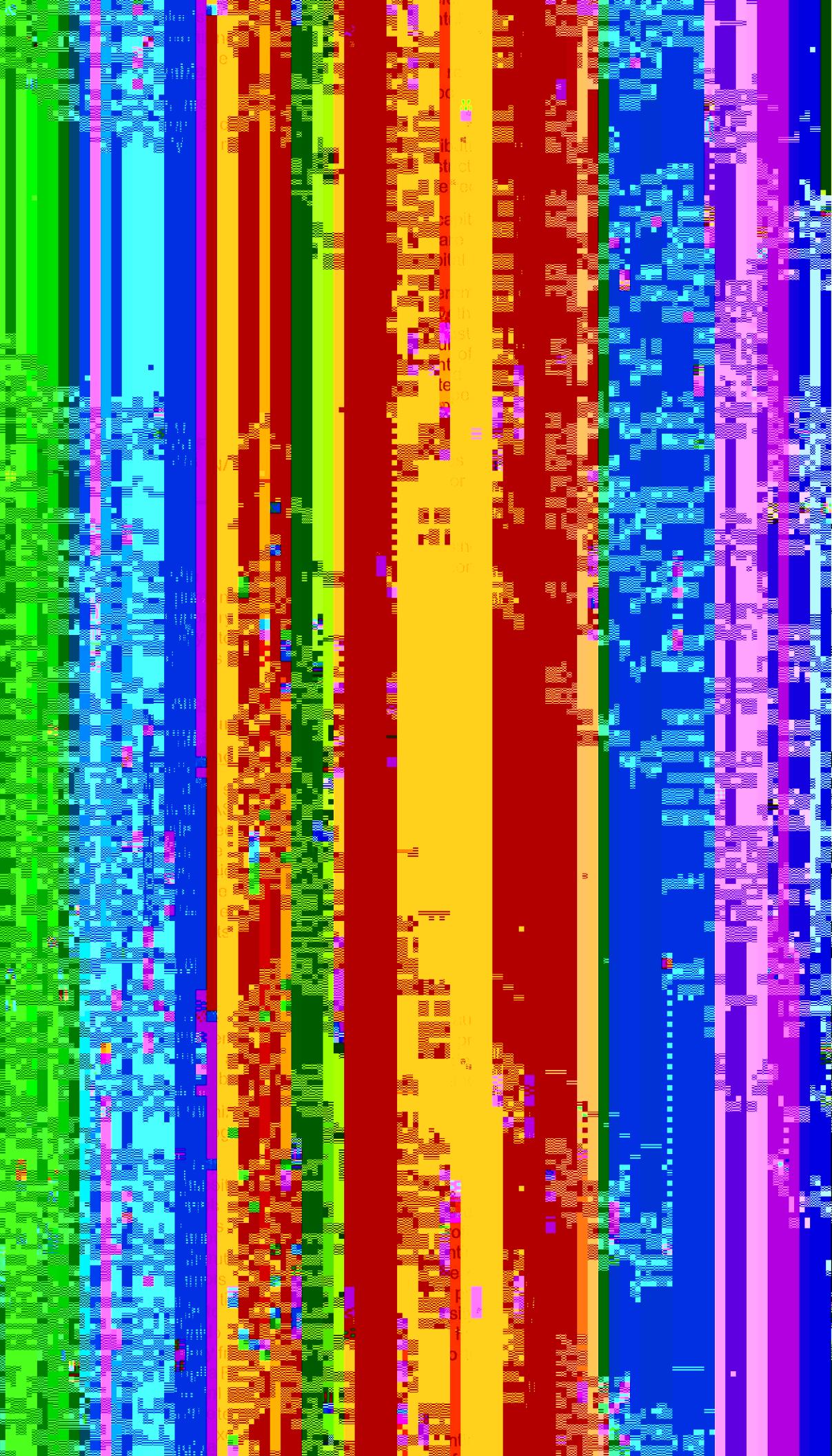
Capital stock
Share premium
Reserves
Surplus
Retained earnings
Total equity

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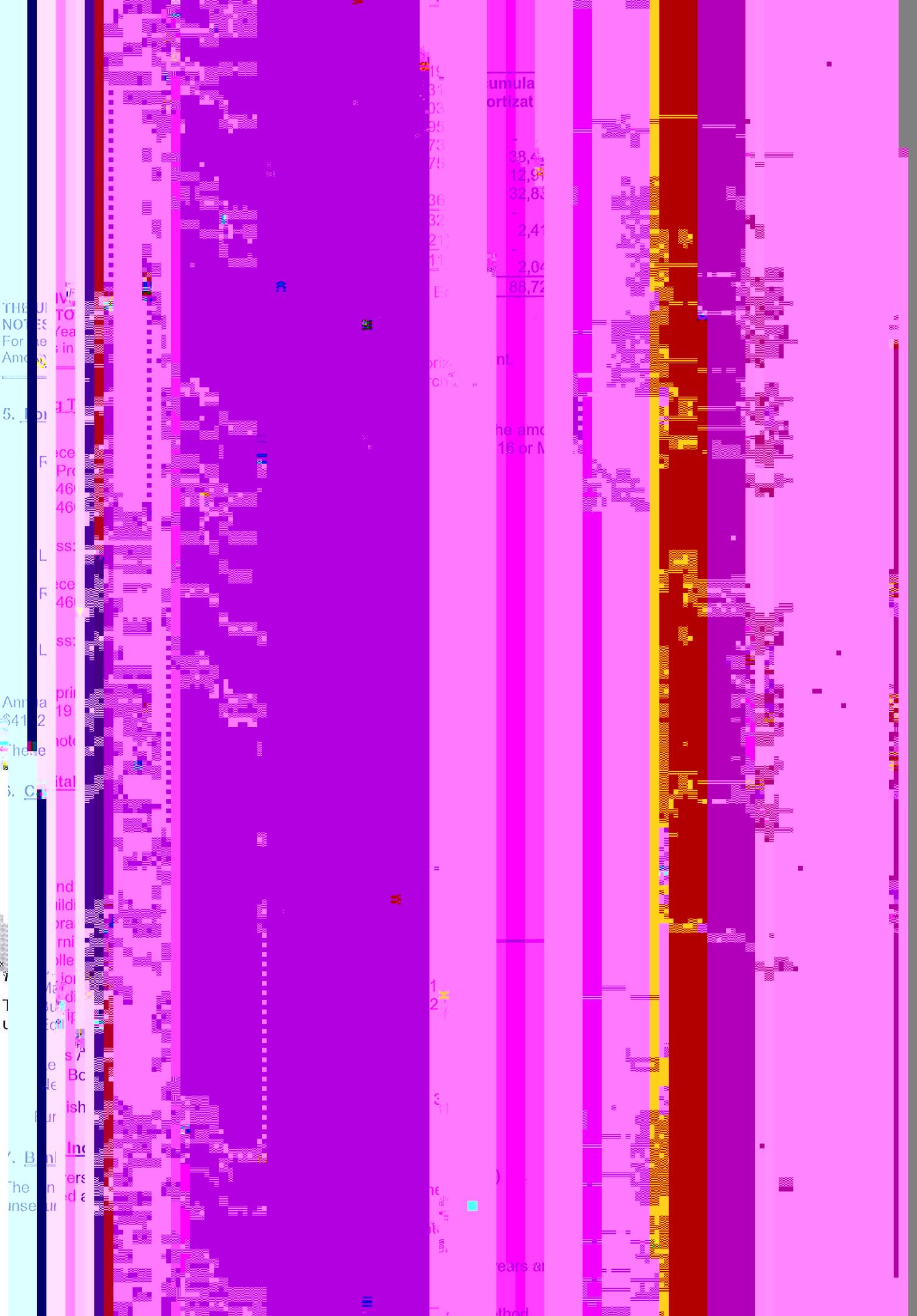
This figure displays a vertical strip of a genome assembly, likely from a Next-Generation Sequencing (NGS) project. The strip is color-coded to distinguish different contigs or scaffolds. A prominent feature is a large inversion, indicated by a thick black bar running vertically through the green-colored region. The blue and light blue regions on either side of the inversion show standard horizontal banding patterns, while the green region shows a different, more complex pattern, which is characteristic of an inverted segment. This visual cue is crucial for identifying structural variations in the genome assembly.

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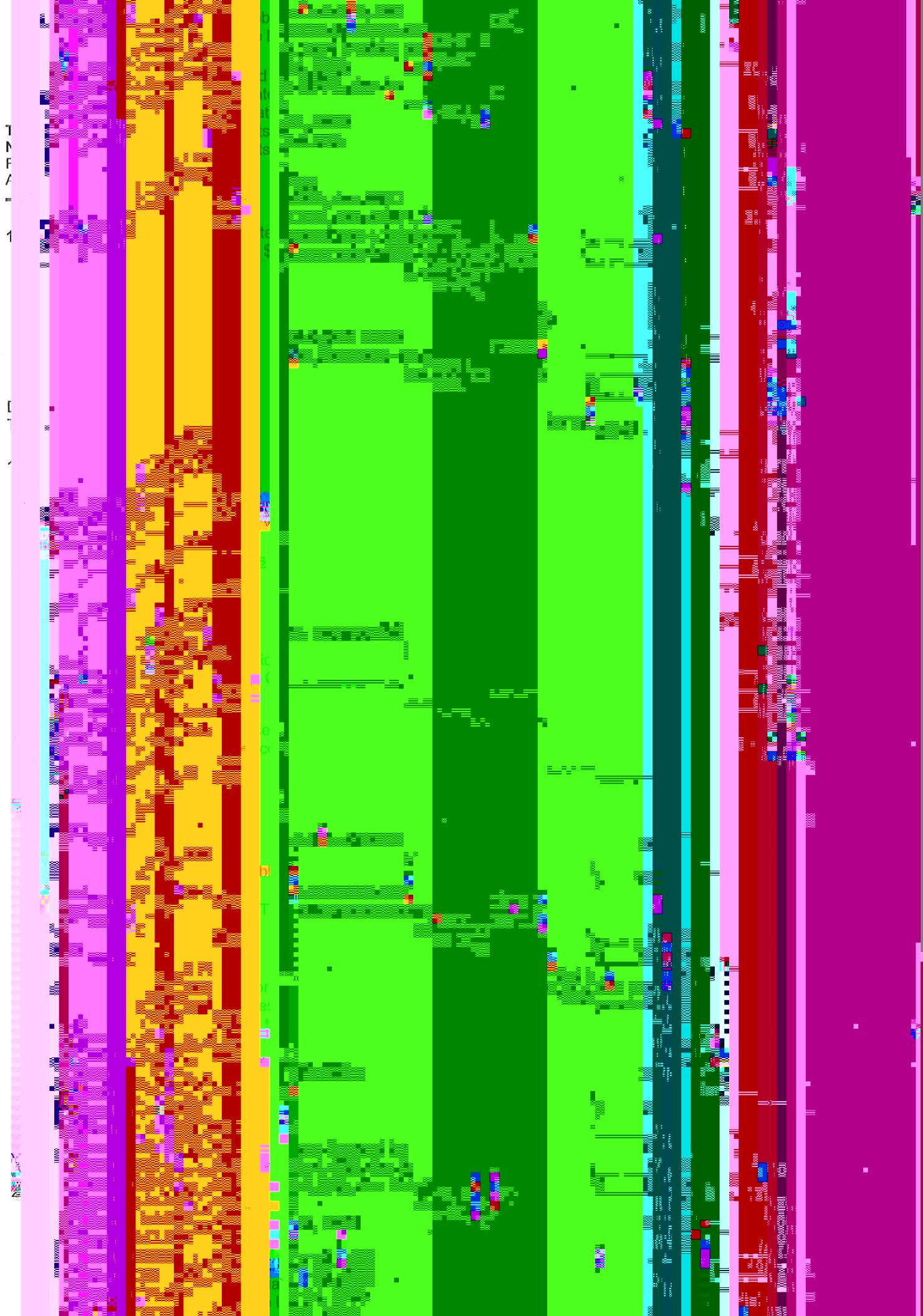
3. Ca

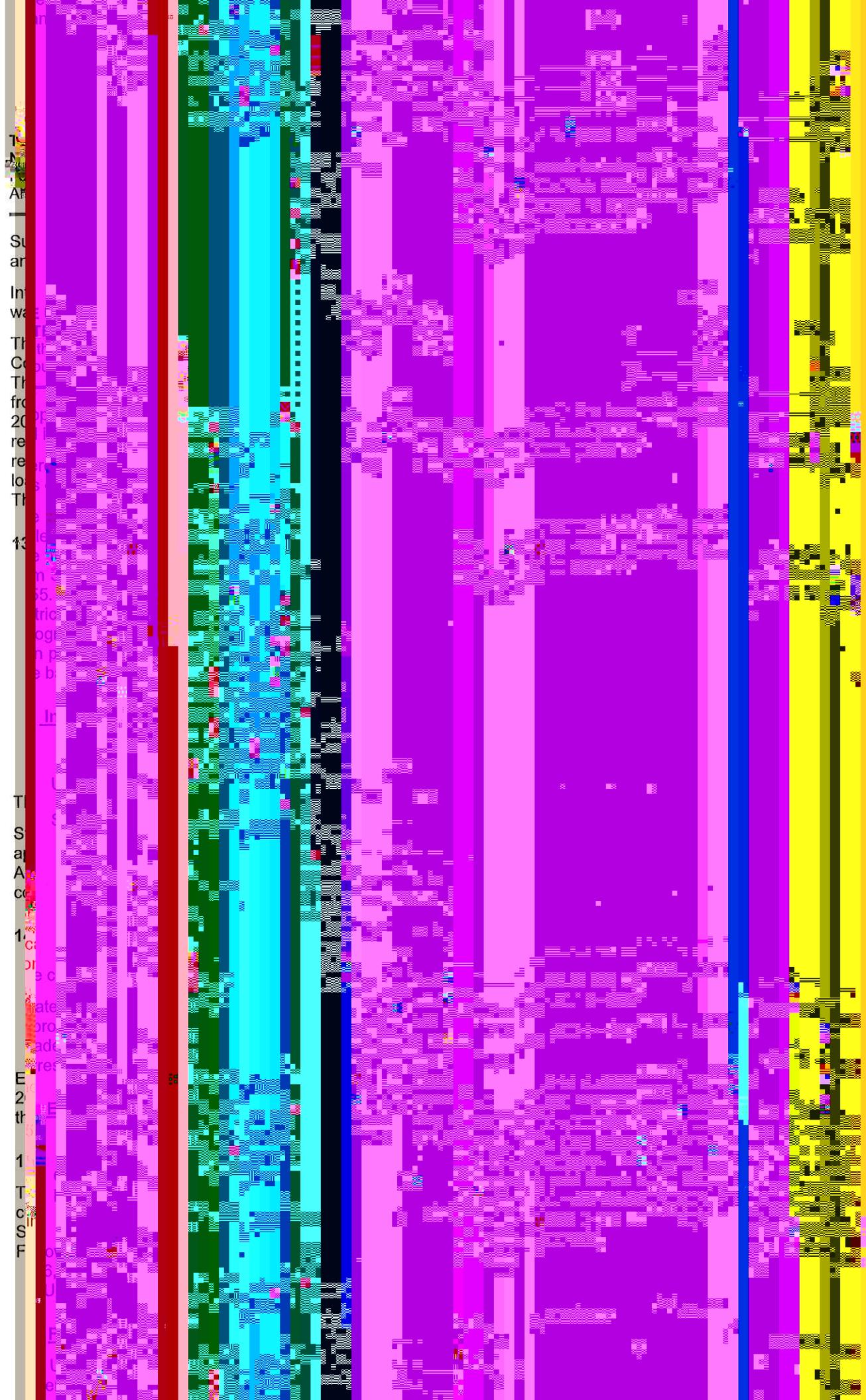
Short

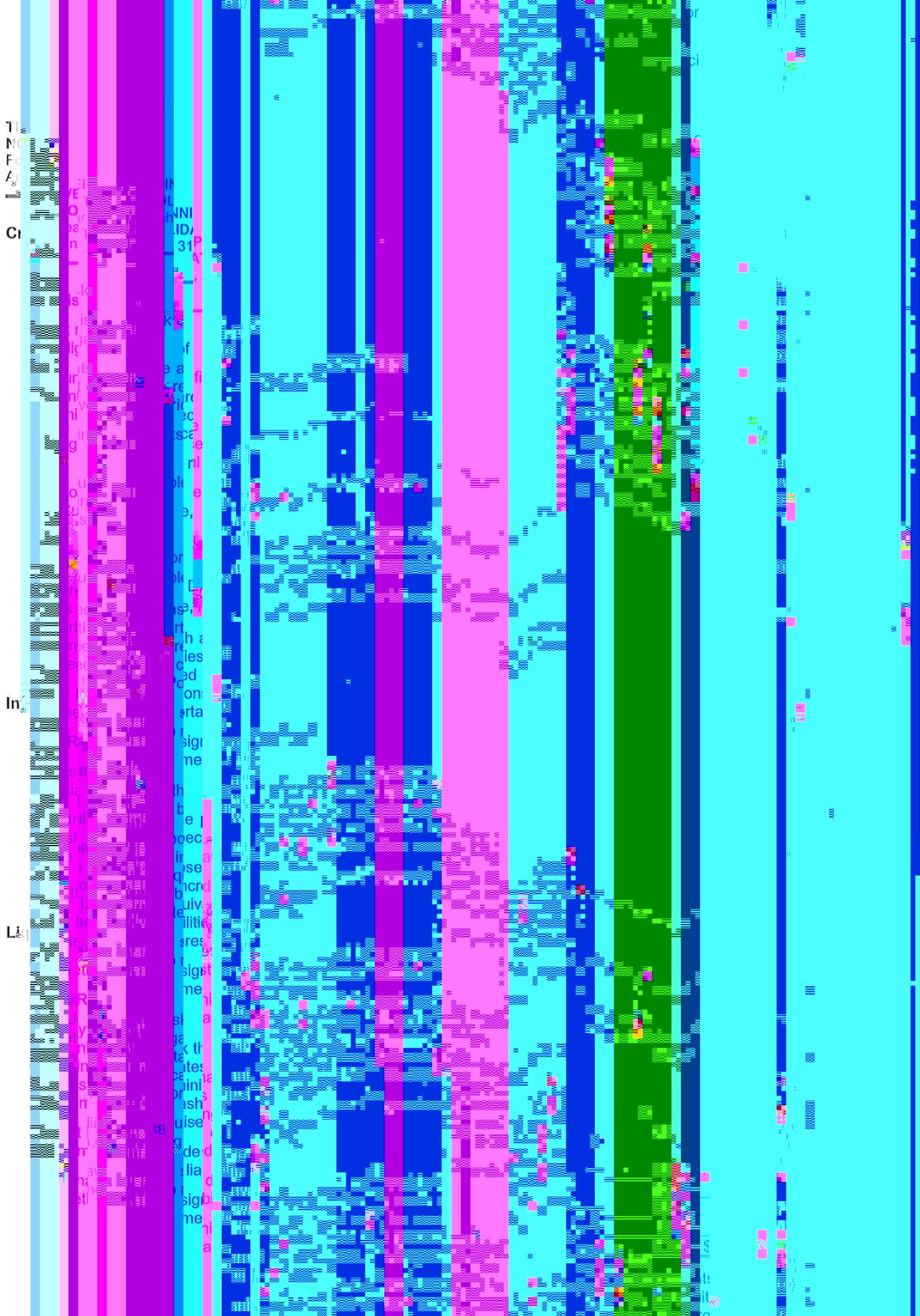
4. Lo

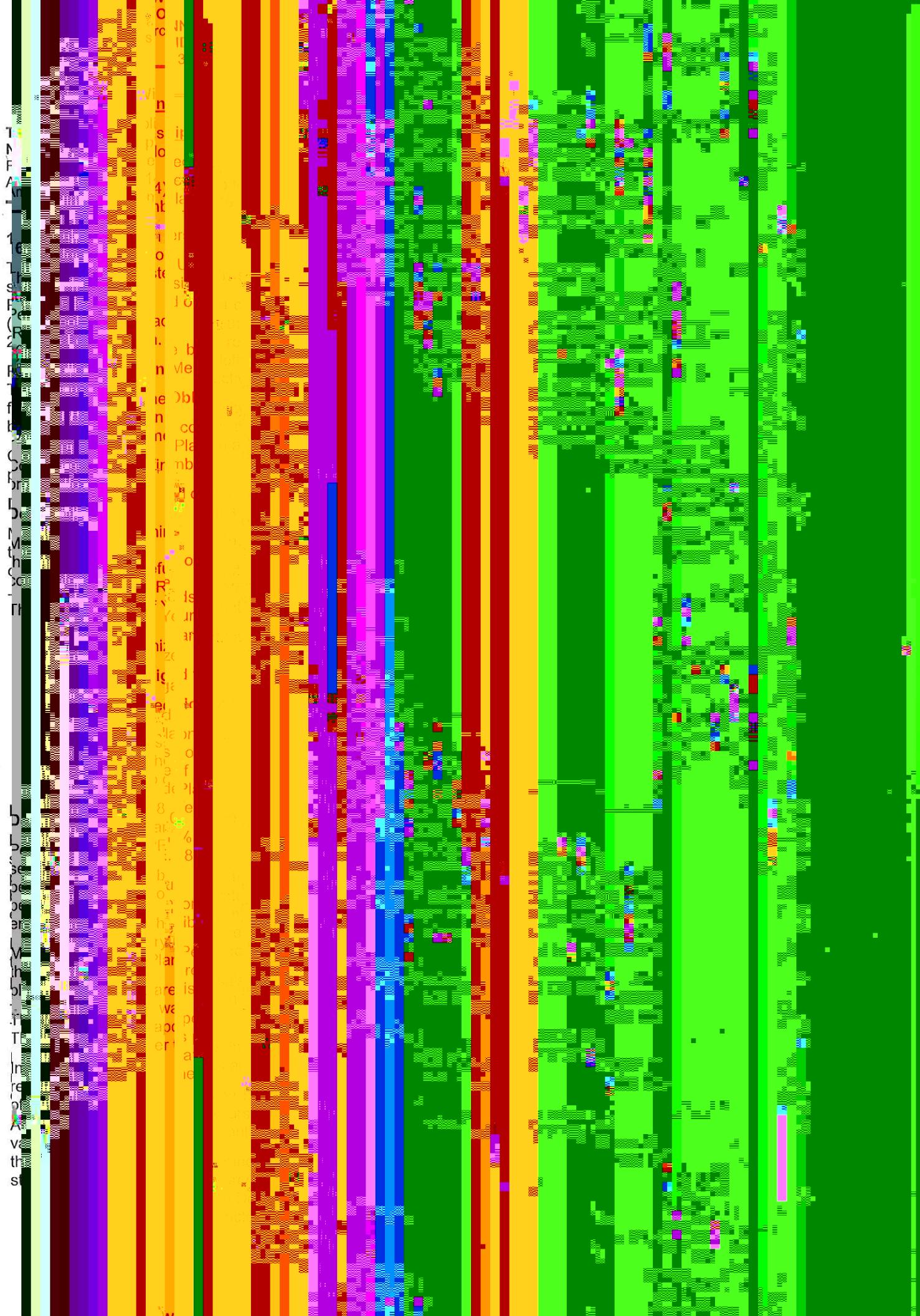


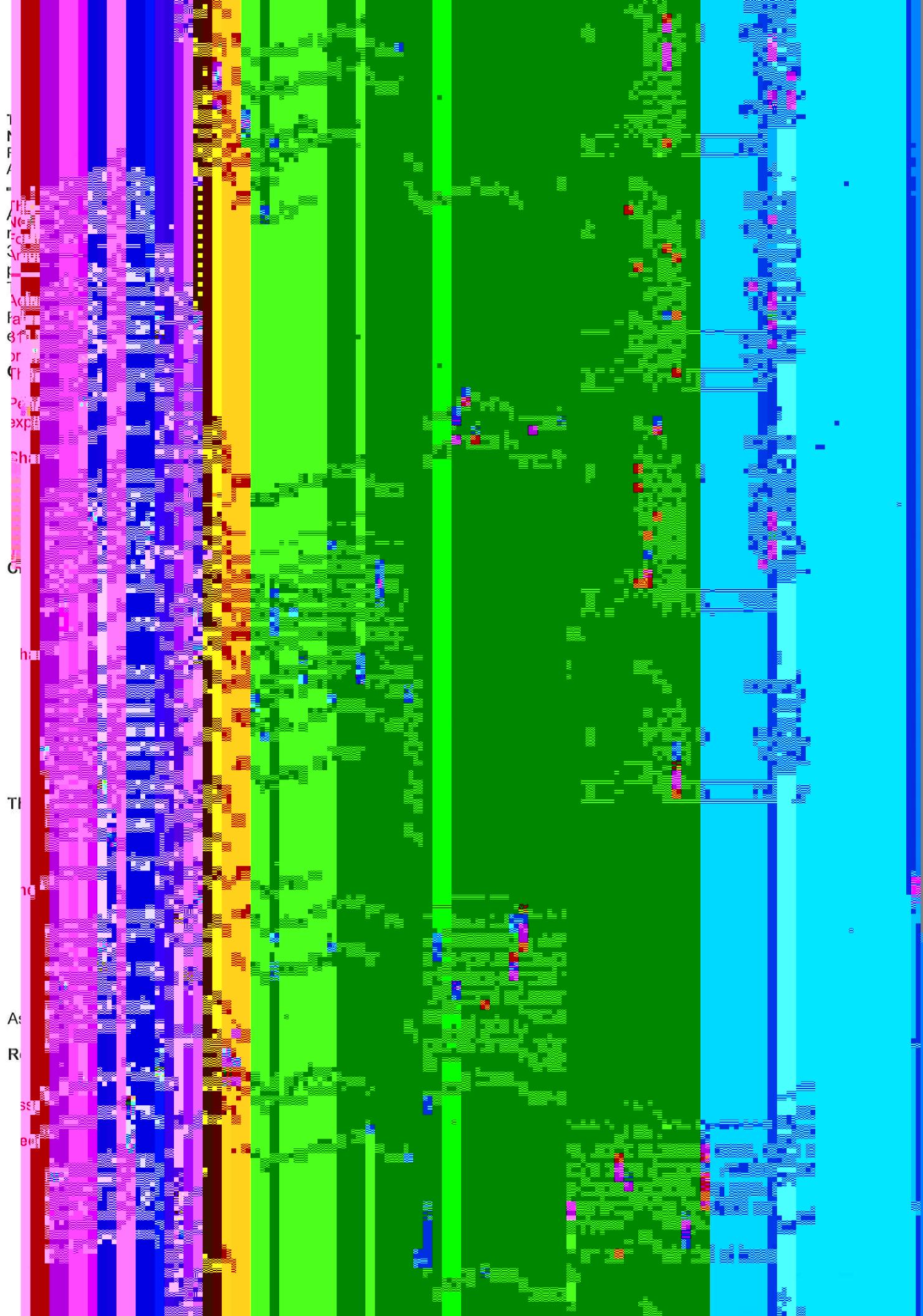
This figure is a word cloud visualization representing the frequency of various words from a large dataset. The words are color-coded according to their category or theme. The most prominent colors include blue, red, and green, which likely represent political, economic, and environmental topics respectively. The size of each word corresponds to its overall frequency within the dataset. The background is a light gray, and the words are arranged in a non-linear, organic pattern.

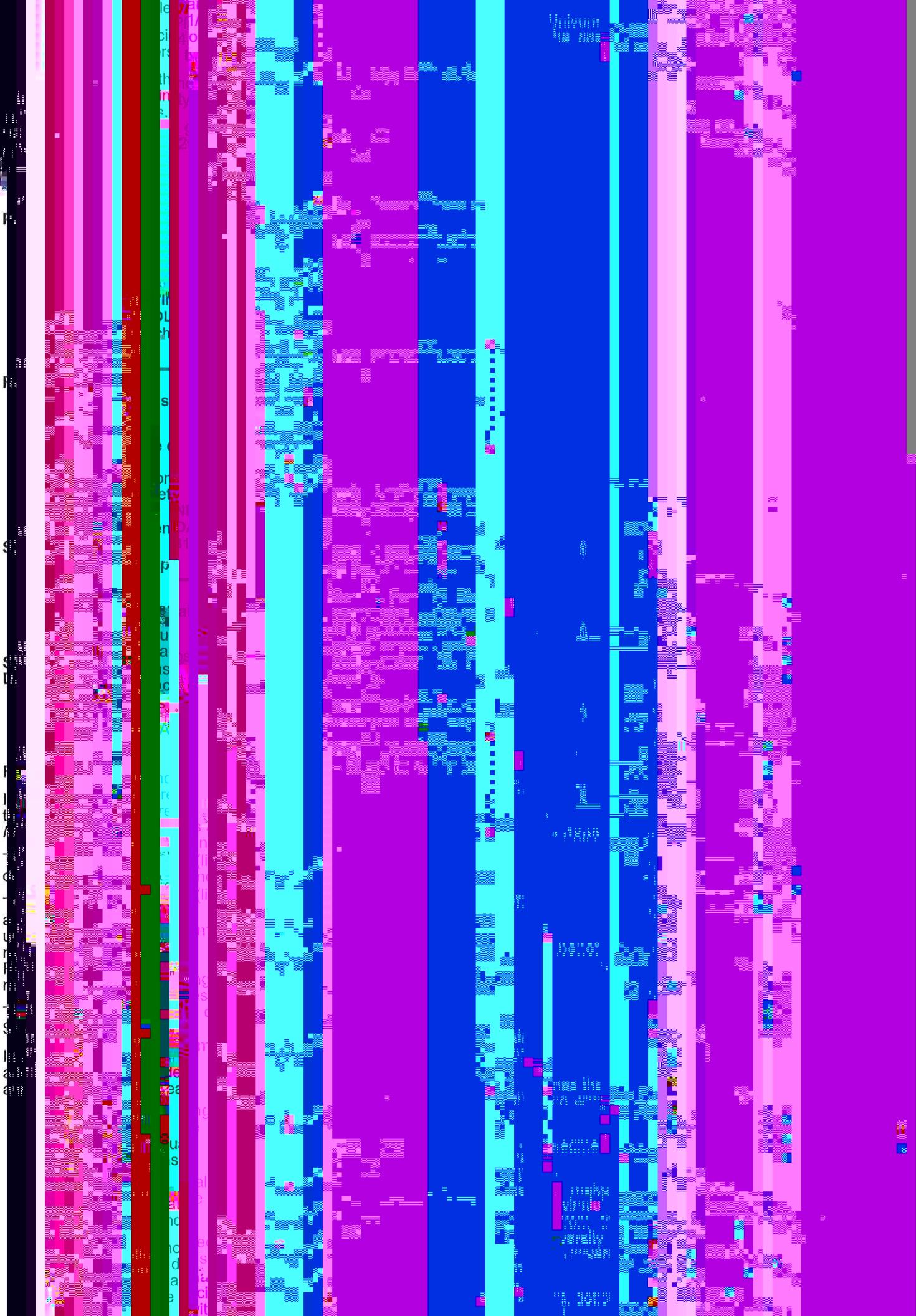


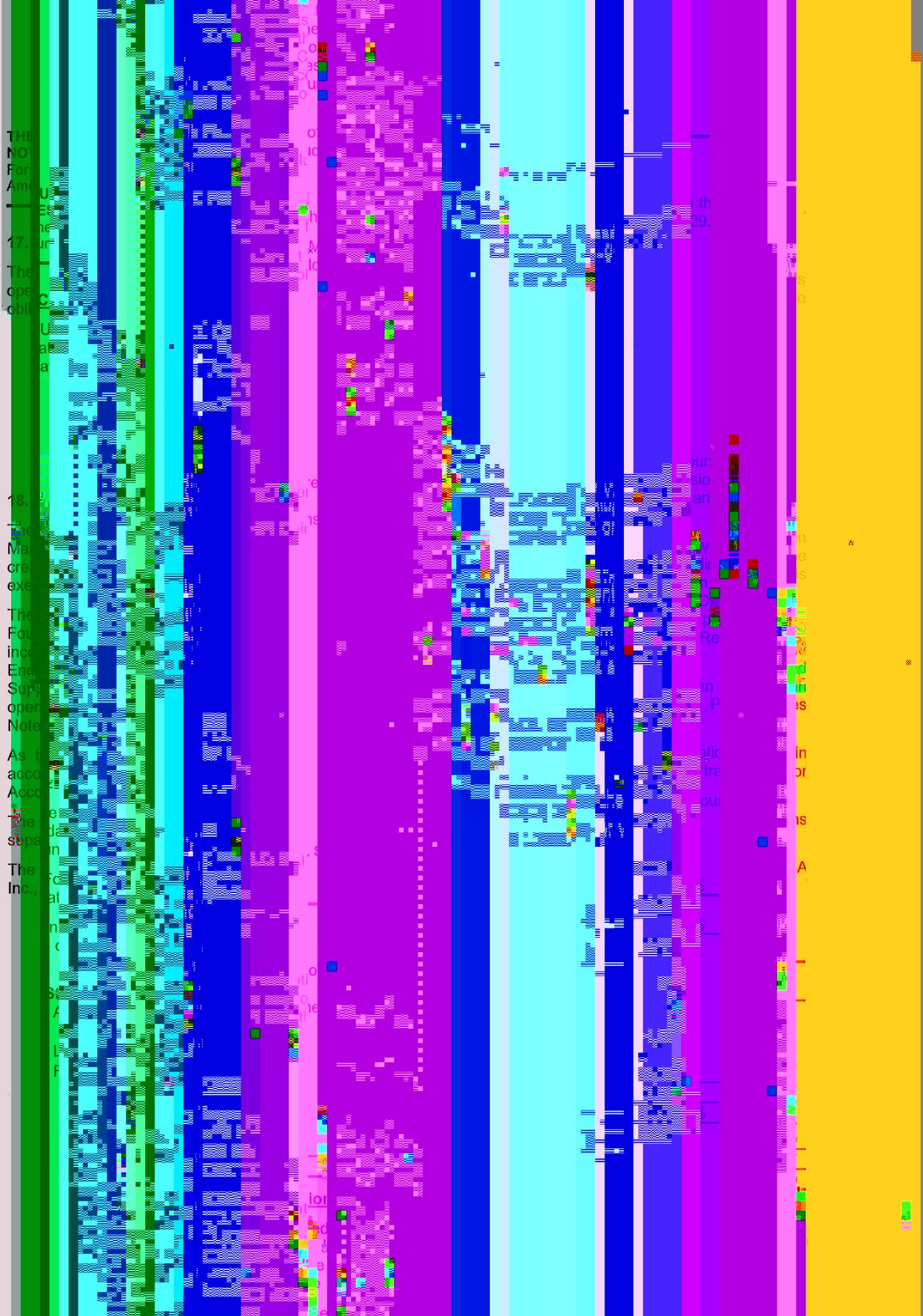












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