

Financial situation of the United Nations Statement

by

Catherine Pollard, Under-Secretary-General Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance

Fifth Committee of the General Assembly at its 75th session 7 May 2021

Mr. Chairman, Distinguished delegates,

I thank you for this opportunity to present to you the current financial situation of the United Nations. Since I briefed you last October, the Secretary-General has written to all Member States on 2 December 2020 and 17 March 2021 about the ongoing liquidity crisis of the Organization, in relation to the regular budget and peacekeeping operations.

Today, I will focus first on the regular budget, and then I will cover the financial situation of peacekeeping operations and the international tribunals. The cut-off date for this presentation is 30 April, but I will update you on developments in recent days as well. The presentation and my statement will be made available on the website of the Fifth Committee.

Regular budget

As we have been briefing you regularly, the liquidity situation has been worsening in recent years with cash deficits occurring earlier in the year, deficits running deeper, liquidity reserves being exhausted and year-end arrears setting new records. Chart 1(a) shows the continuing pattern of uneven collection of regular budget assessments during each year, as well as across the years. Both in 2019 and 2020, collections amounted to 50% of the year's assessment by the end of the first quarter. By the end of the second quarter, collections were 62% in 2019 and 70% in 2020. Collections in the third quarter are usually the weakest, with only 6% in 2019 and 1% in 2020. In both years, 24% was collected only in the last quarter. In 2020, \$387 million was collected in December, compared to \$145 million in 2019.

We started 2021 with a drop in collections in the first quarter to only 43% compared to 50% in the last two years. Thankfully, many Member States responded positively to the Secretary-General's appeal in mid-March and collections by the end of April have spiked to 76%, with a collection of \$1 billion during April.

The unpredictability of collections as well as the large collections in the last quarter of each year necessitate careful liquidity management to ensure that operations are not disrupted during the year, especially for the opening of the General Assembly debate and the mandated high-level meetings in the fall, due to regular budget cash deficits.

Chart 1(b) shows the impact of liquidity management, including the alignment of programme delivery based on liquidity constraints, on the monthly cash balances as well as on the use of the liquidity reserves. In 2018, the cash deficit occurred as early as May. In 2019, due to the numerous cash-conservation measures initiated early in the year, the first borrowing for the year could be pushed back to July. In 2020, we pushed back the first borrowing

even further to September, due to the grave liquidity crisis confronting us.

In 2018, both the Working Capital Fund and the Special account were exhausted when the cash deficit peaked in October to \$488 million, necessitating a borrowing of \$135 million from closed peacekeeping missions. However, in November 2019, despite the measures taken early in the year to align expenditures with liquidity forecasts, we surpassed that record with a cash deficit of \$520 million, coming very close to exhausting the closed peacekeeping cash also, and forcing additional extra-ordinary cost containment measures to avert a more serious liquidity crisis. In both years, we ended the year with nearly all regular budget liquidity reserves exhausted, thus starting the new year with hardly any liquidity buffer.

We started 2020 with a record level of arrears of \$711 million. Poor collections as early as February forced more stringent cash-conservation measures, including the suspension of all hiring for regular budget operations, and postponement of non-post expenses wherever feasible. Despite the postponement of several cash payments to UN partners, and the delays in expenses due to the pandemic, we still had to borrow \$100 million from closed peacekeeping missions in December. The peak deficit was, however, contained at \$334 million, as shown by the red dotted line in the Chart.

The Chart reflects the impact of cash saving measures in an effort to adapt spending based on liquidity forecasts to ensure that operations in the third and fourth quarters are not disrupted by exhausting all liquidity reserves, including closed peacekeeping cash.

Chart 2 shows the cash resources available as at 31 December 2019 and 2020, and as at 30 April 2020 and 2021. At the end of 2020, the regular budget cash shortfall was reduced to \$160 million,

compared to the deficit of \$332 million at the end of 2019, by postponing cash outflows for many commitments for 2020. The recurring receipt of large amounts of contributions in the last few days of the year, combined with the uncertainty about such receipts, hinders the timely allocation of resources to mandated activities and necessitates rushed commitments of funds to mitigate the negative impact on programme delivery. The cash position at the end of April 2021 has improved to \$1.4 billion, largely due to the significant inflow of collections in April and controlled spending from the beginning of the year.

Chart 3 summarizes the status of regular budget assessments as at 31 December of 2019 and 2020, and 30 April of 2020 and 2021. In 2021, assessments were issued at a level of \$2.96 billion, that is \$88 million above the level in 2020. Payments received by 30 April 2021 totalled approximately \$2.3 billion. The unpaid assessed contributions at 30 April 2021 amounted to \$1.4 billion compared to \$1.8 billion for the same period in 2020. The Chart also reflects the rapid increase of arrears from \$529 million at the beginning of 2019, to \$711 million in 2020 and \$808 million by the beginning of 2021. Not only have the liquidity reserves, currently \$357 million, been eroded by the significantly higher arrears, we are also unable to collect the full assessments for each year, for the proper and full implementation of the budget.

As seen in **Chart 4**, 144 Member States had paid their regular budget assessments in full by the end of 2020, two fewer than at the end of 2019. I would like to thank those 144 Member States which are listed in **Chart 5**.

Moving on to **Chart 6**, as at 30 April 2021, 98 Member States had paid their assessments to the regular budget in full, 11 more than at the same date last year. I would like to note that, since the cut-off date, Chile has also paid its regular budget contributions in full.

Next, **Chart 7** provides an overview of the unpaid regular budget assessments as of 30 April 2021, indicating the largest contributions outstanding. I would note that since the cut-off date, Brazil has paid another \$1.7 million of its 2020 contributions.

Peacekeeping operations

As you know, peacekeeping has a different financial period from the regular budget, running from 1 July to 30 June rather than the calendar year.

As seen in **Chart 8**, the total amount outstanding for peacekeeping operations at the end of 2020 was \$3.2 billion, compared to \$3.4 billion at the end of 2019. By 30 April 2021, new assessments had been issued at a level of \$804 million, and payments received amounted to \$1.5 billion. As of 30 April 2021, \$2.5 billion was outstanding, approximately \$254 million more than the same period last year.

Chart 9 provides an overview of outstanding amounts by peacekeeping operation. As seen in the chart, the \$2.5 billion outstanding as at 30 April comprises \$2.1 billion owed for active missions and \$412 million for closed missions. For active missions, out of \$2.1 billion, \$320 million relates to 2021 assessments, while \$1.8 billion relates to assessments in 2020 and prior years.

As shown in **Chart 10**, at 31 December 2020, 47 Member States had paid all peacekeeping assessments in full. This was six more compared to 31 December 2019.

Chart 11 shows the list of the 53 Member States who had paid all peacekeeping assessments in full, as of 30 April 2021, as well as the 42 member States who had paid in full, last year, as of 30 April 2020. I would like to pay tribute to these Member States for their efforts.

Chart 12 shows the breakdown of unpaid peacekeeping assessments as of 30 April 2021, with the largest contributions outstanding.

Before moving to the next chart, I would like you to recollect that, in its resolution 73/307, the General Assembly decided that the Secretary-General should issue assessment letters for peacekeeping operations for the full budget period, including the period for which the mandate has not yet been approved by the Security Council, with the understanding that the 'advance' assessment will be considered due within 30 days of the effective date of the extension of the mandate.

Chart 13 shows the impact of this General Assembly decision. In July 2020, an amount of 2.5 billion was assessed for peacekeeping operations for the 'non-mandated' period. This chart shows the amounts paid voluntarily by Member States against these assessments. The chart also reflects the increase in the amounts paid voluntarily by Member States for 2020/21 compared to the budget period 2019/20 when the arrangement was first introduced. Together with the General Assembly decision in resolution 73/307 to approve the management of the cash balances of all active peacekeeping operations as a pool while maintaining the balances in separate funds for each mission, the assessment and collection for non-mandated periods represent an improvement in the overall liquidity of active peacekeeping operations.

Chart 14 shows those Member States that have paid in full for the entire peacekeeping year based on assessments issued in July 2020 including for the non-mandated period. I would like to thank these 37 Member States for their additional payments to all peacekeeping operations.

Chart 15 shows the status of peacekeeping cash over the last 3 years. As of 30 April 2021, the cash balance consisted of

approximately \$2.2 billion in the accounts of active missions, closed missions, and the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund. The use of the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund is restricted to new operations and expansion of existing operations, as stipulated in the Financial Regulations. The cash of each mission is delineated in a separate account as directed by the General Assembly and cross-mission borrowing is resorted to only when needed, based on the GA resolution cited earlier. The cash in closed peacekeeping operations is used both for borrowings for active peacekeeping operations and for the regular budget as mentioned earlier.

As Chart 16 shows, as at 30 April 2021 the total liabilities for payments to Member States for troops, formed police units and contingent-owned equipment amounted to \$65 million for active peacekeeping operations and \$86 million for closed peacekeeping missions.

Payments for troops/formed police unit costs are current for all missions up to December 2020 except UNAMID that was paid up to 30 September 2020. Contingent-owned equipment for active missions are paid up to 31 December 2020 except for UNAMID that was paid up to 31 March 2020. In resolution 73/307, while approving the management of the cash of active peacekeeping operations as a pool, the General Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to ensure that mandate implementation of the lending mission is not negatively impacted. Closing missions such as UNAMID are not normally given a loan from the cash pool of active peacekeeping operations due to the risk of delays in repayment of loans.

The next chart, Chart 17, shows the breakdown of payables to Member States, for the \$65 million due for active peacekeeping operations at the end of April.

The estimated amount that would become payable in June is \$535 million. Collections in May and June this year would determine how much of this amount could be paid by the end of June.

The Secretary-General is committed to meeting obligations to Member States providing troops and equipment as expeditiously as possible, as the cash situation permits. I would like to reassure you that we monitor the peacekeeping cash flow situation continuously and attach high priority to maximize the quarterly payments based on the available cash and data. To do so, we depend on Member States meeting their financial obligations in full and on time, and also on the expeditious finalization of MoUs with contingent-owned equipment contributors.

Mr. Khare, Under-Secretary-General for Operational Support, will be providing a more detailed briefing next week on the status of reimbursements to troop- and police-contributing countries, as requested in resolution 73/307.

During the budget periods 2019/20 and 2020/21, the General Assembly's decision to allow cash-pooling among active peacekeeping operations has been instrumental in the earlier payment of dues of troop- and police-contributing countries than in the past. However, as indicated in the Secretary-General's report (A/73/809) on improving the financial situation, this mechanism would not be adequate to settle all the payments on time.

International Tribunals

Moving on to international tribunals, **Chart 18** provides details on the situation of the Tribunals. As seen in the chart, the total contribution outstanding for the Tribunals as of 30 April 2021 was \$86 million. This includes amounts outstanding for ICTR which

was last assessed in 2016, for ICTY which was last assessed in 2018, and the most recent assessment for MICT in 2021.

As of 30 April 2021, 182 Member States had paid in full for ICTR, 167 Member States for ICTY, and 77 Member States for MICT. I would like to thank all Member States for their financial support to the Tribunals and urge those Member States with pending assessments to complete their payments as soon as possible.

Chart 19 shows the overall situation as of 30 April 2021, where 76 Member States had paid their assessed contributions in full for all the Tribunals. I would note that since the cut-off date, Djibouti has paid in full.

Chart 20 provides the breakdown of unpaid tribunals assessments as of 30 April 2021, with the largest contributions outstanding.

Next, **Chart 21** shows the month-by-month position of the overall cash balances for the tribunals over the last three years. The cash position is currently positive. However, the final outcome of 2021 will depend on Member States continuing to honour their financial obligations to the Tribunals.

Conclusion

In conclusion, Chart 22 gives you an overview of the entire financial situation for all three categories of operations, as well as the evolution of the outstanding payments to troop- and police-contributing countries for active peacekeeping operations.

Chart 23 gives you the very latest information on payments. As of today, 7 May 2021, 47 Member States have paid <u>all</u> their assessments in full. On behalf of the Secretary-General, I would like to express my deep appreciation to these Member States.

As always, Mr. Chairman, the financial health of the Organization depends on Member States meeting their financial obligations in full and on time. The full and efficient implementation of our programme of work depends on the financial support of Member States through the adoption of realistic budget levels and the provision of timely contributions to ensure a stable and predictable financial situation throughout the year. For our part, the Secretariat is committed to using the resources entrusted to it in a cost-effective and efficient manner, and to provide information to Member States with utmost transparency.

Thank you.			



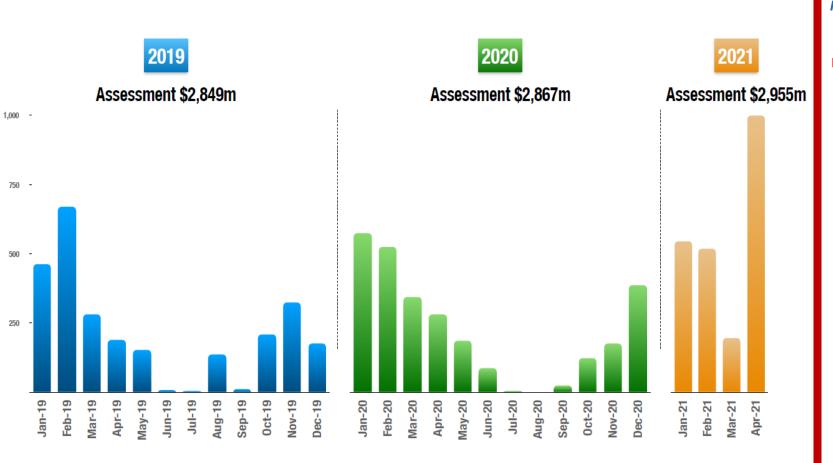
The United Nations Financial Situation

Catherine Pollard Under-Secretary-General Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance

Chart 1 (a) - Regular Budget Collection Trend

(US\$ millions)

Monthly collections fluctuate a lot, large amounts are uncertain and received at the end of the year, hindering timely allocation of resources to mandated activities.





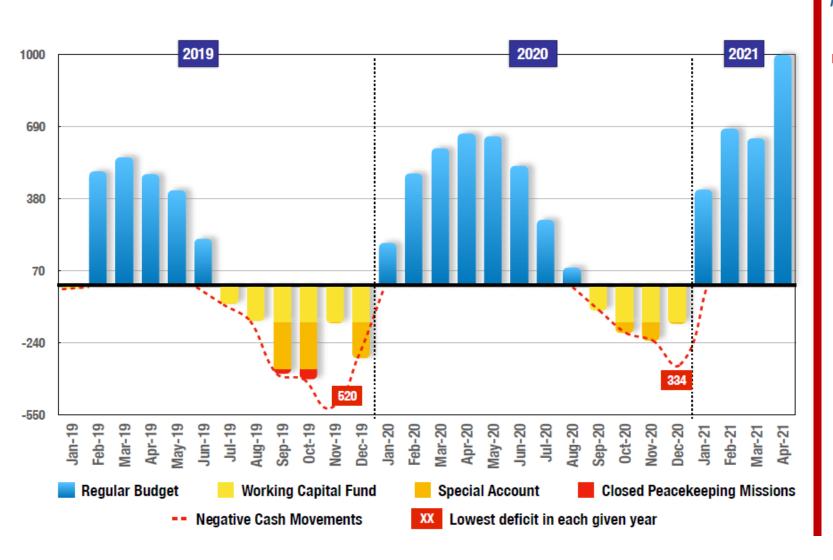
United Nations
Financial Situation

Chart 1 (b) - Regular Budget Cash Balance Trend

(US\$ millions)

Active liquidity management, especially aligning spending to liquidity, has helped conserve cash for business continuity in the second half of each year, when liquidity reserves are severely depleted.

Regular Budget Cash Balance 2019-2021 (Millions of US \$)





United Nations
Financial Situation

Chart 2 - Regular Budget Cash Position

(US\$ millions)

Regular budget cash deficit at the end of 2020 was reduced by postponing cash payments, for example, to UN system partners.

	31-Dec-19	30-Apr-20	31-Dec-20	30-Apr-21
Regular Budget	(332)	661	(160)	1,401
Working Capital Fund	150	149	150	150
Special Account	206	206	207	207
Combined General Fund	24	1,016	197	1,758



Chart 3 - Regular Budget Assessment Status

(US\$ millions)

Unpaid assessments are increasing rapidly, as collections repeatedly fall short of new assessments.

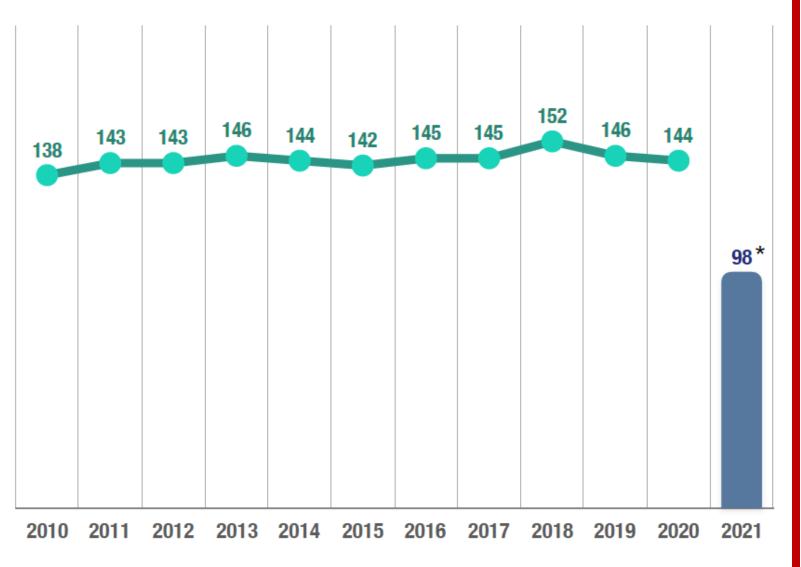
	31-Dec-19	30-Apr-20	31-Dec-20	30-Apr-21
Prior year's balance*	529	711	711	808
Assessments	2,849	2,867	2,867	2,955
Payments received	2,667	1,772	2,770	2,336
Unpaid assessments	711	1,806	808	1,427

^{*} As at 1 January



Chart 4 - Regular Budget Assessments

Number of Member States paying in full at Year-End



United Nations
Financial Situation

■ Regular budget
Peacekeeping
Tribunals

6

Chart 5 - Regular Budget Assessments

Fully paid at 31 December 2020: 144 Member States*

Cote d'Ivoire Albania Croatia Algeria Cuba Andorra Cvprus Angola Czech Republic Antigua and Barbuda Democratic People's Armenia Republic of Korea Australia **Democratic Republic** Austria of the Congo Azerbaijan Denmark **Bahamas** Diibouti Bahrain Dominican Republic Bangladesh Egypt **Barbados** Eritrea Belarus **Estonia** Belgium Eswatini **Bhutan** Ethiopia Bolivia (Plurinational Fiji State of) Finland Bosnia and France Herzegovina Gabon Botswana Gambia Brunei Darussalam Georgia Bulgaria Germany Burundi Greece Cabo Verde Grenada Cambodia Guatemala Cameroon Guyana Canada Haiti Chile Honduras China

Costa Rica

Iceland India Indonesia Ireland Italy Jamaica Japan Jordan Kazakhstan Kenya Kiribati Kuwait Lao People's Democratic Oman Republic Latvia Lebanon Lesotho Liechtenstein Lithuania Luxembourg Madagascar Malaysia Maldives Mali Malta Marshall Islands Mauritius Micronesia (Federated States of) Monaco

Mongolia

Montenegro Morocco Mozambique Myanmar Namibia Nauru Nepal Netherlands New Zealand Nicaragua North Macedonia Norway Paraguay **Philippines** Poland **Portugal** Qatar Republic of Korea Republic of Moldova Romania Russian Federation Rwanda Saint Kitts and Nevis Saint Lucia Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Samoa San Marino Serbia Sevchelles

Sierra Leone

Solomon Islands

South Africa

Singapore

Slovakia

Slovenia

Spain

Sri Lanka

Sweden

Thailand

Tonga

Tunisia

Turkey

Tuvalu

Uganda

Ukraine

Uzbekistan

Viet Nam

Yemen

7ambia

Switzerland

Timor-Leste

Trinidad and Tobago

United Arab Emirates

Venezuela (Bolivarian

Republic of)

United Kingdom of Great

United Republic of Tanzania

Britain and Northern Ireland

United Nations Financial Situation

■ Regular budget

Peacekeeping Tribunals

Hungary

⁷

Chart 6 - Regular Budget Assessments

Fully paid at 30 April

2020

_	_		,		
	ш	7	М		
	v		z	ь.	

JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.
Armenia	Austria	Algeria	Albania
Australia	Belgium	Bahamas	Andorra
Azerbaijan	Bhutan	Egypt	Barbados
Bahrain	Bosnia and	Italy	Brunei Darussalam
Bulgaria	Herzegovina	Kazakhstan	Cambodia
Cabo Verde	Croatia	Kenya	Ethiopia
Canada	Cyprus	Malta	Jamaica
Cuba	Estonia	Monaco	Japan
Czech Republic	France	Namibia	San Marino
Denmark	Germany	Nauru	United Kingdom of Great
Djibouti	Greece	Romania	Britain and Northern Ireland
Dominican Republic	Indonesia	Rwanda	
Fiji	Kiribati	Saint Lucia	
Finland	Kuwait	South Africa	
Georgia	Lithuania	Spain	
Hungary	Maldives		
Iceland	Micronesia		
India	Mongolia		
Ireland	Morocco		
Latvia	Qatar		
Liechtenstein	Samoa		
Luxembourg	Serbia		
Malaysia	Slovakia		
Montenegro	Thailand		
Nepal	Turkey		
Netherlands	Tuvalu		
New Zealand	United Arab		
Norway	Emirates		
Poland	Viet Nam		
Portugal			
Republic of Korea			
Singapore			
Sweden			
Switzerland		5	OTAL: 87
Ukraine			OTAL. 67

ı		721	
JAN.	FEB.	FEB Cont.	APR.
Armenia	Albania	South Africa	Bangladesh
Belgium	Australia	Spain	Barbados
Bulgaria	Austria	Thailand	China
Canada	Azerbaijan	Turkmenistan	Egypt
Cuba	Bahrain	United Arab	Greece
Denmark	Bhutan	Emirates	Indonesia
Finland	Bosnia and	Viet Nam	Jamaica
Germany	Herzegovina		Japan
Iceland	Brunei Darussalam	MAR	Kazakhstan
India	Chad	Algeria	Mali
Ireland	Croatia	Bahamas	Qatar
Kiribati	Cyprus	Benin	Russian Federation
Latvia	Czech Republic	Botswana	Saint Lucia
Luxembourg	Djibouti	Cambodia	United Kingdom of
Malta	Estonia	Colombia	Great Britain and
Mongolia	France	Democratic People's	Northern Ireland
Nauru	Hungary	Republic of Korea	Uzbekistan
Netherlands	Italy	Dominican Republic	
New Zealand	Kuwait	Fiji	
Republic of Korea	Kyrgyzstan	Georgia	
Singapore	Liechtenstein	Maldives	
Slovakia	Lithuania	Micronesia (Federated	I
Sweden	Malaysia	States of)	
Switzerland	Montenegro	Monaco	
Ukraine	Morocco	Nicaragua	
	Namibia	Portugal	
	Nepal	Republic of Moldova	
	Norway	Romania	
	Philippines	Samoa	
	Poland	Tunisia	
	San Marino	Tuvalu	
	Serbia		
	Slovenia		

TOTAL: 98



United Nations
Financial Situation

■ Regular budget
Peacekeeping
Tribunals

8

7 May 2021

Chart 7 - Unpaid Regular Budget Assessments

(US\$ millions)

Member State	30-Apr-21
United States	1,002
Brazil	87
Argentina	76
Saudi Arabia	49
Turkey	40
Other Member States	173
Total	1,427



Chart 8 - Peacekeeping: Assessment Status

(US\$ millions)

Unpaid assessments were less at the end of 2020 than 2019, but worse at the end of April 2021 than April 2020.

United Nations Financial Situation
Dogulou budgat

	31-Dec-19	30-Apr-20	31-Dec-20	30-Apr-21
Prior-years balance*	1,472	3,396	3,396	3,184
Assessments	9,406	665	6,593	804
Payments/credits received	7,482	1,830	6,805	1,503
Unpaid assessments	3,396	2,231	3,184	2,485

^{*} As at 1 January

Chart 9 - Unpaid Peacekeeping Assessments by Operation at 30 April 2021

(US\$ millions)

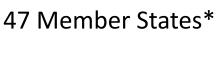
Peacekeeping	2020 and Prior	2021	Total
Active Missions			
UNDOF	9.5	11.7	21.2
UNIFIL	114.0	-	114.0
UNFICYP	14.6	4.5	19.1
MINURSO	58.7	-	58.7
UNMIK	34.4	-	34.4
MONUSCO	428.8	-	428.8
UNAMID	87.8	81.0	168.8
UNISFA	59.0	-	59.0
UNMISS	264.3	152.9	417.2
UNSOS	221.9	69.5	291.4
MINUSMA	259.5	-	259.5
MINUSCA	200.4	-	200.4
Subtotal	1,752.9	319.6	2,072.5
Closed Missions	412.1	<u>-</u>	412.1
TOTAL	2,165.0	319.6	2,484.6



Financial Situation

Chart 10 - Peacekeeping Assessments

Fully paid for all assessments due and payable at 31 December 2020:



Algeria Armenia Australia **Austria** Azerbaijan **Belgium Bhutan Bulgaria** Burundi

Cyprus **Czech Republic Democratic People's Republic of Korea**

Democratic Republic of the Congo **Denmark**

Estonia

Canada

Finland France Gambia Germany Hungary Iceland India Ireland Israel Italy Latvia Lesotho

Liechtenstein

Mozambique

Netherlands

New Zealand

Malta

Mongolia

Norway Poland Republic of Moldova Russian Federation Rwanda **Singapore** Slovakia Slovenia Spain Sweden **Switzerland Thailand** Tuvalu



Chart 11 - Peacekeeping Assessments

Fully paid at 30 April



2020

Albania Kazakhstan
Algeria Latvia
Armenia Liechtenstein
Australia Malaysia
Austria Malta
Barbados Netherlands
Belgium New Zealand

Bulgaria Norway Canada Portugal

China Russian Federation

Cyprus Rwanda
Czech Republic Serbia
Denmark Singapore
Estonia Slovakia
Finland Slovenia

Georgia Solomon Islands

Germany Spain
Hungary Sweden
Iceland Switzerland
India Tuvalu
Ireland Zambia

2021

Armenia Lesotho Australia Liechtenstein Austria Lithuania Azerbaijan Luxembourg Bahrain Malaysia Barbados Malta Belgium Monaco Bhutan **Netherlands** Botswana New Zealand Bulgaria Nicaragua Canada Norway China Poland Cuba **Portugal** Cyprus Qatar

Czech Republic Republic of Korea
Denmark Republic of Moldova

Estonia Romania

Finland Russian Federation

France Samoa Germany Singapore Hungary Slovakia Iceland Spain India Sweden Ireland Switzerland Israel **Thailand** Kazakhstan Zambia

Latvia

TOTAL: 42



United Nations Financial Situation

Chart 12 - Unpaid Peacekeeping Assessments

(US\$ millions)

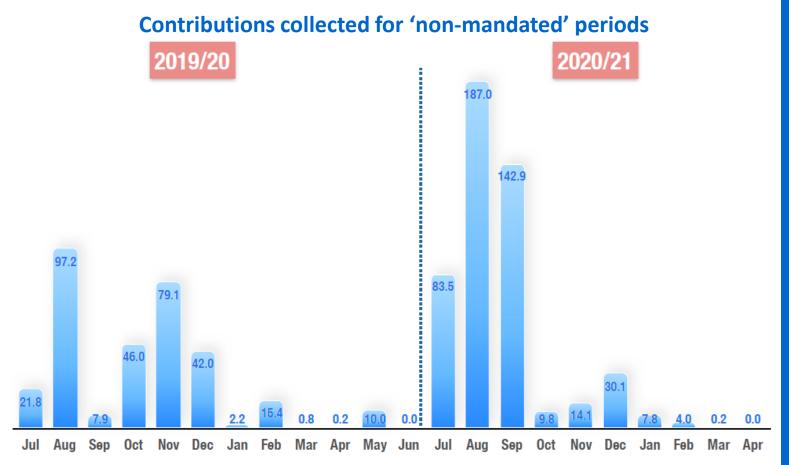
Member State	30-Apr-21
United States	1,646
Brazil	258
Saudi Arabia	88
Ukraine	86
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	81
Others	326
Total	2,485



Chart 13 – Advance Collections for Peacekeeping

(US\$ millions)

Advance collections are greater in the second year of this new process approved in resolution 73/307*



^{*}As requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 73/307 relating to the Secretary-General's report A/73/809 on "Improving the financial situation of the United Nations", the Secretary-General issued assessment letters for peacekeeping operations for the full budget period approved by the General Assembly, including the estimated budget for the period for which the mandate has not yet been approved by the Security Council with the understanding that this amount is considered due within 30 days of the effective date of the extension of a peacekeeping operation's mandate.



United Nations
Financial Situation

Chart 14 - Peacekeeping Assessments

Paid in full for peacekeeping 2020/21 fiscal year for all missions assessed in July 2020: 37 Member States



United Nations
Financial Situation

Regular budget

Peacekeeping

Tribunals

Algeria
Armenia
Barbados
Belgium

Bhutan

Botswana

Bulgaria

Burundi

Canada

Cuba

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Denmark

Gambia

Germany Hungary

India

Israel

Lesotho

Liechtenstein

Malta

Mozambique

Netherlands

New Zealand

Nicaragua

Portugal

Republic of Moldova

Romania

Rwanda

Samoa

Singapore

Slovakia

Slovenia

Spain

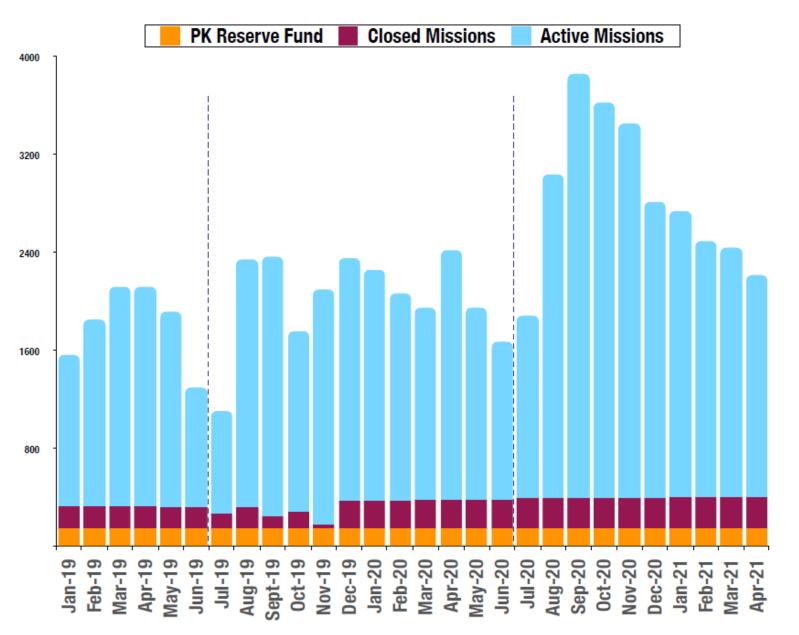
Sweden

Thailand

Zambia

Chart 15 - Peacekeeping Cash Position for 2019-2021

(US\$ millions)





Regular budget
Peacekeeping
Tribunals

17

Chart 16 - Outstanding Payments to Member States

(US\$ millions)

Payments for troops/formed police units/COE claims are current for all missions, except for UNAMID*.

	31-Dec-19	30-Apr-20	31-Dec-20	30-Apr-21
Troops/formed police units	80	49	44	23
COE claims (active missions)	106	41	28	42
Total active peacekeeping missions	186	90	72	65
COE claims (closed missions)	86	86	86	86
Grand Total	272	176	158	151

^{*}troops/formed police units for UNAMID paid up to 30 September 2020. COE claims for UNAMID paid up to 31 March 2020.



United Nations
Financial Situation

Chart 17 – Outstanding Liabilities to Member States

(for Troops/Formed Police Units and Contingent-owned Equipment)

(US\$ millions)

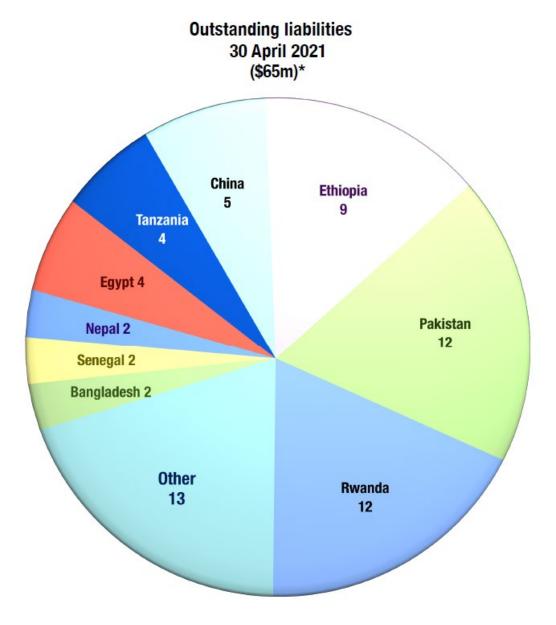




Chart 18 - Tribunal Assessments at 30 April 2021

(US\$ millions)

	Last Assessed	Assessed in 2021	Unpaid Assessments	Paid in full (# of Member States)
MICT	January 2021	82	55	77
ICTY	January 2018	-	24	167
ICTR	January 2016	-	7	182
Total		82	86*	



Chart 19 - Tribunal Assessments

Fully paid at 30 April 2021: 76 Member States*

Albania Romania Dominican Republic Luxembourg Armenia Saint Kitts and Nevis Malaysia **Estonia** Austria Maldives Samoa Finland Azerbaijan Serbia Mali France **Bahamas** Singapore Malta Georgia Bahrain Slovakia Monaco Germany **Barbados** Slovenia Greece Montenegro Belgium South Africa Nauru Hungary Benin Spain Iceland Nepal **Bhutan Netherlands** Sweden India Botswana **Switzerland** New Zealand Iraq Brunei Darussalam Ireland Thailand Nicaragua Bulgaria Tunisia Israel Norway Canada Turkmenistan **Philippines** Japan China **Poland** Tuvalu Kazakhstan Cyprus Portugal Ukraine Kiribati Czech Republic Kuwait Qatar **United Kingdom of Great** Democratic People's Latvia Republic of Korea Britain and Northern Ireland Republic of Korea Republic of Uzbekistan Liechtenstein Denmark Moldova Lithuania



United Nations
Financial Situation

Regular budget Peacekeeping

■Tribunals

^{*}Compared to 70 Member States at 30 April 2020

Chart 20 - Unpaid Tribunal Assessments

(US\$ millions)

Member State	30-Apr-21
United States	39
Russian Federation	23
Indonesia	6
Brazil	3
Italy	3
Other Member States	12
Total	86
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

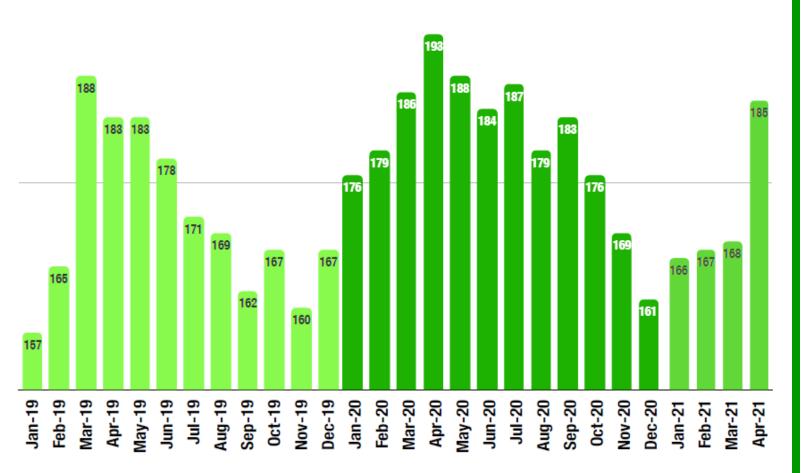


Regular budget **Peacekeeping**

■Tribunals

Chart 21 - Tribunals Cash Position for 2019-2021

(US\$ millions)





Regular budget Peacekeeping

■Tribunals

Chart 22 - Overview

(US\$ millions)

		31-Dec-19	30-Apr-20	31-Dec-20	30-Apr-21
	Regular budget	2,849	2,867	2,867	2,955
Assessments	Peacekeeping*	9,406	665	6,593	804
	Tribunals	90	80	80	82
	Regular budget	711	1,806	808	1,427
Unpaid assessments	Peacekeeping	3,396	2,231	3,184	2,485
	Tribunals	51	83	55	86
	Regular budget	(332)	661	(160)	1,401
Cash on Hand**	Peacekeeping	2,209	2,278	2,673	2,068
	Tribunals	167	193	161	185
Outstanding Payments to					
Member States***	Peacekeeping	272	176	158	151



^{*} Peacekeeping assessments increased in 2019, following a decrease in 2018, due to the timing of decision on scale of assessment rates applicable to 2019.

^{**} Not including reserves

^{***} Not including letters of assist, and death and disability claims

Chart 23 - All Assessments

Paid in full at 7 May 2021: 47 Member States*

Armenia

Austria

Azerbaijan

Bahrain

Barbados

Belgium

Bhutan

Botswana

Bulgaria

Canada

China

Cyprus

Czech Republic

Denmark

Estonia

Finland

France

Germany

Hungary

Iceland

India

Ireland

Kazakhstan

Latvia

Liechtenstein

Lithuania

Luxembourg

Malaysia

Malta

Monaco

Netherlands

New Zealand

Nicaragua

Norway

Poland

Portugal

Qatar

Republic of Korea

Republic of Moldova

Romania

Samoa

Singapore

Slovakia

Spain

Sweden

Switzerland

Thailand

