



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 76th session
5 May 2022

Mr. Chairman, Distinguished delegates,

I thank you for this opportunity to present to you the current financial situation of the United Nations. The Secretary-General has continued to actively engage with Member States on the liquidity situation of the Organization and today I will update you on the results of those interactions.

I will first focus 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 you can see from **Chart 1**, monthly regular budget collections continue to fluctuate significantly each year, making it more difficult to implement the budget efficiently or effectively. The large collections towards the last quarter necessitate careful liquidity management to ensure that operations are not disrupted during the year.

The first quarter collections were 50% in 2020 and dropped to 43% in the first quarter of 2021 and dropped further to 42% for the first quarter of 2022. By the end of the second quarter, collections were 70% in 2020 and 80% in 2021. Collections in the third quarter are usually the weakest, with an increase from the end of the second quarter by only 1% in 2020 and 3% in 2021. Collections in the last quarter of 2020 were 26%, compared to 31% in 2021.

In the last quarter of 2021, we collected \$903 million compared to \$753 million during the same period in 2020. In 2021, we collected more in November than December. This is a welcome reversal of the pattern of collections in 2020, when more than \$300 million was received in the last ten days of the year.

At the end of April 2022, collections have fallen short of our estimate by \$202 million partially negating our positive start to the year.

As shown in **Chart 2**, the progressively more stringent cash conservation measures in 2020 and early 2021, have been effective in reducing the risk of a disruption in operations and also exhausting all liquidity reserves. These measures have resulted in the regular budget cash deficit occurring later each year besides reducing the size of the deficit since 2019. During 2018, borrowing from the Working Capital Fund occurred as early as May. In subsequent years, we have managed to postpone such borrowing until July in 2019, September in 2020 and November in 2021. It is worth noting

that the borrowing in November 2021 was also for a short period. In recent years, the deepest deficits have been \$488 million in October 2018, \$520 million in November 2019 and \$334 million in December 2020. In 2021, it was not necessary to use the Special Account or the cash available in closed peacekeeping operations.

While we may have averted a cash crisis and a disruption of operations, budget implementation and mandate delivery have been hampered by the tight expenditure controls. Several activities and outputs were postponed or cancelled, and these will be reflected in the performance reports.

Liquidity management has been effective, as shown in **Chart 2** – we are borrowing less and later each year. Management tools have been improved to deal with liquidity crises in the future. However, such tools cannot avert or deal with the looming liquidity crisis which is expected to recur in 2023 and deepen in 2024 due to the return of credits unless mitigation measures are approved by Member States. This vicious cycle of a liquidity shortage creating more such shortages, will create systemic under-performance in mandate delivery, unless the underlying issues are addressed.

Chart 3 shows the cash resources available at 31 December 2020 and 2021, and at 30 April 2021 and 2022. Due to large inflows in April and November 2021 and controlled spending until May, we ended the year with a regular budget cash surplus of \$307 million, compared to the deficit of \$160 million at the end of 2020. However, even though we started 2022 with a regular budget cash surplus, we are not in a better financial position now because collections for 2022 have lagged.

Chart 4 summarizes the status of regular budget assessments at the end of December in 2020 and 2021, and at the end of April in 2021 and 2022. We began 2021 with an unprecedented level of unpaid assessments of \$808 million. For the year 2021, assessments of \$2.96 billion were issued. The actions taken by Member States

during 2021 resulted in payments of more than \$3.33 billion being received. This had the effect of ending the year with unpaid assessments of \$434 million; the lowest level since 2016.

Again, while we started 2022 in a better financial position, we are currently worse off with lower collections by 30 April 2022. For 2022, assessments were issued at a level of \$2.93 billion, \$21 million less than in 2021. Payments received by 30 April 2022 totaled \$1.79 billion, resulting in an unpaid contribution of \$1.58 billion, compared to \$1.43 billion at the same time in 2021.

As seen in **Chart 5**, 153 Member States had paid their regular budget assessments in full by the end of 2021, a record number in more than 20 years and also nine more than at the end of 2020. I would like to thank those 153 Member States listed in **Chart 6**.

Chart 7, lists the 53 Member States on the Honour Roll that paid their regular budget assessments in full within the 30-day period specified in Financial Regulation 3.5. My special thanks to these 53 Member States for paying their assessments in full and on time.

Moving on to **Chart 8**, by 30 April 2022, 96 Member States had paid their assessments to the regular budget in full, two fewer than at the same date last year. I would note that since the cut-off date, Tunisia has paid their regular budget assessment in full. I would like to thank these Member States.

Next, **Chart 9** provides an overview of the unpaid regular budget assessments as of 30 April 2022, indicating the largest contributions outstanding.

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 10**, the total amount outstanding for peacekeeping operations at the end of 2021 was \$1.4 billion compared to \$3.2 billion at the end of 2020. The lower amount of unpaid assessments was due to the partial assessment for the 2021/22 peacekeeping year as 2021 was the final year of the previously approved triennial scale. Assessments in 2021 were issued at a level of \$4 billion only compared to \$6.6 billion in 2020. Assessments up to April 2022 have been issued at a level of \$3.1 billion compared to \$0.8 billion in April 2021. Despite a slightly higher collection of \$1.6 billion by April in 2022 compared to \$1.5 billion by April in 2021, the overall unpaid assessments are higher by \$341 million.

Chart 11 provides an overview of unpaid assessments by peacekeeping operation. As seen in the chart, the \$2.8 billion outstanding at 30 April comprises \$2.4 billion owed for active missions and \$396 million for closed missions. For active missions, out of \$2.4 billion, \$1.6 billion relates to 2022 assessments, while \$826 million relates to assessments in 2021 and prior years.

As shown in **Chart 12**, by 31 December 2021, 56 Member States had paid all peacekeeping assessments that were due and payable. This was nine more compared to 31 December 2020. I thank the Member States listed in Chart 12.

Chart 13 shows the list of the 51 Member States who had paid all peacekeeping assessments due and payable by 30 April 2022, two fewer than the same date last year. Since the cut-off date, Guyana has also paid their assessments in full. I would like to thank these Member States for their efforts.

Chart 14 shows the breakdown of unpaid peacekeeping assessments as of 30 April 2022, 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, subject to the availability of rates of assessment for applicable years, 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. The absence of an approved scale for 2022 meant that assessments for the 2021/22 peacekeeping year could only be issued in July for the period up to 31 December 2021.

Chart 15 shows the amounts paid voluntarily by Member States since the implementation of this decision in 2019. Together with the General Assembly decision in resolution 73/307 to remove the restriction on cross-borrowing of cash for active missions, the assessment and collection for non-mandated periods has improved the overall liquidity of active peacekeeping operations. During 2021, although there was no approved scale of assessment for 2022, Member States made payments based on provisional estimates. I would like to take this opportunity to thank Member States who reached out and made advanced payments based on provisional amounts. In January 2022, \$518 million was assessed for peacekeeping operations for the ‘non-mandated’ period, the collections for January to April are shown in the chart. This has assisted with the overall liquidity which in turn has helped settle dues to troop/police contributing countries.

Chart 16 shows the 25 Member States that have paid in full for the entire peacekeeping year based on assessments issued for the 2021/22 peacekeeping year including for the non-mandated period.

I would like to thank these Member States for their additional payments to all peacekeeping operations.

Chart 17 shows the status of peacekeeping cash over the last three years. As of 30 April 2022, the cash balance consisted of approximately \$2.1 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 General Assembly resolution cited earlier. The cash in closed peacekeeping operations is used for borrowings for the regular budget as needed.

As **Chart 18** shows, as of 30 April 2022 the total liabilities for payments to Member States for troops, formed police units and contingent-owned equipment amounted to \$37 million for active peacekeeping missions and \$86 million for closed peacekeeping missions.

Payments for troops/formed police unit costs are current for all missions up to 31 March 2022 except UNAMID that was paid up to 31 March 2021. Contingent-owned equipment for active missions is paid up to 31 March 2022 except for UNAMID that was paid up to 31 December 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 19**, shows the breakdown of payables to Member States, for the \$37 million due for active peacekeeping operations at the end of April.

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. Saunders, the Assistant Secretary-General for Operational Support, will be providing a more detailed briefing in the coming days, on the status of reimbursements to troop- and police-contributing countries, as requested in resolution 73/307.

During the budget periods 2019/20, 2020/21 and 2021/22, 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.

International Tribunals

Moving on to the international tribunals, **Chart 20** provides details on the situation of the Tribunals. As seen in the chart, the total contribution outstanding for the Tribunals as of 30 April 2022 was \$91 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 2022.

Chart 21 shows the overall situation as of 30 April 2022, where 73 Member States had paid their assessed contributions in full for all the Tribunals compared to 76 Member States at 30 April 2021. Since the cut-off date, the Philippines has also paid their tribunal assessments in full. 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 22 provides the breakdown of unpaid tribunal assessments as of 30 April 2022, with the largest contributions outstanding.

Next, **Chart 23** shows the monthly 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 2022 will depend on Member States continuing to honour their financial obligations to the Tribunals.

Conclusion

In conclusion, **Chart 24** gives you an overview of the financial situation for all three categories of operations, as well as the evolution of the outstanding payments to troop/police contributing countries for active peacekeeping operations.

Chart 25 gives you the latest information on assessments. As of today, 5 May 2022, 43 Member States have paid all 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 Secretariat continues to be fully committed to working with Member States towards achieving this objective.

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**

United Nations

5 May 2022

Chart 1 - 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.



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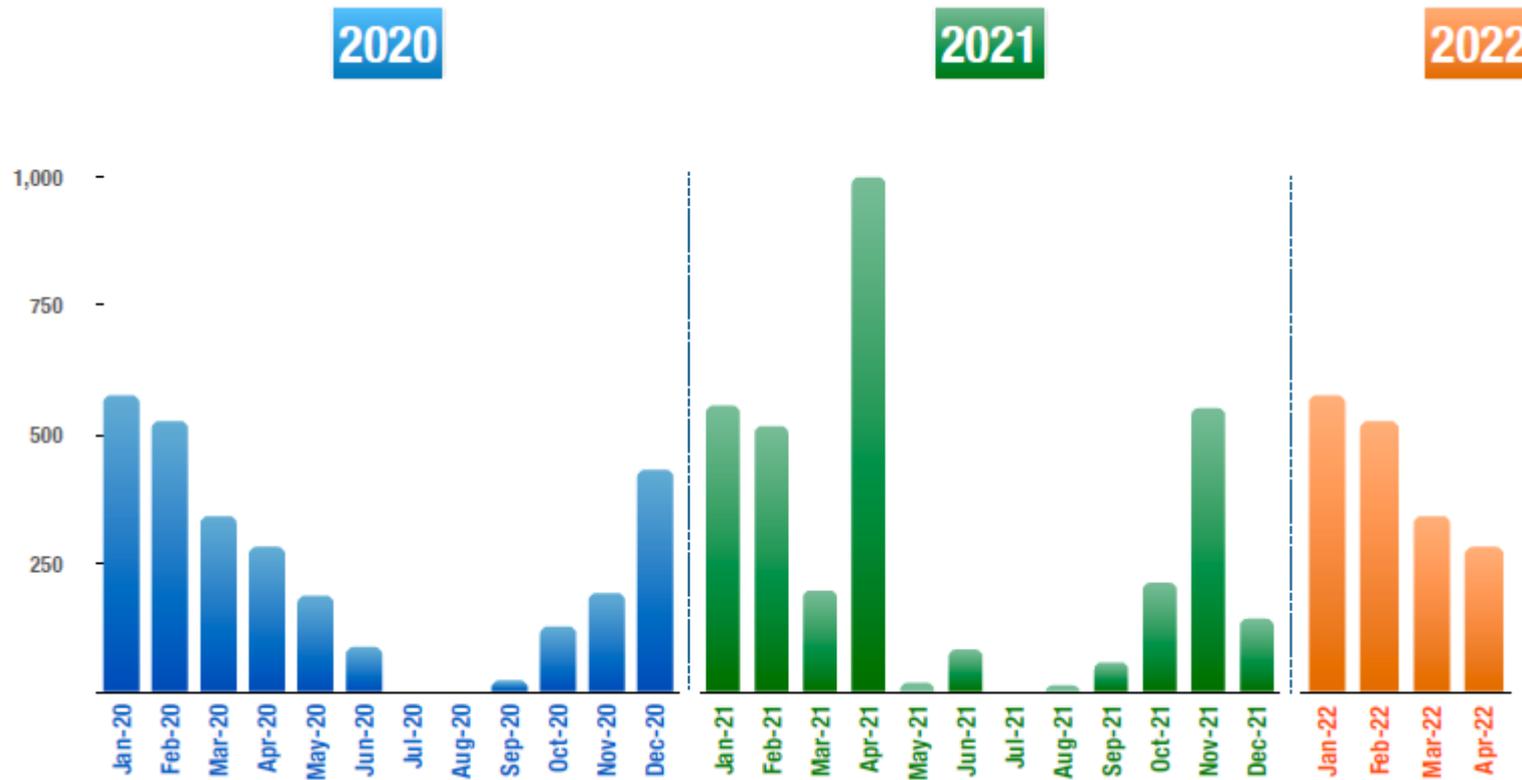


Chart 2 - Regular Budget Cash Balance Trend

(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. But liquidity management comes at the expense of mandate delivery!



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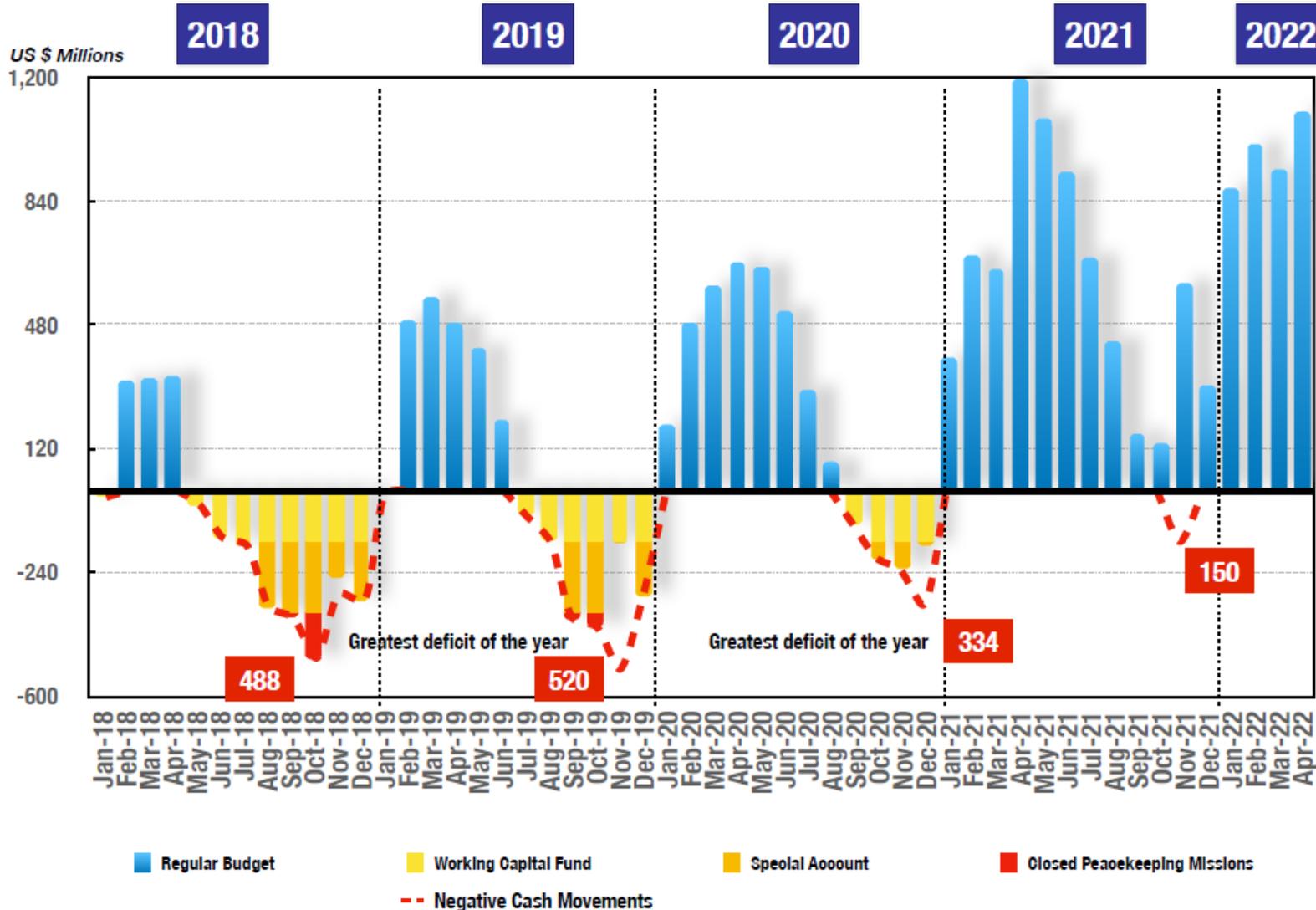


Chart 3 - Regular Budget Cash Position

(US\$ millions)

Regular budget cash position at the end of 2021 was a significant improvement over 2020. However, the situation at the end of April 2022 was worse than 2021.

	31-Dec-20	31-Dec-21	30-Apr-21	30-Apr-22
Regular Budget	(160)	307	1,401	1,101
Working Capital Fund	150	150	150	150
Special Account	207	208	207	208
Combined General Fund	197	665	1,758	1,459



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Chart 4 - Regular Budget Assessment Status

(US\$ millions)

Unpaid assessments at the end of the year improved, but the situation at the end of April 2022 is worse compared to 2021.



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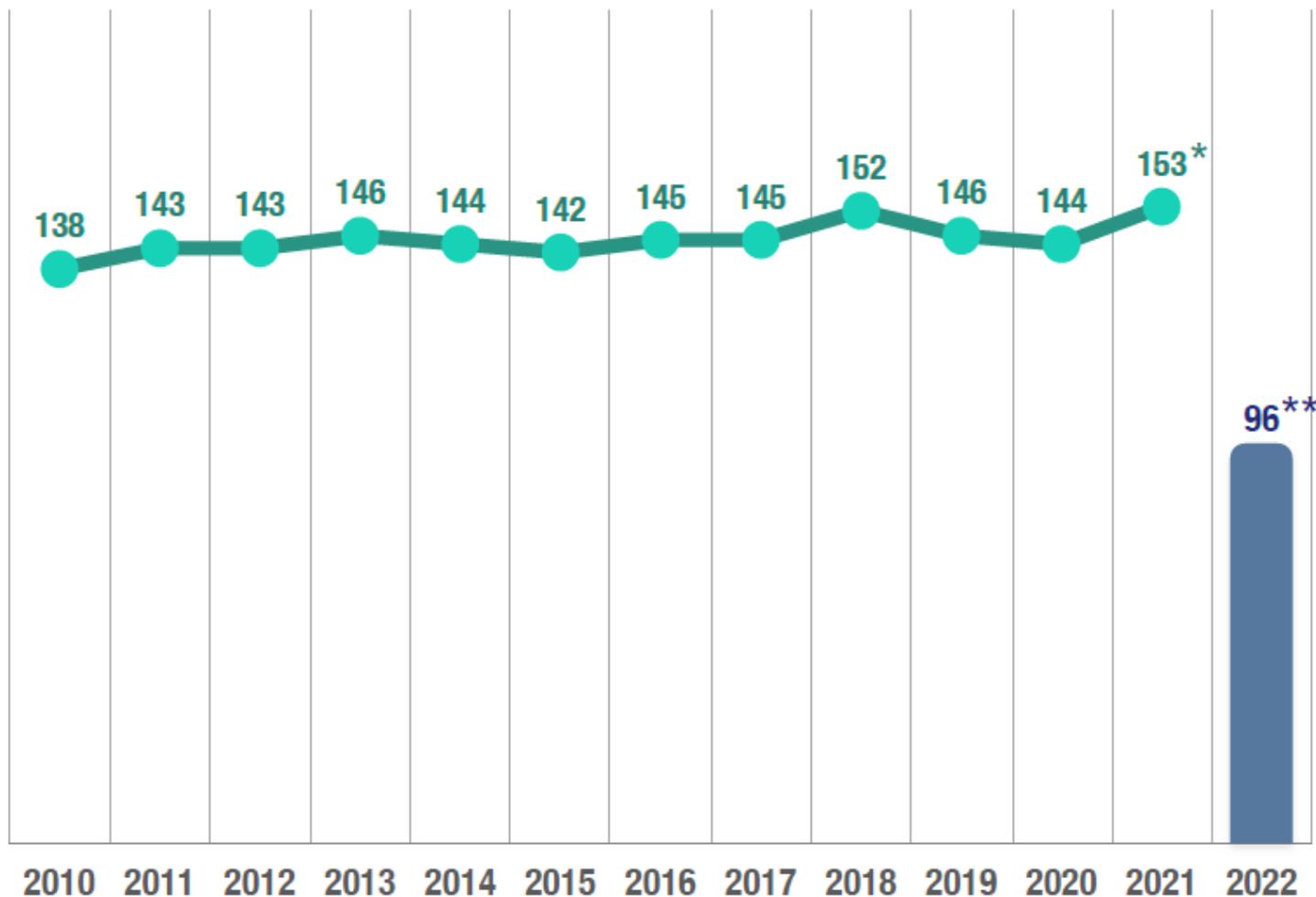
	31-Dec-20	31-Dec-21	30-Apr-21	30-Apr-22
Prior year's balance*	711	808	808	434**
Assessments	2,867	2,955	2,955	2,934
Payments received	2,770	3,328	2,336	1,788
Unpaid assessments	808	434**	1,427	1,581**

**As at 1 January*

***difference due to rounding*

Chart 5 - Regular Budget Assessments

Number of Member States paying in full at Year-End



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* Record number

** At 30 April 2022, compared to 98 Member States at 30 April 2021

Chart 6 - Regular Budget Assessments

Fully paid at 31 December 2021: 153 Member States*

Albania	Cote d'Ivoire	Indonesia	Montenegro	Sierra Leone
Algeria	Croatia	Iraq	Morocco	Singapore
Andorra	Cuba	Ireland	Mozambique	Slovakia
Armenia	Cyprus	Israel	Namibia	Slovenia
Australia	Czech Republic	Italy	Nauru	South Africa
Austria	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Jamaica	Nepal	Spain
Azerbaijan	Denmark	Japan	Netherlands	Sri Lanka
Bahamas	Djibouti	Kazakhstan	New Zealand	Sweden
Bahrain	Dominica	Kenya	Nicaragua	Switzerland
Bangladesh	Dominican Republic	Kiribati	Niger	Thailand
Barbados	Egypt	Kuwait	North Macedonia	Timor-Leste
Belarus	El Salvador	Kyrgyzstan	Norway	Togo
Belgium	Eritrea	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Oman	Tonga
Belize	Estonia	Latvia	Palau	Trinidad and Tobago
Benin	Eswatini	Lebanon	Paraguay	Tunisia
Bhutan	Ethiopia	Libya	Philippines	Turkey
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Fiji	Liechtenstein	Poland	Turkmenistan
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Finland	Lithuania	Portugal	Tuvalu
Botswana	France	Luxembourg	Qatar	Uganda
Brunei Darussalam	Georgia	Malaysia	Republic of Korea	Ukraine
Bulgaria	Germany	Maldives	Republic of Moldova	United Arab Emirates
Burundi	Greece	Mali	Romania	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Cabo Verde	Grenada	Malta	Russian Federation	United Republic of Tanzania
Cambodia	Guatemala	Marshall Islands	Rwanda	Uruguay
Canada	Guinea-Bissau	Mauritania	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Uzbekistan
Central African Republic	Guyana	Mauritius	Saint Lucia	Viet Nam
Chad	Haiti	Mexico	Samoa	Yemen
Chile	Honduras	Micronesia (Federated States of)	San Marino	Zambia
China	Hungary	Monaco	Saudi Arabia	Zimbabwe
Colombia	Iceland	Mongolia	Senegal	
Costa Rica	India		Serbia	
			Seychelles	



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* compared to 144 Member States at 31 December 2020



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Chart 7 - Regular Budget Honour Roll

Fully paid within the 30-day period specified in Financial Regulation 3.5 (by 9 February 2022): 53 Member States*

Algeria	Georgia	Netherlands
Armenia	Germany	Norway
Australia	Hungary	Palau
Austria	Iceland	Poland
Azerbaijan	India	Portugal
Bahrain	Ireland	Qatar
Barbados	Kazakhstan	Republic of Korea
Belgium	Kuwait	Singapore
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Latvia	Slovakia
Brunei Darussalam	Liechtenstein	Sweden
Bulgaria	Lithuania	Switzerland
Canada	Luxembourg	Timor-Leste
Cuba	Malaysia	Tuvalu
Cyprus	Malta	Ukraine
Denmark	Morocco	United Arab Emirates
Estonia	Namibia	Viet Nam
Finland	Nauru	Zambia
France	Nepal	

* compared to 41 Member States in 2021

Chart 8 - Regular Budget Assessments

Fully paid at 30 April

2021

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

TOTAL: 98

2022

<u>JAN.</u>	<u>JAN. CONT.</u>	<u>MAR.</u>
Algeria	Qatar	Angola
Armenia	Republic of Korea	Antigua and Barbuda
Azerbaijan	Singapore	Colombia
Barbados	Slovakia	Czech Republic
Belgium	Sweden	Ethiopia
Brunei Darussalam	Switzerland	Greece
Bulgaria	Ukraine	Italy
Canada	United Arab Emirates	Jordan
Cuba	Viet Nam	Kenya
Denmark		Kiribati
Estonia	<u>FEB.</u>	Nigeria
Finland	Australia	North Macedonia
Georgia	Austria	San Marino
Germany	Bahrain	Serbia
Hungary	Bhutan	Thailand
Iceland	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Trinidad and Tobago
India	Cyprus	<u>APR.</u>
Ireland	Fiji	Andorra
Kazakhstan	France	Bangladesh
Kuwait	Kyrgyzstan	Benin
Latvia	Lithuania	Botswana
Liechtenstein	Maldives	Cambodia
Luxembourg	Monaco	Egypt
Malaysia	Mongolia	Jamaica
Malta	Morocco	Japan
Namibia	Nepal	Mauritius
Nauru	New Zealand	Nicaragua
Netherlands	Republic of Moldova	Philippines
Norway	Samoa	Turkey
Palau	Slovenia	Turkmenistan
Poland	South Africa	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Portugal	Spain	
	Timor-Leste	Uzbekistan
	Tuvalu	
	Zambia	

TOTAL: 96



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Chart 9 - Unpaid Regular Budget Assessments

(US\$ millions)

Member State	30-Apr-22
United States	1,016
China	222
Argentina	72
Brazil	57
Russian Federation	53
Other Member States	161
Total	1,581



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Chart 10 - Peacekeeping: Assessment Status

(US\$ millions)

Peacekeeping assessments by April 2022 were higher compared to the same period in 2021, due to the timing of decision on scale of assessment rates applicable to 2022.



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	31-Dec-20	31-Dec-21	30-Apr-21	30-Apr-22
Prior-years balance*	3,396	3,184	3,184	1,382
Assessments	6,593	3,996	804	3,076
Payments/credits received	6,805	5,798	1,503	1,632
Unpaid assessments**	3,184	1,382	2,485	2,826

* As at 1 January

** Including unpaid assessments within 30-day period:
at 31 Dec 2021 (MONUSCO - \$22 million); and
at 30 Apr 2022 (UNSOS - \$74 million)

Chart 11 - Unpaid Peacekeeping Assessments by Operation at 30 April 2022

(US\$ millions)



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Peacekeeping	2021 and Prior	2022	Total
Active Missions			
UNDOF	10.2	16.7	26.9
UNIFIL	49.0	136.5	185.5
UNFICYP	11.2	8.1	19.3
MINURSO	40.8	15.6	56.4
UNMIK	29.1	10.9	40.0
MONUSCO	129.0	286.5	415.5
UNAMID*	123.4	23.3	146.7
UNISFA	24.5	54.0	78.5
UNMISS	140.2	310.6	450.8
UNSOS	112.8	146.1	258.9
MINUSMA	88.6	323.4	412.0
MINUSCA	67.4	272.3	339.7
Subtotal	826.2	1,604.0	2,430.2
Closed Missions			
	395.9	-	395.9
TOTAL	1,222.1	1,604.0	2,826.1

*Closing mission

Chart 12 - Peacekeeping Assessments

Fully paid for all assessments due and payable at 31 December 2021:

56 Member States*



Algeria	France	Netherlands
Armenia	Germany	New Zealand
Austria	Greece	Nicaragua
Bahrain	Guinea-Bissau	Poland
Barbados	Guyana	Portugal
Belgium	Hungary	Qatar
Botswana	Iraq	Republic of Korea
Bulgaria	Ireland	Romania
Canada	Israel	Russian Federation
Central African Republic	Italy	Rwanda
Costa Rica	Kazakhstan	Singapore
Cote d'Ivoire	Kyrgyzstan	Slovakia
Croatia	Latvia	Slovenia
Cuba	Liechtenstein	Spain
Cyprus	Malta	Sweden
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Mexico	Thailand
Denmark	Monaco	Tonga
Estonia	Mongolia	Tuvalu
Finland	Namibia	



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*Compared to 47 Member States at 31 December 2020

Chart 13 - Peacekeeping Assessments

Fully paid at 30 April



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: 53

2022

Armenia	Kyrgyzstan
Australia	Latvia
Austria	Liechtenstein
Azerbaijan	Luxembourg
Bahrain	Malaysia
Barbados	Monaco
Belgium	Nauru
Bhutan	Netherlands
Botswana	New Zealand
Brunei Darussalam	Norway
Bulgaria	Poland
Canada	Portugal
Cuba	Qatar
Cyprus	Republic of Korea
Ethiopia	Republic of Moldova
Fiji	Romania
Finland	Singapore
France	Slovakia
Georgia	South Africa
Germany	Spain
Hungary	Sweden
Iceland	Switzerland
India	Tuvalu
Ireland	Zambia
Israel	
Italy	
Japan	

TOTAL: 51



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Chart 14 - Unpaid Peacekeeping Assessments

(US\$ millions)

Member State	30-Apr-22
United States	1,401
China	571
Brazil	233
Saudi Arabia	153
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	89
Other Member States	379
Total	2,826



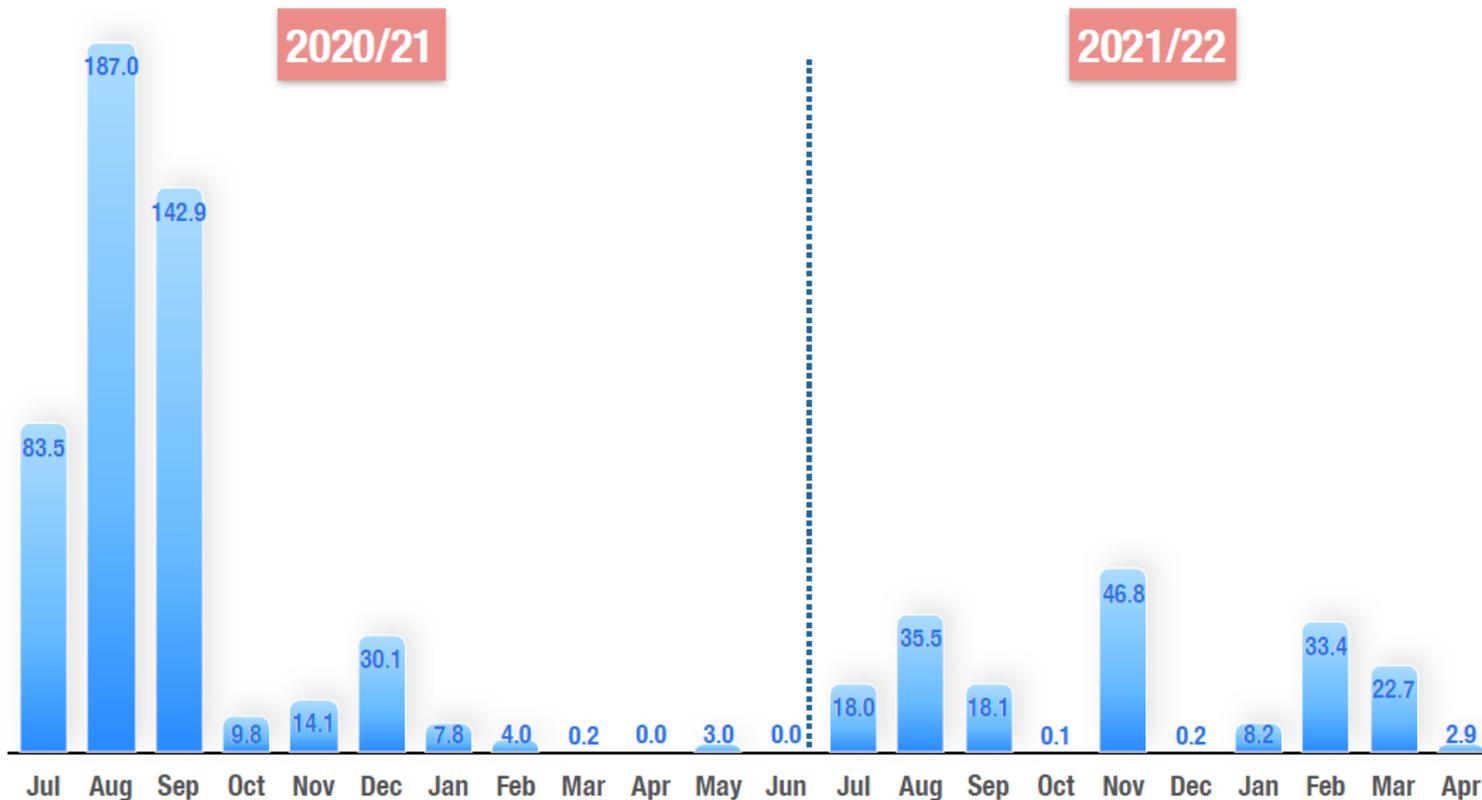
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Chart 15 – Advance Collections for Peacekeeping

(US\$ millions)

Advance collections as approved in resolution 73/307* are lower in 2021/22 owing a new scale year



For the second half of the current peacekeeping fiscal period, assessments were issued based on the new scale approved for the year 2022. Assessments issued in January 2022 for non-mandated periods: \$518 million

*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.



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Chart 16 - Peacekeeping Assessments

Paid in full for peacekeeping 2021/22 fiscal year for all missions including for non-mandated periods: 25 Member States



- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| Armenia | Israel |
| Australia | Japan |
| Barbados | Kyrgyzstan |
| Belgium | Netherlands |
| Botswana | New Zealand |
| Bulgaria | Portugal |
| Canada | Singapore |
| Cuba | South Africa |
| Cyprus | Spain |
| Ethiopia | Sweden |
| Fiji | Switzerland |
| Finland | |
| France | |
| Hungary | |



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Chart 17 - Peacekeeping Cash Position for 2020-2022

(US\$ millions)



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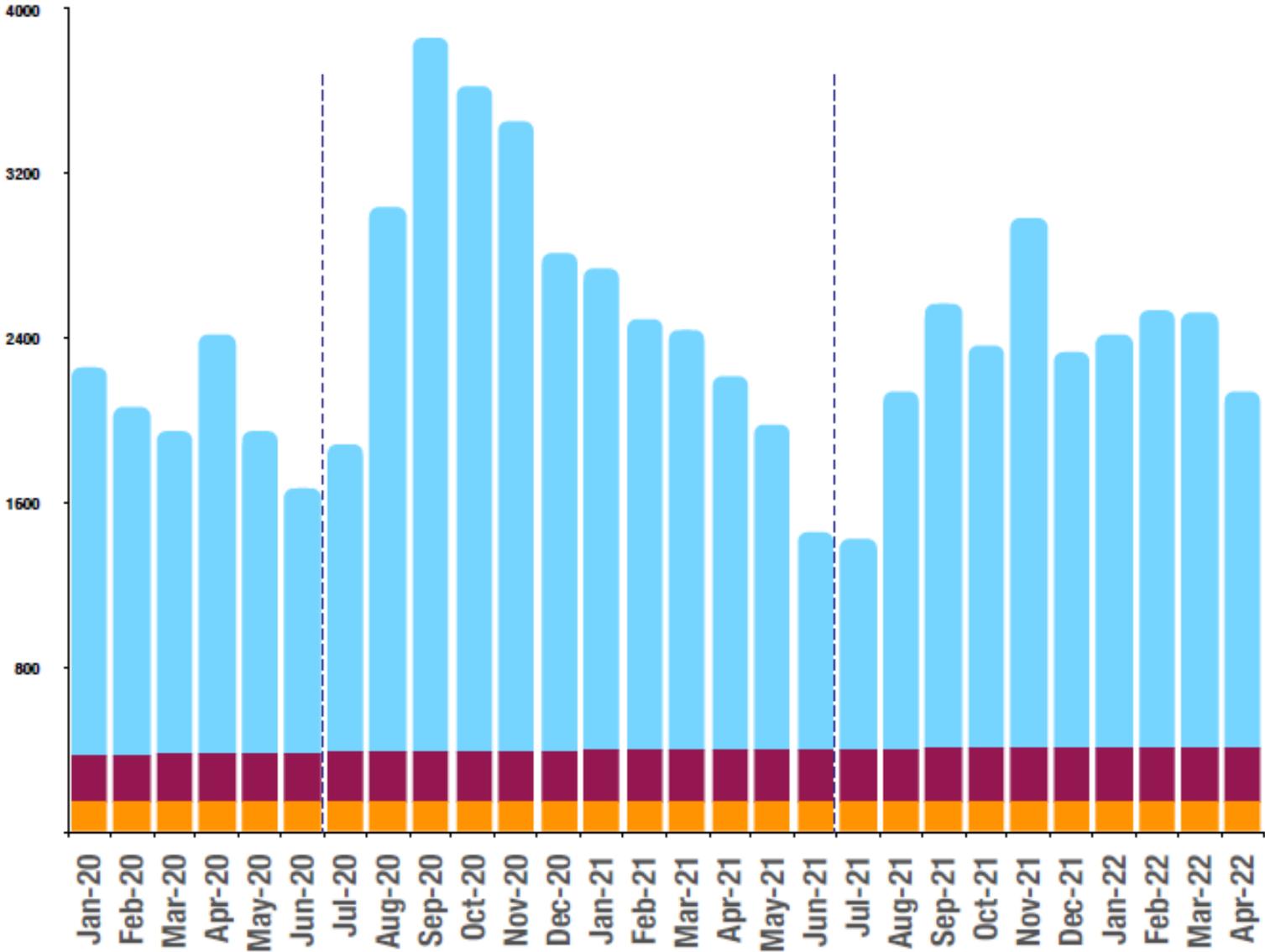


Chart 18 - Outstanding Payments to Member States

(US\$ millions)

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



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	31-Dec-20	31-Dec-21	30-Apr-21	30-Apr-22
Troops/formed police units*	44	31	23	12
COE claims (active missions)**	28	21	42	25
Total active peacekeeping missions	72	52	65	37
COE claims (closed missions)	86	86	86	86
Grand Total@@	158	138	151	123

* Payments for troops/formed police unit costs are settled for UNAMID up to 31 March 2021. Outstanding amounts as of 30 April 2022 include certified claims in UNAMID for the period April to December 2021 (\$12 million).

**Payments for COE claims have been settled for UNAMID up to 31 December 2020. Outstanding amounts as of 30 April 2022 include certified claims in UNAMID for the period from January to December 2021 (\$25 million).

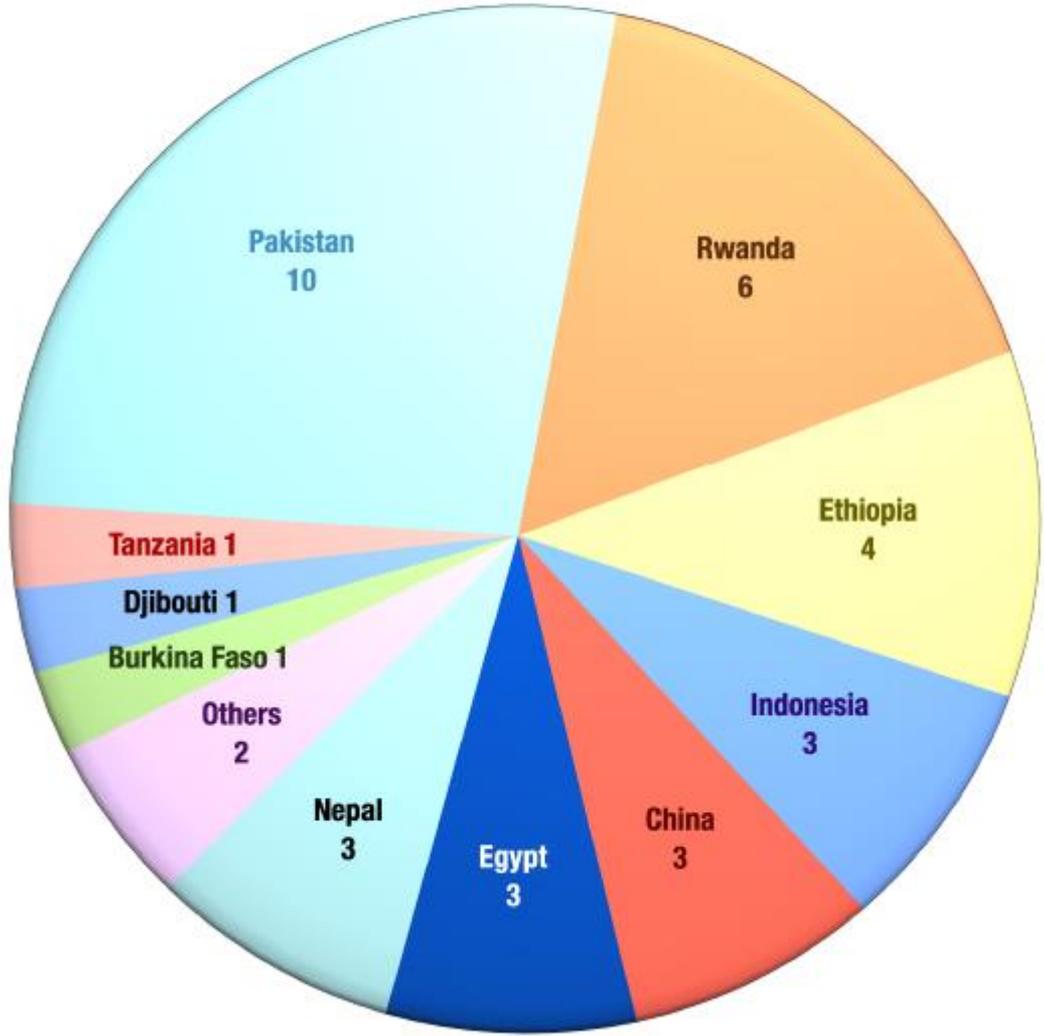
@@ Does not include Letters of Assist and death and disability claim costs which have balances of \$100.6 million and \$9.4 million respectively as at 30 April 2022.

Chart 19 – Outstanding Liabilities to Member States

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

(US\$ millions)

Outstanding liabilities
30 April 2022
(\$37m)*



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*excludes Closed Peacekeeping Mission's liabilities, Letters of Assist and death and disability claims.

Chart 20 - Tribunal Assessments at 30 April 2022

(US\$ millions)



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	Last Assessed	Assessed in 2022	Unpaid Assessments
MICT	January 2022	72	64
ICTY	January 2018	-	21
ICTR	January 2016	-	6
Total		72	91*

*Compared to \$86 million at 30 April 2021

Chart 21 - Tribunal Assessments

Fully paid at 30 April 2022: 73 Member States*

Andorra	Denmark	Latvia	Romania
Armenia	Estonia	Liechtenstein	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Australia	Ethiopia	Lithuania	Saint Lucia
Austria	Finland	Luxembourg	Samoa
Azerbaijan	France	Malaysia	San Marino
Bahrain	Georgia	Maldives	Serbia
Barbados	Germany	Mauritania	Singapore
Belgium	Greece	Mauritius	Slovakia
Bhutan	Hungary	Monaco	Slovenia
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Iceland	Namibia	South Africa
Botswana	India	Nauru	Spain
Brunei Darussalam	Ireland	Netherlands	Sweden
Bulgaria	Israel	New Zealand	Switzerland
Cambodia	Italy	Nicaragua	Thailand
Canada	Japan	Poland	Timor-Leste
Cuba	Kazakhstan	Portugal	Tuvalu
Cyprus	Kuwait	Qatar	Ukraine
Czech Republic	Kyrgyzstan	Republic of Korea	Uzbekistan
		Republic of Moldova	



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*Compared to 76 Member States at 30 April 2021

Chart 22 - Unpaid Tribunal Assessments

(US\$ millions)

<u>Member State</u>	<u>30-Apr-22</u>
United States	38
Russian Federation	25
China	12
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	3
Brazil	2
Other Member States	11
Total	91



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Chart 23 - Tribunals Cash Position for 2020-2022

(US\$ millions)



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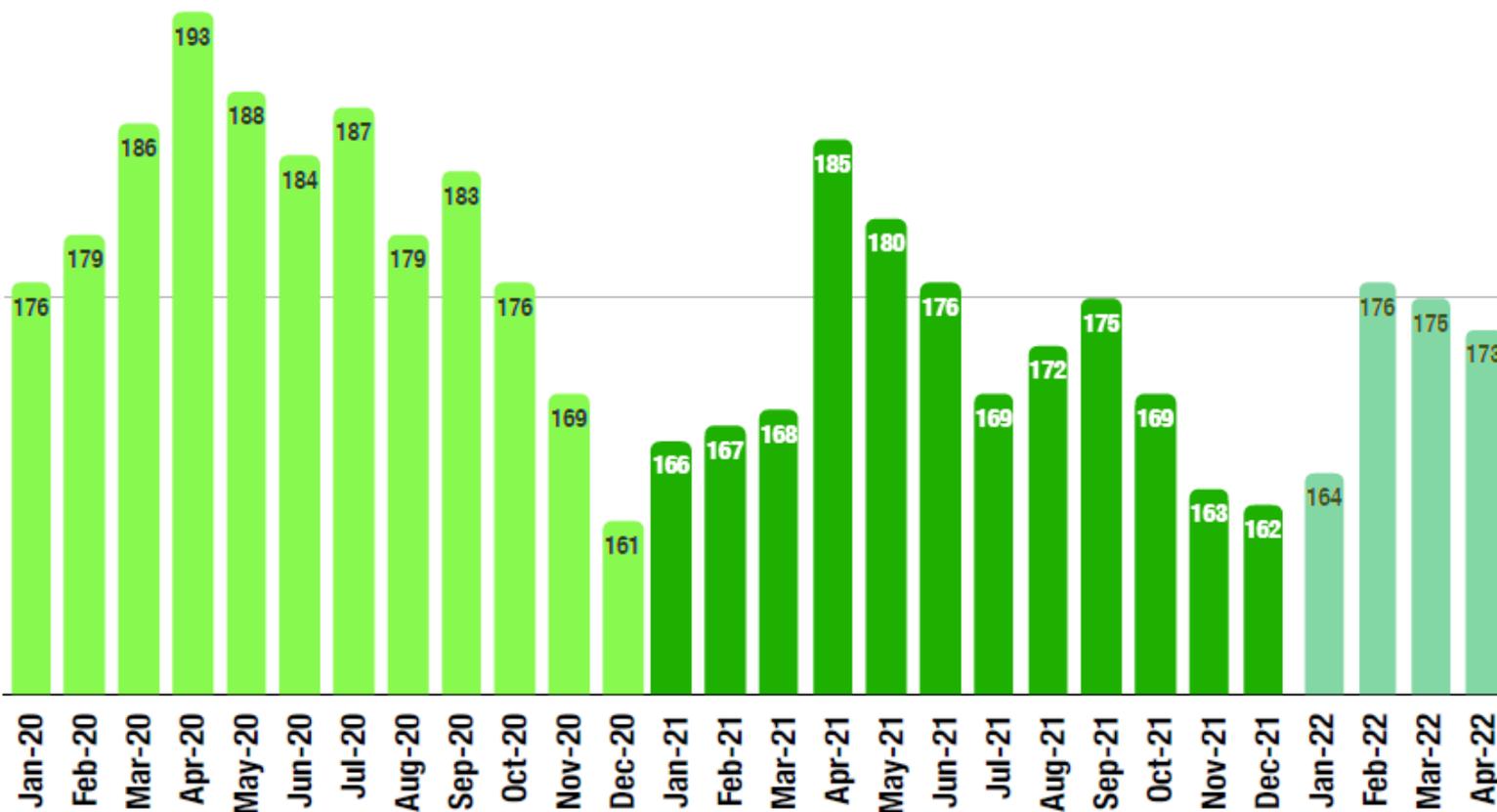


Chart 24 - Overview

(US\$ millions)



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	31-Dec-20	31-Dec-21	30-Apr-21	30-Apr-22	
Assessments	Regular budget	2,867	2,955	2,955	2,934
	Peacekeeping*	6,593	3,996	804	3,076
	Tribunals	80	82	82	72
Unpaid assessments	Regular budget	808	434	1,427	1,581
	Peacekeeping	3,184	1,382	2,485	2,826
	Tribunals	55	52	86	91
Cash on Hand**	Regular budget	(160)	307	1,401	1,101
	Peacekeeping	2,673	2,194	2,068	1,996
	Tribunals	161	162	185	173
Outstanding Payments to Member States***	Peacekeeping	158	138	151	123

* Peacekeeping assessments by April 2022 were higher compared to the same period in 2021, due to the timing of decision on scale of assessment rates applicable to 2022.

** Not including reserves

*** Not including letters of assist, and death and disability claims

Chart 25 - All Assessments

Paid in full at 5 May 2022: 43 Member States*

Armenia	Georgia	Poland
Australia	Germany	Portugal
Austria	Hungary	Qatar
Azerbaijan	Iceland	Singapore
Bahrain	India	Slovakia
Barbados	Ireland	South Africa
Belgium	Italy	Spain
Botswana	Japan	Sweden
Brunei Darussalam	Kyrgyzstan	Switzerland
Bulgaria	Latvia	Tuvalu
Canada	Liechtenstein	
Cuba	Luxembourg	
Cyprus	Malaysia	
Ethiopia	Monaco	
Finland	Nauru	
France	Netherlands	
	New Zealand	



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*Compared to 47 Member States at 7 May 2021