



Financial situation of the United Nations

Statement

by

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Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance

Fifth Committee of the General Assembly at its 77th session

4 May 2023

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 continues 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 today's 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 safely commit funds for implementing 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. A healthy cash balance at the start of the year is therefore very important for effective programme delivery.

The first quarter collections were 43% in 2021 and dropped to 42% in the first quarter of 2022 and were also 42% for the first quarter of 2023. By the end of the second quarter, collections were 80% in 2021 and 58% in 2022. Collections in the third quarter are usually the weakest, with an increase from the end of the second quarter by only 3% in 2021 and 14% in 2022. Final collections in 2021 and 2022 were 113% and 102% respectively.

In the last quarter of 2022, we collected \$896 million compared to \$903 million during the same period in 2021. However, in 2022, we collected more in December than November, which was an unwelcome reversal from the pattern of collections in 2021, where

larger collections were received in November rather than December. For most of 2022, cumulative monthly collections trailed estimated collections and caught up only at the end of the year. Fortunately, a healthy cash balance at the beginning of the year obviated any need for spending restrictions despite the lag in collections during the year.

Again in 2023, at the end of April, collections have fallen short of our estimate by \$370 million.

As shown in **Chart 2**, the progressively more stringent cash conservation measures in 2020 and early 2021, were effective in reducing the risk of a disruption in operations or of 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. 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 and 2022, we borrowed the full amount of the Working Capital Fund towards the end of the year, but it was

not necessary to use either the Special Account or the cash available in closed peacekeeping operations.

Liquidity management has been effective, as shown in **Chart 2**. Management tools have been improved to deal with liquidity crises in the future. In June 2022, during the second resumed session, you agreed to a \$100 million increase in the Working Capital Fund, using a part of the surplus returnable in 2023. The General Assembly also approved the use of the surplus cash in closed Tribunals for regular budget liquidity, while approving the return of the surplus cash in closed peacekeeping missions.

These measures will allow us to focus on programme delivery instead of liquidity management and we believe that spending restrictions will not be needed during 2023 and most probably 2024 also. However, we will continue monitoring the cash flows carefully to ensure that cash shortages do not pose a risk to operations.

Chart 3 shows the cash resources available at 31 December 2021 and 2022, and at 30 April 2022 and 2023. Due to large inflows in April and November 2021 and controlled spending, we ended 2021 with a regular budget cash surplus of \$307 million. Since we collected 102% of the assessments in 2022 and did not spend the budget fully, the cash position at the end of

2022 improved slightly relative to 2021. However, even though we started 2023 with a regular budget cash surplus, we are currently not in a better financial position as collections for 2023 so far are lagging behind our projections. We hope that collections pick up soon.

Chart 4 summarizes the status of regular budget assessments at the end of December in 2021 and 2022, and at the end of April in 2022 and 2023. We began 2022 with unpaid assessments of \$434 million. While assessments of \$2.93 billion were issued during the year, the actions taken by Member States during 2022 resulted in payments of slightly over \$3.0 billion being received. This had the effect of reducing the year-end unpaid assessments to \$330 million, the lowest level since 2016.

Though we began 2023 in a better financial position than recent years, collections at the end of April are trailing not only estimates but also collections for the same period last year. For 2023, assessments were issued at a level of \$2.99 billion, \$56 million more than in 2022. Payments received by 30 April 2023 totaled \$1.5 billion, resulting in an unpaid contribution of \$1.8 billion, compared to \$1.6 billion at the same time in 2022.

As seen in **Chart 5**, 146 Member States had paid their regular budget assessments in full by the end of 2022, seven less than at the end of 2021. By the end of April, 97 Member States had paid in full, one more than the same time last year; I hope the final number of Member States paying in full by the end of the year will also be higher than last year.

I would like to thank the 146 Member States listed in **Chart 6** who paid in full their contributions for 2022.

Chart 7 lists the 53 Member States on the 2023 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. The number on the honour roll was also 53 in 2022.

Moving on to **Chart 8**, by 30 April 2023, 97 Member States had paid their assessments to the regular budget in full, one more than the number at the same date last year. I would note that since the cut-off date, Botswana, Guyana, Japan, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago and the United Arab Emirates have paid their regular budget assessment in full. I would like to thank all 103 Member States.

Next, **Chart 9** provides an overview of the unpaid regular budget assessments as of 30 April 2023, indicating the largest contributions outstanding. Of these, Japan has paid the full amount after the cut-off date.

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 April 2023 is \$2.8 billion compared to \$2.1 billion at the end of both June 2022 and the year before. Assessments for the current PK fiscal year were issued at a level of \$6.3 billion compared to \$6.2 billion for the previous fiscal year. The collections for the current fiscal year up to April amounted to only \$5.6 billion, resulting in the increase of the outstanding assessments. The actions taken by Member States in the next two months will determine the final situation of the current fiscal year.

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 \$2.3 billion owed for active missions and \$516 million for closed missions. For active missions, out of \$2.3 billion, \$1.8 billion relates to the current fiscal year while \$531 million relates to assessments in prior fiscal periods.

As shown in **Chart 12**, by 31 December 2022, 51 Member States had paid all peacekeeping assessments that were due and payable. This was five less compared to 31 December 2021. I thank the Member States listed in Chart 12.

Chart 13 shows the list of the 62 Member States who had paid all peacekeeping assessments due and payable by 30 April 2023, 11 more than the same date last year. I would note that since the cut-off date, Guyana has paid its peacekeeping 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 2023.

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.

Chart 15 shows the impact of this General Assembly decision. In July 2022, \$2.5 billion was assessed for peacekeeping operations for the ‘non-mandated’ period through 30 June 2023. Chart 15(a) shows the amounts paid voluntarily by Member States against these assessments for ‘non-mandated’ periods for 3 fiscal years. 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 assisted with the overall liquidity which in turn has helped settle dues to troop/police contributing countries.

Chart 15(b) summarizes the advance collections for ‘non-mandated’ periods. The impact of this decision since implementation can be seen in the table below the graph. With the exception of the 2021/22 fiscal year which was a transition fiscal year as it was based on two different triennial scales, the table shows that non-mandated assessments ranged between \$2.4 billion to \$2.5 billion and against this amount, advance collections between \$300 million to \$500 million were received. These advance collections provided positive liquidity to peacekeeping and allowed the Organization to become current in its obligations to troop/police contributing countries.

Chart 16 presents the assessed contributions for each of the past nine financial periods and the level of unpaid assessments as of 30 June. The trend shows that unpaid assessments, as a percentage of the assessments, have been increasing in each of the last four financial periods. With only two months remaining in the current fiscal year, the unpaid contribution to assessment percentage is 36%. To reach the level at the end of 2021/2022, at least another \$550 million is needed. Without the prompt and decisive action of Member States to address the historical unpredictability and delays in the receipt of assessed contributions, peacekeeping missions will be

unable to effectively implement their mandates. It is therefore crucial that Member States meet their financial obligations in full and on time in order for this situation to be addressed.

Chart 17 shows the status of peacekeeping cash over the last three years. As of 30 April 2023, the cash balance consisted of approximately \$1.5 billion in the accounts of active missions, closed missions, and the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund. As a mechanism to ease the liquidity problems, the General Assembly, in resolution 76/272, directed the use of the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund as the first choice for borrowing for active peacekeeping operations, retaining \$40 million to support new missions and the expansion of existing missions as originally intended for the Fund. The chart shows the drawdown of the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund from July 2022 as it became the first lender for active missions requiring cash infusion.

As **Chart 18** shows, as of 30 April 2023, the total liabilities for payments to Member States for contingent-owned equipment amounted to \$19 million for African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID). Following the decision of Member States in General Assembly resolution [76/280](#) to settle the long outstanding dues for closed

peacekeeping missions, the outstanding dues have come down from \$86 million to \$42 million. Some Member States have provided their instructions and the balance of \$42 million will be settled as soon as the requisite instructions are received from the respective Member States.

Payments for troops/formed police unit costs are current for all missions up to 31 March 2023. Contingent-owned equipment for active missions have been paid up to 31 March 2023 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. Therefore, 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 \$19 million due for UNAMID 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.

During the past four budget periods, 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 2023 was \$93 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 2023.

Chart 21 shows the overall situation as of 30 April 2023, where 84 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full for all the Tribunals compared to 73 Member States at 30 April 2022. Since the cut-off date, Guyana, Japan and Tonga have 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 2023.

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 2023 will depend on Member States continuing to honour their financial obligations to the Tribunals. In resolution 76/272, the General Assembly also decided that surplus cash in closed Tribunals can be used for regular budget liquidity, if needed, from January 2023, since the surplus cash from closed peacekeeping missions will not be available after March 2023.

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, 4 May 2023, 49 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. I would like to remind Member States that information about the timing of their payment is very valuable for the Secretariat in planning its spending.

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

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United Nations**

4 May 2023

Chart 1 - Regular Budget Collection Trend

(US\$ millions)

Monthly collections fluctuate a lot, large amounts are still uncertain and received at the end of the year.



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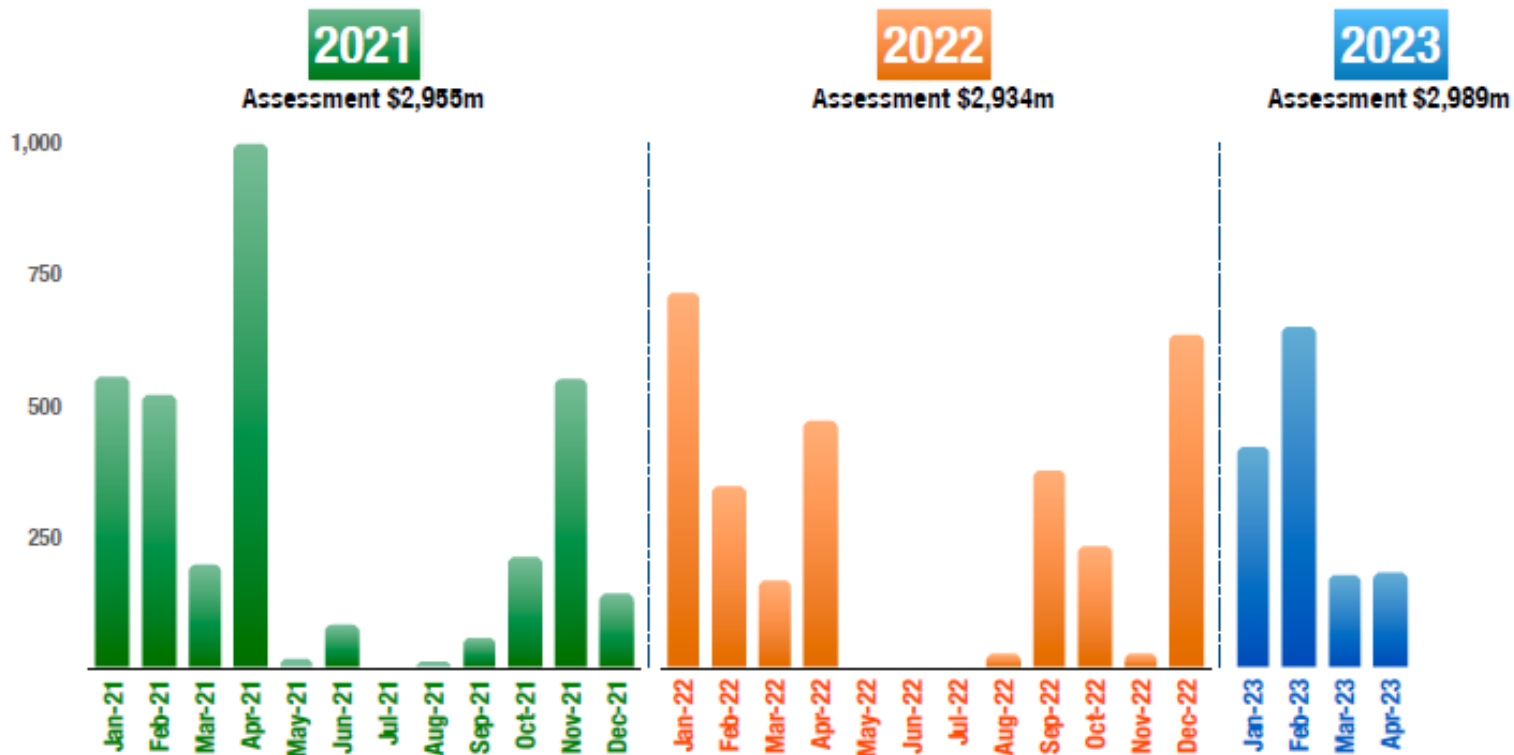


Chart 2 - Regular Budget Cash Balance Trend

(US\$ millions)

Active liquidity management, especially aligning spending to liquidity, helped conserve cash for business continuity in the second half of each year from 2018 to 2021. In 2022 and 2023, fluctuations in intra-year payment patterns continued to cause uncertainty for safe spending, but a healthy opening cash balance reduced the negative impact.



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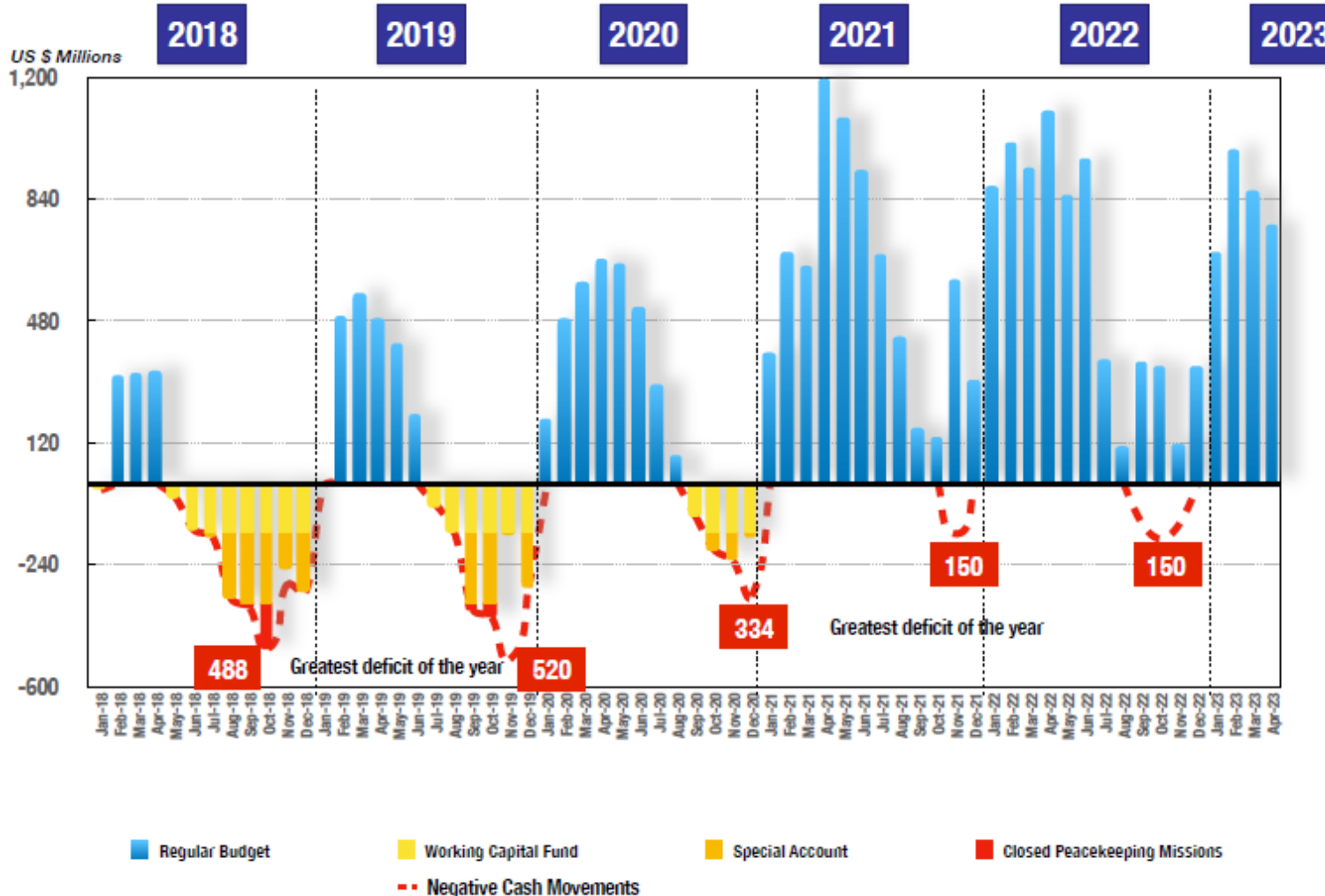


Chart 3 - Regular Budget Cash Position

(US\$ millions)

Regular budget cash position at the end of 2022 was an improvement over 2021. However, the situation at the end of April 2023 is worse than end of April 2022.

	31-Dec-21	31-Dec-22	30-Apr-22	30-Apr-23
Regular Budget	307	341	1,101	762
Working Capital Fund	150	150	150	250*
Special Account	208	209	208	211
Combined General Fund	665	700	1,459	1,223

** In resolution 76/272 of 29 June 2022, the General Assembly decided that the Working Capital Fund will be increased by \$100 million to be financed from the unspent funds of the 2021 regular budget, on an exceptional basis and without setting a precedent.*



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Chart 4 - Regular Budget Assessment Status

(US\$ millions)

Unpaid assessments at the end of 2022 improved compared to 2021 and hit a new record low, but the situation at the end of April 2023 is worse compared to April 2022.

	31-Dec-21	31-Dec-22	30-Apr-22	30-Apr-23
Prior year's balance*	808	434	434	330
Assessments	2,955	2,934	2,934	2,990
Payments received	3,328	3,039	1,788	1,486
Unpaid assessments**	434	330	1,581	1,834

**As at 1 January*

***Difference due to rounding*



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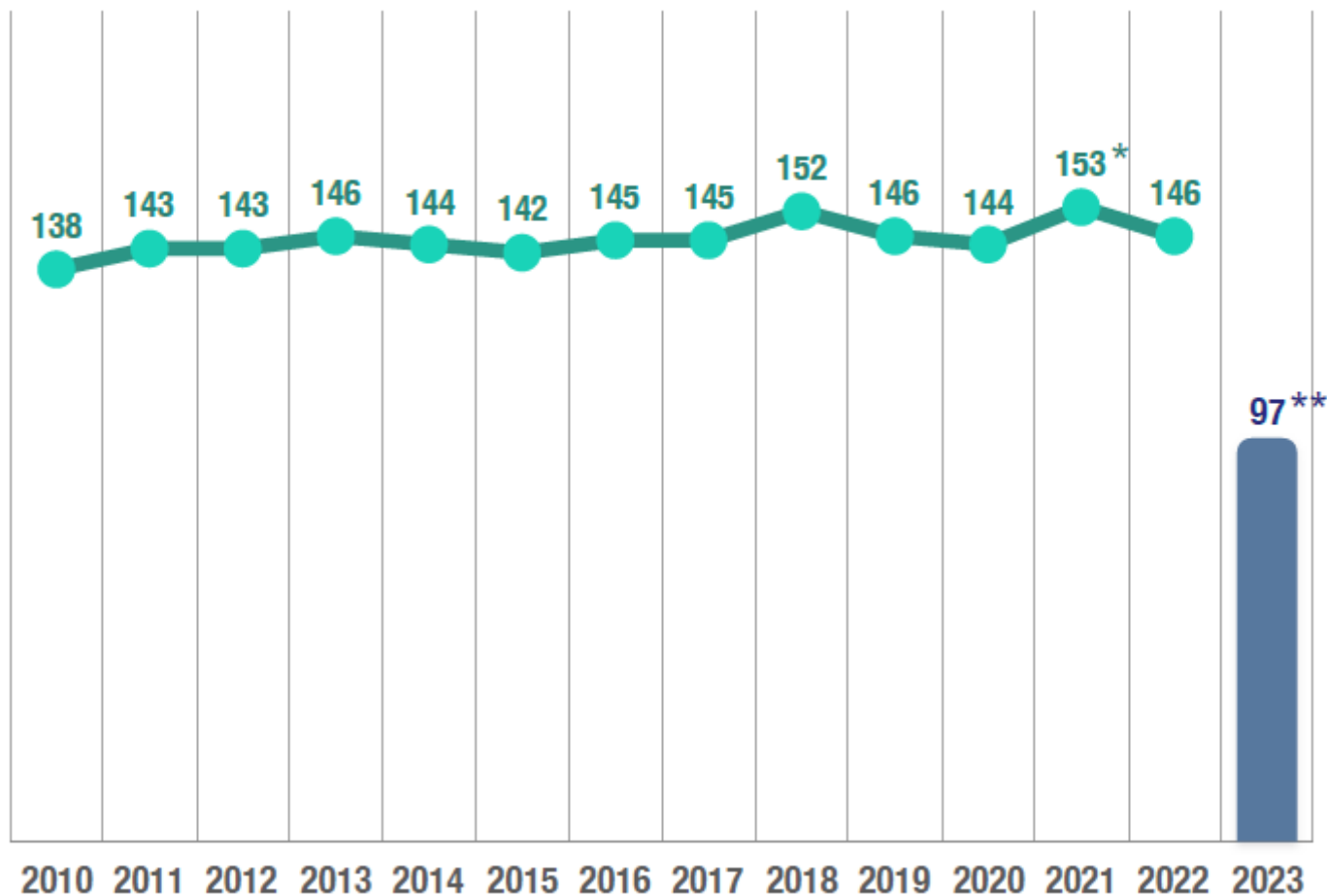
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Chart 5 - Regular Budget Assessments

Number of Member States paying in full at Year-End declined in 2022



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*Record number

**At 30 April 2023, compared to 96 Member States at 30 April 2022

Chart 6 - Regular Budget Assessments

Fully paid at 31 December 2022: 146 Member States*

Albania	Costa Rica	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Mozambique	Serbia
Algeria	Croatia	Iraq	Namibia	Seychelles
Andorra	Cuba	Ireland	Nauru	Sierra Leone
Angola	Cyprus	Italy	Nepal	Singapore
Antigua and Barbuda	Czech Republic	Jamaica	Netherlands	Slovakia
Armenia	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Japan	(Kingdom of the)	Slovenia
Australia	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Jordan	New Zealand	South Africa
Austria	Denmark	Kazakhstan	Nicaragua	Spain
Azerbaijan	Dominican Republic	Kenya	Nigeria	Sweden
Bahrain	Ecuador	Kiribati	North Macedonia	Switzerland
Bangladesh	Egypt	Kuwait	Norway	Tajikistan
Barbados	Eritrea	Kyrgyzstan	Oman	Thailand
Belarus	Estonia	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Palau	Timor-Leste
Belgium	Eswatini	Latvia	Paraguay	Tonga
Benin	Ethiopia	Libya	Peru	Trinidad and Tobago
Bhutan	Fiji	Liechtenstein	Philippines	Tunisia
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Finland	Lithuania	Poland	Türkiye
Bosnia and Herzegovina	France	Luxembourg	Portugal	Turkmenistan
Botswana	Georgia	Malawi	Qatar	Tuvalu
Brazil	Germany	Malaysia	Republic of Korea	Ukraine
Brunei Darussalam	Ghana	Maldives	Republic of Moldova	United Arab Emirates
Bulgaria	Greece	Malta	Romania	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Burundi	Grenada	Marshall Islands	Russian Federation	United Republic of Tanzania
Cambodia	Guinea	Mauritius	Rwanda	Uruguay
Canada	Honduras	Micronesia (Federated States of)	Saint Lucia	Uzbekistan
Central African Republic	Hungary	Monaco	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Viet Nam
Chile	Iceland	Mongolia	Samoa	Yemen
China	India	Montenegro	San Marino	Zambia
Colombia	Indonesia	Morocco	Saudi Arabia	Zimbabwe
Congo			Senegal	

*Compared to 153 Member States at 31 December 2021



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Chart 7 - Regular Budget Honour Roll

Fully paid Member States within the 30-day period specified in Financial Regulation 3.5 (by 16 February 2023) remained stable at 53*

Algeria	Gabon	Nauru
Armenia	Georgia	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)
Australia	Germany	New Zealand
Austria	Hungary	Norway
Azerbaijan	Iceland	Palau
Barbados	India	Poland
Belgium	Ireland	Portugal
Benin	Italy	Republic of Korea
Brunei Darussalam	Kazakhstan	Russian Federation
Canada	Kiribati	San Marino
Cuba	Kuwait	Senegal
Cyprus	Latvia	Singapore
Czech Republic	Liechtenstein	Slovakia
Denmark	Lithuania	Spain
Estonia	Luxembourg	Sweden
Ethiopia	Malaysia	Switzerland
Finland	Malta	Ukraine
France	Morocco	

* Similar to 53 Member States in 2022

Chart 8 - Regular Budget Assessments

Fully paid at 30 April

		2022	
<u>JANUARY</u>	<u>JANUARY CONT.</u>	<u>MARCH</u>	
Algeria	Republic of Korea	Angola	
Armenia	Singapore	Antigua and Barbuda	
Azerbaijan	Slovakia	Colombia	
Barbados	Sweden	Czech Republic	
Belgium	Switzerland	Ethiopia	
Brunei Darussalam	Ukraine	Greece	
Bulgaria	United Arab Emirates	Italy	
Canada	Viet Nam	Jordan	
Cuba	<u>FEBRUARY</u>	Kenya	
Denmark	Australia	Kiribati	
Estonia	Austria	Nigeria	
Finland	Bahrain	North Macedonia	
Georgia	Bhutan	San Marino	
Germany	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Serbia	
Hungary		Thailand	
Iceland	Cyprus	Trinidad and Tobago	
India	Fiji	<u>APRIL</u>	
Ireland	France	Andorra	
Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Bangladesh	
Kuwait	Lithuania	Benin	
Latvia	Maldives	Botswana	
Liechtenstein	Monaco	Cambodia	
Luxembourg	Mongolia	Egypt	
Malaysia	Morocco	Jamaica	
Malta	Nepal	Japan	
Namibia	New Zealand	Mauritius	
Nauru	Republic of Moldova	Nicaragua	
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	Samoa	Philippines	
Norway	Slovenia	Türkiye	
Palau	South Africa	Turkmenistan	
Poland	Spain	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	
Portugal	Timor-Leste	Uzbekistan	
Qatar	Tuvalu		
	Zambia		

TOTAL: 96

		2023	
<u>JANUARY</u>	<u>FEBRUARY CONT.</u>	<u>MARCH CONT.</u>	
Algeria	Cuba	Indonesia	
Armenia	Czech Republic	Jamaica	
Barbados	Estonia	Kyrgyzstan	
Benin	Ethiopia	Lebanon	
Canada	France	Mauritius	
Cyprus	Gabon	Micronesia (Federated States of)	
Denmark	Georgia	Monaco	
Finland	Germany	Namibia	
Hungary	India	Peru	
Iceland	Ireland	Philippines	
Kazakhstan	Italy	Qatar	
Latvia	Kiribati	Romania	
Liechtenstein	Kuwait	Saint Lucia	
Luxembourg	Lithuania	Samoa	
Malaysia	Maldives	South Africa	
Malta	Morocco	Tajikistan	
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	Nauru	Timor-Leste	
Norway	New Zealand	Türkiye	
Palau	Nicaragua	Tuvalu	
Republic of Korea	Poland	Zambia	
Russian Federation	Portugal	<u>APRIL</u>	
Senegal	San Marino	Bangladesh	
Singapore	Serbia	Cambodia	
Switzerland	Slovakia	Chile	
Ukraine	Slovenia	Costa Rica	
<u>FEBRUARY</u>	Spain	Guatemala	
Australia	Sweden	Nepal	
Austria	<u>MARCH</u>	Saudi Arabia	
Azerbaijan	Bahrain	Turkmenistan	
Belgium	Burundi	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Chad	Uzbekistan	
Brunei Darussalam	Colombia	Viet Nam	
Bulgaria	Croatia		
	Egypt		
	Greece		

TOTAL: 97



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Chart 9 - Unpaid Regular Budget Assessments

(US\$ millions)

Member State	30-Apr-23
United States of America	930
China	446
Japan	182 *
Argentina	68
Brazil	59
Other Member States	148
Total	1,834 **

** Full payment received subsequent to 30 April 2023*

***Difference due to rounding*



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Chart 10 - Peacekeeping: Assessment Status

(US\$ millions)

	1 Jul 2021 to 30 Jun 2022	1 Jul 2022 to 30 Apr 2023
Prior-years' balance (as at 1 July)	2,148	2,113
Assessments	6,222	6,293
Payments/credits received	6,257	5,600
Unpaid assessments	2,113	2,806*

* As of 30 April 2023: Includes unpaid assessments within 30-day period for UNSOS: - \$83 million



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Chart 11 - Unpaid Peacekeeping Assessments by Operation at 30 April 2023

(US\$ millions)



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Peacekeeping	2021/22 and prior	2022/23	Total
Active Missions			
UNDOF	4.8	23.0	27.9
UNIFIL	39.7	177.9	217.6
UNFICYP	7.4	12.8	20.3
MINURSO	32.2	27.1	59.3
UNMIK	23.9	13.3	37.2
MONUSCO	82.8	360.3	443.1
UNISFA	21.3	85.7	106.9
UNMISS	100.7	316.8	417.5
UNSOS	63.0	209.2	272.2
MINUSMA	82.4	211.0	293.4
MINUSCA	72.6	322.5	395.2
Subtotal	531.0	1,759.6	2,290.5
Closed Missions			
	515.7	-	515.7
Total	1,046.7 *	1,759.6	2,806.2 *

**Difference due to rounding*

Chart 12 - Peacekeeping Assessments

Fully paid for all assessments due and payable at 31 December 2022:
51 Member States*



Algeria	Ghana	Republic of Moldova
Armenia	Hungary	Russian Federation
Australia	Iceland	Rwanda
Austria	Indonesia	Samoa
Bahrain	Ireland	Senegal
Barbados	Israel	Singapore
Belgium	Italy	Slovakia
Bhutan	Jamaica	Slovenia
Botswana	Kazakhstan	Spain
Bulgaria	Kiribati	Sweden
Canada	Latvia	Switzerland
Czech Republic	Liechtenstein	Thailand
Denmark	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	Tuvalu
Eritrea	New Zealand	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Estonia	Nicaragua	Zambia
Finland	Norway	
France	Poland	
Germany	Portugal	



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**Compared to 56 Member States at 31 December 2021*

Chart 13 - Peacekeeping Assessments

Fully paid at 30 April



2022

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

TOTAL: 51

2023

Algeria	Japan
Armenia	Kazakhstan
Australia	Latvia
Austria	Liechtenstein
Azerbaijan	Luxembourg
Bahrain	Morocco
Barbados	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)
Belgium	New Zealand
Botswana	Nicaragua
Brunei Darussalam	Norway
Bulgaria	Poland
Canada	Qatar
Chad	Republic of Korea
Colombia	Russian Federation
Cuba	Rwanda
Cyprus	Samoa
Czech Republic	San Marino
Egypt	Senegal
Eritrea	Singapore
Estonia	Slovakia
Ethiopia	Slovenia
Finland	South Africa
France	Spain
Germany	Sweden
Ghana	Switzerland
Hungary	Thailand
Iceland	Tonga
Indonesia	Tuvalu
Ireland	Uzbekistan
Israel	Zambia
Italy	
Jamaica	

TOTAL: 62



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Chart 14 - Unpaid Peacekeeping Assessments

(US\$ millions)



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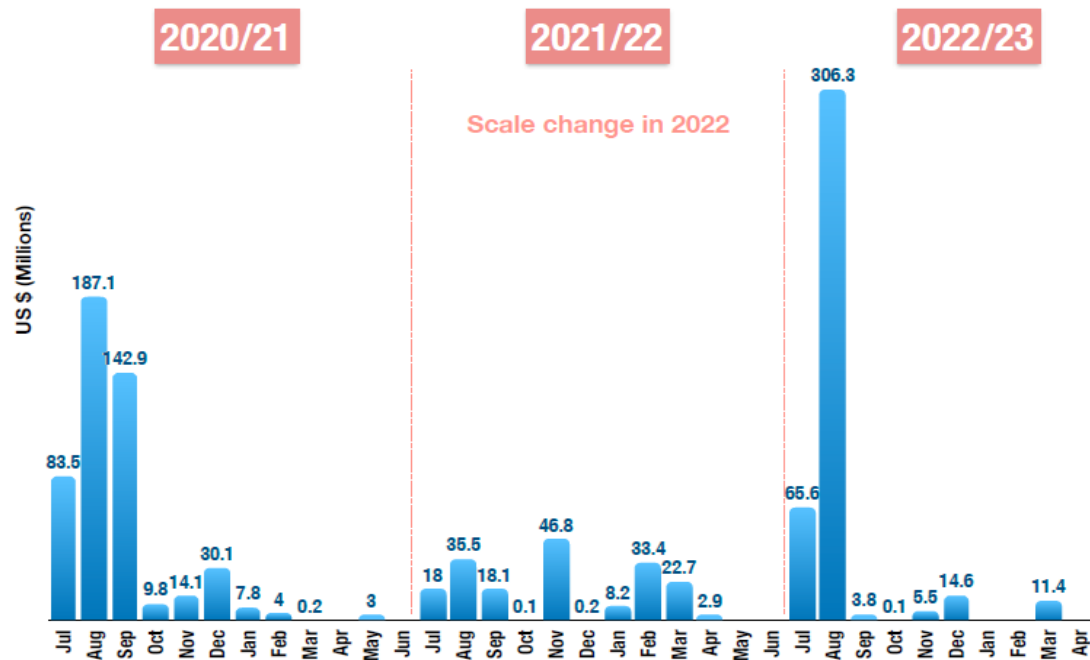
Member State	30-Apr-23
United States of America	1,482
China	459
Saudi Arabia	218
Brazil	216
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	90
Other Member States	340
Total	2,806*

** Difference due to rounding*

Chart 15 – Advance Collections for Peacekeeping

(US\$ millions)

(a) Contributions collected for 'non-mandated' periods



Assessments issued in July 2022 for non-mandated periods: \$2.5 billion

(b) Non-mandated assessments/Advance collections (US\$ millions)

Fiscal Year	Non-mandated assessments	Advance collections	Advance collections as a % of Non-mandated assessments
2019/20	2,400	315.4	13%
2020/21	2,500	482.4	19%
2021/22	899	185.9	21%
2022/23	2,500	410.3	16%



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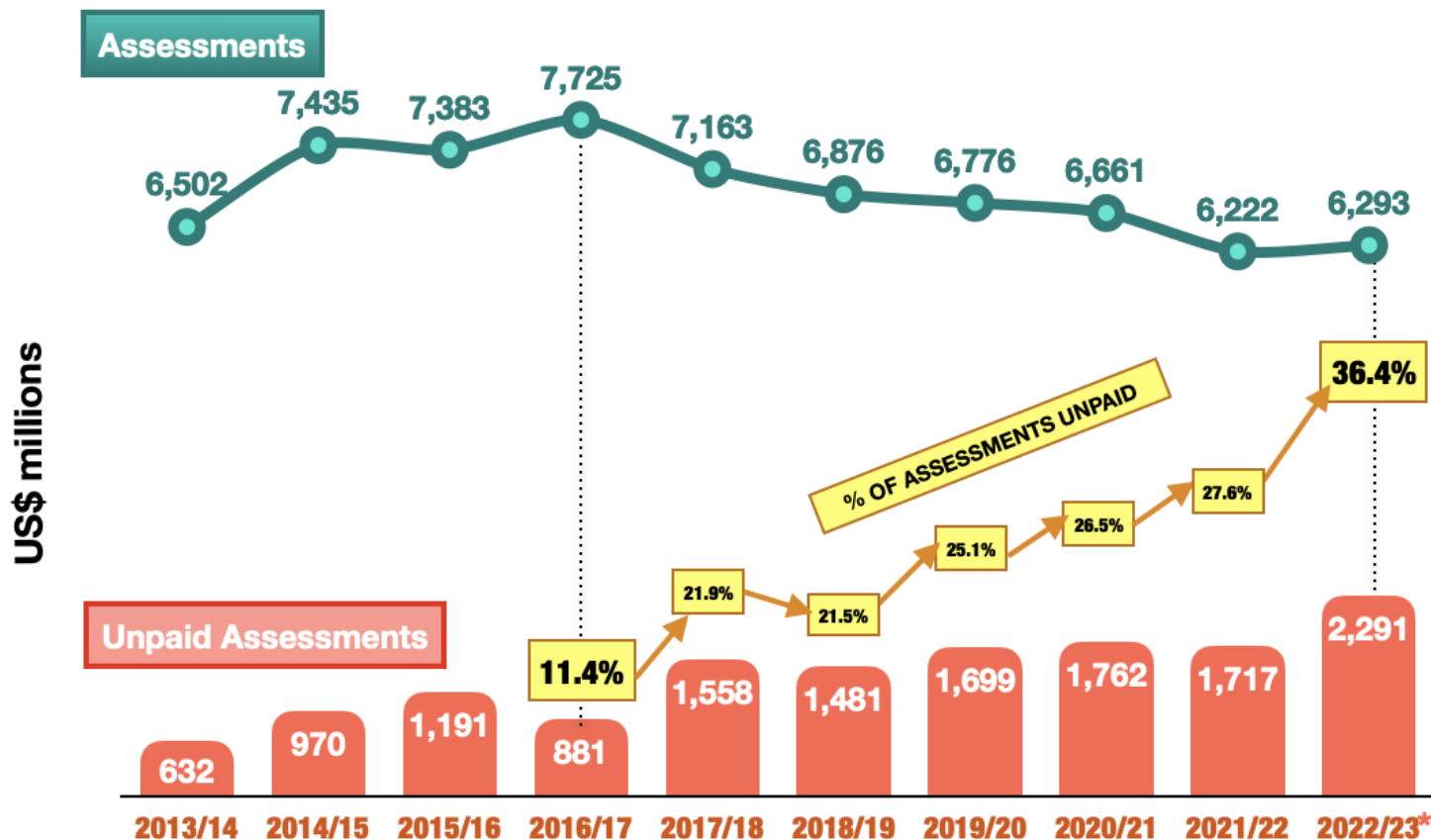
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Chart 16 – Outstanding contributions at peacekeeping fiscal year end (US\$ millions)



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*As of 30 April 2023

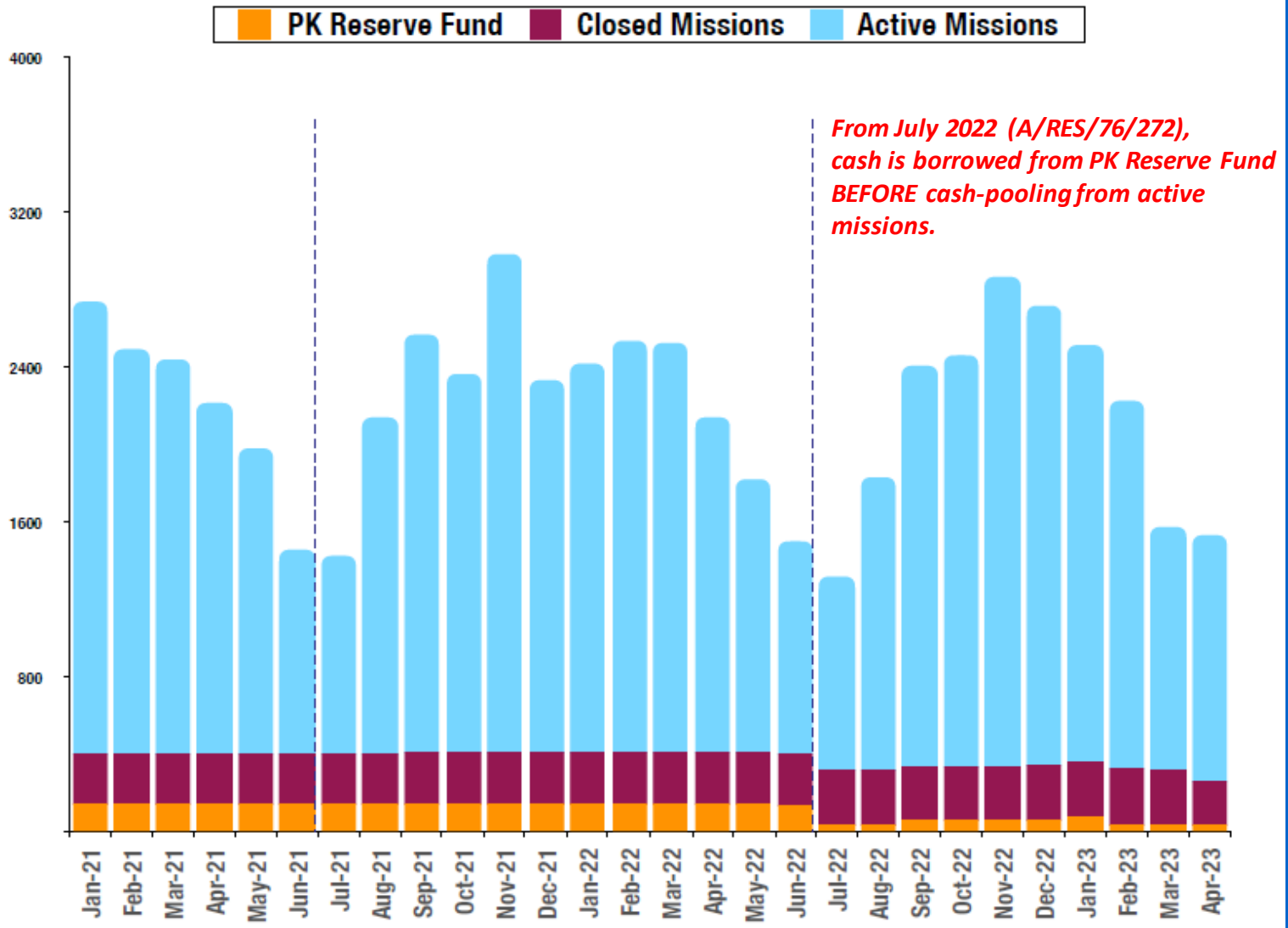
Chart 17 - Peacekeeping Cash Position for 2021-2023*

(US\$ millions)



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*Includes PK support activity funds

Chart 18 - Outstanding Payments to Member States

(US\$ millions)

Payments for troops/formed police units/COE claims are current for all active missions, except for UNAMID; COE Claims for Closed Missions are also being settled based on GA resolution 76/280.

	31-Dec-21	31-Dec-22	30-Apr-22	30-Apr-23
Troops/formed police units*	31	-	12	-
COE claims (active missions)**	21	26	25	19
Total active peacekeeping missions	52	26	37	19
COE claims (closed missions)***	86	86	86	42
Grand Total@@	138	112	123	61

* No outstanding amounts for any active missions

** Outstanding amounts as of 30 April 2023 include certified major equipment claims in UNAMID for the period from January 2021 to September 2022 (\$19 million).

***In line with General Assembly resolution 76/280, the settlement of old claims owed to troop- and police-contributing countries (T/PCCs) in 29 closed missions commenced in March 2023. As of 30 April 2023, \$42 million were in progress of payment or awaiting instructions from T/PCCs on the disposition.

@@ Does not include Letters of Assist and death and disability claim costs which have balances of \$35.5 million and \$3.1 million respectively as at 30 April 2023.



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Chart 19 - Outstanding Liabilities to Member States

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

(US\$ millions)



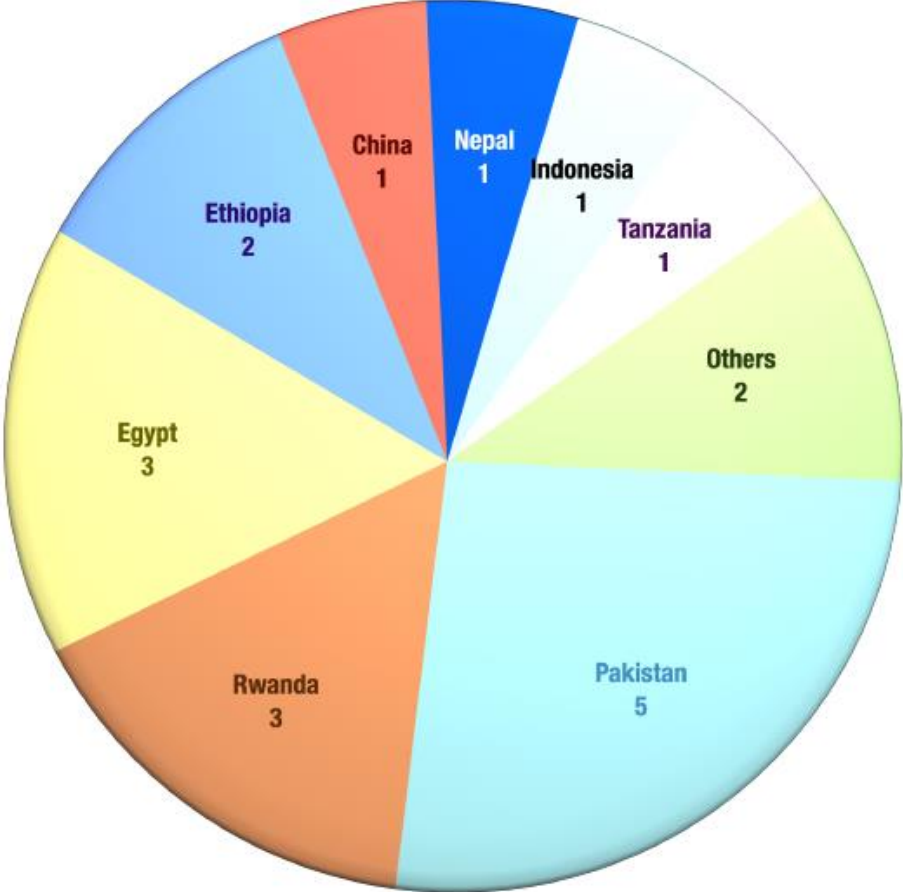
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Outstanding Liabilities

30 April 2023

(\$19M)



- "Other" includes Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Djibouti, Gambia, Jordan, Kenya, Senegal and Togo
- **Excludes older closed Peacekeeping Mission's liabilities, Letters Of Assist and death and disability claims.

Chart 20 - Tribunal Assessments at 30 April 2023

(US\$ millions)



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	Last Assessed	Assessed in 2023	Unpaid Assessments
MICT	January 2023	67	67
ICTY	January 2018	-	21
ICTR	January 2016	-	5
Total		67	93*

**Compared to \$91 million at 30 April 2022*

Chart 21 - Tribunal Assessments

Fully paid at 30 April 2023: 84 Member States*

Algeria	Denmark	Luxembourg	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Armenia	Dominican Republic	Maldives	Saint Lucia
Australia	Egypt	Mauritania	Samoa
Austria	Estonia	Mauritius	San Marino
Azerbaijan	Finland	Micronesia (Federated States of)	Senegal
Bahamas	France	Monaco	Serbia
Bahrain	Georgia	Mongolia	Singapore
Bangladesh	Germany	Morocco	Slovakia
Barbados	Greece	Nauru	Slovenia
Belgium	Hungary	Nepal	South Africa
Bhutan	Iceland	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	Spain
Bosnia and Herzegovina	India	New Zealand	Sweden
Botswana	Ireland	Nicaragua	Switzerland
Brunei Darussalam	Israel	Norway	Thailand
Bulgaria	Italy	Oman	Timor-Leste
Burundi	Jamaica	Palau	Tuvalu
Cambodia	Jordan	Philippines	Uzbekistan
Canada	Kazakhstan	Poland	Zambia
Chad	Kuwait	Portugal	
Costa Rica	Latvia	Qatar	
Cyprus	Liechtenstein	Republic of Korea	
Czech Republic	Lithuania	Romania	



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**Compared to 73 Member States at 30 April 2022*

Chart 22 - Unpaid Tribunal Assessments

(US\$ millions)

Member State	30-Apr-23
United States of America	37
Russian Federation	26
China	11
Japan	4 *
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	3
Other Member States	12
Total	93

**Full payment received subsequent to 30 April 2023*



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Chart 23 - Tribunals Cash Position for 2021-2023

(US\$ millions)

As per resolution 76/272, surplus cash in closed Tribunals will be used for regular budget liquidity if needed, from January 2023.



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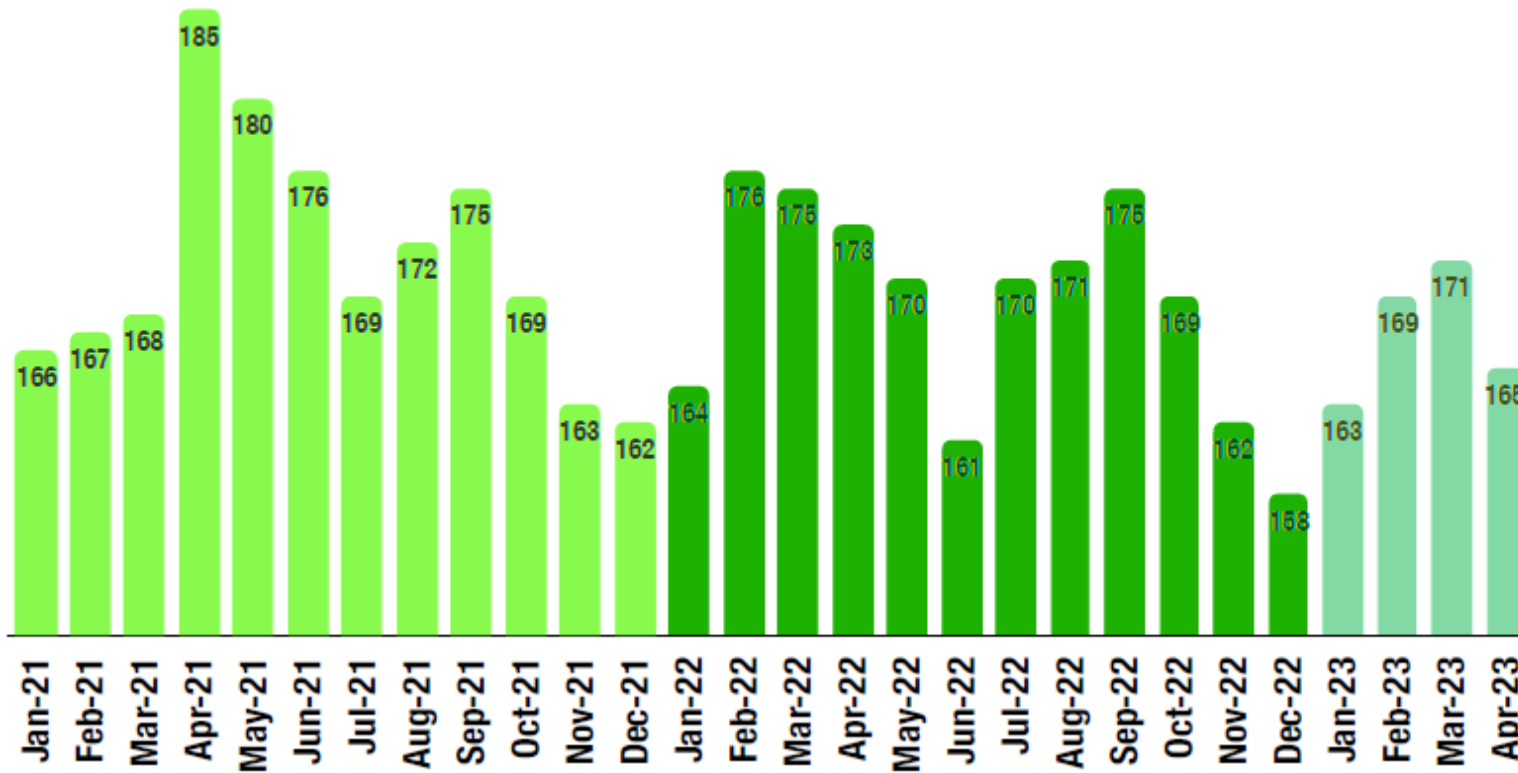


Chart 24 - Overview

(US\$ millions)



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	31-Dec-21	31-Dec-22	30-Apr-22	30-Apr-23	
Assessments	Regular budget	2,955	2,934	2,934	2,990
	Peacekeeping*	3,996	8,872	3,076	531
	Tribunals	82	72	72	67
Unpaid assessments	Regular budget	434	330	1,581	1,834
	Peacekeeping	1,382	3,040	2,826	2,806
	Tribunals	52	52	91	93
Cash on Hand**	Regular budget	307	341	1,101	762
	Peacekeeping	2,194	2,652	1,996	1,494
	Tribunals	162	158	173	165
Outstanding Payments to Member States***	Peacekeeping	138	112	123	61

**Peacekeeping assessments by April 2023 were lower compared to the same period in 2022, 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 4 May 2023: 49 Member States*

Algeria	France	Norway
Armenia	Germany	Poland
Austria	Guyana	Samoa
Azerbaijan	Hungary	San Marino
Bahrain	Iceland	Senegal
Barbados	Ireland	Singapore
Belgium	Italy	Slovakia
Botswana	Jamaica	Slovenia
Bulgaria	Japan	South Africa
Canada	Kazakhstan	Spain
Chad	Latvia	Sweden
Cyprus	Liechtenstein	Switzerland
Czech Republic	Luxembourg	Tonga
Egypt	Morocco	Tuvalu
Estonia	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	Uzbekistan
Finland	New Zealand	Zambia
	Nicaragua	

**Compared to 43 Member States at 4 May 2022*



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