

**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 74<sup>th</sup> session  
7 May 2020

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 27 January and 31 March 2020 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 you see from **Chart 1**, the regular budget has been facing severe liquidity issues in recent years. **Chart A** illustrates that not only do regular budget cash deficits begin in the first half of the year itself but that both the working capital fund and the special account are exhausted by September, forcing regular budget operations to continue by borrowing cash from closed peacekeeping operations. The charts also show that we have relied on

borrowings from the Working Capital Fund, Special Account and closed peacekeeping missions in 15 of the 24 months in 2018 and 2019.

In October 2018, we reached a deficit of \$488 million, the largest of the decade at that point of time, despite many expenditure controls that we had put in place, forcing us to borrow nearly \$135 million from closed peacekeeping operations. However, in November 2019, we surpassed that record with a deficit of \$520 million, coming very close to exhausting the closed peacekeeping cash also. In 2019, as you may recall, we took a number of significant measures from January to align expenditures with projected cash inflows. Without these steps, our cash shortfall may have been as high as \$600 million in October. Notwithstanding these measures, in early-October, we had to impose additional extra-ordinary cost containment measures to avert a more serious liquidity crisis, including a potential disruption of the opening of the General Assembly debate and the mandated high-level meetings in the fall. 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 good collections in January, which allowed us to ease some of the containment measures, but contributions started trailing estimates significantly in February and March reaching a gap of nearly \$220 million, due to adverse shifts in payment patterns. This forced us to implement additional cash conservation measures, including the temporary suspension of all hiring for regular budget operations; the Secretary-General also had to issue an appeal to Member States to pay their contributions quickly and to confirm their plans for payments. By the end of April, the first quarter deficit was partly alleviated but the collections were still trailing behind estimates by \$81 million; the forecasts through the end of September also have considerable uncertainties.

Chart A also reflects the impact of cash saving measures being implemented from the beginning of the year, in both 2019 and 2020, 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 B** on this slide shows the monthly collection trend which highlights the very low collections between June and October each year, causing the record cash deficits in October/November despite cash saving measures. The trend of collections in 2020, including a gap of \$81 million

by the end of April, points to a repetition of 2018 and 2019, reinforcing the practice of having to manage our programme delivery based on liquidity constraints. The collections so far are not adequate to overcome the increase in arrears at the end of last year. The timing and amounts of payments for many of the pending contributions are also not yet confirmed. Therefore, the situation in the last quarter of 2020 could potentially be worse than last year, adding to the existing challenges in mandate delivery.

**Chart 2** shows the cash resources available as at 31 December 2018 and 2019, and as at 30 April 2019 and 2020. At the end of 2019, the regular budget cash shortfall was \$332 million, despite postponing cash outflows for many commitments for 2019, without which the deficit could have been over \$500 million. The cash position at the end of April 2020 has improved to \$661 million, largely due to the continuing and additional cash conservation measures taken by the Secretariat with a view to providing liquidity for the historically precarious period through October.

**Chart 3** summarizes the status of regular budget assessments as at 31 December of 2018 and 2019, and 30 April of 2019 and 2020. In 2020, assessments were issued at a level of \$2.87 billion, that is \$18 million above the level in 2019. Payments received by 30 April 2020 totalled approximately \$1.8 billion and included the receipt of payments which had been delayed in the final quarter of 2019. Despite this, unpaid assessed contributions at 30 April 2020 were \$99 million higher than the same period in 2019.

As seen in **Chart 4**, 146 Member States had paid their regular budget assessments in full by the end of 2019, six fewer than at the end of 2018. I would like to thank those 146 Member States which are listed in **Chart 5**.

Moving on to **Chart 6**, as at 30 April 2020, 87 Member States had paid their assessments to the regular budget in full, two fewer than at the same date last year.

Next, **Chart 7** provides an overview of the unpaid regular budget assessments as of 30 April 2020, indicating the largest contributions outstanding. I would note that since the cut-off date, China has paid in full.

## Peacekeeping operations

As seen in **Chart 8**, the total amount outstanding for peacekeeping operations at the end of 2019 was \$3.4 billion. By 30 April 2020, new assessments had been issued at a level of \$665 million, and payments received amounted to \$1.8 billion. As of 30 April, \$2.2 billion was outstanding. This includes unpaid assessments of \$97 million for UNAMID, which as of the cut-off date, falls within the 30-day period.

**Chart 9** provides an overview of outstanding amounts by peacekeeping operation. As seen in the chart, the \$2.2 billion outstanding as at 30 April comprises \$1.8 billion owed for active missions and \$398 million for closed missions. For active missions, out of \$1.8 billion, \$340 million relates to 2020 assessments, while \$1.5 billion relates to assessments in 2019 and prior years.

As shown in **Chart 10**, at 31 December 2019, 41 Member States had paid all peacekeeping assessments in full. That was four less compared to 31 December 2018.

**Chart 11** shows the data as of 30 April 2019 and 2020. 42 Member States had paid all peacekeeping assessments in full compared to 45 at the same time last year. Since the cut-off date, Bahrain, China, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco and the United Kingdom have also paid all peacekeeping assessments due and payable. 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 2020, with the largest contributions outstanding.

Before moving to the next chart, I would like you to recollect that, last year, in its resolution 73/307, the General Assembly decided that the Secretary-General should issue assessments 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 2019, an amount of \$2.4 billion was assessed for peacekeeping operations for the ‘non-mandated’ period. This chart shows the amounts paid voluntarily by Member States against these assessments. 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 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 2019 including the non-mandated period. I would like to thank these 25 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, the cash balance consisted of approximately \$2.4 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 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 2020, the total liabilities for payments to Member States for troops, formed police units and contingent-owned equipment amounted to \$1,124 million, of which \$597 million becomes due only in June during the quarterly payment cycle. Of the \$527 million already due for payment by end of March, \$86 million relates to closed peacekeeping missions, leaving a balance of \$441 million for active peacekeeping operations.

Payments for troops/formed police unit costs are current for all missions up to November 2019 except UNAMID. Contingent-owned equipment for active missions are paid up to September 2019 except for UNAMID.

Aided by the recent collections of assessed contributions, totalling just over one billion dollars in April, following the Secretary-General’s appeal, all the payments for troops, formed police units and contingent-owned

equipment for active operations payable by March, will be paid next week except for UNAMID.

The next chart, **Chart 17**, shows the breakdown of payables to Member States, for the \$441 million due for active peacekeeping operations at the end of April. The chart also shows a similar breakdown, by Member States, for the estimated amount that would become payable in June. 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.

During the fiscal year starting July 2019, the General Assembly decision to allow cash-pooling among active peacekeeping operations has been instrumental in the payment of dues of T/PCCs earlier 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 contributions outstanding for the Tribunals as of 30 April 2020 was \$83 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, which was assessed in 2020.

As of 30 April 2020, 182 Member States for ICTR, 160 Member States for ICTY, and 70 Member States had paid in full for MICT. I would note that since the cut-off date, Bhutan has paid 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 19** shows the overall situation as of 30 April 2020, where 70 Member States had paid their assessed contributions in full for all the Tribunals.

**Chart 20** provides the breakdown of unpaid tribunals assessments as of 30 April 2020, 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 2020 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, and **Chart 23** gives you the very latest information on payments. As of today, 7 May 2020, 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 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.

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# **The United Nations Financial Situation**

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Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance**

**United Nations**

**7 May 2020**



# Chart 1 - Regular Budget Cash Balance Trend

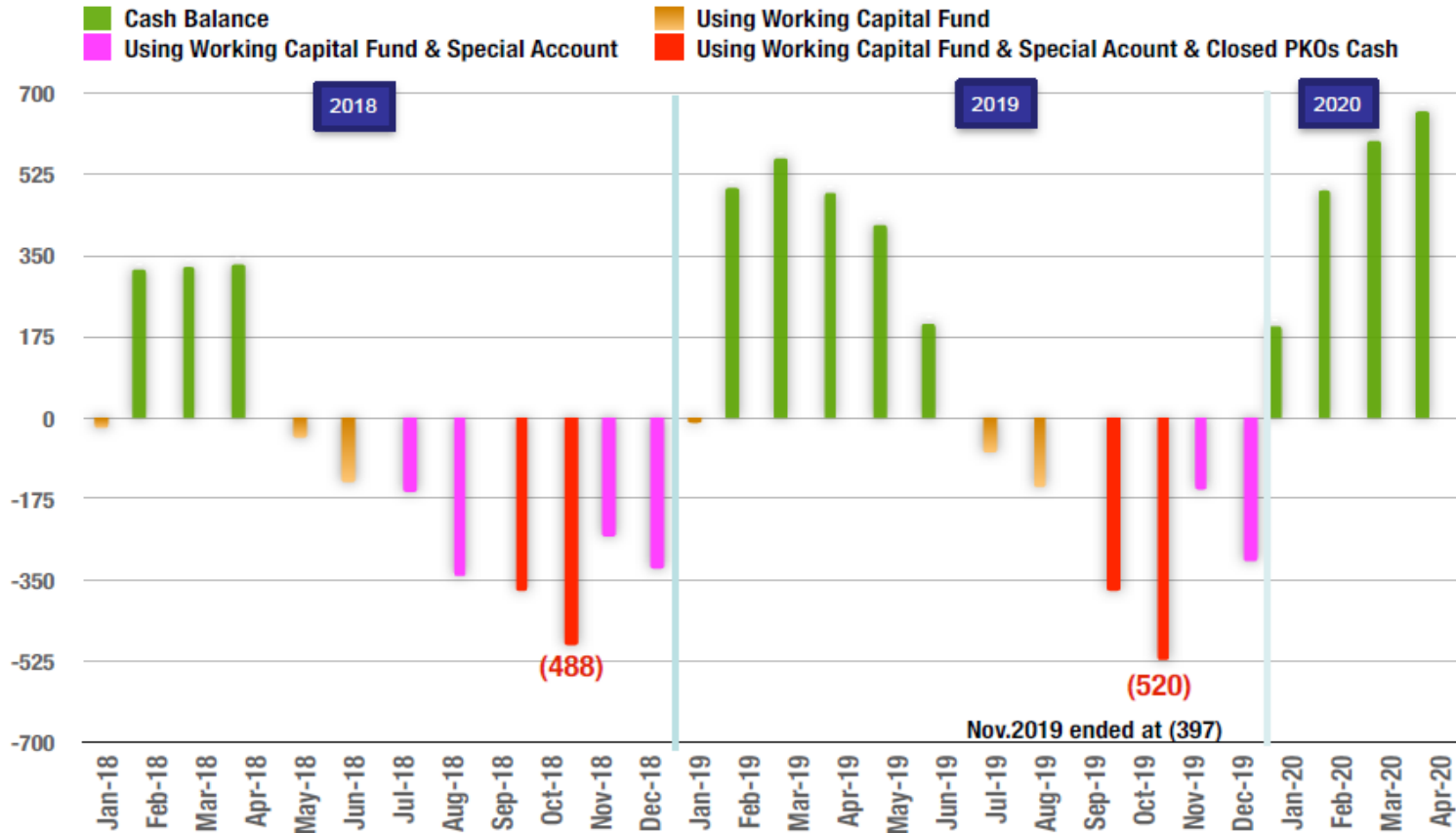
(US\$ millions)



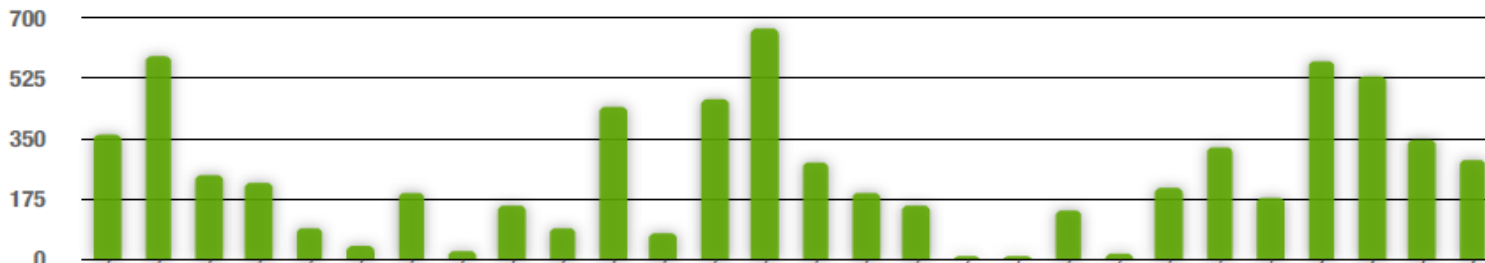
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## A. Monthly Cash Balance/Deficit & use of Reserves



## B. MONTHLY CASH COLLECTIONS



# Chart 2 - Regular Budget Cash Position

(US\$ millions)

	31-Dec-18	30-Apr-19	31-Dec-19	30-Apr-20
Regular Budget	(323)	484	(332)	661
Working Capital Fund	150	150	150	149
Special Account	203	203	206	206
Combined General Fund	30	837	24	1,016



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# Chart 3 - Regular Budget Assessment Status

(US\$ millions)



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	31-Dec-18	30-Apr-19	31-Dec-19	30-Apr-20
Prior year's balance*	531	529	529	711
Assessments	2,487	2,849	2,849	2,867
Payments received	2,489	1,671	2,667	1,772
Unpaid assessments	529	1,707	711	1,806

\* As at 1 January

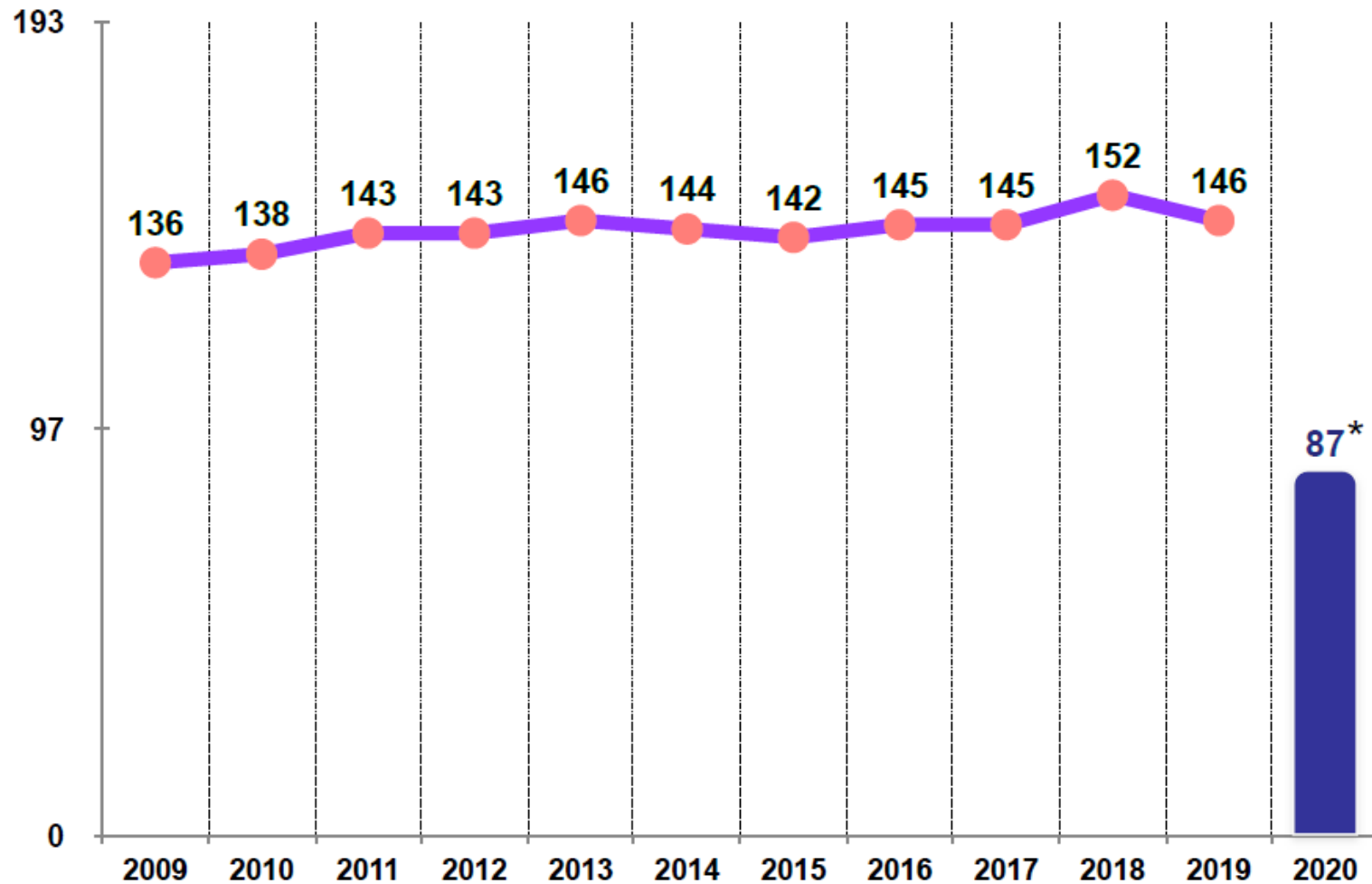
# Chart 4 - Regular Budget Assessments

Number of Member States paying in full at Year-End



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# Chart 5 - Regular Budget Assessments

Fully paid at 31 December 2019: 146 Member States\*

Albania	Cuba	Italy	Nauru	South Africa
Algeria	Cyprus	Jamaica	Nepal	Spain
Andorra	Czech Republic	Japan	Netherlands	Sri Lanka
Armenia	Denmark	Jordan	New Zealand	Sweden
Australia	Djibouti	Kazakhstan	Nicaragua	Switzerland
Austria	Dominica	Kenya	North Macedonia	Syrian Arab Republic
Azerbaijan	Dominican Republic	Kuwait	Norway	Tajikistan
Bahamas	Egypt	Kyrgyzstan	Oman	Thailand
Bahrain	El Salvador	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Pakistan	Timor-Leste
Bangladesh	Equatorial Guinea	Latvia	Palau	Turkey
Barbados	Estonia	Libya	Papua New Guinea	Tuvalu
Belarus	Eswatini	Liechtenstein	Paraguay	Uganda
Belgium	Ethiopia	Lithuania	Poland	Ukraine
Benin	Fiji	Luxembourg	Portugal	United Arab Emirates
Bhutan	Finland	Malawi	Qatar	United Kingdom
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	France	Malaysia	Republic of Moldova	United Republic of Tanzania
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Gabon	Maldives	Romania	Uruguay
Botswana	Georgia	Mali	Russian Federation	Uzbekistan
Brunei Darussalam	Germany	Malta	Rwanda	Vanuatu
Bulgaria	Ghana	Marshall Islands	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Viet Nam
Burundi	Greece	Mauritius	Saint Lucia	Zambia
Cabo Verde	Grenada	Mexico	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Zimbabwe
Cambodia	Guinea	Micronesia (Federated States of)	Samoa	
Cameroon	Guyana	Monaco	San Marino	
Canada	Haiti	Mongolia	Serbia	
Chad	Honduras	Montenegro	Seychelles	
Chile	Hungary	Morocco	Sierra Leone	
China	Iceland	Mozambique	Singapore	
Colombia	India	Myanmar	Slovakia	
Cote d'Ivoire	Indonesia	Namibia	Slovenia	
Croatia	Iraq		Solomon Islands	
	Ireland			



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\* compared to 152 Member States at 31 December 2018

# Chart 6 - Regular Budget Assessments

Fully paid at 30 April

2019

<u>JAN.</u>	<u>FEB.</u>	<u>MAR.</u>	<u>APR.</u>
Armenia	Albania	Belgium	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Australia	Algeria	Croatia	Colombia
Azerbaijan	Austria	Czech Republic	Fiji
Bahrain	Bahamas	France	Jamaica
Bhutan	Brunei Darussalam	Gabon	Maldives
Bulgaria	Dominica	Guyana	Mauritius
Canada	Eswatini	Iraq	Palau
Cuba	Ethiopia	Kazakhstan	Portugal
Cyprus	Georgia	Mongolia	Spain
Denmark	Germany	Samoa	United Kingdom
Dominican Republic	Greece		
Estonia	Iceland		
Finland	Indonesia		
Hungary	Italy		
India	Kuwait		
Ireland	Kyrgyzstan		
Kenya	Malta		
Latvia	Marshall Islands		
Liechtenstein	Micronesia		
Luxembourg	Monaco		
Malawi	Montenegro		
Malaysia	Morocco		
Netherlands	Namibia		
New Zealand	Nauru		
Norway	Nicaragua		
Poland	Qatar		
Rwanda	Russian Federation		
Singapore	Saint Lucia		
Solomon Islands	Serbia		
Sweden	Slovakia		
Switzerland	Slovenia		
Thailand	South Africa		
Tuvalu	Turkey		
Ukraine	United Arab Emirates		
	Viet Nam		

**TOTAL: 89**

2020

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

**TOTAL: 87**



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# Chart 7 - Unpaid Regular Budget Assessments

(US\$ millions)



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<b>Member State</b>	<b>30-Apr-20</b>
United States	1,165
China	175*
Brazil	119
Russian Federation	66
Argentina	60
Other Member States	221
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,806</b>

\* Full payment received after 30 April 2020

# Chart 8 - Peacekeeping: Assessment Status

(US\$ millions)

	31-Dec-18	30-Apr-19	31-Dec-19	30-Apr-20
Prior-years balance*	1,930	1,472	1,472	3,396
Assessments	4,982	3,327	9,406	665
Payments/credits received	5,440	2,737	7,482	1,830
Unpaid assessments	1,472	2,062	3,396	2,231**



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\* As at 1 January

\*\* Including unpaid assessments within 30-day period for UNAMID (\$97 million)



# Chart 9 - Unpaid Peacekeeping Assessments by Operation at 30 April 2020

(US\$ millions)

Peacekeeping	2019 and prior	2020	Total
<b><i>Active Missions</i></b>			
UNDOF	6.1	14.0	20.1
UNIFIL	105.9	-	105.9
UNFICYP	13.3	4.7	18.0
MINURSO	47.1	-	47.1
UNMIK	32.8	-	32.8
MONUSCO	266.5	-	266.5
MINUJUSTH	28.4	-	28.4
UNAMID	126.4	155.1	281.5
UNISFA	46.4	-	46.4
UNMISS	203.6	166.2	369.8
UNSOS	234.2	-	234.2
MINUSMA	194.5	-	194.5
MINUSCA	188.5	-	188.5
Subtotal	1,493.7	340.0	1,833.7
<b><i>Closed Missions</i></b>			
	397.5	-	397.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,891.2</b>	<b>340.0</b>	<b>2,231.2*</b>

\* Including unpaid assessments within 30-day period for UNAMID (\$97 million)



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# Chart 10 - Peacekeeping Assessments

Fully paid for all assessments due and payable at 31 December 2019:

41 Member States\*



- |  |                      |                           |
|--|----------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>Armenia</b>                                   | <b>Estonia</b>       | <b>New Zealand</b>        |
| <b>Australia</b>                                 | <b>Finland</b>       | <b>Norway</b>             |
| <b>Austria</b>                                   | <b>Georgia</b>       | <b>Poland</b>             |
| <b>Azerbaijan</b>                                | <b>Guyana</b>        | <b>Portugal</b>           |
| <b>Bahrain</b>                                   | <b>Hungary</b>       | <b>Russian Federation</b> |
| <b>Belgium</b>                                   | <b>Iceland</b>       | <b>Samoa</b>              |
| <b>Bhutan</b>                                    | <b>Ireland</b>       | <b>Seychelles</b>         |
| <b>Canada</b>                                    | <b>Israel</b>        | <b>Singapore</b>          |
| <b>Cyprus</b>                                    | <b>Kyrgyzstan</b>    | <b>Slovakia</b>           |
| <b>Czech Republic</b>                            | <b>Latvia</b>        | <b>Slovenia</b>           |
| <b>Democratic People's<br/>Republic of Korea</b> | <b>Liechtenstein</b> | <b>Sweden</b>             |
| <b>Denmark</b>                                   | <b>Malawi</b>        | <b>Switzerland</b>        |
| <b>Djibouti</b>                                  | <b>Mozambique</b>    | <b>Tuvalu</b>             |
|  | <b>Netherlands</b>   | <b>Zambia</b>             |



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\*Compared to 45 Member States at 31 December 2018

# Chart 11 - Peacekeeping Assessments

Fully paid at 30 April



2019

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| Armenia           | Kyrgyzstan        |
| Australia         | Latvia            |
| Austria           | Liechtenstein     |
| Bahrain           | Malaysia          |
| Bhutan            | Monaco            |
| Brunei Darussalam | Nauru             |
| Canada            | Netherlands       |
| China             | New Zealand       |
| Cyprus            | Nicaragua         |
| Denmark           | Norway            |
| Estonia           | Poland            |
| Finland           | Qatar             |
| Gabon             | Republic of Korea |
| Georgia           | Samoa             |
| Germany           | Singapore         |
| Guyana            | Slovakia          |
| Hungary           | Slovenia          |
| Iceland           | Solomon Islands   |
| India             | Sweden            |
| Israel            | Switzerland       |
| Jordan            | Tuvalu            |
| Kiribati          | Zambia            |
| Kuwait            |                   |

**TOTAL: 45**

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             |

**TOTAL: 42**



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# Chart 12 - Unpaid Peacekeeping Assessments\*

(US\$ millions)



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Member State	30-Apr-20
United States	1,332
Brazil	238
Ukraine	96
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	69
Saudi Arabia	61
Other Member States	435
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,231</b>

\* Including unpaid assessments within 30-day period for UNAMID (\$97 million)

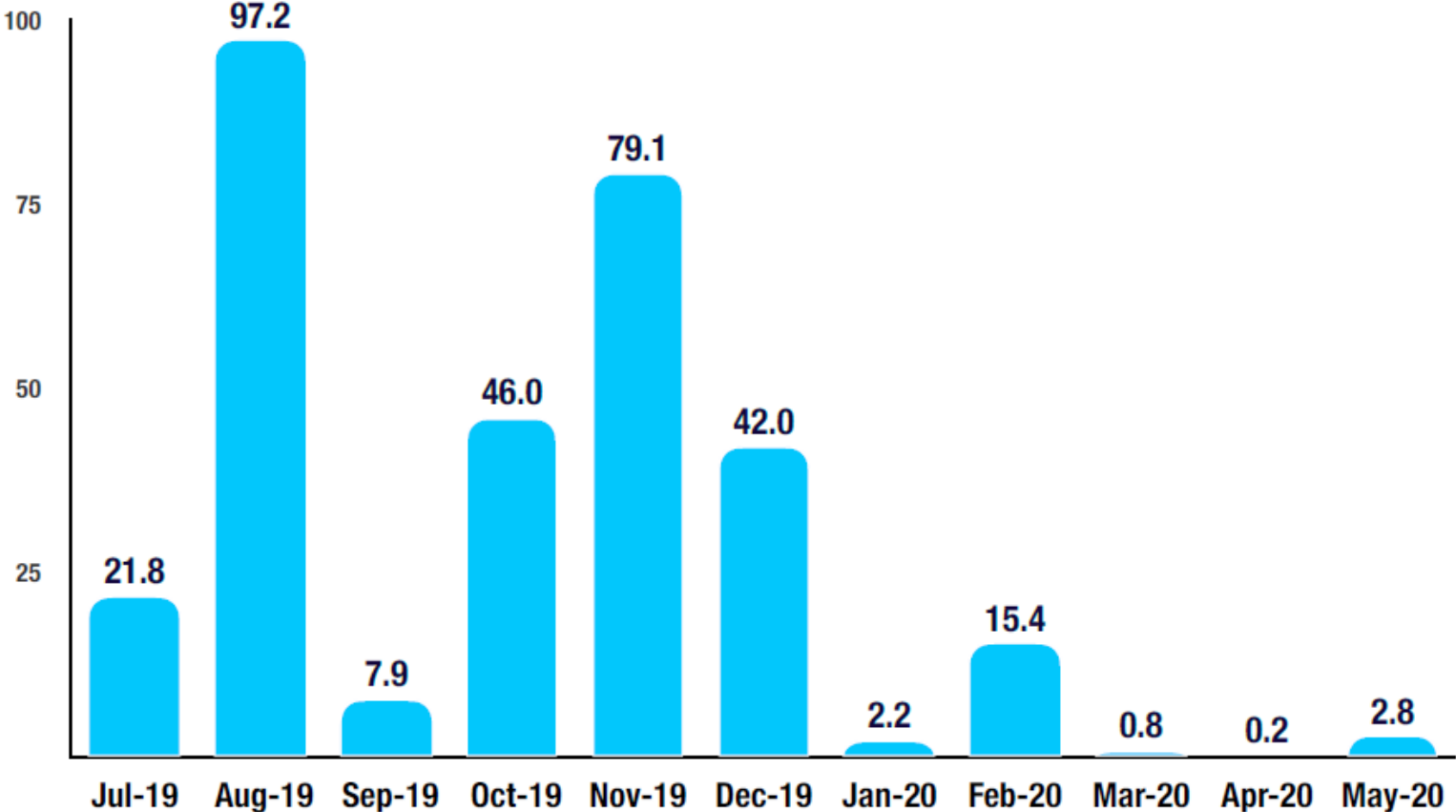
# Chart 13 – Advance Collections

Contributions collected for assessments for non-mandated periods (US\$ millions)



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Peacekeeping assessments issued in July 2019 for non-mandated periods: \$2.4 billion

# Chart 14 - Peacekeeping Assessments

Paid in full for peacekeeping 2019/20 fiscal year for all missions assessed in July 2019: 25 Member States\*



<b>Albania</b>	<b>India</b>
<b>Algeria</b>	<b>Italy</b>
<b>Armenia</b>	<b>Lesotho</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>Malawi</b>
<b>Barbados</b>	<b>Mozambique</b>
<b>Belgium</b>	<b>Netherlands</b>
<b>Canada</b>	<b>New Zealand</b>
<b>Democratic People's Republic of Korea</b>	<b>Rwanda</b>
<b>Denmark</b>	<b>Seychelles</b>
<b>Djibouti</b>	<b>Singapore</b>
<b>Estonia</b>	<b>Slovenia</b>
<b>Guyana</b>	<b>Tuvalu</b>
	<b>Zambia</b>



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\*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.

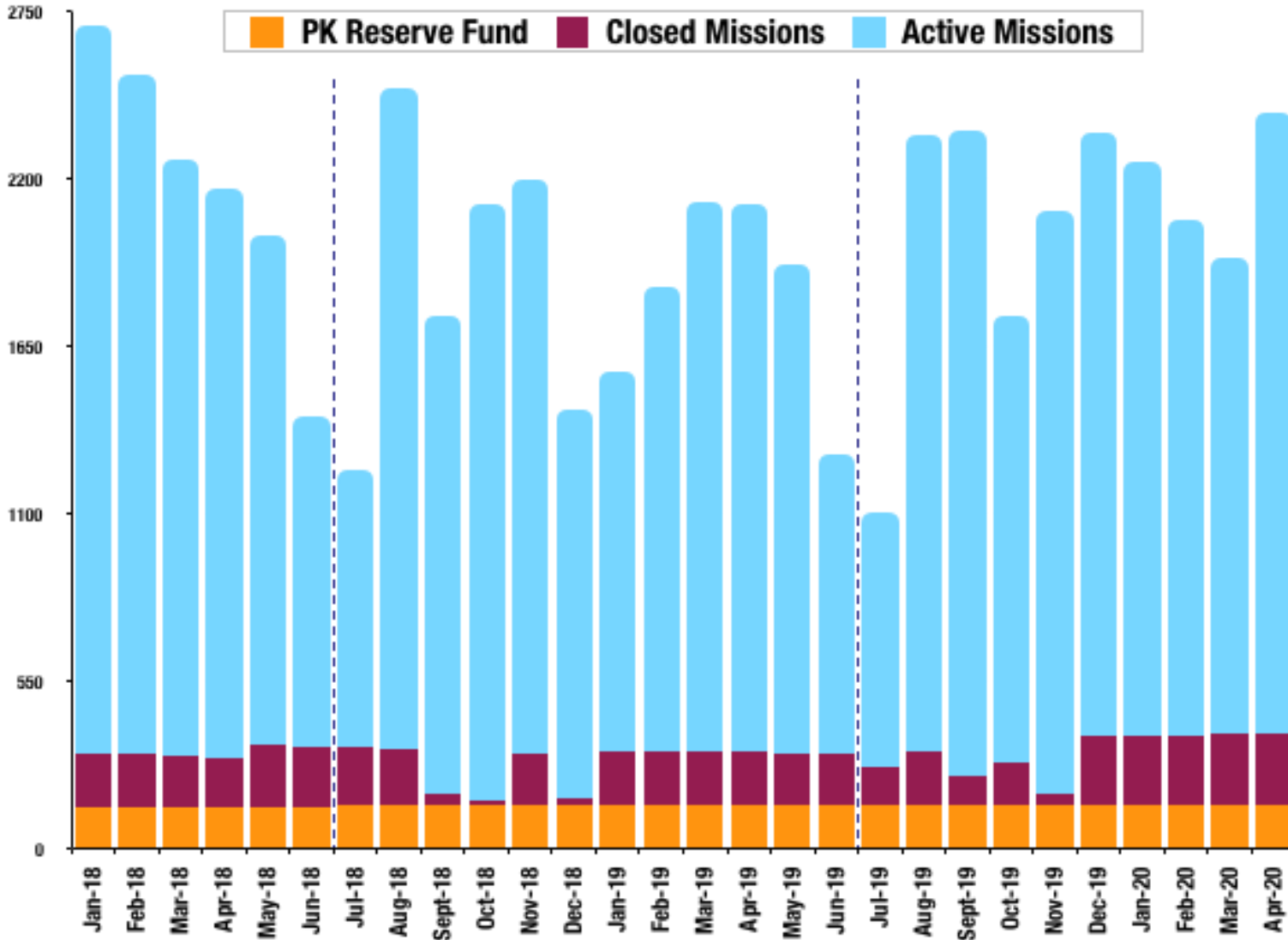
# Chart 15 - Peacekeeping Cash Position

for 2018-2020  
(US\$ millions)



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# Chart 16 - Outstanding Payments to Member States (US\$ millions)



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	31-Dec-18	30-Apr-19	31-Dec-19	30-Apr-20*
Troops/formed police units**	373	339	413	472
COE claims (active missions)***	622	584	429	566
COE claims (closed missions)	86	86	86	86
<b>Total@@</b>	<b>1,081</b>	<b>1,009</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>1,124</b>

## Breakdown by status:

Payments already due	340	292	275	527
<b>Estimated current liabilities – not yet due</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>597</b>

\* **All dues payable by end of March 2020 for all missions except UNAMID will be paid by 12 May.**  
The estimated liabilities for January to March 2020 will become payable in the June quarterly cycle.

\*\* Payments for troops/formed police unit costs are settled for all missions up to 30 November 2019 except UNAMID.  
Payments for December 2019 will be made on 10 May for all missions except UNAMID.  
Does not consider any deductions made for absent and non-functional COE or for SEA.

\*\*\* Includes Claims awaiting MOU signature (estimated at \$4.2 million), arrears (\$36 million), certified claims for October to December 2019 (\$263 million) and estimated claims for January to March 2020 (\$263 million which will become payable in the June 2020 quarterly cycle).

@@ Does not include Letters of Assist and death and disability claim costs which have balances of \$88 million and \$8 million respectively as at 30 April 2020.



# Chart 17 – Outstanding/Estimated Liabilities to Member States (for Troops/Formatted Police Units and COE) (US\$ millions)

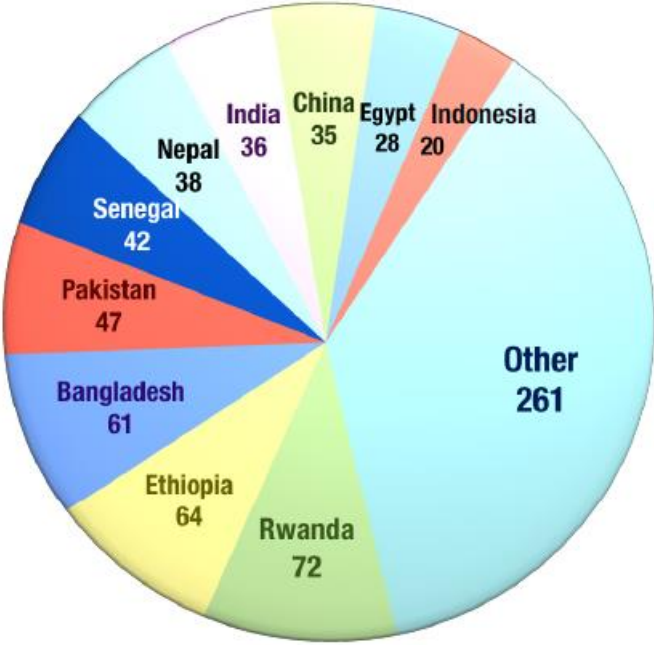
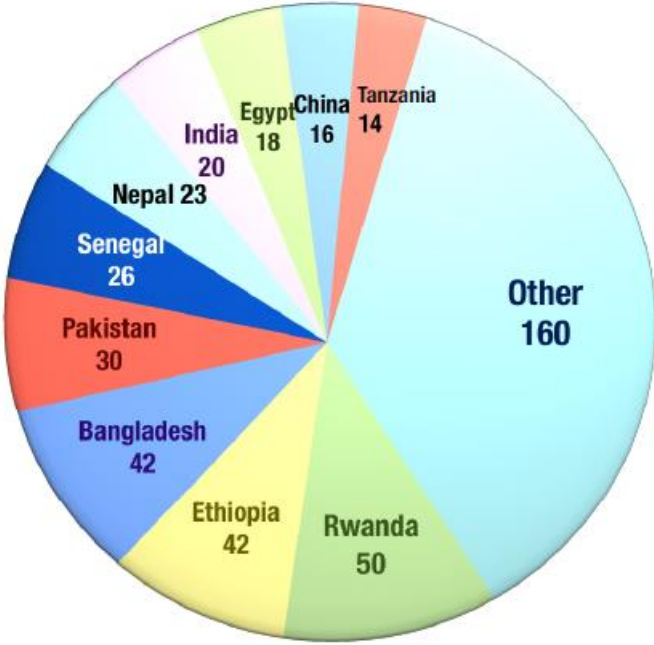


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**Outstanding liabilities**  
 30 April 2020  
 (\$441m)\*

**Estimated Claims Payable**  
 30 June 2020  
 (\$704m)\*\*



\*Excluding Closed Peacekeeping Mission liabilities and Excluding letters of assist, and death and disability claims

\*\* Additional payments to T/PCCs may be made if more contributions are received by June; includes outstanding payments for UNAMID as of 30 April 2020

# Chart 18 - Tribunal Assessments at 30 April 2020

(US\$ millions)

	Last Assessed	Assessed in 2020	Unpaid Assessments	Paid in full (# of Member States)
MICT	Jan-20	80	51	70
ICTY	Jan-18	-	25	160
ICTR	Jan-16	-	7	182
<b>Total</b>		80	83*	



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\*Compared to \$90 million at 30 April 2019

# Chart 19 - Tribunal Assessments

Fully paid at 30 April 2020: 70 Member States\*

Albania	Denmark	Latvia	Rwanda
Algeria	Dominican Republic	Liechtenstein	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Andorra	Estonia	Lithuania	San Marino
Armenia	Eswatini	Luxembourg	Serbia
Australia	Finland	Malaysia	Singapore
Austria	France	Malta	Slovakia
Azerbaijan	Georgia	Monaco	Solomon Islands
Bahrain	Germany	Mongolia	South Africa
Barbados	Hungary	Montenegro	Spain
Belgium	Iceland	Nauru	Sweden
Bosnia and Herzegovina	India	Nepal	Switzerland
Brunei Darussalam	Ireland	Netherlands	Thailand
Bulgaria	Israel	New Zealand	Tuvalu
Cabo Verde	Italy	Norway	Ukraine
Canada	Jamaica	Poland	United Kingdom
China	Japan	Portugal	Uzbekistan
Cyprus	Jordan	Republic of Moldova	
Czech Republic	Kazakhstan	Romania	



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\*Compared to 65 Member States at 30 April 2019

# Chart 20 - Unpaid Tribunal Assessments

(US\$ millions)

Member State	30-Apr-20
United States	39
Russian Federation	21
Indonesia	6
Brazil	4
Republic of Korea	2
Other Member States	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>



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# Chart 21 - Tribunals Cash Position

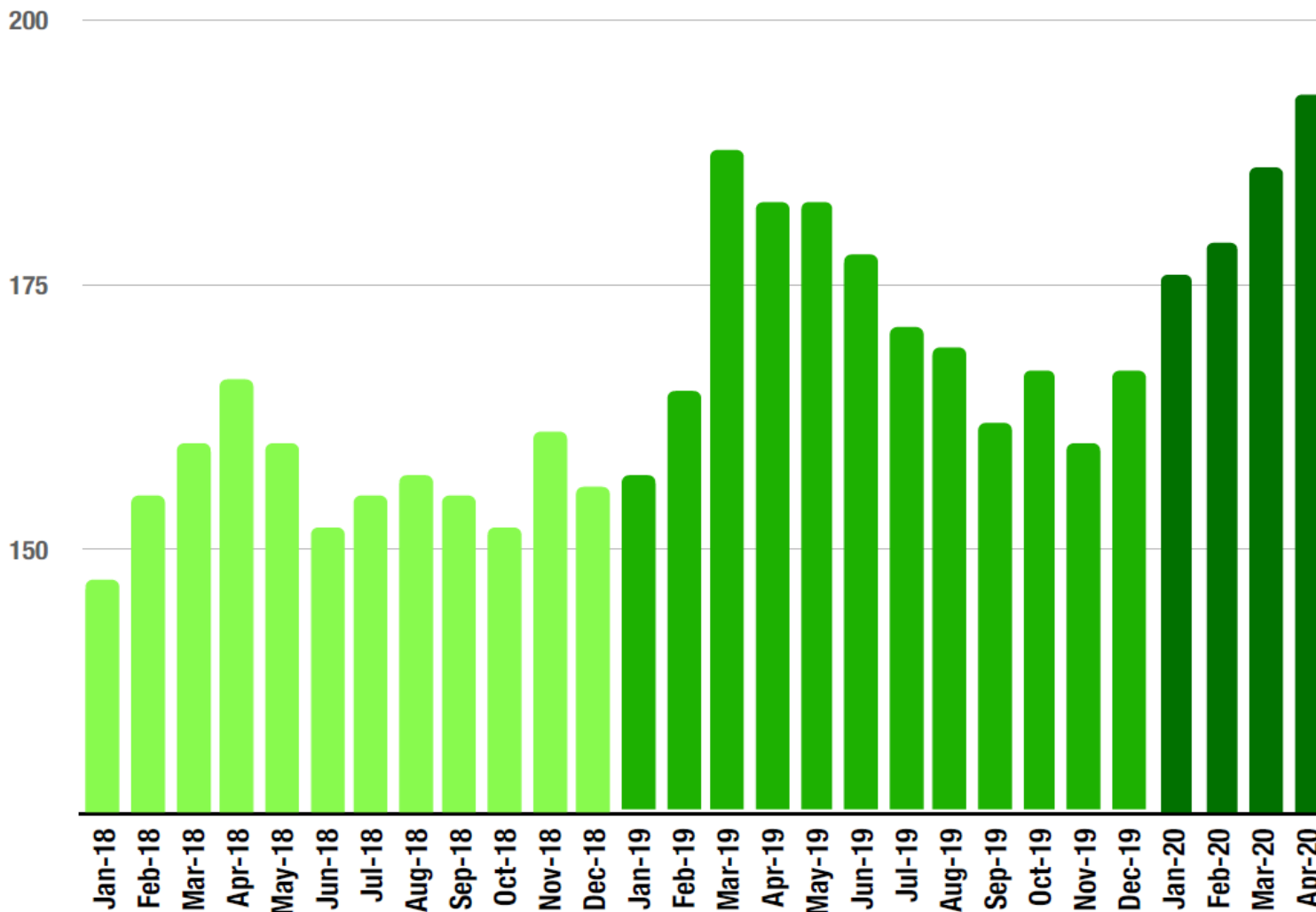
for 2018-2020

(US\$ millions)



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# Chart 22 - Overview

(US\$ millions)

		31-Dec-18	30-Apr-19	31-Dec-19	30-Apr-20
<b>Assessments</b>	<b>Regular budget</b>	2,487	2,849	2,849	2,867
	<b>Peacekeeping*</b>	4,982	3,327	9,406	665
	<b>Tribunals</b>	93	90	90	80
<b>Unpaid assessments</b>	<b>Regular budget</b>	529	1,707	711	1,806
	<b>Peacekeeping</b>	1,472	2,062	3,396	2,231
	<b>Tribunals</b>	49	90	51	83
<b>Cash on Hand**</b>	<b>Regular budget</b>	(323)	484	(332)	661
	<b>Peacekeeping</b>	1,305	1,978	2,209	2,278
	<b>Tribunals</b>	156	183	167	193
<b>Outstanding Payments to Member States***</b>	<b>Peacekeeping</b>	1,081	1,009	928	1,124

\* Peacekeeping assessments increased in 2019, following a decrease in 2018, due to the change in 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 2020: 43 Member States\*

<b>Albania</b>	<b>Finland</b>	<b>Netherlands</b>
<b>Algeria</b>	<b>Georgia</b>	<b>New Zealand</b>
<b>Armenia</b>	<b>Germany</b>	<b>Norway</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>Hungary</b>	<b>Portugal</b>
<b>Austria</b>	<b>Iceland</b>	<b>Rwanda</b>
<b>Bahrain</b>	<b>India</b>	<b>Serbia</b>
<b>Barbados</b>	<b>Ireland</b>	<b>Singapore</b>
<b>Belgium</b>	<b>Italy</b>	<b>Slovakia</b>
<b>Bulgaria</b>	<b>Kazakhstan</b>	<b>Spain</b>
<b>Canada</b>	<b>Latvia</b>	<b>Sweden</b>
<b>China</b>	<b>Liechtenstein</b>	<b>Switzerland</b>
<b>Cyprus</b>	<b>Luxembourg</b>	<b>Tuvalu</b>
<b>Czech Republic</b>	<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>United Kingdom</b>
<b>Denmark</b>	<b>Malta</b>	
<b>Estonia</b>	<b>Monaco</b>	



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\*Compared to 40 Member States at 7 May 2019