



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 78th session

10 May 2024

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 difficult to safely commit funds in time 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 and efficient programme delivery without liquidity restrictions.

The first quarter collections were 42% in 2022 and 2023 and have increased to 52% in 2024. By the end of the second quarter, collections were 58% in both 2022 and 2023. Final collections in 2022 and 2023 were 102% and 82% respectively.

In the last quarter of 2023, we collected \$548 million compared to \$896 million during the same period in 2022. For most of 2023, cumulative monthly collections trailed estimated collections and we ended the year trailing estimates by \$529 million. Cumulative collections of assessed contributions trailed estimates during each quarter of 2023 and are the lowest of the last five years in each quarter.

In 2024, at the end of April, collections have surpassed our estimate by \$244 million, due in part to collections of arrears. We have collected 71.8%, the largest since 2021 at the end of April. When there are large arrears in the previous period, collections at the beginning of the year tend to be greater.

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. However, in July 2023, as the liquidity for regular budget operations remained highly uncertain and unpredictable, we were forced to impose temporary suspension of hiring and also curtail non-post spending to ensure adequate liquidity for paying salaries and allowances to staff and other personnel as well as vendor commitments. We had to borrow from the Working Capital Fund in August and from the Special Account in October. We ended the year having exhausted the Working Capital Fund of \$250 million and a major part of the Special Account. The depletion of the regular budget liquidity reserves at the beginning of 2024 necessitated imposing earlier and more stringent cash-conservation measures for 2024.

Chart 3 shows the cash resources available at 31 December 2022 and 2023, and at 30 April 2023 and 2024. Despite starting 2023 with a regular budget cash surplus, we ended 2023 with a cash deficit of over \$400 million. While collections so far in 2024 have been better than anticipated, there is no room for complacency. The improved situation is partially due to payment of arrears but does not necessarily point to a better situation for the year-end compared to last year. The end of 2024 could be potentially as bad or worse than 2023, unless collections this year significantly exceed the average of the last five years.

Chart 4 summarizes the status of regular budget assessments at the end of December in 2022 and 2023, and at the end of April in 2023 and 2024. We began 2023 with unpaid assessments of \$330 million. Assessments of \$2.99 billion were issued during the year. Payments received from Member States during 2023 amounted to \$2.5 billion compared to over \$3.0 billion received in 2022. This had the effect of increasing the year-end unpaid assessments to \$859 million, a new record.

For 2024, assessments were issued at a level of \$3.22 billion, \$231 million more

than in 2023. Payments received by 30 April 2024 totaled \$2.4 billion, including \$545 million for prior period arrears, resulting in an unpaid contribution of \$1.7 billion, compared to \$1.8 billion at the same time in 2023.

As seen in **Chart 5**, 142 Member States had paid their regular budget assessments in full by the end of 2023, four fewer than at the end of 2022 and 11 fewer than at the end of 2021. By the end of April this year, 105 Member States had paid in full, eight more than the same time last year, a new high for this time of the 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 142 Member States listed in **Chart 6** who paid in full their contributions for 2023.

Chart 7 lists the 51 Member States on the 2024 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 51 Member States for paying their assessments in full and on time. The number on the Honour Roll was 53 in 2023.

Moving on to **Chart 8**, by 30 April 2024, 105 Member States had paid their assessments to the regular budget in full. I would note that since the cut-off date, Botswana, Cambodia and Rwanda have paid their regular budget assessment in full. I would like to thank all 108 Member States.

Next, **Chart 9** provides an overview of the unpaid regular budget assessments as of 30 April 2024, indicating the largest contributions outstanding. Please note that the bank that receives our assessed contributions has confirmed the transfer of the Russian Federation's full amount on 5 April for payment to the United Nations, but those funds have not yet been credited by the bank to the United Nations account. In fact, we have just been informed that the funds have been returned by the bank to the Russian Federation.

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**, assessments of almost \$6.0 billion have been issued and \$5.6 billion had been received by the end of April 2024, resulting in an overall outstanding to peacekeeping operations of \$2.6 billion which also includes arrears. 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 operations. As seen in the chart, the \$2.6 billion outstanding at 30 April comprises \$2.1 billion owed for active missions and \$495 million for closed missions. For active missions, out of \$2.1 billion, \$1.8 billion relates to the current fiscal year while \$356 million relates to assessments in prior fiscal periods.

Chart 12 presents the status of assessed contributions for active peacekeeping operations for each of the past ten financial periods and the current fiscal year. This shows a worrisome trend as unpaid assessments have not gone down despite declining peacekeeping assessments. With only two months remaining in the current fiscal year, the unpaid contribution to assessment percentage is 36%. In order to avoid ending the year in a worse financial position, a minimum of about \$470 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.

As shown in **Chart 13**, by 31 December 2023, 50 Member States had paid all peacekeeping assessments that were due and payable. This was one less compared to 31 December 2022. I thank the Member States listed in Chart 13.

Chart 14 shows the list of the 47 Member States who had paid all peacekeeping assessments due and payable by 30 April 2024, 15 fewer than the same date last year. I would note that since the cut-off date, Armenia, Botswana, Mongolia, Namibia, Nauru, Rwanda, Tunisia and Uzbekistan have paid their peacekeeping assessments that are due and payable in full. I would like to thank these 55 Member States for their efforts.

Chart 15 shows the breakdown of unpaid peacekeeping assessments as of 30 April 2024.

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 16 shows the impact of this General Assembly decision. In July 2023, \$2.8 billion was assessed for peacekeeping operations for the ‘non-mandated’ period through 30 June 2024. The chart shows the amounts paid voluntarily by Member States against these assessments for ‘non-mandated’ periods for the past three fiscal years and the current period. 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.

Since the adoption of resolution 73/307 in 2019, the non-mandated assessments have ranged between \$2.4 billion to \$2.8 billion with the exception of the 2021/22 fiscal year which was a transition fiscal year as it was based on two different triennial scales. Advance collections of between \$300 million to \$750 million were received against these

non-mandated assessments. These advance collections have provided positive liquidity to peacekeeping and allowed the Organization to become current in its obligations to troop/police contributing countries.

Chart 17 shows the status of peacekeeping cash over the last three years. As of 30 April 2024, the cash balance consisted of approximately \$1.4 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 a decline in borrowings from the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund for the period between September 2023 to February 2024. Since March 2024, borrowing from the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund has again increased.

As **Chart 18** shows, as of 30 April 2024, the liabilities to Member States for troops, formed police units and contingent-owned equipment for active missions have been settled in full. The total liabilities for contingent-owned equipment amounted to \$30 million for closed peacekeeping missions. These amounts are pending settlement only because we are awaiting instructions from the respective Member States.

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 five budget periods, the General Assembly's decision to allow cash-pooling among active peacekeeping operations has enabled the earlier payment of dues of troop- and police-contributing countries than in the past.

International Tribunals

Moving on to the international tribunals, **Chart 19** provides details on the situation of the Tribunals. As seen in the chart, the total contribution outstanding for the Tribunals as of 30 April 2024 was \$73 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 2024.

Chart 20 shows the overall situation as of 30 April 2024, where 83 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full for all the Tribunals compared to 84 Member States at 30 April 2023. Since the cut-off date, Armenia, Botswana, Cambodia, Rwanda and Uzbekistan have also paid their tribunal assessments in full. I would like to thank these 88 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 21 provides the breakdown of unpaid tribunal assessments as of 30 April 2024.

Next, **Chart 22** 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 2024 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. They were helpful in reducing the liquidity constraints during 2023 and are likely to be instrumental in reducing the impact on regular budget operations during 2024 also.

Conclusion

In conclusion, **Chart 23** 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 24 gives you the latest information on payments of assessments. As of today, 10 May 2024, 47 Member States have paid all assessments due and payable 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 Organization can only solve the liquidity crisis with the support of Member States - meeting their financial obligations in full and in a predictable and timely manner. The Secretary-General has urged you repeatedly to revisit his past proposals and review the liquidity challenges holistically. Your previous decisions have increased the liquidity for regular budget and peacekeeping operations but more is needed to prevent cyclical liquidity shortages, especially for regular budget operations.

Thank you.



The United Nations Financial Situation

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

10 May 2024

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. By April 2024, we had collected 71.8%, the highest since 2021.



United Nations
Financial Situation

■ Regular budget
■ Peacekeeping
■ Tribunals

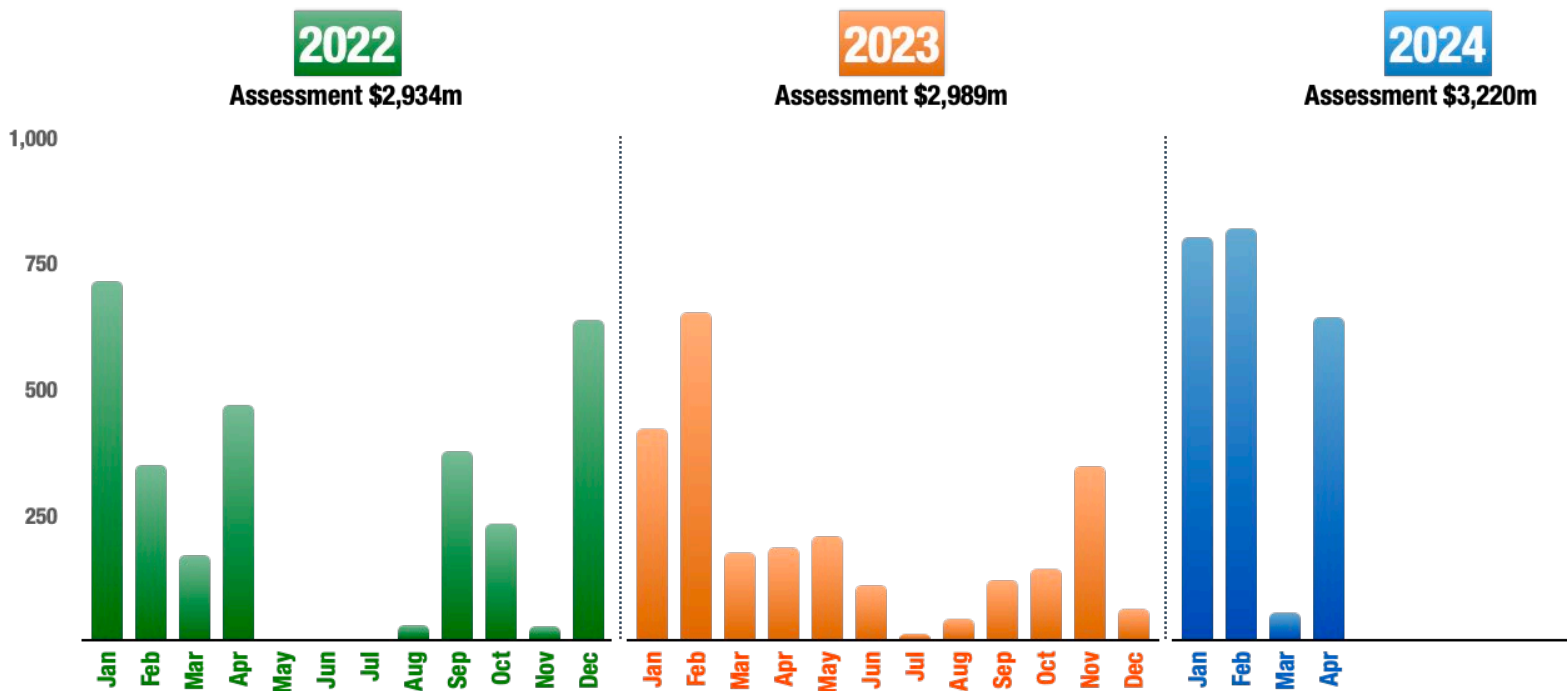


Chart 2 - Regular Budget Cash Balance Trend

(US\$ millions)

The deterioration of liquidity in 2023 is visible below. Active liquidity management cannot fully overcome large arrears and fluctuating collections.



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Financial Situation

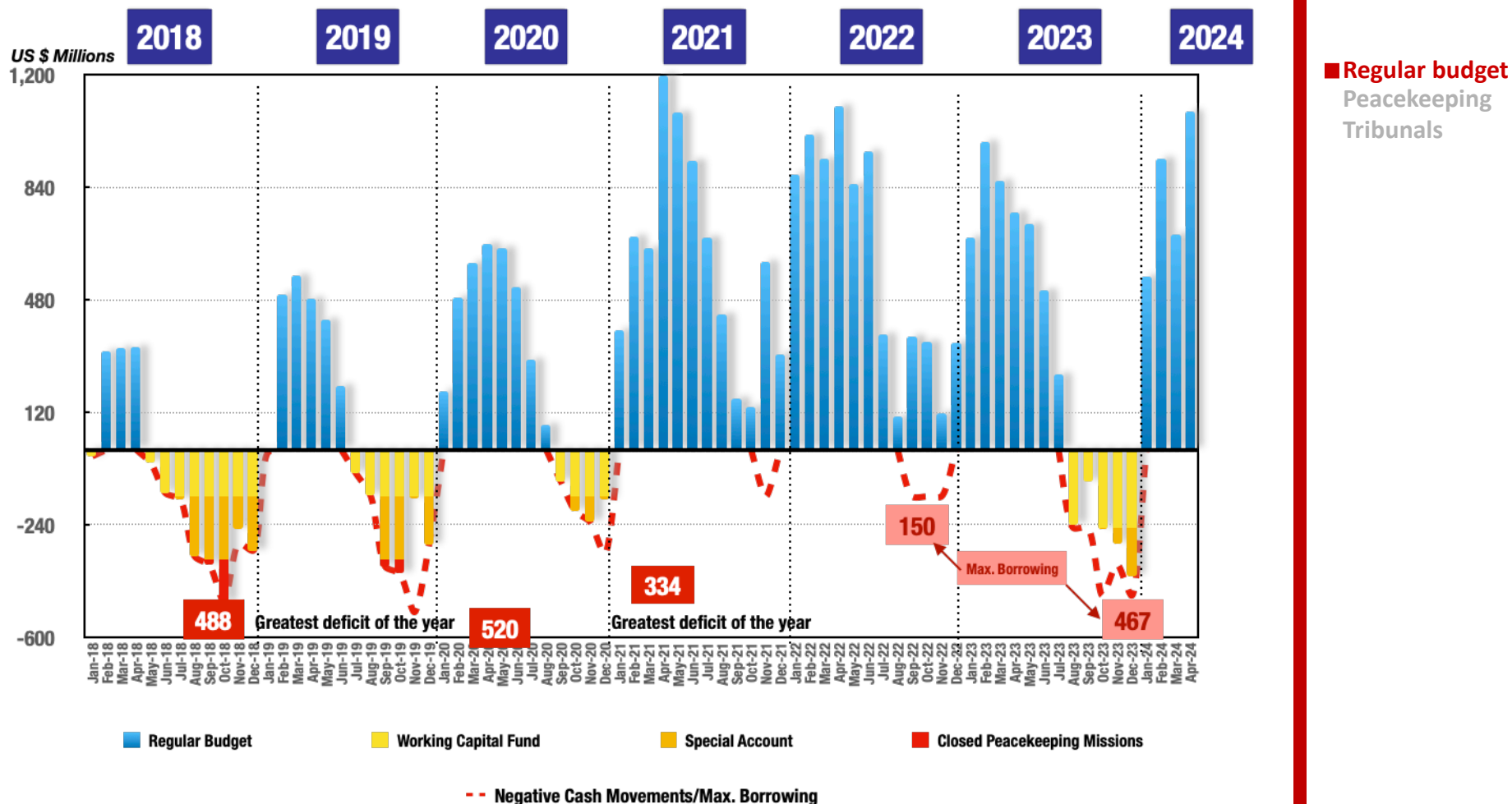


Chart 3 - Regular Budget Cash Position

(US\$ millions)

Regular budget cash position at the end of 2023 decreased significantly compared to 2022. For the first time since 2020, we ended the year having to borrow heavily from our reserves



United Nations
Financial Situation

■ Regular budget
Peacekeeping
Tribunals

	31-Dec-22	31-Dec-23	30-Apr-23	30-Apr-24
Regular Budget	341	62	762	1,088
Working Capital Fund	150	-	250	250
Special Account	209	5	211	222
Combined General Fund	700	67	1,223	1,560

Chart 4 - Regular Budget Assessment Status

(US\$ millions)

Unpaid assessments at the end of 2023 increased significantly compared to end of 2022. The situation at the end of April 2024 is slightly better than April 2023. But the final outcome for 2024 will depend on collections in the fourth quarter.



United Nations
Financial Situation

■ Regular budget
Peacekeeping
Tribunals

	31-Dec-22	31-Dec-23	30-Apr-23	30-Apr-24
Prior year's balance*	434	330	330	859**
Assessments	2,934	2,989	2,989	3,220
Payments received	3,039	2,460	1,486	2,373
Unpaid assessments	330	859	1,834	1,706

**As at 1 January*

*** As at 30 April, the arrears stand at \$314 million*

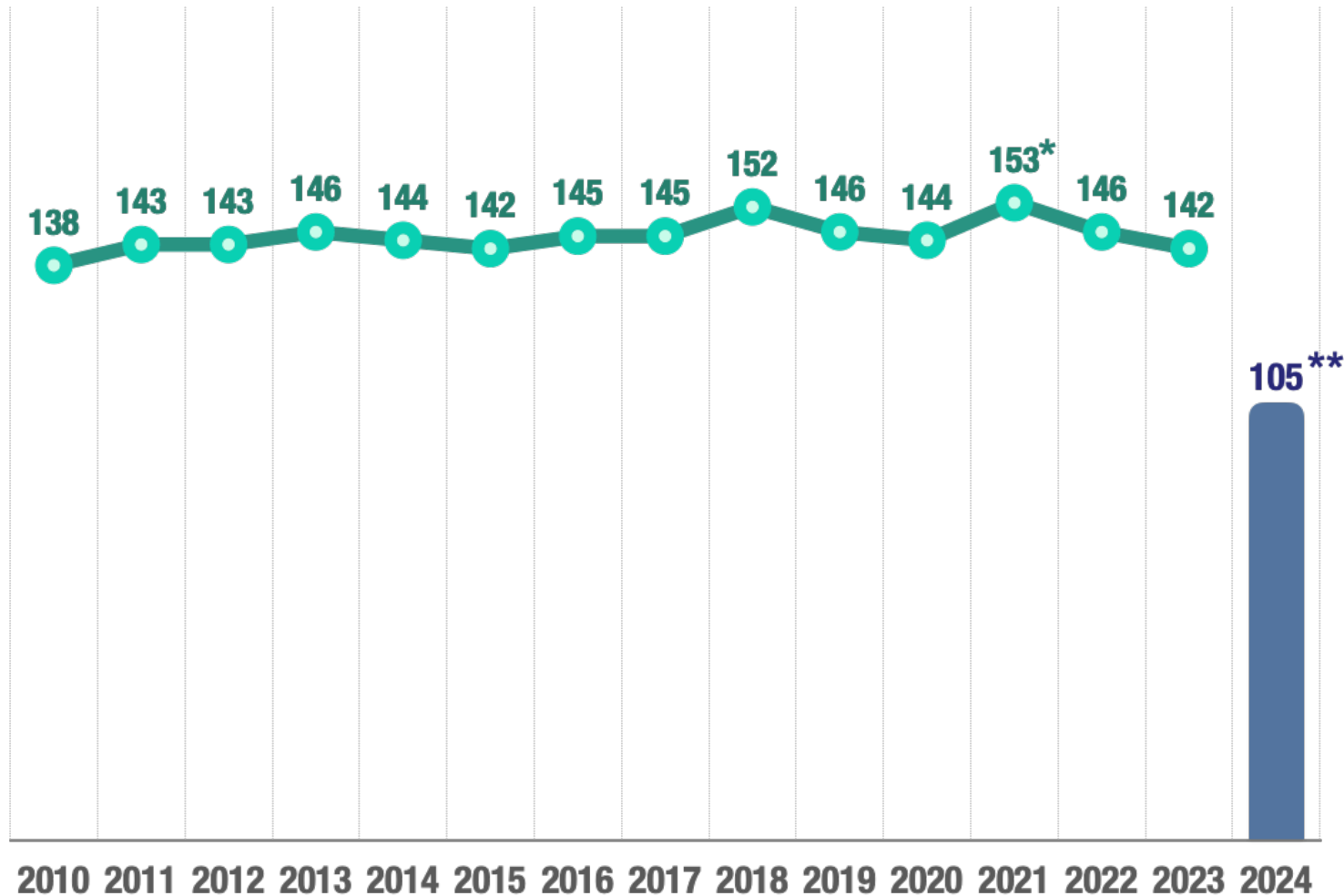
Chart 5 - Regular Budget Assessments

Number of Member States paying in full at Year-End is declining, but more Member States have paid in full by April this year than in the last 20 years



The United Nations
Financial Situation

■ Regular budget
Peacekeeping
Tribunals



*Record number

** At 30 April 2024, compared to 97 Member States at 30 April 2023

Chart 6 - Regular Budget Assessments

Fully paid at 31 December 2023: 142 Member States*

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

* compared to 146 Member States at 31 December 2022



United Nations
Financial Situation

■ **Regular budget**
Peacekeeping
Tribunals

Chart 7 - Regular Budget Honour Roll

Fully paid within the 30-day period specified in Financial Regulation 3.5 (by 8 February 2024): 51 Member States*

Algeria	Finland	Nepal
Armenia	Gambia	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)
Austria	Germany	New Zealand
Azerbaijan	Hungary	Norway
Barbados	Iceland	Poland
Belgium	India	Portugal
Belize	Ireland	Republic of Korea
Benin	Italy	Senegal
Bhutan	Kazakhstan	Singapore
Bulgaria	Kiribati	Slovakia
Canada	Kuwait	Slovenia
Chad	Latvia	Switzerland
Cuba	Liechtenstein	Tuvalu
Cyprus	Lithuania	Ukraine
Czech Republic	Luxembourg	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Denmark	Malaysia	
Equatorial Guinea	Monaco	
Estonia	Nauru	

* Compared to 53 Member States in 2023



United Nations
Financial Situation

■ Regular budget
Peacekeeping
Tribunals

Chart 8 - Regular Budget Assessments

Fully paid at 30 April

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

<u>JANUARY</u>	<u>FEBRUARY</u>	<u>MARCH</u>
Algeria	Australia	Albania
Armenia	Austria	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Azerbaijan	Bahrain	Croatia
Belgium	Barbados	Djibouti
Belize	Bhutan	Dominica
Benin	Brunei Darussalam	Dominican Republic
Canada	Bulgaria	Ethiopia
Chad	Colombia	Guatemala
Cyprus	Cuba	Guyana
Denmark	Czech Republic	Maldives
Equatorial Guinea	France	Marshall Islands
Estonia	Georgia	Mauritius
Finland	Germany	Namibia
Gambia	Greece	North Macedonia
Iceland	Hungary	Palau
India	Indonesia	Peru
Ireland	Italy	Philippines
Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Saint Lucia
Kiribati	Malta	San Marino
Kuwait	Monaco	South Africa
Latvia	Montenegro	Tonga
Liechtenstein	Morocco	Trinidad and Tobago
Lithuania	Mozambique	Vanuatu
Luxembourg	Nepal	Viet Nam
Malaysia	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	<u>APRIL</u>
Nauru	New Zealand	Antigua and Barbuda
Norway	Portugal	Eritrea
Poland	Samoa	Jamaica
Republic of Korea	Saudi Arabia	Japan
Senegal	Serbia	Qatar
Singapore	Slovenia	Republic of Moldova
Slovakia	Spain	Tunisia
Switzerland	Sweden	Uzbekistan
Tuvalu	Türkiye	Zimbabwe
Ukraine	Turkmenistan	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Arab Emirates	

TOTAL: 105



*United Nations
Financial Situation*

■ **Regular budget**
Peacekeeping
Tribunals

Chart 9 - Unpaid Regular Budget Assessments

(US\$ millions)



United Nations
Financial Situation

■ Regular budget
Peacekeeping
Tribunals

Member State	30-Apr-24
United States of America	994
China	381
Russian Federation*	59
Argentina	59
Brazil	43
Other Member States	170
Total	1,706

** UN's bank has confirmed transfer of funds on 5 April for payment to the UN, but the bank has not credited the UN account yet.*

Chart 10 – Overall Peacekeeping: Assessment Status

(US\$ millions)



United Nations
Financial Situation

Regular budget
■ Peacekeeping
Tribunals

Prior-years’ balance (as at 1 July)	2,296
Assessments for fiscal year (July 2023 to April 2024)	5,960
Total	8,256
Payments/credits received	5,624
Unpaid assessments (as of 30 April 2024)	2,631*

* *difference due to rounding*

Chart 11 - Unpaid Peacekeeping Assessments by Operation at 30 April 2024

(US\$ millions)



The United Nations
Financial Situation

Regular budget
■ Peacekeeping
Tribunals

Peacekeeping	2022/23 and prior	2023/24	Total
Active Missions			
UNDOF	2.7	24.9	27.6
UNIFIL	28.1	105.9	134.0
UNFICYP	6.0	13.0	19.0
MINURSO	28.8	21.0	49.8
UNMIK	23.1	13.0	36.1
MONUSCO	52.3	354.7	407.0
UNISFA	12.1	63.0	75.1
UNMISS	51.1	281.6	332.7
UNSOS	47.6	234.7	282.3
MINUSMA	62.6	312.3	374.9
MINUSCA	41.9	356.3	398.2
Subtotal	356.3	1,780.4	2,136.7
Closed Missions	494.5	-	494.5
Total	850.8	1,780.4	2,631.2

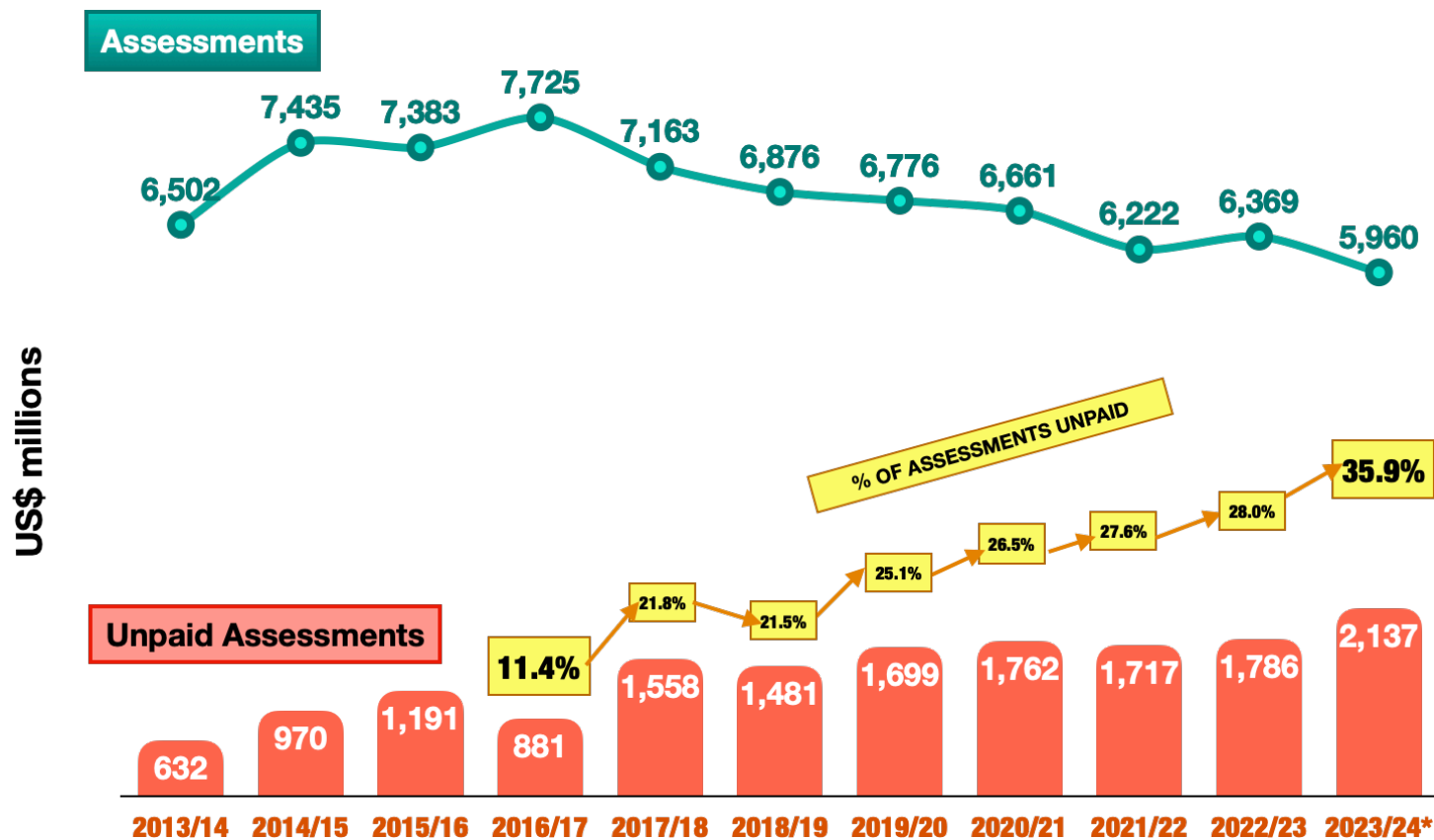
Chart 12 - Outstanding contributions for active peacekeeping operations at fiscal year-end

Outstanding contributions are not decreasing despite decrease in assessments



United Nations
Financial Situation

Regular budget
■ Peacekeeping
Tribunals



*As of 30 April 2024

Chart 13 - Peacekeeping Assessments

Fully paid for all assessments due and payable at 31 December 2023:
50 Member States*



Algeria	Iceland	Poland
Armenia	Ireland	Portugal
Austria	Israel	Qatar
Belgium	Italy	Russian Federation
Botswana	Japan	Rwanda
Bulgaria	Kazakhstan	Samoa
Canada	Kiribati	Senegal
Chad	Latvia	Sierra Leone
Czech Republic	Libya	Singapore
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Liechtenstein	Slovenia
Denmark	Monaco	Spain
Ethiopia	Montenegro	Switzerland
Finland	Namibia	Tuvalu
France	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Germany	New Zealand	Uzbekistan
Guyana	Nicaragua	Zambia
Hungary	Norway	



*United Nations
Financial Situation*

Regular budget
■ **Peacekeeping**
Tribunals

*Compared to 51 Member States at 31 December 2022

Chart 14 - Peacekeeping Assessments

Fully paid at 30 April

2023

2024



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

Algeria	Kiribati
Australia	Latvia
Austria	Liechtenstein
Bahrain	Luxembourg
Barbados	Monaco
Belgium	Montenegro
Bhutan	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)
Bulgaria	New Zealand
Canada	Norway
Chad	Poland
Colombia	Qatar
Czech Republic	Senegal
Denmark	Singapore
Equatorial Guinea	Slovakia
Ethiopia	Slovenia
Finland	Spain
France	Sweden
Gambia	Switzerland
Germany	Trinidad and Tobago
Hungary	Tuvalu
Iceland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Ireland	Zimbabwe
Israel	
Italy	
Japan	

TOTAL: 47



United Nations
Financial Situation

Regular budget
■ **Peacekeeping**
Tribunals

Chart 15 - Unpaid Peacekeeping Assessments

(US\$ millions)

Member State	30-Apr-24
United States of America	1,639
China	401
Saudi Arabia	176
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	92
Ukraine	80
Other Member States	243
Total	2,631



United Nations
Financial Situation

Regular budget
■ Peacekeeping
Tribunals

Chart 16 – Advance Collections for Peacekeeping

(US\$ millions)

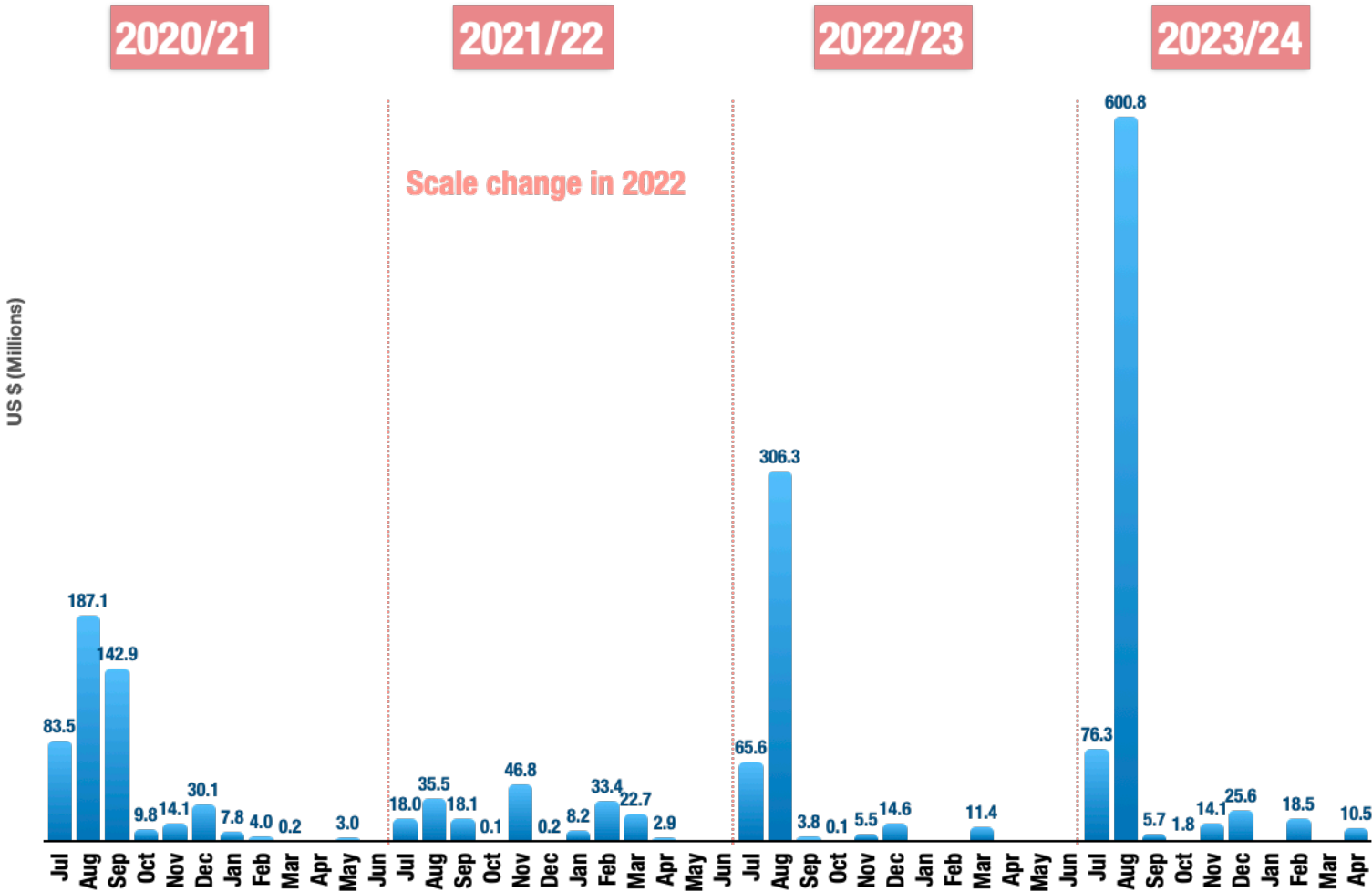
Advance collections have provided valuable additional liquidity for PK operations.



United Nations
Financial Situation

Regular budget
■ Peacekeeping
Tribunals

Contributions collected for 'non-mandated' periods



Peacekeeping assessments in July 2023 for non-mandated periods: \$2.8 billion

Chart 17 - Peacekeeping Cash Position for 2021-2024*

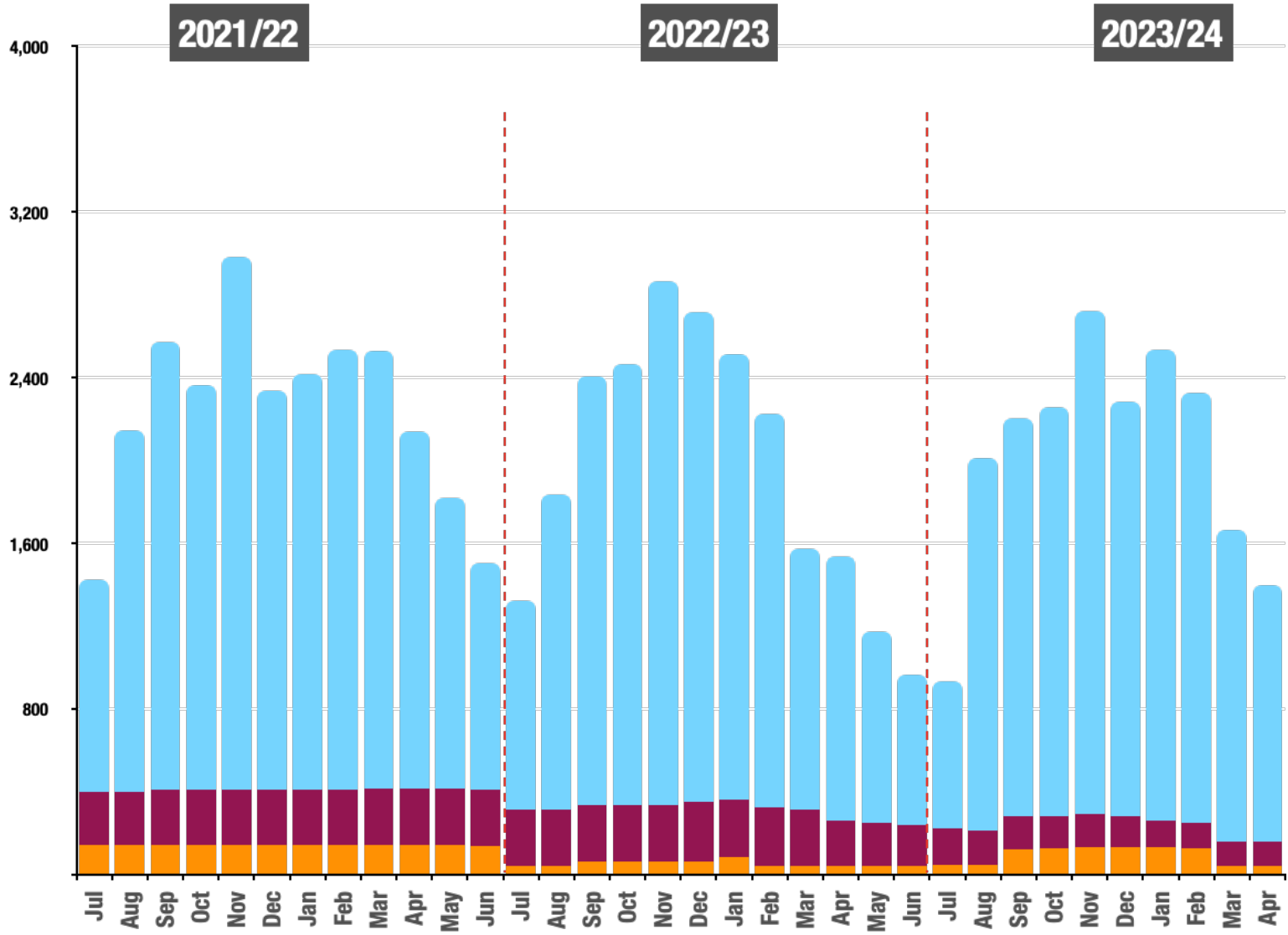
(US\$ millions)

From July 2022 (A/RES/76/272), cash is borrowed from PK Reserve Fund before inter-mission borrowing (cash-pooling)



The United Nations
Financial Situation

Regular budget
Peacekeeping
Tribunals



PK Reserve Fund Closed Missions Active Missions

*Includes PK support activity funds

Chart 18 - Outstanding Payments to Member States

(US\$ millions)

Active Missions currently have no outstanding payments.

	31-Dec-22	31-Dec-23	30-Apr-23	30-Apr-24
Troops/formed police units	-	-	-	-
COE claims (active missions)	26	-	19	-
Total active peacekeeping missions	26	-	19	-
COE claims (closed missions)	86	30	42	30*
Grand Total	112	30	61	30

**Awaiting instruction from Member States to settle the outstanding COE claims.*



United Nations
Financial Situation

Regular budget
■ Peacekeeping
Tribunals

Chart 19 - Tribunal Assessments at 30 April 2024

(US\$ millions)

For MICT, we have collected \$32 million this year, which includes prior period balances.

	Last Assessed	Assessed in 2024	Unpaid Assessments
MICT	January 2024	52	47
ICTY	January 2018	-	21
ICTR	January 2016	-	5
Total		52	73*

*Compared to \$93 million at 30 April 2023



United Nations
Financial Situation

Regular budget
Peacekeeping
■ Tribunals

Chart 20 - Tribunal Assessments

Fully paid at 30 April 2024: 83 Member States*

Algeria	Estonia	Lithuania	Romania
Australia	Ethiopia	Malaysia	Saint Lucia
Austria	Fiji	Malta	San Marino
Azerbaijan	Finland	Marshall Islands	Senegal
Bahamas	Gambia	Mauritius	Singapore
Bahrain	Germany	Monaco	Slovakia
Barbados	Greece	Mongolia	Slovenia
Bhutan	Haiti	Mozambique	South Africa
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Hungary	Nauru	Spain
Brunei Darussalam	Iceland	Nepal	Sweden
Bulgaria	India	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	Switzerland
Canada	Ireland	New Zealand	Thailand
Chad	Israel	Norway	Timor-Leste
China	Italy	Oman	Tonga
Colombia	Japan	Paraguay	Trinidad and Tobago
Croatia	Jordan	Peru	Tunisia
Cuba	Kazakhstan	Poland	Türkiye
Cyprus	Kiribati	Portugal	Tuvalu
Czech Republic	Kuwait	Qatar	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Dominican Republic	Latvia	Republic of Korea	Zimbabwe
Egypt	Liechtenstein		
Equatorial Guinea			

*Compared to 84 Member States at 30 April 2023



*United Nations
Financial Situation*

Regular budget
Peacekeeping

■ **Tribunals**

Chart 21 - Unpaid Tribunal Assessments

(US\$ millions)

Member State	30-Apr-24
United States of America	34
Russian Federation	27
Saudi Arabia	3
France	2
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2
Other Member States	5
Total	73



United Nations
Financial Situation

Regular budget
Peacekeeping
■ Tribunals

Chart 22 - Tribunals Cash Position for 2022-2024

(US\$ millions)

As per resolution 76/272, surplus cash in closed Tribunals can be used for Regular Budget liquidity if needed. These are expected to provided a life-line for Regular Budget operations during 2024.



The United Nations
Financial Situation

Regular budget
Peacekeeping

■ Tribunals

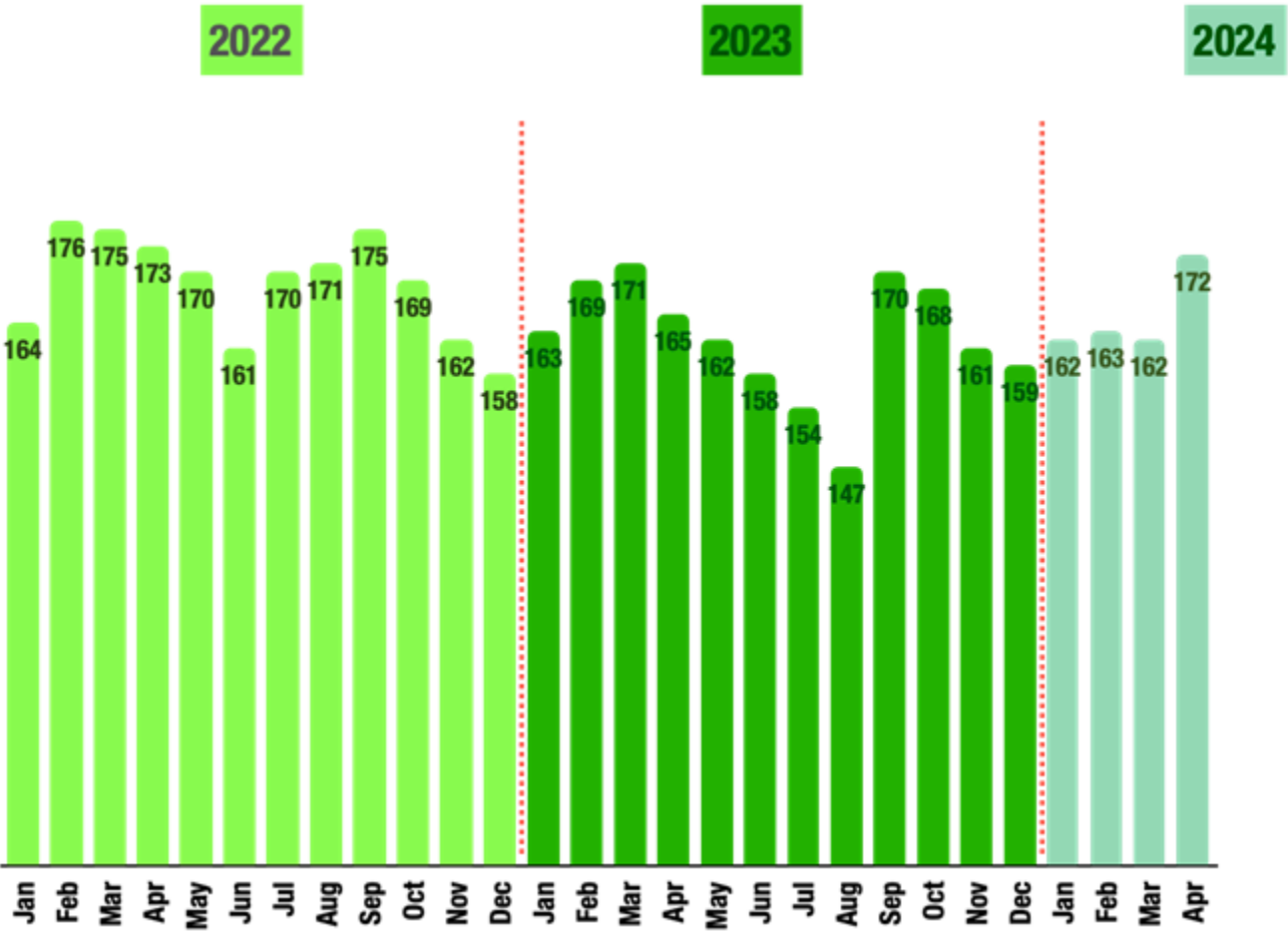


Chart 23 - Overview

(US\$ millions)



United Nations
Financial Situation

		31-Dec-22	31-Dec-23	30-Apr-23	30-Apr-24
Assessments	Regular budget	2,934	2,989	2,989	3,220
	Peacekeeping*	8,872	5,789	531	779
	Tribunals	72	67	67	52
Unpaid assessments	Regular budget	330	859	1,834	1,706
	Peacekeeping	3,040	2,889	2,806	2,631
	Tribunals	52	54	93	73
Cash on Hand**	Regular budget	341	62	762	1,088
	Peacekeeping	2,652	2,153	1,494	1,358
	Tribunals	158	159	165	172
Outstanding Payments to Member States***	Peacekeeping	112	30	61	30

* Peacekeeping assessments by April 2024 include resources for MINUSMA assessed in January 2024.

** Not including reserves

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

Chart 24 - All Assessments

Fully paid for all assessments due and payable at 10 May 2024:

47 Member States*

Algeria	Germany	Qatar
Armenia	Hungary	Rwanda
Australia	Iceland	Senegal
Austria	Ireland	Singapore
Bahrain	Italy	Slovakia
Barbados	Japan	Slovenia
Bhutan	Kiribati	Spain
Botswana	Latvia	Sweden
Bulgaria	Liechtenstein	Switzerland
Canada	Monaco	Trinidad and Tobago
Chad	Nauru	Tunisia
Colombia	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	Tuvalu
Czech Republic	New Zealand	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Equatorial Guinea	Norway	Uzbekistan
Ethiopia	Poland	Zimbabwe
Finland		
Gambia		

**Compared to 52 Member States at 10 May 2023*



United Nations
Financial Situation