

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 74th session
11 October 2019

Mr. Chairman, Distinguished delegates,

I thank you for this opportunity to present to you the current financial situation of the United Nations. Since you were last briefed in May, the Secretary-General has written to all Member States on 2 August, 4 October and followed up again on 10 October, about the deepening liquidity crisis of the Organization, especially in relation to the regular budget 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 presentation and my statement will be made available on the website of the Fifth Committee.

Regular budget

As you can see from **Chart 1**, the regular budget has been facing severe liquidity issues in recent years, with a growing downward trend whereby, each year, the situation becomes more dire than the year before. The cash deficits occur earlier in the year, linger longer and run deeper. For the second successive year, we have exhausted all regular budget liquidity reserves, despite several measures we had taken to reduce expenditures to align them with available liquidity.

As of October 9, 2019, the regular budget cash deficit reached its deepest in the year at \$386 million, thereby exhausting the \$150 million from the Working Capital Fund as well as the \$203 million from the Special Account, and borrowing \$33 million from the closed peacekeeping missions.

We had started borrowing from the Working Capital Fund in July, and we had to borrow from the Special Account as well in August. By late September, we had to borrow from closed peacekeeping missions, as regular budget cash reserves were so severely depleted that we risked problems with payroll payments or defaults in vendor payments. By the end of October, we are poised to surpass last year's record cash deficit of \$488 million, and risk exhausting the closed peacekeeping cash reserves also.

Chart 2 summarizes the status of regular budget assessments as at 4 October 2019 compared to 30 September 2018. In 2019, assessments were issued at a level of \$2.85 billion, the highest for the decade, and \$362 million above the level in 2018. The higher assessment in the second year of the biennium is largely in line with the pattern of assessments for biennial budgets, where the budgetary methodology creates a tendency for assessments to lag behind appropriations and expenditures. Payments received by 4 October 2019 totalled \$1.99 billion, \$61 million more than around the same time last year. However, payments received represent only 70% of the assessments compared to 78% at this time last year, resulting in a gap of nearly \$230 million. Consequently, the unpaid assessed contributions as at 4 October 2019 are higher than last year by \$299 million, and amount to \$1.4 billion.

As seen in **Chart 3**, 128 Member States have paid their regular budget assessments in full by 4 October 2019, compared to 141 Member States at the end of September 2018. I would like to thank those 128 Member States which are listed in **Chart 4** for their regular budget contributions, including those who have also paid a partial advance for 2020.

Chart 5 shows the 65 Member States who are yet to pay their assessments to the regular budget in full as of 4 October 2019, 13 more than at 30 September last year. I would note that since the cut-off date, Mozambique, Sri Lanka and the Syrian Arab Republic have paid in full, bringing the count of fully paid Member States to 131.

Chart 6 provides a comparative view of the largest outstanding assessments for the regular budget as of 30 September 2018 and 4 October 2019.

Chart 7 highlights the regular budget liquidity crisis this year. We have about \$955 million of unspent funds from the biennial budget for 2018-2019, comprising about \$464 million of post-related expenses and about \$491 million of non-post expenses, including commitment authorities and unforeseen and extraordinary expenses. Despite slowing down hiring from early in the year and also curtailing several non-post expenditures, we have barely enough liquidity to pay the post costs for October, even by using the balance of about \$147 million still available from closed peacekeeping missions. As we confront the worst liquidity crisis in recent years, we risk starting November with not enough cash to cover even payrolls and uncertainty about paying vendors on time.

To fully expend the budget, the Organization would need to collect at least \$808 million within the last quarter. However, there is significant uncertainty about the amount and timing of the payment of the remaining assessments. While nearly half of the unspent budget is for post related expenses which cannot be postponed, the remaining \$491 million also include non-post expenses that cannot be deferred without significant impact on mandate delivery. The large, unspent non-post budget also reflects the impact of postponing such expenditures through out the year in an effort to conserve cash to meet the salary and other urgent costs. The ongoing financial uncertainty relating to collections compels expenditure management based on liquidity rather than programme delivery. The use of average vacancy rates, and limitations on transfers of funds across budget sections and budget classes, exacerbate the resource management problems. Cumulatively, these problems undermine mandate delivery and go against our efforts to focus less on inputs and more on results. Unless these structural and liquidity issues are addressed expeditiously, our work and our reforms will be at increasing risk.

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.

Chart 8 shows the status of peacekeeping assessments and collections during 2019. Assessments during 2019 totalled nearly \$8 billion, with nearly half of it being assessed in July for the fiscal year 2019/20. As the collections as of 4 October 2019 lagged behind at \$5.7 billion, the total amount outstanding as at 4 October 2019 is \$3.7 billion, compared to \$1.5 billion as at 31 December 2018.

As shown in **Chart 9**, at 4 October 2019, 30 Member States had paid all peacekeeping assessments in full. This was 11 less than at 30 September 2018. I would like to pay tribute to these Member States for their efforts. Since the cut-off date, Austria, Cuba, Cyprus, Hungary, India, Monaco and Tuvalu have also paid their assessments in full.

Chart 10 provides an overview of outstanding amounts by peacekeeping operation. As seen in the chart, the \$3.7 billion outstanding as at 4 October comprises \$3.3 billion owed for active missions and \$409 million for closed missions. For active missions, out of \$3.3 billion, \$2.8 billion relates to 2019 assessments, while \$500 million relates to assessments in 2018 and prior.

Chart 11 shows the unpaid peacekeeping assessments as of 4 October 2019 by Member States. For comparison, the chart also lists amounts outstanding from these Member States as of 30 September 2018.

In its resolution 73/307, the General Assembly decided, after deliberating the Secretary-General's proposals (A/73/809) to improve the financial situation of the United Nations, that the Secretary-General should issue assessment for peacekeeping operations for the full budget period, 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 12 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 13 shows those Member States that have paid in full for the entire peacekeeping year including the non-mandated period. I would like to thank these 10 Member States for their additional payments to all peacekeeping operations. I would also like to thank Canada for paying in full for 12 out of 13 peacekeeping operations.

Chart 14 shows the status of peacekeeping cash over the last 3 years. As of 9 October, the cash balance consisted of approximately \$2 billion in the accounts of active missions, closed missions, and the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund. Cash of each mission is delineated in a separate account as directed by the General Assembly; similarly, the use of the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund is restricted to new operations and expansion of existing operations.

As **Chart 15** shows, as at 10 October 2019, \$6 million was owed to Member States for troops and formed police units. For contingent-owned equipment claims, \$64 million was owed for active missions and \$86 million for closed missions.

Payments for troops/formed police unit costs are current for all missions up to July 2019 except MINUJUSTH. Contingent-owned equipment for active missions are current up to June 2019 except for MONUSCO, UNAMID, UNFICYP, UNISFA and MINURSO which are current up to March 2019, and MINUJUSTH, which is current up to December 2018.

Chart 16, shows the breakdown of the overall amount owed for troop and formed police units and for contingent-owned equipment by Member State as at 10 October 2019.

Chart 17 reflects the impact of the recent decisions of the General Assembly to allow cross-borrowing (or cash pooling) across active missions and also assess for a full year. For the quarterly payment cycle for September 2019, the chart shows that, without such cash pooling and annual assessment, the outstanding payables to Member States would have been \$285 million. With the new measures, the outstanding is only \$70 million, due to the ability to cross-borrow nearly \$215 million.

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 also depend on the expeditious finalization of MOUs with contingent-owned equipment contributors. As requested by the General Assembly in resolution 73/307, quarterly briefings will be organized for Member States on the status of these reimbursements and the actions taken for their timely settlement.

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 4 October 2019 are \$76 million. This includes amounts outstanding for ICTR, which was last assessed in 2016, for ICTY, which was last assessed in 2018, and the MICT which was assessed in 2019.

As of 4 October 2019, 176 Member States for ICTR, 144 Member States for ICTY, and 110 Member States for MICT had 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 4 October 2019, where 106 Member States had paid their assessed contributions in full for all the Tribunals, compared to only 58 Member States as of 30 September 2018. Since the cut-off date, the Syrian Arab Republic has also paid their tribunal assessments in full.

Chart 20 provides the breakdown of unpaid tribunals assessments as of 4 October 2019, with the largest contributions outstanding. For comparison purposes the chart also lists amounts outstanding from these Member States as of 30 September 2018.

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 2019 will depend on Member States continuing to honour their financial obligations to the Tribunals.

Conclusion

In conclusion, **Chart 22** summarizes the status of assessments and unpaid assessments for each of the three categories of operations at the end of the last two years as well as around the end of the third quarter. Unpaid assessments for all three categories are higher this year compared to a similar period last year.

Chart 23 provides an overview of the evolution of the cash 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. The improvement in the settlement of reimbursements to T/PCCs in October 2019 is a reflection of the impact of the recent General Assembly decision to approve the Secretary-General's proposals to allow cross-borrowing of cash for active operations and assessing for a full year without waiting for mandate extension.

Chart 24 gives you the very latest information on payments as of today, 11 October 2019. 35 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 through out the year. For our part, the Secretariat is committed to using the resources entrusted to it in a cost-effective and efficient manner, and to provide information to Member States with utmost transparency.

Thank you.



The United Nations Financial Situation

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

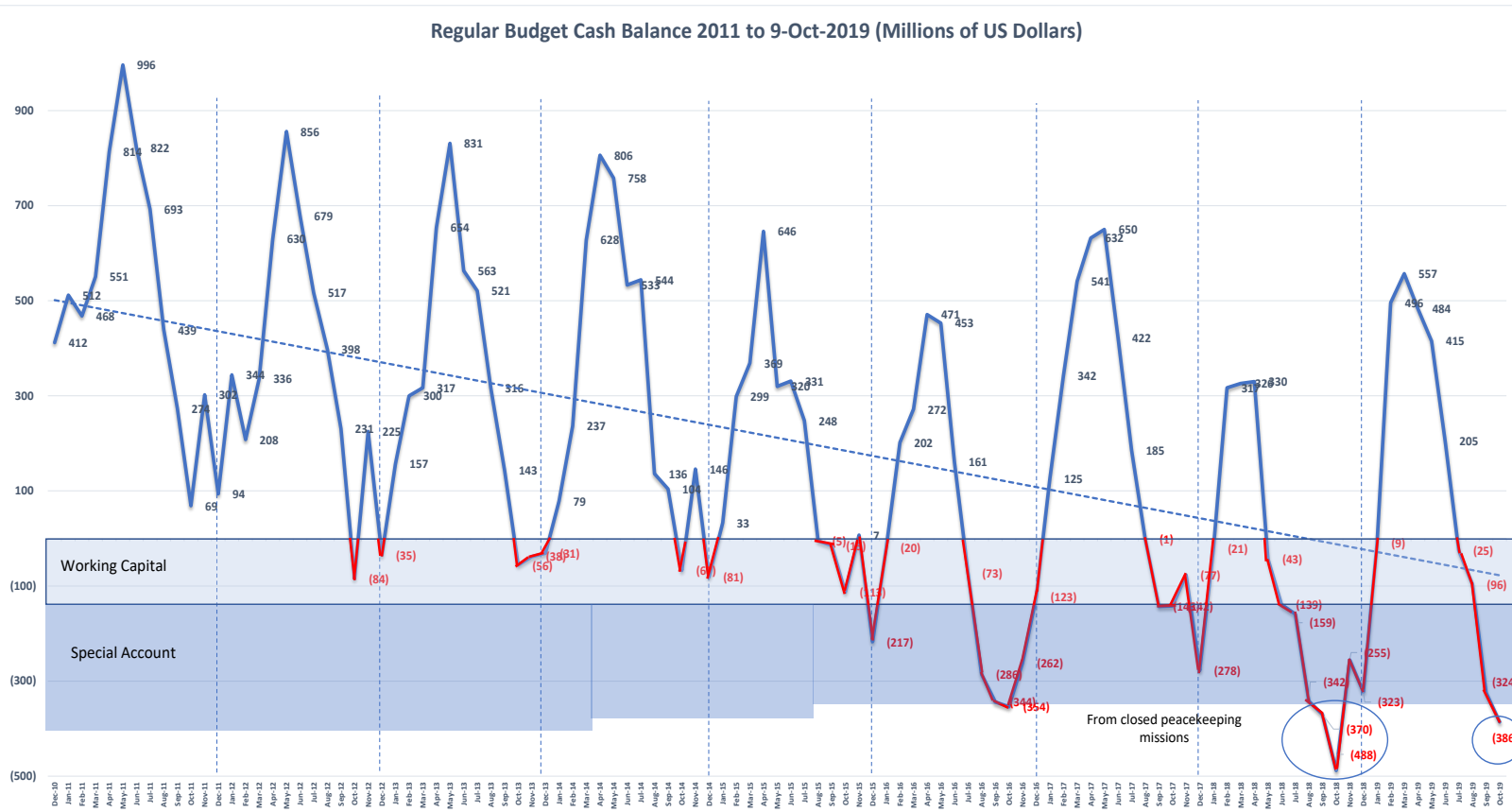
11 October 2019

Chart 1 - Regular Budget Cash Balance Trend (US\$ millions)



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■ Regular budget
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Regular budget liquidity reserves

- Working Capital Fund - \$150 million exhausted
- Special Account - \$203 million exhausted

Currently borrowing from closed peacekeeping

Chart 2 - Regular Budget Assessment Status

(US\$ millions)



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	30 Sep 2018	4 Oct 2019	Difference
Prior year's balance (1 January)	531	529	(2)
Assessments	2,487	2,849	362
Payments received	1,930	1,991	61
Unpaid assessments	1,088	1,387	299

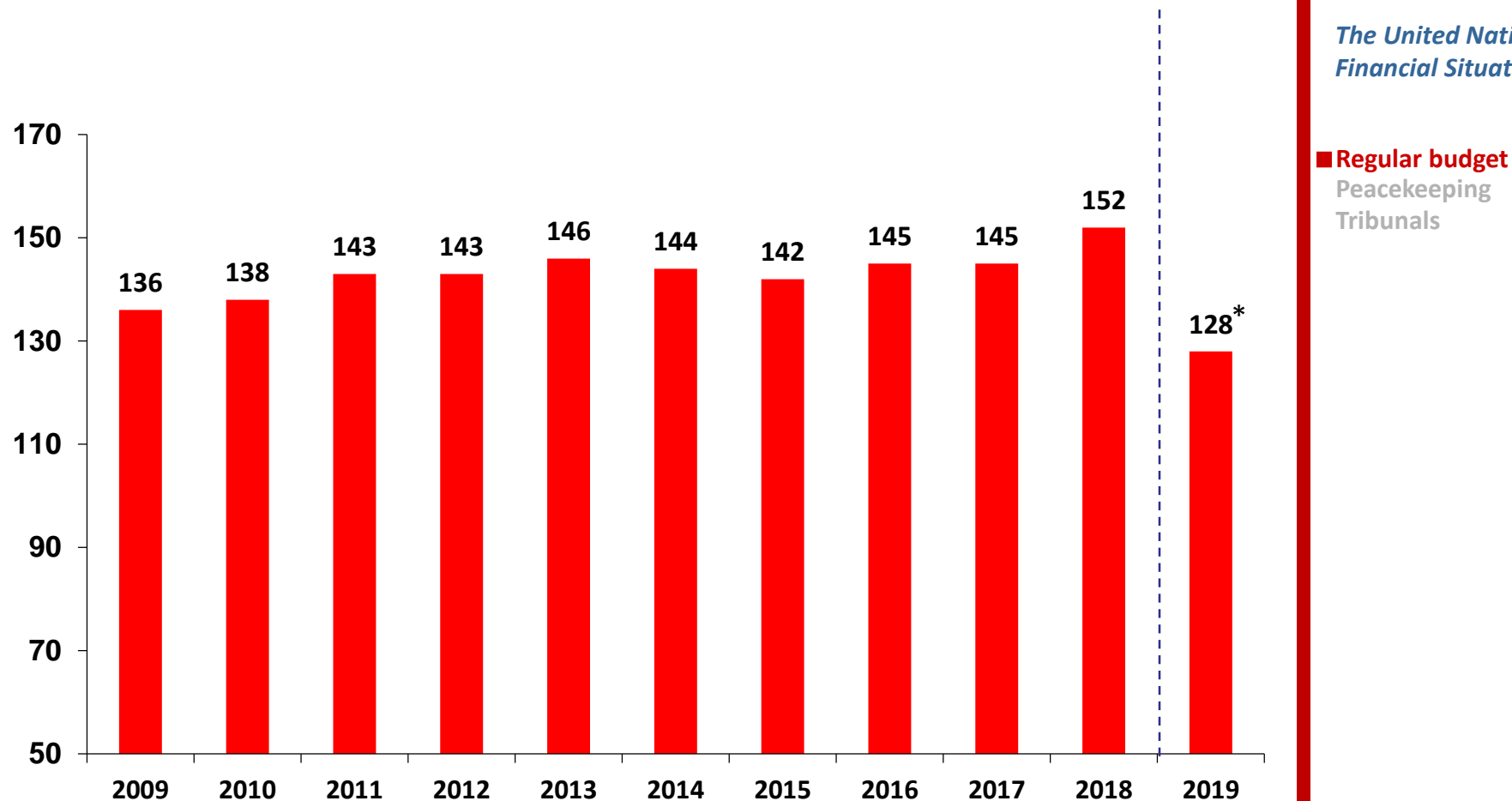
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Chart 3 - Regular Budget Assessments

Number of Member States paying in full at Year-End



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* At 4 October 2019, compared to 141 Member States at 30 September 2018

Chart 4 - Regular Budget Assessments

Fully paid as at 4 October 2019: 128 Member States*



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

*Compared to 141 Member States as at 30 September 2018

**Partial advance payment for 2020

Chart 5 - Unpaid Regular Budget Assessments as at 4 October 2019

(65 Member States, 1,386,694,835)

Member State	Amount	Member State	Amount	Member State	Amount
Afghanistan	195,176	Lebanon	1,310,466	Syrian Arab Republic**	306,705
Angola	516,851	Lesotho	77,413	Tajikistan	36,529
Antigua and Barbuda	55,765	Liberia	4,204	Togo	57,284
Argentina***	51,567,200	Madagascar	32,864	Tonga	52,190
Bangladesh	49,000	Mali	1,448	Trinidad and Tobago	1,115,290
Belize	52,190	Mauritania	31,699	Tunisia	697,057
Benin	56,823	Mexico	36,023,885	Turkmenistan	117,981
Brazil	143,058,597	Mozambique**	160,143	United States of America	1,055,324,418
Burkina Faso	2,449	Niger	58,245	Uruguay	2,425,757
Burundi	17,883	Nigeria	402,463	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	17,293,065
Central African Republic	27,883	Oman	801,615	Yemen	278,823
Comoros*	665,593	Panama	984,727		
Congo	464,475	Papua New Guinea	376,051		
Costa Rica	1,374,538	Peru	1,211,735		
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	167,294	Philippines	988,504		
Democratic Republic of the Congo	278,823	Republic of Korea	9,810,004		
Djibouti	52,190	Romania	5,520,688		
Ecuador	2,230,581	Saint Kitts and Nevis	52,190		
Eritrea	27,883	São Tomé and Príncipe*	622,225		
Gambia	77,413	Saudi Arabia	2,413,589		
Grenada	27,883	Senegal	18,290		
Guatemala	294,978	Seychelles	80,072		
Guinea-Bissau	27,883	Somalia*	1,221,821		
Honduras	50,985	South Sudan	159,869		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	26,957,300	Sri Lanka**	200,000		
Israel	17,677,001	Sudan	78,062		
Kiribati	24,325	Suriname	348,503		

*By resolution 73/4, the General Assembly agreed that the failure to pay the full minimum amount necessary to avoid the application of Article 19 of the Charter was due to conditions beyond their control.

**Full payment subsequent to 4 October 2019.

***Partial payment subsequent to 4 October 2019.



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Chart 6 - Unpaid Regular Budget Assessments

(US\$ millions)



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Member State	30-Sep-18	04-Oct-19
United States	842	1,055
Brazil	93	143
Argentina	39	52
Mexico	-	36
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	30	27
Israel	16	18
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	17	17
Republic of Korea	-	10
Other Member States	51	29
Total	1,088	1,387

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Chart 7 - Regular Budget Liquidity Forecast

(US\$ millions)



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Cash Requirements (October - December 2019)

Budgeted Expenditure for October – December 2019

- Post costs 464
- Non-post costs 491

Total 955

Cash available in closed peacekeeping missions 147*

Contributions needed (October – December) 808

* Cash barely sufficient to cover post costs for October

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Chart 8 - Peacekeeping: Assessment Status

(US\$ millions)



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Prior years balance at 31 Dec 2018	1,472
Assessments during 2019 (Jan - Sep) for mandated periods	7,969
Total	9,441
Payments/credits received during Jan – 4 Oct 2019	5,734
Outstanding assessments at 4 Oct 2019	3,707

Chart 9 - Peacekeeping Assessments

Fully paid as at 4 October 2019: 30 Member States*



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Armenia	Iceland	Norway
Australia	Indonesia	Poland
Bhutan	Ireland	Rwanda
Canada	Italy	Samoa
Cote d'Ivoire	Latvia	Singapore
Denmark	Liechtenstein	Slovenia
Estonia	Malawi	Solomon Islands
Finland	Namibia	Sweden
Germany	Netherlands	Switzerland
Guyana	New Zealand	Zambia

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*Compared to 41 Member States as 30 September 2018

Chart 10 - Unpaid Peacekeeping Assessments by Operation as at 4 October 2019

(US\$ millions)



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Peacekeeping	2018 and prior	2019	Total
<i>Active Missions</i>			
UNDOF	4.4	26.6	31.0
UNIFIL	31.0	373.0	404.0
UNFICYP	11.8	12.2	24.0
MINURSO	36.5	16.8	53.3
UNMIK	28.4	21.9	50.3
MONUSCO	70.5	387.1	457.6
MINUJUSTH	18.3	42.1	60.4
UNAMID	59.2	141.0	200.2
UNISFA	13.7	78.0	91.7
UNMISS	79.1	541.4	620.5
UNSOS	66.5	341.3	407.8
MINUSMA	45.3	613.1	658.4
MINUSCA	35.2	203.7	238.9
Subtotal	499.9	2,798.2	3,298.1
<i>Closed Missions</i>			
	409.3		409.3
Total	909.2	2,798.2	3,707.4



Chart 11 - Unpaid Peacekeeping Assessments

(US\$ millions)

Member State	30 Sep 2018	4 Oct 2019
United States	1,216	2,378
Brazil	268	287
Spain	75	110
France	183	103
Ukraine	103	100
Other Member States	678	729
Total	2,523	3,707

Chart 12 – Additional Liquidity

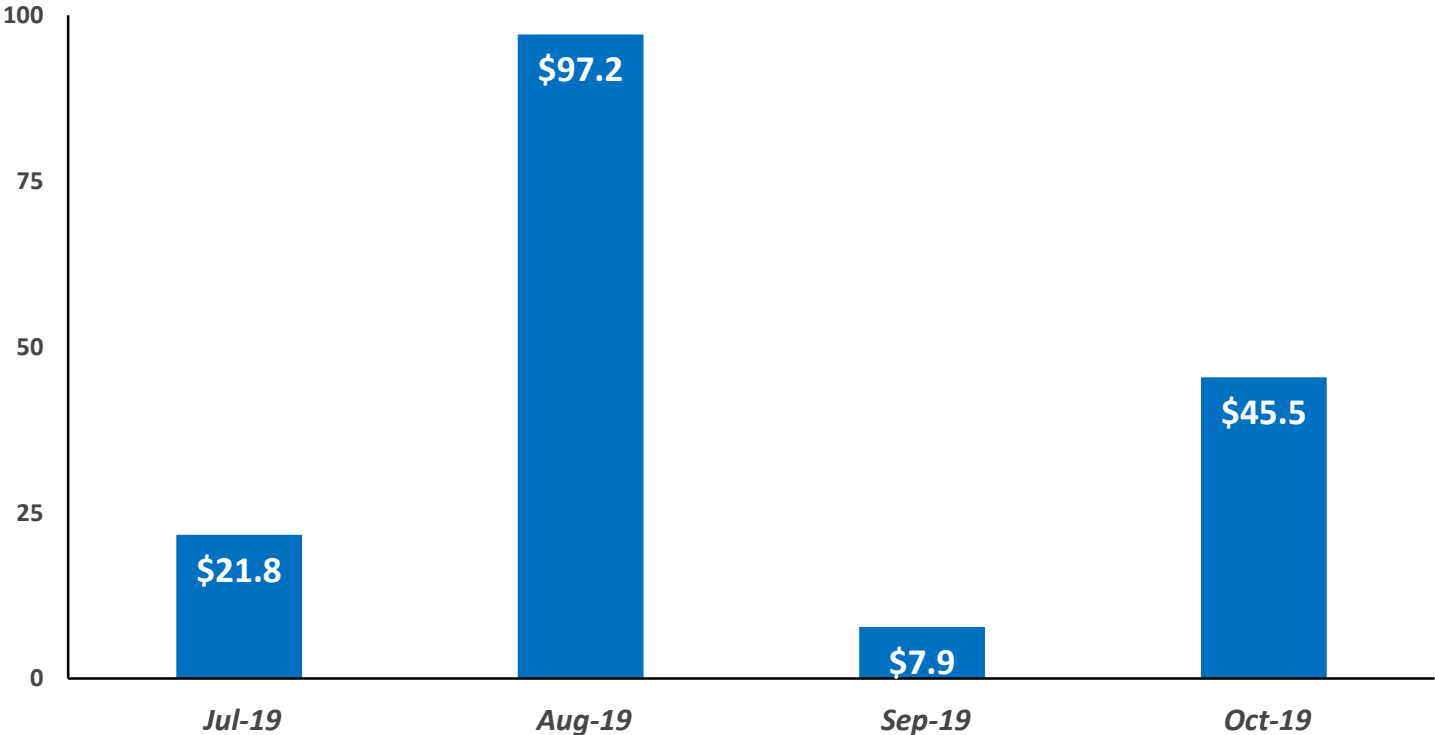
Contributions collected for assessments for non-mandated periods

Actual (US\$ millions)



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

Chart 13 - Peacekeeping Assessments

Paid in full for peacekeeping 2019/20 fiscal year for all missions:
10 Member States*



Armenia
Denmark
Estonia
Guyana
Malawi

Netherlands
New Zealand
Singapore
Slovenia
Zambia

Canada paid in full for 12 of 13 peacekeeping missions for the 2019/20 fiscal period

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



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Chart 14 - Peacekeeping Cash Position

Actual Figures for Peacekeeping for 2017-2019
(US\$ millions)



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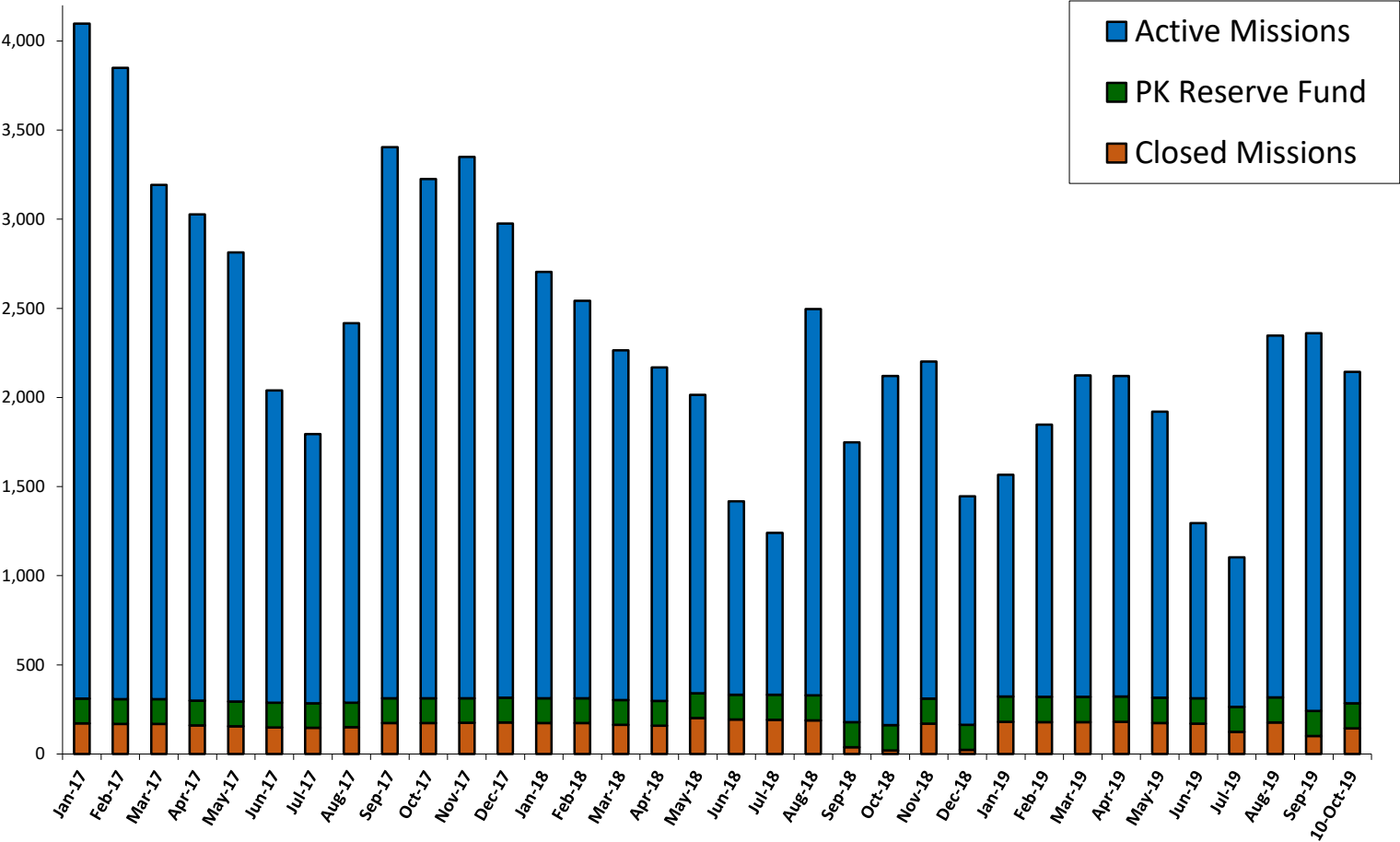


Chart 15 - Outstanding Payments to Member States (US\$ millions)

	30 Sep 2018	30 Jun 2019	10 Oct 2019 ^a
Troops/formed police units	92	245	6
COE claims (active missions)	43	187	64
COE claims (closed missions)	86	86	86
TOTAL^b	221	518	156

^a Payments for troops/formed police unit costs are current for all missions up to July 2019 except MINUJUSTH. Payments for COE for active missions are current up to June 2019 except for MONUSCO, UNAMID, UNFICYP, UNISFA and MINURSO which are current up to March 2019, and MINUJUSTH which is current up to December 2018.

^b Does not include Letters of Assist (\$199 million), death and disability claims (\$8 million), estimate for unsigned MOUs (\$124 million) and estimated current dues up to September (\$525 million) which will become payable in the December quarterly payment cycle.



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Chart 16 - Outstanding Payments to Member States

Amounts Owed for Troops/Formed Police Units and Contingent-Owned Equipment for Active Missions as at 10 October 2019 (US\$ millions)

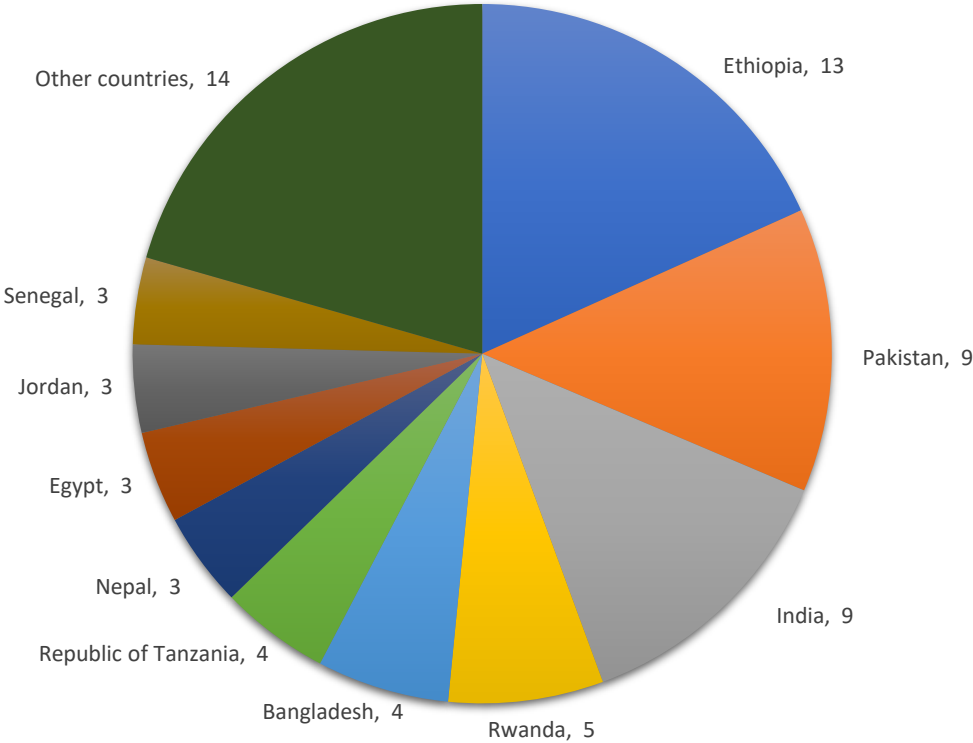


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Liabilities: 28 Member States

Amounts payable to troop- and police-contributing countries
Total:\$70 million*



*Excluding letters of assist and death and disability claims

Chart 17 – Effects of cash pooling and annual assessments on payment of TCC/PCCs (US\$ millions)

	WITHOUT cash pooling and annual assessment	WITH cash pooling and annual assessment
Troops/formed police units	170	6
COE claims (active missions)	115	64
TOTAL	285	70

Cash pooling and annual assessments allowed us to pay troops/formed police unit costs in MONUSCO, UNAMID, UNFICYP, UNISFA and MINURSO up to July 2019



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Chart 18 - Tribunal Assessments as at 4 October 2019 (US\$ millions)



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	Last Assessed	Assessments in 2019 (\$millions)	Unpaid Assessments (\$millions)	Paid in full (# of Member States)
MICT	Jan-19	90	43	110
ICTY	Jan-18	-	26	144
ICTR	Jan-16	-	7	176
Total		90	76*	

*Compared to \$68 million as at 30 September 2018

Chart 19 - Tribunal Assessments

Fully paid at 4 October 2019: 106 Member States*

Algeria	Dominican Republic	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Portugal
Andorra	Equatorial Guinea	Latvia	Republic of Korea
Armenia	Estonia	Libya	Republic of Moldova
Australia	Ethiopia	Liechtenstein	Romania
Austria	Fiji	Lithuania	Rwanda
Azerbaijan	Finland	Malaysia	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Bahrain	France	Maldives	Samoa
Bangladesh	Gabon	Mali	San Marino
Belgium	Georgia	Marshall Islands	Sierra Leone
Bhutan	Germany	Mauritius	Singapore
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Ghana	Micronesia (Federated States of)	Slovakia
Botswana	Greece	Monaco	Solomon Islands
Brunei Darussalam	Guyana	Montenegro	South Africa
Bulgaria	Haiti	Morocco	Spain
Burundi	Hungary	Myanmar	Sweden
Cabo Verde	Iceland	Namibia	Switzerland
Cameroon	India	Nauru	Thailand
Canada	Iraq	Nepal	Turkey
Chad	Ireland	Netherlands	Tuvalu
China	Israel	New Zealand	Uganda
Costa Rica	Italy	Nicaragua	Ukraine
Cote d'Ivoire	Jamaica	Niger	United Kingdom
Cuba	Japan	North Macedonia	United Republic of Tanzania
Cyprus	Kazakhstan	Norway	Uzbekistan
Czech Republic	Kiribati	Poland	Vanuatu
Denmark	Kuwait		Zambia
Dominica	Kyrgyzstan		



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■ **Tribunals**

*Compared to 58 Member States as at 30 September 2018

Chart 20 - Unpaid Tribunal Assessments

(US\$ millions)



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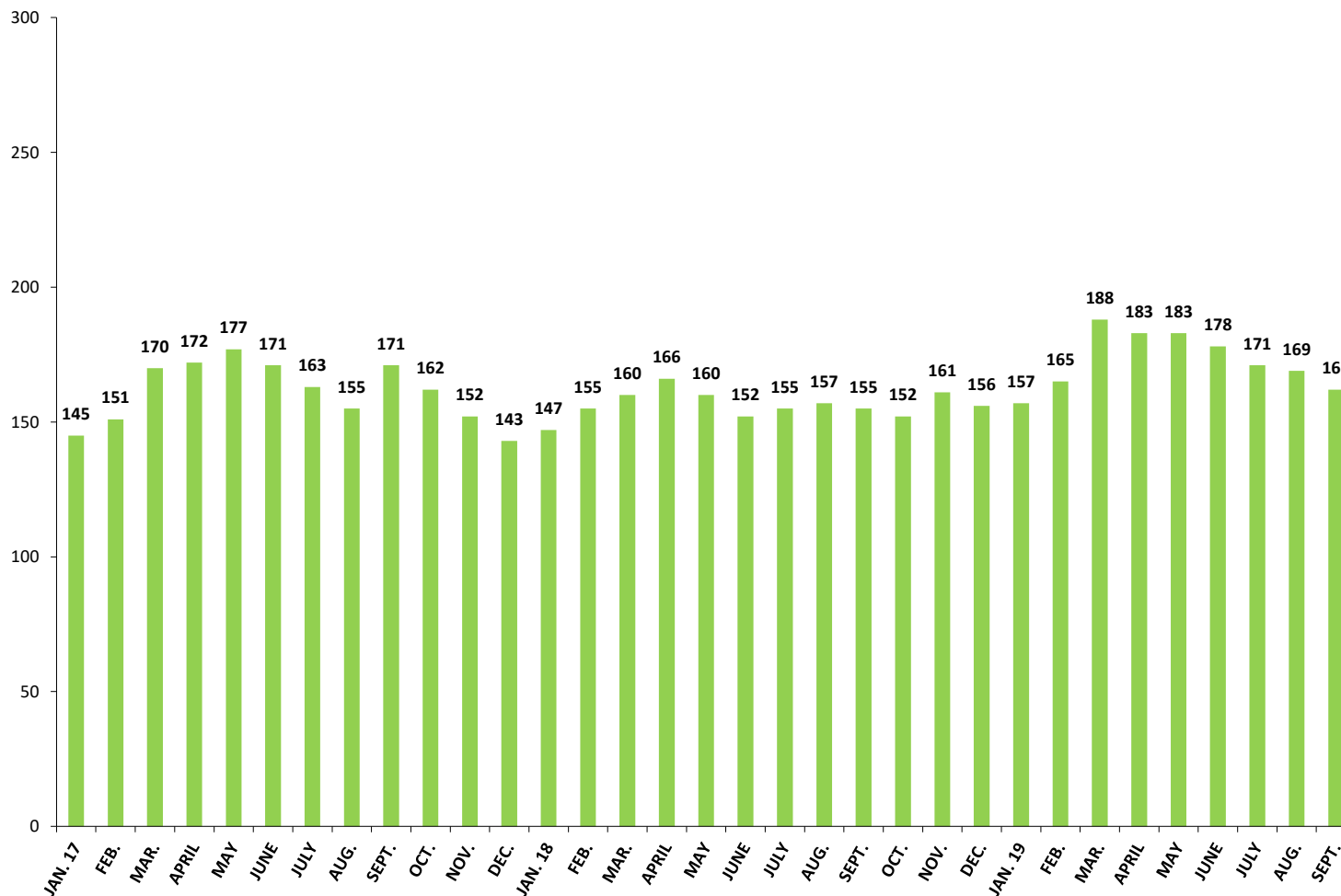
■ **Tribunals**

Member State	30 Sep 2018	4 Oct 2019
United States	33	40
Russian Federation	17	19
Indonesia	5	6
Brazil	3	4
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	1	1
Other Member States	9	6
Total	68	76

Chart 21 - Tribunals Cash Position

Actual Figures for Tribunals for 2017-2019

(US\$ millions)



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Chart 22 - Overview

(US\$ millions)



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		31-Dec-17	31-Dec-18	30-Sep-18	04-Oct-19
Regular Budget	Assessment	2,578	2,487	2,487	2,849
	Unpaid assessments	531	529	1,088	1,387
Peacekeeping	Assessment*	6,866	4,982	4,856	7,969
	Unpaid assessments	1,930	1,472	2,523	3,707
Tribunals	Assessment	109	93	93	90
	Unpaid assessments	47	49	68	76

* Peacekeeping assessments increased in 2019, following a decrease in 2018, due to the timing of decision on scale of assessment rates applicable to 2019. Assessments and unpaid assessments do not include assessments for 'non-mandated period'.

Chart 23 - Overview

(US\$ millions)



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		31-Dec-18	30-Apr-19	09-Oct-19
Cash on Hand	Regular budget	(323)	484	(386)
	Peacekeeping	1,305	1,978	2,061
	Tribunals	156	183	165

		30-Sep-18	30-Jun-19	09-Oct-19
Outstanding Payments to Member States*	Peacekeeping	135	432	70

*Outstanding TCC/PCC and COE payments for active peacekeeping operations

Chart 24 - All Assessments

Paid in Full as at 11 October 2019: 35 Member States*



*The United Nations
Financial Situation*

Armenia	Hungary	Norway
Australia	Iceland	Poland
Austria	India	Rwanda
Bhutan	Ireland	Samoa
Canada	Italy	Singapore
Cote d'Ivoire	Latvia	Solomon Islands
Cuba	Liechtenstein	Sweden
Cyprus	Malawi	Switzerland
Denmark	Monaco	Tuvalu
Estonia	Namibia	Zambia
Finland	Netherlands	
Germany	New Zealand	
Guyana		

*Compared to 43 Member States as at 16 October 2018