



**Financial situation of the United Nations  
Statement**

**by**

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Madam Chair,

I am pleased to present to you the current financial situation of the United Nations. At the outset, on behalf of the Secretary-General, I would like to express our deep appreciation to all Member States that you represent, for the continued efforts to fulfil obligations to the UN despite the continued financial constraints we face.

I shall discuss four main financial indicators:

- (a) Amounts of assessed contributions
- (b) Unpaid assessed contributions
- (c) Available cash
- (d) Outstanding Payments to Member States.

**Chart 1** summarizes the status with respect to assessments as of 2 October 2015, 31 December 2015 and 30 September 2016, the cut-off date for reporting.

**Chart 2** summarizes the status with respect to cash held as of 2 October 2015, 31 December 2015, and 30 September 2016, followed by an overview of outstanding payments to Member States in 2015, and projections for 31 December 2016.

Overall, the Organization is financially sound. The financial indicators for 2016 remain generally sound and positive, except for the cash position of the regular budget. Regular budget cash is currently exhausted and reserves are also almost exhausted. Severe cash problems will be experienced in the final months of 2016, unless sufficient contributions are received. The final outcome will largely depend on incoming contributions in the remaining months of the year.

Cash balances are positive for peacekeeping operations

The level of reserves (both Working Capital Fund and Special Account) is sufficient to cover only 6 weeks of regular budget operation.

payments amounted to \$824 million at the end of 2015, and it is projected that this amount will decrease

A total of \$1.87 billion was assessed under the special account for the Capital Master Plan. As of 30 September 2016, the bulk of the assessed contributions had been received, with \$49,716 still outstanding (see **Chart 21**). At the time of financing of the capital master plan, the costs were apportioned to 192 Member States, with the amount currently outstanding due from four Member States.

### Conclusions

In conclusion, Madam Chair, let me pay particular tribute to the 25 Member States that had paid their assessments that were due and payable in full as of 30 September 2016 (see **Chart 22**). These were Armenia, Australia, Benin, Denmark, Georgia, Germany, Ireland, Israel, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Micronesia, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sweden and Switzerland.

**Chart 23** summarizes the key points. Cash positions are currently positive for all categories. Regular budget cash is at very low levels, and regular budget reserves (Working Capital Fund and the Special Account) are almost exhausted. More severe cash problems will be experienced in the final months of the year, unless sufficient contributions are received.

Currently, unpaid regular budget assessments remain at a significant level. New rates of assessment went into effect in 2016, and I would like to thank the 126 Member States which have already paid in full for the regular budget. I would like to urge the remaining 67 Member States to pay their regular budget contribud lhe 126 M(y)20( the)-7(ir r)4(e)-5ETBT1 0 0 1 72.024 44oo