

we still ahead of our estimated collections by \$58 million at the end of

to be able to execute the budget in full. Heads of Entities have been provided maximum autonomy in managing their post and nonpost budgets within a reduced financial ceiling. Each department/entity is trying its best to minimize the impact on mandate delivery but cannot avoid negative impact on proper or full mandated delivery. The impact will vary depending on the situation of each entity based on its funding model, i.e. the proportion of post and nonpost budgets

shows the cash resources available on 30 September and 31 December of last year; and on 30 September this year. Last year, we borrowed the full amount from the Working Capital Fund in August and from the Special Account in October; we almost exhausted the regular budget liquidity reserves. This year we borrowed the full amount from the Working Capital Fund in September and may exhaust the Special Account in October. This year, we have collected about 78.1 percent of the year's assessment by 30 September; compared to about 64.0 percent the same time last year. Last year, we ended the year with a cash deficit of \$105 million after collecting only about 82.3 percent of the year's assessments. If collections in the fourth quarter do not materialize as estimated, we could end 2024 with a cash deficit that would exacerbate liquidity pressure in 2025.

summarizes the status of regular budget assessments on 30 September 2023 and 2024. In 2024, assessments were \$231 million above the level in 2023. By 30 September 2024, we received \$605 million more than the same period in 2023. Approximately \$2.6 billion was collected by 30 September 2024 and of this amount, \$569 million relates to the delayed receipt of outstanding contributions. The Chart also reflects an increase in unpaid assessments from \$1.3 billion as of 30 September 2023 to \$1.5 billion as of 30 September 2024.

lists the 141 Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full. I would like to thank those Member States for their regular budget contributions. Since the cut-off date, Bangladesh has also paid its assessments in full, bringing the count of fully paid Member States to 142. I would also like to acknowledge that we have received an advance payment for 2025 from Ukraine. We appreciate the efforts of Member States to make advance payments, and we stand ready to provide estimates for any Member State that is interested in making advance payments.

shows the 52 Member States who were yet to pay their assessments to the regular budget in full as of 30 September 2024, four less than September last year.

provides a comparative view of the largest outstanding assessments for the regular budget as of 30 September 2023 and 2024.

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.

shows the status of peacekeeping assessments and collections by September, for the five most recent fiscal years. By September 2024, assessments issued for the 2024/25 fiscal year amounted to \$2.5 billion, with \$2.1 billion of it being assessed in July for mandated periods. The lower level of assessments for the period July to September 2024 compared to the same period in 2023 is attributed to a) operations with effective mandates that could not be billed beyond 31 December 2024 due to the absence of a scale of assessment for 2025 and b) assessments that could not be fully issued for operations awaiting the extension of the Security Council mandate. Total payments and credits in the last four fiscal years have ranged from \$2.6 billion to \$3.7 billion, resulting in unpaid contributions as a percentage of assessments, ranging from 63 per cent to 92 per cent. As at 30 September 2024, this percentage stood at 74 per cent due to significant receipts from more Member States during the months of August and September, compared to 79 per cent during the previous fiscal year when the

shows the impact of this General Assembly decision. In July 2024, \$634 million was assessed for peacekeeping operations for the 'non mandated period' through 31 December 2024, lower than previous periods, due to the nonavailability of scales for January to June 2025. This chart shows the amounts paid voluntarily by Member States against these assessments. As of today, pending the General Assembly approval of the 2025-2027 scale of assessment and based on provisional estimates, Member States have made advance payments totaling \$123 million for the period January to June 2025. I would like to take this opportunity to thank the

2024 as was the case in June 2023, there was not enough cash to settle contingent owned equipment claims. In fact, in June 2024 there was barely enough cash to even pay troop and police contributing countries.

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 maximizing 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 are being organized for Member States on the status of these reimbursements and the actions taken for their timely settlement.

International Tribunals

Moving onto international tribunals, provides details on the situation of the tribunals. As seen in the chart, the total contributions outstanding for the Tribunals as of 30 September 2024 are \$55 million. This includes amounts outstanding for ICIR, which was last assessed in 2016 and for ICTY, which was last assessed in 2018, and the most recent assessment for MICT in 2024.

shows the overall situation as of 30 September 2024, where 116 Member States had paid their assessed contributions in full for all the

budget liquidity if needed from January 2023. The final outcome of 2024 will depend on Member States continuing to honour their financial obligations to the Tribunals.

In conclusion, [redacted] 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 at the end of the third quarter for comparison purposes. Unpaid assessments for the regular budget are higher this year but lower for peacekeeping operations and tribunals compared to a similar period last year. Kindly note for peacekeeping operations, assessments have not been issued for 2025 owing to the absence of approved scales for 2025-2027.

The Chart also 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 and police contributing countries for peacekeeping operations. The outstanding payments to Member States amounted to \$30 million as of 30 September 2024 which are awaiting instructions from Member States.

gives you the very latest information on payments as of today, 15 October 2024, 58 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, Madam Chair, 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.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to Member States for heeding the Secretary-General's repeated calls for predictable and timely payments to help improve the financial situation of the United Nations.

Thank you