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Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations

Updated financial position of closed peacekeeping missions as at 30 June 2019

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report provides information on the financial position of 29 closed peacekeeping missions as at 30 June 2019. Of those missions, five had net cash deficits in the total amount of \$85.59 million (compared with \$85.61 million as at 30 June 2018) as a result of outstanding payments of assessed contributions from Member States. The remaining 24 closed peacekeeping missions had net cash surpluses available for credit to Member States totalling \$90.0 million (compared with \$93.1 million as at 30 June 2018).

The Secretary-General requests that the General Assembly allow the retention of the net cash surpluses of closed missions until the liquidity situation of both regular budget and peacekeeping operations improves.



Abbreviations

MINUGUA	United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala
MINUJUSTH	United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti
MINURCA	United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic
MINURCAT	United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad
MINURSO	United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara
MINUSMA	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali
MIPONUH	United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti
MONUA	United Nations Observer Mission in Angola
ONUB	United Nations Operation in Burundi
ONUCA	United Nations Observer Group in Central America
ONUMOZ	United Nations Operation in Mozambique
ONUSAL	United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador
RSCE	Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda
UNAMID	African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur
UNAMIR	United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda
UNAMSIL	United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone
UNAVEM	United Nations Angola Verification Mission
UNIIMOG	United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group
UNIKOM	United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission
UNMEE	United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea
UNMIBH	United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina
UNMIH	United Nations Mission in Haiti
UNMIK	United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo
UNMIS	United Nations Mission in the Sudan
UNMISET	United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
UNMIT	United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste
UNMLT	United Nations Military Liaison Team in Cambodia
UNMOT	United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan
UNOMIG	United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia
UNOMIL	United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia

UNOMSIL	United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone
UNOMUR	United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda
UNOSOM	United Nations Operation in Somalia
UNPF	United Nations Peace Forces
UNPREDEP	United Nations Preventive Deployment Force
UNSMIH	United Nations Support Mission in Haiti
UNSMIS	United Nations Supervision Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic
UNTAC	United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia
UNTAES	United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium
UNTAET	United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor
UNTAG	United Nations Transition Assistance Group
UNTMIH	United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to resolution [57/323](#), wherein the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide an updated report and make proposals on how to address the issue of outstanding dues owed to Member States from closed peacekeeping missions that are in net cash deficit. The report provides updated information on the financial position of closed peacekeeping missions since the previous report of the Secretary-General ([A/73/604](#)), which the Assembly deferred for consideration until its seventy-fourth session (decision 73/547 C).

2. The present report provides updated information on the financial position, as at 30 June 2019, of the following closed peacekeeping missions for which final performance reports have been issued: MINUGUA, MINURCA, ONUB, ONUCA and ONUSAL, ONUMOZ, UNAMSIL and UNOMSIL, UNAVEM and MONUA, UNHMOG, UNIKOM, UNMEE, UNMIBH, UNMIH, UNMLT, UNMOT, UNOMIG, UNOMIL, UNOMUR and UNAMIR, UNOSOM, UNPF, UNPREDEP, UNSMIH, UNTMIH and MIPONUH, UNTAC, UNTAES and Civilian Police Support Group, UNTAET and UNMISSET, UNTAG, UNMIS, UNMIT, MINURCAT and UNSMIS. Information on each closed peacekeeping mission is provided in annex I to the present report.

Background

3. The General Assembly has deferred consideration of the closed peacekeeping missions since its sixty-sixth session, in 2012, when the Secretary-General presented his report on the updated financial position of closed peacekeeping missions as at 30 June 2011 ([A/66/665](#)). The Secretary-General continues to provide updated financial information on an annual basis (see [A/67/739](#), [A/68/666](#), [A/69/659](#), [A/70/552](#), [A/71/652](#), [A/72/649](#) and [A/73/604](#)). The present report is the ninth such update.

4. As at 30 June 2002, there were 10 closed peacekeeping missions. On 30 June 2019, that number had almost trebled to 29 closed peacekeeping missions. The outstanding payment of assessments totalled \$382.5 million gross (\$346.7 million net of \$35.8 million in credits and \$0.03 million in overpayments).

II. Consolidated financial information

Peacekeeping operations with net cash surplus

5. As at 30 June 2019, 24 of the 29 peacekeeping missions covered in the present report had net cash surpluses available for credit to Member States totalling \$89,963,000, as set out in table 1.

Table 1

Consolidated net cash position of MINURCAT, ONUB, ONUCA/ONUSAL, ONUMOZ, UNAMSIL/UNOMSIL, UNAVEM/MONUA, UNHMOG, UNIKOM, UNMEE, UNMIBH, UNMIH, UNMIS, UNMIT, UNMLT, UNMOT, UNOMIG, UNOMIL, UNOMUR/UNAMIR, UNPF, UNPREDEP, UNSMIS, UNTAES/Civilian Police Support Group, UNTAET/UNMISSET and UNTAG as at 30 June 2019

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Cash assets	144 082
Less: liabilities	(54 119)
Net cash available for credit to Member States as at 30 June 2019	89 963

6. The total net cash available in the 24 closed peacekeeping missions at the end of June 2018 was \$93,122,000. By the end of June 2019, there were 24 closed peacekeeping missions with total net cash balances available of \$89,963,000. As at the same date, outstanding payments of assessments for those 24 closed missions amounted to \$230,083,000. A total of \$18,430,000 in claims was owed to troop-contributing countries, along with \$35,660,000 in credits and \$29,000 in overpayments by Member States. A breakdown by each closed peacekeeping mission is provided in annex I to the present report. The change in the total net cash available for credit to Member States from 30 June 2018 to 30 June 2019 is analysed in table 2.

Table 2

Change in net cash available for credit to Member States from 30 June 2018 to 30 June 2019

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Net cash available as at 30 June 2018	93 122
Net loan increase: loans and reimbursement of loans for active peacekeeping operations (MINURSO, UNMIK, UNAMID, UNMISS, MINUJUSTH and RSCE)	(14 700)
Investment revenue and net foreign exchange gain/loss	3 214
Contributions received from Member States	8 332
Settlement of claims and charges: staff benefits and other charges	(5)
Net cash available as at 30 June 2019	89 963

7. As at 30 June 2018, an amount of \$35,100,000 was owed by two active missions, comprising \$11,000,000 owed by MINURSO and \$24,100,000 owed by UNMIK. As at 30 June 2019, an amount of \$49,800,000 was owed by four active missions, comprising \$15,000,000 owed by MINURSO, \$28,800,000 owed by UNMIK, \$5,000,000 owed by MINUJUSTH and \$1,000,000 owed by RSCE. As at 31 October 2019, an amount of \$5,000,000 was owed by MINUJUSTH.

8. RSCE repaid its loan in September 2019, while MINURSO and UNMIK had repaid their loans to closed peacekeeping operations, and obtained new loans from an active peacekeeping operation, namely MINUSMA, under a new arrangement approved by the General Assembly in resolution [73/307](#), explained later in the present report.

9. Annexes II and III to the present report depict the levels of borrowing and provide an analysis of monthly borrowings and settlements from closed peacekeeping missions since July 2014.

10. Each annual period from July 2014 to June 2018 followed a similar pattern. The peak levels were usually in July and August, as new assessments for the active peacekeeping missions were issued in July and loans were issued to cover the period until the assessments were collected. Reductions in borrowing occurred mainly from November to January as collections were recorded, except during the 2015/16 period. During the 2015/16 period, the scale of assessments expired in December 2015 and UNMIK, which had the largest loan, was assessed for a 6-month period, until 31 December 2015, instead of the full 12-month period until the end of the fiscal period in June 2016, which reduced the amount of contributions received in the first 6 months of the 2015/16 period and prevented the repayment of the loan.

11. During the 2018/19 period, the approved scale of assessments also expired on 31 December 2018. During the 2018/19 period, loans increased by \$14.7 million from 1 July 2018 (\$35.1 million) to 30 June 2019 (\$49.8 million). The increase was attributable mainly to increased borrowings by MINURSO (\$4.0 million) and UNMIK (\$4.7 million), and new loans to MINUJUSTH (\$5.0 million) and RSCE (\$1.0 million).

12. In July and August 2018, loans in the amount of \$56.7 million were issued to the active peacekeeping operations UNAMID (\$24.7 million), UNMISS (\$30.0 million) and MINURSO (\$2.0 million), as they were short of funds owing to unpaid assessed contributions. In August 2018, loans in the amount of \$57.2 million were repaid, including by UNAMID (\$24.7 million), UNMISS (\$30.0 million) and UNMIK (\$2.5 million). During the period from January to April 2019 no new loans were issued or repaid; however, new loans in the amount of \$8.5 million and \$6.6 million were issued in May and June 2019, respectively.

13. In addition to borrowing by active missions, as at 30 June 2019 there were outstanding loans from closed peacekeeping missions with net cash surpluses to other closed peacekeeping missions, which had cash deficits owing to outstanding payments of assessments and therefore could not repay the loans. The loans were for UNSMIIH/UNTMIIH/MIPONUH (\$7,366,000), MINURCA (\$3,518,000) and MINUGUA (\$124,000). There were no movements in the loan balances between closed missions during the reporting period, owing to the lack of any cash inflows into the borrowing missions.

14. Investment and other revenues of \$3,218,000 were accrued principally by UNPF (\$1,028,000), UNMIIH (\$511,000), UNAVEM/MONUA (\$329,000) and UNOMUR/UNAMIR (\$235,000), while amounts between \$100,000 and \$200,000 were accrued by ONUMOZ, UNMIS, MINURCAT, UNTAES and UNMIBH.

15. During the financial year, Member States settled outstanding assessments of \$8,332,000, principally with respect to UNPF (\$8,079,000) and UNMIS (\$178,000), as well as other amounts under \$100,000 for UNAMSIL/UNOMSIL, UNTAET/UNMISSET, MINURCAT, UNMEE, UNMIT and UNSMIS.

16. The cash balance decreased by \$5,000 as a result of the settlement of staff benefits and other charges during the reporting period.

17. The total net cash balance of \$89,963,000 as at 30 June 2019 is presented for each of the 24 closed peacekeeping missions in table 3.

Table 3
Closed peacekeeping missions with net cash balances as at 30 June 2019

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Amount</i>
MINURCAT	2 321
ONUB	1 475
ONUCA/ONUSAL	411
ONUZOZ	8 125
UNAMSIL/UNOMSIL	1 616
UNAVEM/MONUA	10 930
UNIIMOG	183
UNIKOM	604
UNMEE	2 171
UNMIBH	999
UNMIIH	12 140
UNMIS	6 267
UNMIT	1 258
UNMLT	1
UNMOT	119
UNOMIG	501

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Amount</i>
UNOMIL	186
UNOMUR/UNAMIR	11 455
UNPF	23 227
UNPREDEP	1 987
UNSMIS	144
UNTAES	800
UNTAET/UNMISSET	2 676
UNTAG	367
Total	89 963

Peacekeeping operations with net cash deficit

18. As at 30 June 2019, 5 of the 29 peacekeeping missions covered in the present report had net cash deficits totalling \$85,590,000, as shown in table 4. The deficit arose from outstanding payments of assessments in the total amount of \$152,416,000.

Table 4

Consolidated net cash position of the MINUGUA Military Observer Group, MINURCA, UNOSOM, UNSMIH/UNTMIH/MIPONUH and UNTAC as at 30 June 2019

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Cash assets	1 351
Less: liabilities	(86 941)
Net cash deficit as at 30 June 2019	(85 590)

19. The liabilities of the closed missions in cash deficit shown in table 4 above included loans of \$23,828,000, comprising (a) \$11,008,000 owed by UNSMIH/UNTMIH/MIPONUH, MINURCA and MINUGUA to closed peacekeeping missions (see para. 13 above); and (b) \$12,820,000 owed by MINURCA to the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund since February 2000 as a result of insufficient cash resources in the Mission. Liabilities also included claims owed to troop-contributing countries in the amount of \$62,939,000 (see annex IV) and other payables in the amount of \$174,000 comprising credits owed to the former Yugoslavia.

20. The change in the net cash position for the five closed peacekeeping missions in cash deficit from 30 June 2018 to 30 June 2019 is presented in table 5.

Table 5

Change in the net cash position of closed missions in deficit from 30 June 2018 to 30 June 2019

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Net cash deficit as at 30 June 2018	(85 610)
Investment revenue and net foreign exchange gain/loss	20
Net cash deficit as at 30 June 2019	(85 590)

21. The net cash deficit in the amount of \$85,590,000 as at 30 June 2019 is presented for each of the five closed peacekeeping missions in table 6.

Table 6

Closed peacekeeping missions with cash deficits as at 30 June 2019

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Amount</i>
MINUGUA Military Observer Group	(123)
MINURCA	(23 810)
UNOSOM	(14 953)
UNSMIH/UNTMIH/MIPONUH	(7 259)
UNTAC	(39 445)
Total	(85 590)

III. Outstanding amounts due to Member States in respect of closed missions

22. As requested by the General Assembly in its resolution [65/293](#), the Secretary-General submitted proposals to address the issue of outstanding amounts due to Member States in respect of closed peacekeeping missions with net cash deficits in his reports on the updated financial position of closed peacekeeping missions as at 30 June 2011 ([A/66/665](#)), 30 June 2012 ([A/67/739](#)) and 30 June 2013 ([A/68/666](#)). In that context, Member States have considered multiple scenarios to return credits and settle the outstanding liabilities during deliberations on that agenda item since the sixty-seventh session of the Assembly.

IV. Cash requirements of the Organization and outstanding dues owed to Member States from closed peacekeeping missions that are in net cash deficit

23. Previous reports of the Secretary-General on the updated financial situation of closed peacekeeping operations have presented information on the historical unpredictability and gaps in the receipt of assessed contributions and their impact on liquidity in peacekeeping missions.

24. During the reporting period, cash surpluses of closed missions continued to be used to alleviate the operational cash shortages for active peacekeeping operations. Borrowing from closed missions amounted to \$31 million as at 30 June 2014, \$23.5 million as at 30 June 2015, \$40 million as at 30 June 2016, \$32.1 million as at 30 June 2017, \$35.1 million as at 30 June 2018 and \$49.8 million as at 30 June 2019. At various times during the reporting period, cross-borrowings were carried out to meet the operational needs for active peacekeeping missions, including MINURSO, UNMIK, UNAMID, UNMISS and MINUJUSTH, as well as RSCE. Borrowings, settlements and peak levels of cross-borrowing from 31 July 2014 to 31 October 2019 are shown in annexes II and III to the present report.

25. As shown in figures I and II, there is a strong relationship between unpaid assessments (blue line) and the level of cross-borrowing (green line). The delay in the payment of assessments and the consequent shortage of cash receipts for MINURSO and UNMIK explains why the missions continuously borrowed from closed missions.

Figure I
MINURSO: unpaid assessments and cross-borrowings (July 2014 to October 2019)

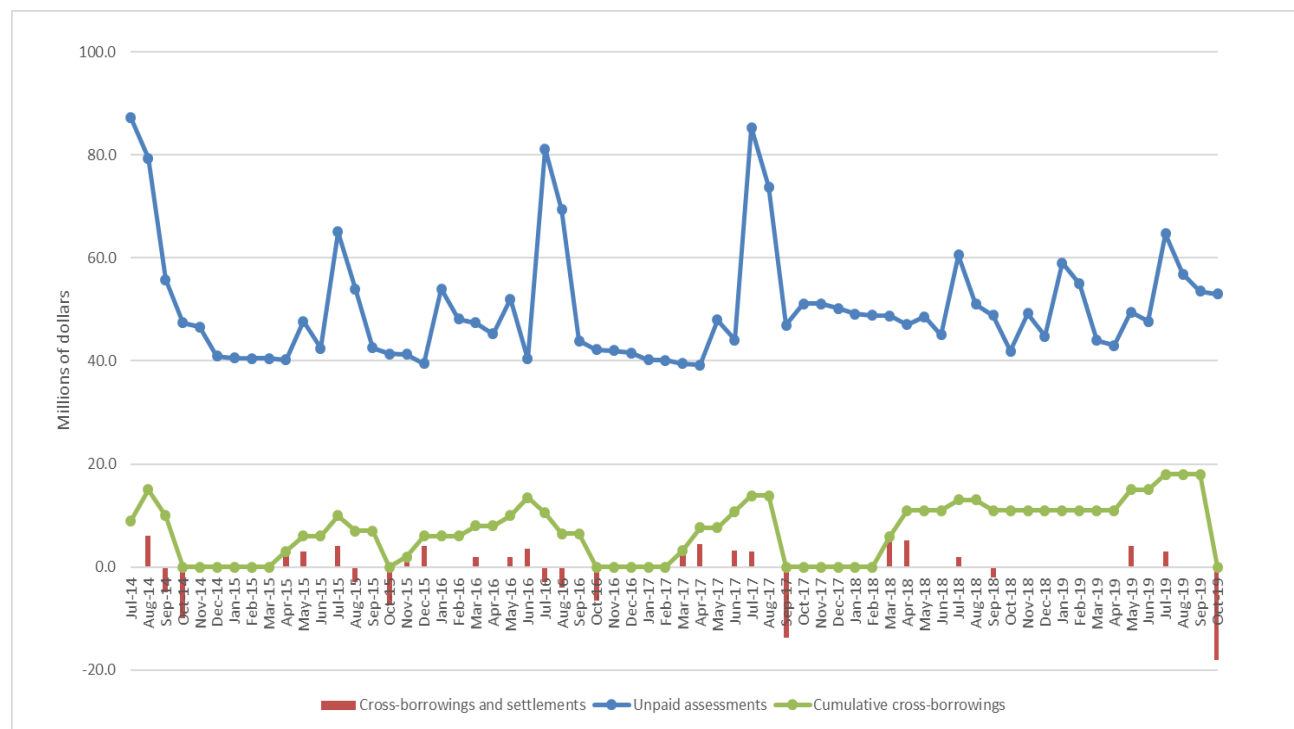
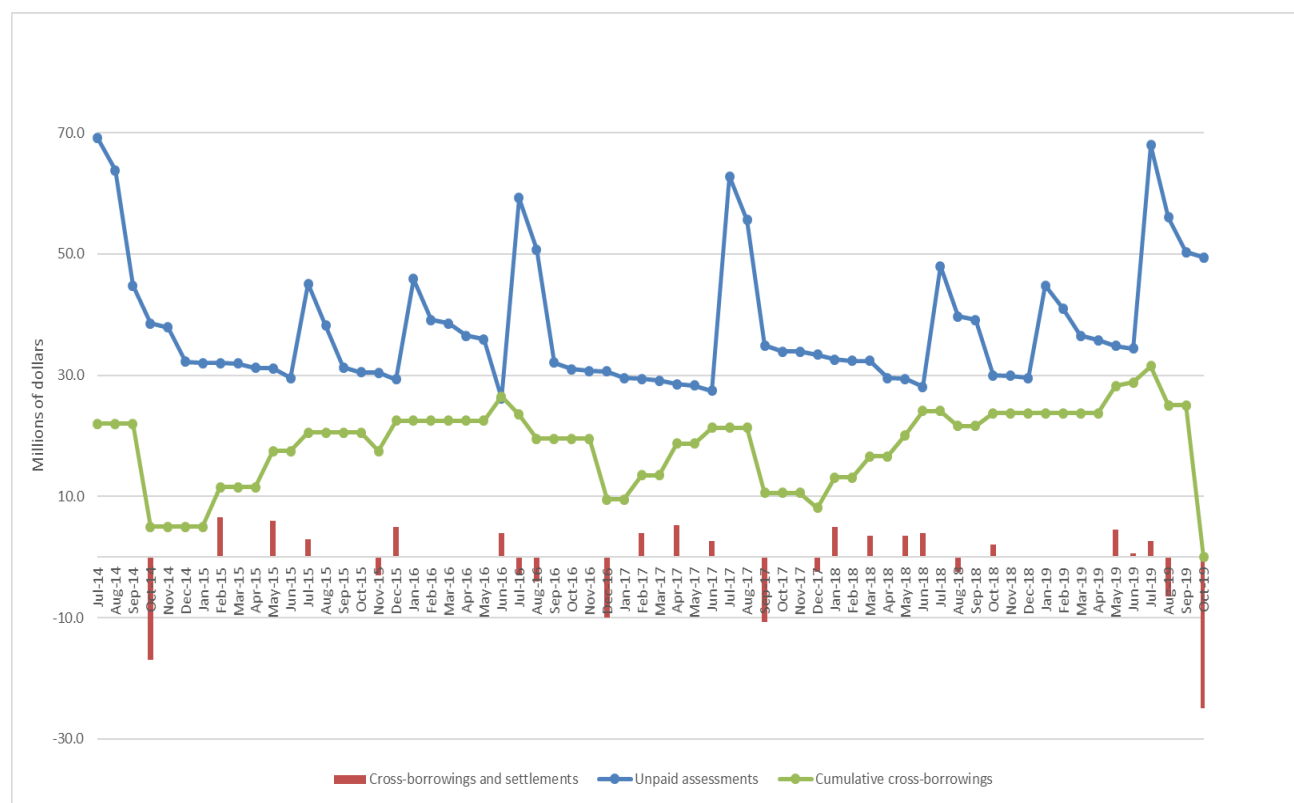


Figure II
UNMIK: unpaid assessments and cross-borrowings (July 2014 to October 2019)



26. As noted above, the General Assembly has deferred consideration of the reports of the Secretary-General on the updated financial position of closed peacekeeping missions since its sixty-sixth session. In five of his reports on the matter ([A/66/665](#), [A/67/739](#), [A/68/666](#), [A/69/659](#) and [A/70/552](#)), as well as in his report on improving the financial situation of the United Nations ([A/73/809](#)), the Secretary-General proposed a number of options to address the issues surrounding cash deficits of both closed and active peacekeeping missions. The proposals in the five reports on the updated financial position of closed peacekeeping missions that are still under consideration include:

- Proposals to resolve the issue of outstanding debts in closed missions with cash deficits ([A/66/665](#), [A/67/739](#) and [A/68/666](#))
- Proposal to establish a working capital fund ([A/68/666](#), [A/69/659](#) and [A/70/552](#))

27. Unlike the regular budget, peacekeeping operations do not have a working capital fund to cover shortfalls that may arise owing to the late payment of assessed contributions. The Peacekeeping Reserve Fund, which was established by the General Assembly in its resolution [47/217](#) at the level of \$150 million, is available only to support new missions and the expansion of existing missions. The cash from closed missions awaiting final settlement has been an important liquidity reserve for active missions. Those funds have been used for short periods to cover the operational needs of selected missions and were required to be replenished once payments were received. However, the cash balances of closed missions were never meant to be a liquidity reserve for active peacekeeping operations.

28. In his report on improving the financial situation of the United Nations ([A/73/809](#)), the Secretary-General proposed several measures to provide a more sustainable liquidity reserve for active operations, including the creation of a working capital fund for active peacekeeping operations, annual assessments and the pooling of cash of active operations. The General Assembly, in its resolution [73/307](#) on improving the financial situation of United Nations, approved on a trial basis, for three budget periods, the management of the cash balances of all active peacekeeping operations as a pool while maintaining the balances in separate special accounts for each mission. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to ensure that proper oversight and controls were in place and that mandate implementation by the lending mission was not negatively affected.

29. On the above basis, a mechanism was established to meet the liquidity requirements of active peacekeeping operations through internal borrowing among active peacekeeping operations. As a result, MINURSO and UNMIK repaid their loans to closed peacekeeping operations and obtained new loans from an active peacekeeping operation. However, such borrowing from active peacekeeping operations was not extended to MINUJUSTH because its irregular collection of assessments suggested the Mission might not be able to repay the loan to the lending mission. Consequently, the MINUJUSTH loan (\$5 million) remained the only loan from closed peacekeeping operations to an active peacekeeping operation as at 31 October 2019.

Regular budget

30. Notwithstanding the above, in 2018 the cash surpluses of closed peacekeeping operations became, for the first time in the decade, a lifeline for regular budget operations, with loans in September 2018 amounting to \$151.7 million. The loans were settled by November 2018. In December 2018, loans amounting to \$137.7 million were again made to regular budget operations, and the loans were repaid in the same month. The Organization was forced to borrow from closed peacekeeping operations because all other liquidity reserves available to the regular budget were depleted. The

Organization would not otherwise have been able to pay salaries or vendors, which would have resulted in a disruption of its global operations for those periods.

31. For the second successive year in 2019, regular budget operations experienced a severe liquidity challenge that could be met only by borrowing from the cash surpluses of closed peacekeeping operations. Despite the measures put in place since January 2019 to align global expenditures with projected cash inflows, the financial crisis worsened. The level of the liquidity mechanisms was insufficient to cover the cash shortfalls and new mandates, with the Working Capital Fund depleted by August and the Special Account by September. Regular budget operations received a loan of \$75 million from closed peacekeeping operations to alleviate cash shortages in September 2019, which remained unpaid as at 31 October 2019. The loan enabled the Organization to meet payroll and its commitments to vendors, as well as support the opening of the General Assembly debate and mandated high-level meetings in September 2019. Regular budget operations received another loan in November.

32. In both 2018 and 2019, the cash surpluses of closed peacekeeping operations provided a lifeline for continued regular budget operations, acting as a critical supplement to the regular budget liquidity reserves, which were inadequate to sustain operations. During the consideration by the General Assembly of the reports of the Secretary-General on the closed peacekeeping missions ([A/73/604](#)) and on improving the financial situation of the United Nations ([A/73/809](#)), during the resumed seventy-third session, Member States considered the fact that the use of cash surpluses of the closed missions was critical to regular budget operations.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

33. **The General Assembly is requested:**

- (a) **To take note of the present report;**
- (b) **To allow the retention of the net cash balance of \$89,963,000 available in 24 closed peacekeeping missions until the liquidity situation of both peacekeeping and regular budget operations has improved.**

Annex I

Unpaid assessments, accounts payable to Member States and other liabilities of closed peacekeeping missions as at 30 June 2019

(Thousands of United States dollars)

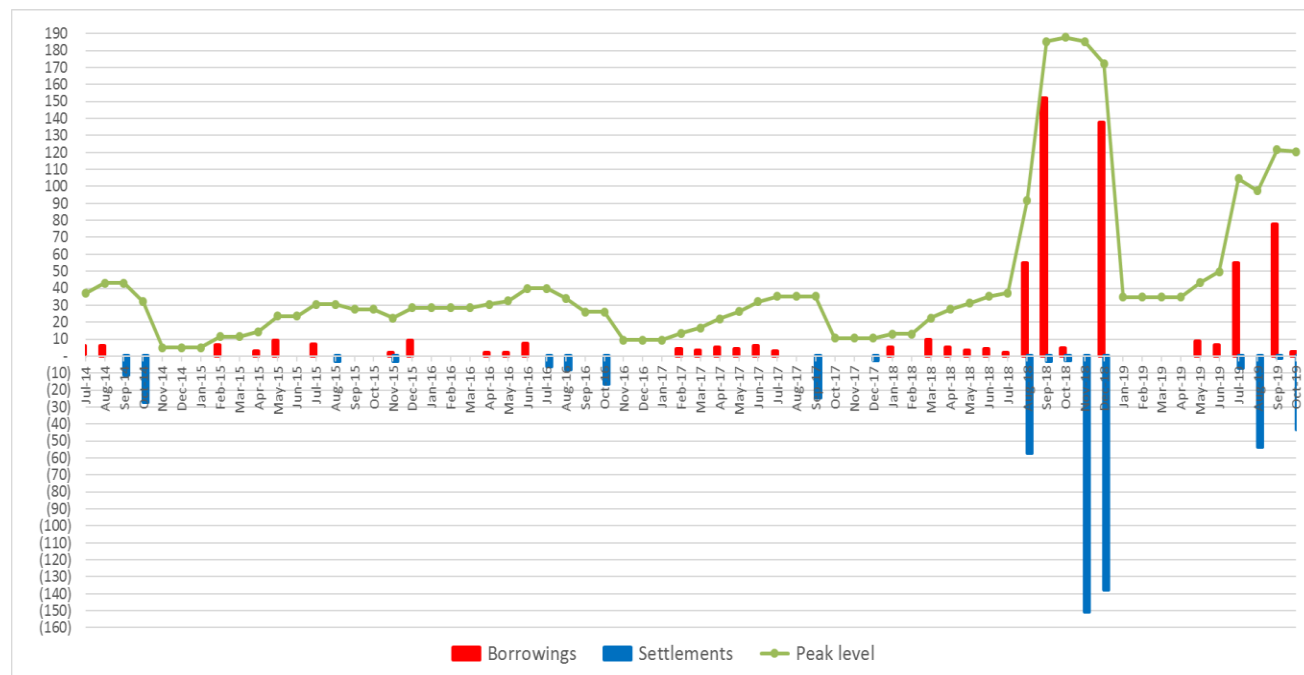
Mission	Accounts payable to Member States				Other liabilities ^a
	Unpaid assessments	Amounts owed to troop- and police-contributing countries	Credits returnable to Member States	Overpayment	
Surplus missions					
MINURCAT	160	—	(3 496)	(5)	—
ONUB	36	(46)	(13)	(1)	—
ONUCA/ONUSAL	78	—	(2)	—	—
ONUMOZ	8 979	—	(310)	—	—
UNAMSIL/UNOMSIL	96	(3)	(62)	(1)	—
UNAVEM/MONUA	34 864	—	(5 225)	—	—
UNIIMOG	3	—	(68)	—	—
UNIKOM	68	—	(6)	—	—
UNMEE	3	(39)	(42)	(15)	—
UNMIBH	33 835	—	(4 414)	—	—
UNMIH	9	(12 454)	(202)	—	—
UNMIS	681	—	(114)	—	—
UNMIT	119	—	(827)	—	—
UNMLT	—	—	—	—	—
UNMOT	0	(1)	(2)	—	—
UNOMIG	3 795	—	(12)	—	—
UNOMIL	2	—	(27)	—	—
UNOMUR/UNAMIR	922	—	(213)	—	—
UNPF	111 053	(3 299)	(13 765)	—	—
UNPREDEP	2	(2 588)	(5)	—	—
UNSMIS	5	—	(165)	(7)	—
UNTAES/Civilian Police Support Group	8 713	—	(4 722)	—	—
UNTAET/UNMISSET	26 655	—	(1 846)	—	—
UNTAG	5	—	(122)	—	—
Subtotal	230 083	(18 430)	(35 660)	(29)	—
Deficit missions					
MINUGUA	144	—	—	—	(124)
MINURCA	35 538	(7 480)	—	—	(16 338)
UNOSOM	57 352	(15 490)	(70)	—	—
UNSMIH/UNTMIH/MIPONUH	19 386	(114)	—	—	(7 366)
UNTAC	39 996	(39 855)	(104)	—	—
Subtotal	152 416	(62 939)	(174)	—	(23 828)
Total	382 499	(81 369)	(35 834)	(29)	(23 828)

^a Other liabilities (\$23,828,000) comprise outstanding loans to other closed missions (\$11,008,000) and the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund (\$12,820,000).

Annex II

Borrowings from closed peacekeeping missions, 1 July 2014 to 31 October 2019

(Millions of United States dollars)



Annex III

Borrowings, settlements and peak levels of cross-borrowing from closed missions, 1 July 2014 to 31 October 2019

(Millions of United States dollars)

A. 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015

	<i>July 2014</i>	<i>August 2014</i>	<i>September 2014</i>	<i>October 2014</i>	<i>November 2014</i>	<i>December 2014</i>	<i>January 2015</i>	<i>February 2015</i>	<i>March 2015</i>	<i>April 2015</i>	<i>May 2015</i>	<i>June 2015</i>
Borrowings	6.0	6.0	—	—	—	—	—	6.5	—	3.0	9.0	—
Settlements	—	—	(11.0)	(27.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balance	37.0	43.0	32.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	11.5	11.5	14.5	23.5	23.5
Peak level	37.0	43.0	43.0	32.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	11.5	11.5	14.5	23.5	23.5

B. 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016

	<i>July 2015</i>	<i>August 2015</i>	<i>September 2015</i>	<i>October 2015</i>	<i>November 2015</i>	<i>December 2015</i>	<i>January 2016</i>	<i>February 2016</i>	<i>March 2016</i>	<i>April 2016</i>	<i>May 2016</i>	<i>June 2016</i>
Borrowings	7.0	—	—	—	2.0	9.0	—	—	—	2.0	2.0	7.5
Settlements	—	(3.0)	—	(7.0)	(3.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balance	30.5	27.5	27.5	20.5	19.5	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.5	30.5	32.5	40.0
Peak level	30.5	30.5	27.5	27.5	22.5	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.5	30.5	32.5	40.0

C. 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017

	<i>July 2016</i>	<i>August 2016</i>	<i>September 2016</i>	<i>October 2016</i>	<i>November 2016</i>	<i>December 2016</i>	<i>January 2017</i>	<i>February 2017</i>	<i>March 2017</i>	<i>April 2017</i>	<i>May 2017</i>	<i>June 2017</i>
Borrowings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.0	3.2	5.2	4.4	5.8
Settlements	(6.0)	(8.0)	—	(16.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balance	34.0	26.0	26.0	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	13.5	16.7	21.9	26.3	32.1
Peak level	40.0	34.0	26.0	26.0	9.5	9.5	9.5	13.5	16.7	21.9	26.3	32.1

D. 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018

	<i>July 2017</i>	<i>August 2017</i>	<i>September 2017</i>	<i>October 2017</i>	<i>November 2017</i>	<i>December 2017</i>	<i>January 2018</i>	<i>February 2018</i>	<i>March 2018</i>	<i>April 2018</i>	<i>May 2018</i>	<i>June 2018</i>
Borrowings	3.0	—	—	—	—	—	5.0	—	9.4	5.1	3.5	4.0
Settlements	—	—	(24.5)	—	—	(2.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balance	35.1	35.1	10.6	10.6	10.6	8.1	13.1	13.1	22.5	27.6	31.1	35.1
Peak level	35.1	35.1	35.1	10.6	10.6	10.6	13.1	13.1	22.5	27.6	31.1	35.1

E. 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019

	<i>July 2018</i>	<i>August 2018</i>	<i>September 2018</i>	<i>October 2018</i>	<i>November 2018</i>	<i>December 2018</i>	<i>January 2019</i>	<i>February 2019</i>	<i>March 2019</i>	<i>April 2019</i>	<i>May 2019</i>	<i>June 2019</i>
Borrowings	2.0	54.7	151.7	4.5	—	137.7	—	—	—	—	8.5	6.6
Settlements	—	(57.2)	(3.0)	(2.4)	(150.7)	(137.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balance	37.1	34.6	183.3	185.4	34.7	34.7	34.7	34.7	34.7	34.7	43.2	49.8
Peak level	37.1	91.8	185.3	187.8	185.4	172.4	34.7	34.7	34.7	34.7	43.2	49.8

F. 1 July 2019 to 31 October 2019

	<i>July 2019</i>	<i>August 2019</i>	<i>September 2019</i>	<i>October 2019</i>
Borrowings	54.7	—	77.5	2.5
Settlements	(7.0)	(53.5)	(1.0)	(43.0)
Balance	97.5	44.0	120.5	80.0
Peak level	104.5	97.5	121.5	120.5

Annex IV

Outstanding claims owed to troop-contributing countries in closed missions with cash deficits as at 30 June 2019

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	<i>Contingent-owned equipment</i>	<i>Letters of assist</i>	<i>Total</i>
MINURCA	(7 477)	(3)	(7 480)
UNOSOM	(12 425)	(3 065)	(15 490)
UNSMIH/UNTMIH/MIPONUH	–	(114)	(114)
UNTAC	(20 318)	(19 537)	(39 855)
Total	(40 220)	(22 719)	(62 939)