



# General Assembly

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## Seventy-sixth session

Agenda item 149

### Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of United Nations peacekeeping operations

## Implementation of General Assembly resolutions [55/235](#) and [55/236](#)

### Report of the Secretary-General

#### *Summary*

In its resolution [55/235](#), the General Assembly reaffirmed the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations and adopted a new system of adjustments to the scale of assessments for the regular budget to be used in fixing rates of assessment applicable to peacekeeping operations. This system was based on the assignment of each Member State to 1 of 10 contribution levels using, among other criteria, its average per capita gross national product during the period 1993–1998. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to update the composition of the contribution levels on a triennial basis, in conjunction with the reviews of the scale of assessments for the regular budget, in accordance with the criteria established in the resolution, and to report thereon to the Assembly. Pursuant to that request, the Secretary-General has submitted reports to the General Assembly updating the composition of the contribution levels on a triennial basis, starting with its fifty-eighth session.

At its seventy-third session, in its resolution [73/272](#), the General Assembly reaffirmed the principles set out in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV), [3101 \(XXVIII\)](#) and [55/235](#) and endorsed the updated composition of levels to be applied in adjusting regular budget scale rates to establish Member States' rates of assessment for peacekeeping operations for the period from 2019 to 2021. The Assembly also recognized the need to reform the current methodology for apportioning the expenses of peacekeeping operations and decided to review the structure of the levels during its seventy-sixth session.

Also by its resolution [73/272](#), the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to update the composition of the levels on a triennial basis, in conjunction with the regular budget scale of assessment reviews, in accordance with the established criteria, and to report thereon to the Assembly. The present report is



submitted in response to that request and provides information on the updating of the composition of contribution levels for peacekeeping operations for the period 2022–2024. Information is provided on changes in the peacekeeping levels of Member States based on average per capita gross national income during the period 2014–2019. These are based on the data used by the Committee on Contributions in reviewing the scale of assessments for the period 2022–2024, which will be considered by the Assembly at its seventy-sixth session.

Until the General Assembly has adopted a new scale, it will not be possible to determine the corresponding rates of assessment for peacekeeping for the period 2022–2024. Furthermore, any adjustments to the structure of contribution levels for peacekeeping operations, as may be decided upon by the Assembly at its seventy-sixth session, would also need to be taken into account in determining the rates of assessment for peacekeeping. For illustrative purposes, however, on the basis of the existing structure of contribution levels, annex III shows the peacekeeping rates of assessment corresponding to the scale of assessments for the period 2022–2024 included for information in the report of the Committee on Contributions.

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## I. Introduction

1. By its resolution 1874 (S-IV), the General Assembly established certain principles to be applied to the financing of peacekeeping operations. Subsequently, by its resolution 3101 (XXVIII), the Assembly made ad hoc arrangements for the financing of the United Nations Emergency Force based on those principles. These arrangements involved basing each Member State's rate of assessment for the Force on its rate of assessment for the regular budget, as adjusted on the basis of its assignment to one of four groups. Member States in groups C and D had their regular budget rates reduced by 80 and 90 per cent, respectively; those in group B paid at the same rate; and the permanent members of the Security Council, assigned to group A, paid the difference pro rata to their rates of assessment for the regular budget. This ad hoc formula was applied subsequently, subject to a number of changes over the years to the membership of groups B, C and D.

2. In its resolution 55/235, the General Assembly reaffirmed the principles set out in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) and 3101 (XXVIII). The Assembly also reaffirmed the following general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations:

(a) The financing of such operations is the collective responsibility of all States Members of the United Nations and, accordingly, the costs of peacekeeping operations are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations;

(b) In order to meet the expenditures caused by such operations, a different procedure is required from that applied to meet expenditures under the regular budget of the United Nations;

(c) Whereas the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions to peacekeeping operations, the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards peacekeeping operations involving heavy expenditures;

(d) The special responsibilities of the permanent members of the Security Council for the maintenance of peace and security should be borne in mind in connection with their contributions to the financing of peace and security operations;

(e) Where circumstances warrant, the General Assembly should give special consideration to the situation of any Member States which are victims of, and those which are otherwise involved in, the events or actions leading to a peacekeeping operation.

3. By its resolution 55/235, the General Assembly established a new system of adjustments to regular budget scale rates in determining Member States' rates of assessment for peacekeeping operations. The system was based on a number of criteria, including a comparison of the average per capita gross national product (GNP) of each Member State during the six-year base period used for preparing the scale of assessments with the corresponding average for all Member States. These criteria, which were set out in paragraph 10 of resolution 55/235, were used to place each Member State in one of 10 levels, from A to J. In that regard, the Assembly decided the following:

(a) Assessment rates for the financing of peacekeeping operations should be based on the scale of assessments for the regular budget of the United Nations, with an appropriate and transparent system of adjustments based on levels of Member States, consistent with the principles outlined above;

(b) The permanent members of the Security Council should form a separate level and, consistent with their special responsibilities for the maintenance of peace and security, should be assessed at a higher rate than for the regular budget;

(c) All discounts resulting from adjustments to the regular budget assessment rates of Member States in levels C through J should be borne on a pro rata basis by the permanent members of the Security Council;

(d) The least developed countries should be placed in a separate level and receive the highest rate of discount available under the scale;

(e) The statistical data used for setting the rates of assessment for peacekeeping should be the same as the data used in preparing the regular budget scale of assessments, subject to the provisions of resolution 55/235;

(f) Levels of discount should be created to facilitate automatic, predictable movement between categories on the basis of the per capita gross national product of Member States.

4. In establishing the system, the General Assembly decided, also by its resolution 55/235, that Member States would be assigned to the lowest level of contribution with the highest discount for which they were eligible, unless they indicated a decision to move to a higher level. Transitions for 2001–2003 specified by the Assembly in its resolution 55/236 would occur in equal increments over the transition period and, after 2001–2003, transition periods of two years would apply to countries moving up by two levels and transition periods of three years would apply to countries moving up by three levels or more. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to update the composition of the levels on a triennial basis, in conjunction with the regular budget scale of assessment reviews, in accordance with the criteria established above, and to report thereon to the Assembly. Lastly, the Assembly decided that the structure of contribution levels to be implemented from 1 July 2001 would be reviewed after nine years.

5. In its resolution 55/236, the General Assembly welcomed decisions by a number of Member States to move voluntarily to higher levels than required under the criteria set out in paragraph 10 of its resolution 55/235.

6. In its resolution 61/243, the General Assembly recalled its decision in resolution 55/235 to review the structure of levels of contribution for peacekeeping operations after nine years and decided to carry out the review at its sixty-fourth session. At that session, the Assembly, in its resolution 64/249, reaffirmed the principles set out in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV), 3101 (XXVIII) and 55/235. The Assembly also endorsed the updated composition of levels to be applied in adjusting regular budget scale rates to establish Member States' rates of assessment for peacekeeping operations for the period 2010–2012, subject to the provisions of that resolution. In addition, the Assembly recognized the concerns raised by Member States, including Bahrain and the Bahamas, regarding the structure of the levels for the apportionment of the expenses of United Nations peacekeeping operations and decided to review the structure of the levels with a view to a decision, if agreed, no later than at its sixty-seventh session.

7. At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly, in its resolution 67/239, reaffirmed the principles set out in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV), 3101 (XXVIII) and 55/235 and endorsed the updated composition of levels to be applied in adjusting regular budget scale rates to establish Member States' rates of assessment for peacekeeping operations for the period from 2013 to 2015. The Assembly also recognized the need to reform the current methodology for apportioning the expenses of peacekeeping operations and decided to review the structure of the levels during its seventieth session.

8. At its seventieth session, the General Assembly, in its resolution [70/246](#), reaffirmed the principles set out in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV), [3101 \(XXVIII\)](#) and [55/235](#) and endorsed the updated composition of levels to be applied in adjusting regular budget scale rates to establish Member States' rates of assessment for peacekeeping operations for the period from 2016 to 2018. The Assembly also recognized the need to reform the current methodology for apportioning the expenses of peacekeeping operations and decided to review the structure of the levels during its seventy-third session. By the same resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to update the composition of the levels on a triennial basis, in conjunction with the regular budget scale of assessment reviews, in accordance with the established criteria, and to report thereon to the Assembly.

9. At its seventy-third session, the General Assembly, in its resolution [73/272](#), reaffirmed the principles set out in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV), [3101 \(XXVIII\)](#) and [55/235](#) and endorsed the updated composition of levels to be applied in adjusting regular budget scale rates to establish Member States' rates of assessment for peacekeeping operations for the period from 2019 to 2021. The Assembly also recognized the need to reform the current methodology for apportioning the expenses of peacekeeping operations and decided to review the structure of the levels during its seventy-sixth session. By the same resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to update the composition of the levels on a triennial basis, in conjunction with the regular budget scale of assessment reviews, in accordance with the established criteria, and to report thereon to the Assembly.

10. In previous reports on the implementation of resolutions [55/235](#) and [55/236](#),<sup>1</sup> the Secretary-General outlined his understanding of the provisions of the resolutions and how he intended to carry out his responsibilities under resolution [55/235](#). The present report reflects the understandings outlined in those earlier reports.

## II. Composition of levels for the financing of peacekeeping operations

11. The initial composition of the levels used for establishing rates of assessment for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2001 to 31 December 2003 was listed in the annex to resolution [55/235](#). The permanent members of the Security Council were included in level A. Member States on the list of the least developed countries were included in level J. Specified Member States were included in level C. The placement of other Member States was based on their average per capita GNP during the six-year base period (data for 1993–1998) used for the scale of assessments for 2001–2003 in relation to the average for all Member States. The thresholds applied were set out in the table below paragraph 10 of resolution [55/235](#). The initial placement of Member States in levels B and D to I was based on their average per capita GNP (renamed gross national income (GNI)) for the six-year base period 1993–1998 and the related average of all Member States for that period, which was \$4,797.

12. Since 2001, the scale of assessments has been prepared using two base periods, of six and three years. On the basis of the provisions of resolution [55/235](#) and the practice adopted by the General Assembly for the composition of levels for the period 2001–2003, the Secretary-General has subsequently updated the composition of levels for the periods 2004–2006, 2007–2009, 2010–2012, 2013–2015, 2016–2018 and 2019–2021, using the average data on GNI for the six-year base period used by

<sup>1</sup> See [A/C.5/55/38](#), [A/C.5/55/38/Add.1](#), [A/58/157](#), [A/58/157/Add.1](#), [A/61/139](#), [A/61/139/Corr.1](#), [A/61/139/Add.1](#), [A/64/220](#), [A/64/220/Add.1](#), [A/67/224](#), [A/67/224/Add.1](#), [A/70/331](#), [A/70/331/Add.1](#), [A/73/350](#) and [A/73/350/Add.1](#).

the Committee on Contributions in considering the scale of assessments for those periods.

13. The table below summarizes the base periods and the related average per capita GNI of all Member States that have been used in setting the composition of levels since 2001:

<i>Scale period</i>	<i>Six-year base period</i>	<i>Average per capita GNI for all Member States</i>
2001–2003	1993–1998	4 797
2004–2006	1996–2001	5 094
2007–2009	1999–2004	5 518
2010–2012	2002–2007	6 708
2013–2015	2005–2010	8 338
2016–2018	2008–2013	9 861
2019–2021	2011–2016	10 476

14. The General Assembly has not so far decided on the elements of the methodology to be used in preparing the scale of assessments for the period 2022–2024. In the absence of specific guidance from the Assembly with regard to the new scale, the Committee on Contributions, at its eighty-first session, in 2021, decided to review the scale of assessments for the period 2022–2024 on the basis of its general mandate under rule 160 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly and the provisions of resolutions [58/1](#) and [73/272](#). In doing so, it agreed on certain conclusions and recommendations with regard to the methodology, reviewed the data provided by the Statistics Division for the period 2014–2019, decided that the market exchange rates of a number of Member States should be adjusted and provided, for information, machine scales showing the results of applying to the GNI data for 2014–2019 the methodology used in preparing the scale of assessments for the period 2019–2021.

15. In updating the composition of levels of contribution for peacekeeping operations for the period 2022–2024, the Secretary-General was guided by the provisions of General Assembly resolutions [55/235](#), [55/236](#) and [73/272](#), his understanding of the mandates set out therein as outlined in his earlier reports and the practice adopted by the Assembly in fixing the composition of levels for earlier periods. Accordingly, data for the six-year period 2014–2019 were used in updating the composition of levels for the period 2022–2024, and the corresponding thresholds are shown in annex I to the present report. These are based on the provisions of resolution [55/235](#) and each Member State's average per capita GNI for 2014–2019 in relation to the membership average of \$10,783.

16. In setting out his understanding of the implementation of resolutions [55/235](#) and [55/236](#) (see [A/C.5/55/38](#), paras. 13 and 16), the Secretary-General indicated that, since there were no criteria specified for inclusion in level C, the countries listed under level C in the annex to resolution [55/235](#) would remain in level C at least until the review of the structure of levels at the main part of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly. At that session, the Assembly adopted resolution [64/249](#). On the basis of the understanding at the time of the adoption of that resolution, as an exception, the Bahamas and Bahrain were treated as level C contributors for the

period 2010–2012.<sup>2</sup> By its resolution [67/239](#), the Assembly endorsed the updated composition of levels to be applied in adjusting regular budget scale rates to establish Member States' rates of assessment for peacekeeping operations for the period 2013–2015.<sup>3</sup> By its resolution [70/246](#), the Assembly endorsed the updated composition of levels to be applied in adjusting regular budget scale rates to establish Member States' rates of assessment for peacekeeping operations for the period 2016–2018.<sup>4</sup> By its resolution [73/272](#), the Assembly endorsed the updated composition of levels to be applied in adjusting regular budget scale rates to establish Member States' rates of assessment for peacekeeping operations for the period 2019–2021.<sup>5</sup> For the period 2022–2024, the illustrative information set out in the present report reflects level C on the basis of the composition specified in the annex to resolution [55/235](#).

17. On the basis of the above, and prior to the application of any phasing or voluntary movements, Antigua and Barbuda would move up from level H to level G, Argentina would move down from level G to level H, Brazil would move down from level H to level I, Costa Rica would move up from level I to level H, Equatorial Guinea would move down from level H to level I, Estonia would move up from level E to level D, Latvia would move up from level G to level F, Lithuania would move up from level G to level F, Nauru would move up from level I to level G, Oman would move down from level E to level F, Palau would move up from level H to level F, Panama would move up from level H to level G, Saint Kitts and Nevis would move up from level F to level E, Trinidad and Tobago would move down from level E to level F, Turkey would move down from level H to level I, Vanuatu would move up from level J to level I (following its graduation from the group of least developed countries) and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) would move down from level G to level I.

18. Under the provisions of resolution [55/235](#), the upward movements of Nauru and Palau are subject to the appropriate transitional period. This has been applied in the manner outlined in the earlier report of the Secretary-General ([A/C.5/55/38](#)) and is reflected in annex II to the present report.

<sup>2</sup> Before the adoption of resolution [64/249](#), the Chair of the Fifth Committee and the President of the General Assembly stated that it was the understanding of the Assembly that, as an exception, the Bahamas and Bahrain would be treated as level C contributors for the scale of assessments for the period 2010–2012. See [A/C.5/64/SR.22](#) and [A/64/PV.68](#).

<sup>3</sup> At the time of the adoption of General Assembly resolution [67/239](#), the Chair of the Fifth Committee and the President of the General Assembly stated that it was the understanding of the Assembly that, on an exceptional basis for the 2013–2015 scale period only, three countries in level B, the Bahamas, Bahrain and Oman, would be afforded discounts of 7.5 per cent to their assessment rates, that Oman would forgo its transition period and that those discounts would not cause the aggregate assessment rates for countries in level A over the scale period to exceed their aggregate effective rates as contained in annex III to the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolutions [55/235](#) and [55/236](#) ([A/67/224](#)). See [A/C.5/67/SR.22](#) and [A/67/PV.62](#).

<sup>4</sup> At the time of the adoption of General Assembly resolution [70/246](#), the Chair of the Fifth Committee and the President of the General Assembly stated the understanding that, on an exceptional basis for the 2016–2018 scale period only, three countries in level B – the Bahamas, Bahrain and Oman – would be afforded discounts of 7.5 per cent to their assessment rates, that in 2018 only, Saudi Arabia would be afforded a discount of 7.5 per cent to its assessment rate, and that those discounts should be borne on a pro rata basis by the permanent members of the Security Council. See [A/C.5/70/SR.23](#) and [A/70/PV.82](#).

<sup>5</sup> At the time of the adoption of General Assembly resolution [73/272](#), the Chair of the Fifth Committee and the President of the General Assembly stated the understanding that, on an exceptional basis for the 2019–2021 scale period only, three countries in level B – the Bahamas, Bahrain and Saudi Arabia – would be afforded discounts of 7.5 per cent to their assessment rates and that those discounts should be borne on a pro rata basis by the permanent members of the Security Council. See [A/C.5/73/SR.26](#) and [A/73/PV.75](#).



### **III. Rates of assessment for the financing of peacekeeping operations**

19. As reflected in annex II to the present report, the composition of levels of contribution for peacekeeping operations for 2022–2024 has been updated in accordance with the provisions of resolution [55/235](#). The updated composition of levels, subject to adjustments arising from the General Assembly’s review of the structure of contribution levels, would be used together with the scale of assessments for 2022–2024 to establish each Member State’s peacekeeping rate of assessment. The Assembly will consider the scale of assessments for the period 2022–2024 at its seventy-sixth session. Until it has adopted a new scale, it will not be possible to determine the corresponding rates of assessment for peacekeeping for the period 2022–2024.

20. For illustrative purposes, however, annex III to the present report shows the peacekeeping rates of assessment (correct to four decimal places) corresponding to the scale of assessments for the period 2022–2024 included for information in the report of the Committee on Contributions ([A/76/11](#), para. 108).

### **IV. Conclusions**

21. The General Assembly may wish to take note of the present report and decide on the structure of levels of contribution for peacekeeping operations and the composition for the period 2022–2024.

## Annex I

### Peacekeeping levels, based on average per capita gross national income of Member States and other factors

<i>Level</i>	<i>Criterion</i>	<i>Threshold in United States dollars (2022–2024)</i>	<i>Discount (percentage)</i>
A	Permanent members of the Security Council	Not applicable	Premium
B	All Member States, except those covered below and level A	Not applicable	0
C	As listed in the annex to General Assembly resolution <a href="#">55/235</a>	Not applicable	7.5
D	Member States with per capita GNI less than 2 times the average for all Member States (except level A, C and J contributors)	Under 21,566	20
E	Member States with per capita GNI less than 1.8 times the average for all Member States (except level A, C and J contributors)	Under 19,409	40
F	Member States with per capita GNI less than 1.6 times the average for all Member States (except level A, C and J contributors)	Under 17,253	60
G	Member States with per capita GNI less than 1.4 times the average for all Member States (except level A, C and J contributors)	Under 15,096	70
H	Member States with per capita GNI less than 1.2 times the average for all Member States (except level A, C and J contributors)	Under 12,940	80 (or 70 on a voluntary basis) <sup>a</sup>
I	Member States with per capita GNI less than the average for all Member States (except level A, C and J contributors)	Under 10,783	80
J	Least developed countries (except level A and C contributors)	Not applicable	90

*Abbreviation:* GNI, gross national income.

<sup>a</sup> Member States in level H\* have a discount of 70 per cent.

## Annex II

# Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 55/235 and 55/236, 2022–2024

Member State	Level in 2021	Voluntary level during 2021 if different	Level in 2022–2024 based on data for 2014–2019	Assumed voluntary level in 2022–2024 if different	Percentage of regular budget rates payable	
					2022	2023–2024
Afghanistan	J		J		10	10
Albania	I		I		20	20
Algeria	I		I		20	20
Andorra	B		B		100	100
Angola	J		J		10	10
Antigua and Barbuda	H		G		30	30
Argentina	G		H		20	20
Armenia	I		I		20	20
Australia	B		B		100	100
Austria	B		B		100	100
Azerbaijan	I		I		20	20
Bahamas	B <sup>a</sup>		B		100	100
Bahrain	B <sup>a</sup>		B		100	100
Bangladesh	J		J		10	10
Barbados	F		F		40	40
Belarus	I		I		20	20
Belgium	B		B		100	100
Belize	I		I		20	20
Benin	J		J		10	10
Bhutan	J		J		10	10
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	I		I		20	20
Bosnia and Herzegovina	I		I		20	20
Botswana	I		I		20	20
Brazil	H		I		20	20
Brunei Darussalam	C		C		92.5	92.5
Bulgaria	I	H <sup>*b</sup>	I	H <sup>*b</sup>	30	30
Burkina Faso	J		J		10	10
Burundi	J		j		10	10
Cabo Verde	I		I		20	20
Cambodia	J		J		10	10
Cameroon	I		I		20	20
Canada	B		B		100	100
Central African Republic	J		J		10	10
Chad	J		J		10	10
Chile	G		G		30	30
China	A		A		100+	100+
Colombia	I		I		20	20
Comoros	J		J		10	10

Member State	Level in 2021	Voluntary level during 2021 if different	Level in 2022–2024 based on data for 2014–2019	Assumed voluntary level in 2022–2024 if different	Percentage of regular budget rates payable	
					2022	2023–2024
Congo	I		I		20	20
Costa Rica	I		H		20	20
Côte d'Ivoire	I		I		20	20
Croatia	G		G		30	30
Cuba	I		I		20	20
Cyprus	B		B		100	100
Czechia	E		E		60	60
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	I		I		20	20
Democratic Republic of the Congo	J		J		10	10
Denmark	B		B		100	100
Djibouti	J		J		10	10
Dominica	I		I		20	20
Dominican Republic	I		I		20	20
Ecuador	I		I		20	20
Egypt	I		I		20	20
El Salvador	I		I		20	20
Equatorial Guinea	H		I		20	20
Eritrea	J		J		10	10
Estonia	E	B	D <sup>c</sup>		80	80
Eswatini	I		I		20	20
Ethiopia	J		J		10	10
Fiji	I		I		20	20
Finland	B		B		100	100
France	A		A		100+	100+
Gabon	I		I		20	20
Gambia	J		J		10	10
Georgia	I		I		20	20
Germany	B		B		100	100
Ghana	I		I		20	20
Greece	D		D		80	80
Grenada	I		I		20	20
Guatemala	I		I		20	20
Guinea	J		J		10	10
Guinea-Bissau	J		J		10	10
Guyana	I		I		20	20
Haiti	J		J		10	10
Honduras	I		I		20	20
Hungary	G		G		30	30
Iceland	B		B		100	100
India	I		I		20	20
Indonesia	I		I		20	20
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	I		I		20	20

Member State	Level in 2021	Voluntary level during 2021 if different	Level in 2022–2024 based on data for 2014–2019	Assumed voluntary level in 2022–2024 if different	Percentage of regular budget rates payable	
					2022	2023–2024
Iraq	I		I		20	20
Ireland	B		B		100	100
Israel	B		B		100	100
Italy	B		B		100	100
Jamaica	I		I		20	20
Japan	B		B		100	100
Jordan	I		I		20	20
Kazakhstan	I		I		20	20
Kenya	I		I		20	20
Kiribati	J		J		10	10
Kuwait	C		C		92.5	92.5
Kyrgyzstan	I		I		20	20
Lao People's Democratic Republic	J		J		10	10
Latvia	G		F		40	40
Lebanon	I		I		20	20
Lesotho	J		J		10	10
Liberia	J		J		10	10
Libya	I		I		20	20
Liechtenstein	B		B		100	100
Lithuania	G		F		40	40
Luxembourg	B		B		100	100
Madagascar	J		J		10	10
Malawi	J		J		10	10
Malaysia	I		I		20	20
Maldives	I		I		20	20
Mali	J		J		10	10
Malta	B		B		100	100
Marshall Islands	I		I		20	20
Mauritania	J		J		10	10
Mauritius	I		I		20	20
Mexico	I		I		20	20
Micronesia (Federated States of)	I		I		20	20
Monaco	B		B		100	100
Mongolia	I		I		20	20
Montenegro	I		I		20	20
Morocco	I		I		20	20
Mozambique	J		J		10	10
Myanmar	J		J		10	10
Namibia	I		I		20	20
Nauru	I		G <sup>d</sup>		25	30
Nepal	J		J		10	10
Netherlands	B		B		100	100

Member State	Level in 2021	Voluntary level during 2021 if different	Level in 2022–2024 based on data for 2014–2019	Assumed voluntary level in 2022–2024 if different	Percentage of regular budget rates payable	
					2022	2023–2024
New Zealand	B		B		100	100
Nicaragua	I		I		20	20
Niger	J		J		10	10
Nigeria	I		I		20	20
North Macedonia	I		I		20	20
Norway	B		B		100	100
Oman	E		F		40	40
Pakistan	I		I		20	20
Palau	H		F <sup>d</sup>		30	40
Panama	H		G		30	30
Papua New Guinea	I		I		20	20
Paraguay	I		I		20	20
Peru	I		I		20	20
Philippines	I		I		20	20
Poland	G		G		30	30
Portugal	D	B	D	B	100	100
Qatar	C		C		92.5	92.5
Republic of Korea	B		B		100	100
Republic of Moldova	I		I		20	20
Romania	I	H <sup>*b</sup>	I	H <sup>*b</sup>	30	30
Russian Federation	A		A		100+	100+
Rwanda	J		J		10	10
Saint Kitts and Nevis	F		E		60	60
Saint Lucia	I		I		20	20
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	I		I		20	20
Samoa	I		I		20	20
San Marino	B		B		100	100
Sao Tome and Principe	J		J		10	10
Saudi Arabia	B <sup>d</sup>		B		100	100
Senegal	J		J		10	10
Serbia	I		I		20	20
Seychelles	G		G		30	30
Sierra Leone	J		J		10	10
Singapore	C		C		92.5	92.5
Slovakia	E		E		60	60
Slovenia	B		B		100	100
Solomon Islands	J		J		10	10
Somalia	J		J		10	10
South Africa	I		I		20	20
South Sudan	J		J		10	10
Spain	B		B		100	100
Sri Lanka	I		I		20	20

Member State	Level in 2021	Voluntary level during 2021 if different	Level in 2022–2024 based on data for 2014–2019	Assumed voluntary level in 2022–2024 if different	Percentage of regular budget rates payable	
					2022	2023–2024
Sudan	J		J		10	10
Suriname	I		I		20	20
Sweden	B		B		100	100
Switzerland	B		B		100	100
Syrian Arab Republic	I		I		20	20
Tajikistan	I		I		20	20
Thailand	I		I		20	20
Timor-Leste	J		J		10	10
Togo	J		J		10	10
Tonga	I		I		20	20
Trinidad and Tobago	E		F		40	40
Tunisia	I		I		20	20
Turkey	H		I		20	20
Turkmenistan	I		I		20	20
Tuvalu	J		J		10	10
Uganda	J		J		10	10
Ukraine	I		I		20	20
United Arab Emirates	C		C		92.5	92.5
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	A		A		100+	100+
United Republic of Tanzania	J		J		10	10
United States of America	A		A		100+	100+
Uruguay	F		F		40	40
Uzbekistan	I		I		20	20
Vanuatu	J		I		20	20
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	G		I		20	20
Viet Nam	I		I		20	20
Yemen	J		J		10	10
Zambia	J		J		10	10
Zimbabwe	I		I		20	20

<sup>a</sup> At the time of the adoption of General Assembly resolution [73/272](#), the Chair of the Fifth Committee and the President of the General Assembly stated the understanding that, on an exceptional basis for the 2019–2021 scale period only, three countries in level B – the Bahamas, Bahrain and Saudi Arabia – would be afforded discounts of 7.5 per cent to their assessment rates and that those discounts should be borne on a pro rata basis by the permanent members of the Security Council. See [A/C.5/73/SR.26](#) and [A/73/PV.75](#).

<sup>b</sup> Member States that moved voluntarily up to level H paid at 30 per cent of their regular budget, and it is assumed that this will continue.

<sup>c</sup> Estonia has indicated that it will discontinue its voluntary placement in level B.

<sup>d</sup> Two-year phasing for Member States moving up.

## Annex III

**Effective rates of assessment for peacekeeping operations,  
1 January 2022 to 31 December 2024, based on the results of  
the application of the methodology used in preparing the  
scale of assessments for the period 2019–2021 to gross  
national income data for the period 2014–2019<sup>a</sup>**

Member State	Effective rate in 2021	Regular budget 2022–2024	Effective rates	
			2022	2023–2024
Level A				
China	15.2195	15.254	18.6556	18.6556
France	5.6124	4.318	5.2809	5.2809
Russian Federation	3.0490	1.866	2.2821	2.2821
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5.7899	4.375	5.3506	5.3506
United States of America	27.8908	22.000	26.9059	26.9059
Total A	57.5615	47.813	58.4752	58.4750
Level B				
Andorra	0.0050	0.005	0.0050	0.0050
Australia	2.2100	2.111	2.1110	2.1110
Austria	0.6770	0.679	0.6790	0.6790
Bahamas	0.0167	0.019	0.0190	0.0190
Bahrain	0.0463	0.054	0.0540	0.0540
Belgium	0.8210	0.828	0.8280	0.8280
Canada	2.7340	2.628	2.6280	2.6280
Cyprus	0.0360	0.036	0.0360	0.0360
Denmark	0.5540	0.553	0.5530	0.5530
Finland	0.4210	0.417	0.4170	0.4170
Germany	6.0900	6.111	6.1110	6.1110
Iceland	0.0280	0.036	0.0360	0.0360
Ireland	0.3710	0.439	0.4390	0.4390
Israel	0.4900	0.561	0.5610	0.5610
Italy	3.3070	3.189	3.1890	3.1890
Japan	8.5640	8.033	8.0330	8.0330
Liechtenstein	0.0090	0.010	0.0100	0.0100
Luxembourg	0.0670	0.068	0.0680	0.0680
Malta	0.0170	0.019	0.0190	0.0190
Monaco	0.0110	0.011	0.0110	0.0110
Netherlands	1.3560	1.377	1.3770	1.3770
New Zealand	0.2910	0.309	0.3090	0.3090
Norway	0.7540	0.679	0.6790	0.6790
Portugal	0.3500	0.353	0.3530	0.3530
Republic of Korea	2.2670	2.574	2.5740	2.5740
San Marino	0.0020	0.002	0.0020	0.0020



Member State	Effective rate in 2021	Regular budget 2022–2024	Effective rates	
			2022	2023–2024
Saudi Arabia	1.0841	1.184	1.1840	1.1840
Slovenia	0.0760	0.079	0.0790	0.0790
Spain	2.1460	2.134	2.1340	2.1340
Sweden	0.9060	0.871	0.8710	0.8710
Switzerland	1.1510	1.134	1.1340	1.1340
<b>Total B</b>	<b>36.8580</b>	<b>36.503</b>	<b>36.5030</b>	<b>36.5030</b>
<b>Level C</b>				
Brunei Darussalam	0.0231	0.021	0.0194	0.0194
Kuwait	0.2331	0.234	0.2165	0.2165
Qatar	0.2609	0.269	0.2488	0.2488
Singapore	0.4486	0.504	0.4662	0.4662
United Arab Emirates	0.5698	0.635	0.5874	0.5874
<b>Total C</b>	<b>1.5355</b>	<b>1.663</b>	<b>1.5383</b>	<b>1.5383</b>
<b>Level D</b>				
Estonia	0.0390	0.044	0.0352	0.0352
Greece	0.2928	0.325	0.2600	0.2600
<b>Total D</b>	<b>0.3318</b>	<b>0.369</b>	<b>0.2952</b>	<b>0.2952</b>
<b>Level E</b>				
Czechia	0.1866	0.340	0.2040	0.2040
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.0004	0.002	0.0012	0.0012
Slovakia	0.0918	0.155	0.0930	0.0930
<b>Total E</b>	<b>0.2788</b>	<b>0.497</b>	<b>0.2982</b>	<b>0.2982</b>
<b>Level F</b>				
Barbados	0.0028	0.008	0.0032	0.0032
Latvia	0.0141	0.050	0.0200	0.0200
Lithuania	0.0213	0.077	0.0308	0.0308
Oman	0.0690	0.111	0.0444	0.0444
Trinidad and Tobago	0.0240	0.037	0.0148	0.0148
Uruguay	0.0348	0.092	0.0368	0.0368
<b>Total F</b>	<b>0.1660</b>	<b>0.375</b>	<b>0.1500</b>	<b>0.1500</b>
<b>Transition to Level F</b>				
Palau	0.0002	0.001	0.0003	0.0004
<b>Total transition to F</b>	<b>0.0002</b>	<b>0.001</b>	<b>0.0003</b>	<b>0.0004</b>

Member State	Effective rate in 2021	Regular budget 2022–2024	Effective rates	
			2022	2023–2024
Level G				
Antigua and Barbuda	0.0004	0.002	0.0006	0.0006
Chile	0.1221	0.420	0.1260	0.1260
Croatia	0.0231	0.091	0.0273	0.0273
Hungary	0.0618	0.228	0.0684	0.0684
Panama	0.0090	0.090	0.0270	0.0270
Poland	0.2406	0.837	0.2511	0.2511
Seychelles	0.0006	0.002	0.0006	0.0006
Total G	0.4576	1.670	0.5010	0.5010
Transition to G				
Nauru	0.0002	0.001	0.0003	0.0003
Total Transition to G	0.0002	0.001	0.0003	0.0003
Level H*				
Bulgaria	0.0138	0.056	0.0168	0.0168
Romania	0.0594	0.312	0.0936	0.0936
Total H*	0.0732	0.368	0.1104	0.1104
Level H				
Argentina	0.2745	0.719	0.1438	0.1438
Costa Rica	0.0124	0.069	0.0138	0.0138
Total H	0.2869	0.788	0.1576	0.1576
Level I				
Albania	0.0016	0.008	0.0016	0.0016
Algeria	0.0276	0.109	0.0218	0.0218
Armenia	0.0014	0.007	0.0014	0.0014
Azerbaijan	0.0098	0.030	0.0060	0.0060
Belarus	0.0098	0.041	0.0082	0.0082
Belize	0.0002	0.001	0.0002	0.0002
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.0032	0.019	0.0038	0.0038
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.0024	0.012	0.0024	0.0024
Botswana	0.0028	0.015	0.0030	0.0030
Brazil	0.5896	2.013	0.4026	0.4026
Cabo Verde	0.0002	0.001	0.0002	0.0002
Cameroon	0.0026	0.013	0.0026	0.0026
Colombia	0.0576	0.246	0.0492	0.0492
Congo	0.0012	0.005	0.0010	0.0010
Côte d'Ivoire	0.0026	0.022	0.0044	0.0044
Cuba	0.0160	0.095	0.0190	0.0190

Member State	Effective rate in 2021	Regular budget 2022–2024	Effective rates	
			2022	2023–2024
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.0012	0.005	0.0010	0.0010
Dominica	0.0002	0.001	0.0002	0.0002
Dominican Republic	0.0106	0.067	0.0134	0.0134
Ecuador	0.0160	0.077	0.0154	0.0154
Egypt	0.0372	0.139	0.0278	0.0278
El Salvador	0.0024	0.013	0.0026	0.0026
Equatorial Guinea	0.0032	0.012	0.0024	0.0024
Eswatini	0.0004	0.002	0.0004	0.0004
Fiji	0.0006	0.004	0.0008	0.0008
Gabon	0.0030	0.013	0.0026	0.0026
Georgia	0.0016	0.008	0.0016	0.0016
Ghana	0.0030	0.024	0.0048	0.0048
Grenada	0.0002	0.001	0.0002	0.0002
Guatemala	0.0072	0.041	0.0082	0.0082
Guyana	0.0004	0.004	0.0008	0.0008
Honduras	0.0018	0.009	0.0018	0.0018
India	0.1668	1.044	0.2088	0.2088
Indonesia	0.1086	0.549	0.1098	0.1098
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.0796	0.371	0.0742	0.0742
Iraq	0.0258	0.128	0.0256	0.0256
Jamaica	0.0016	0.008	0.0016	0.0016
Jordan	0.0042	0.022	0.0044	0.0044
Kazakhstan	0.0356	0.133	0.0266	0.0266
Kenya	0.0048	0.030	0.0060	0.0060
Kyrgyzstan	0.0004	0.002	0.0004	0.0004
Lebanon	0.0094	0.036	0.0072	0.0072
Libya	0.0060	0.018	0.0036	0.0036
Malaysia	0.0682	0.348	0.0696	0.0696
Maldives	0.0008	0.004	0.0008	0.0008
Marshall Islands	0.0002	0.001	0.0002	0.0002
Mauritius	0.0022	0.019	0.0038	0.0038
Mexico	0.2584	1.221	0.2442	0.2442
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0.0002	0.001	0.0002	0.0002
Mongolia	0.0010	0.004	0.0008	0.0008
Montenegro	0.0008	0.004	0.0008	0.0008
Morocco	0.0110	0.055	0.0110	0.0110
Namibia	0.0018	0.009	0.0018	0.0018
Nicaragua	0.0010	0.005	0.0010	0.0010
Nigeria	0.0500	0.182	0.0364	0.0364
North Macedonia	0.0014	0.007	0.0014	0.0014
Pakistan	0.0230	0.114	0.0228	0.0228
Papua New Guinea	0.0020	0.010	0.0020	0.0020

Member State	Effective rate in 2021	Regular budget 2022–2024	Effective rates	
			2022	2023–2024
Paraguay	0.0032	0.026	0.0052	0.0052
Peru	0.0304	0.163	0.0326	0.0326
Philippines	0.0410	0.212	0.0424	0.0424
Republic of Moldova	0.0006	0.005	0.0010	0.0010
Saint Lucia	0.0002	0.002	0.0004	0.0004
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.0002	0.001	0.0002	0.0002
Samoa	0.0002	0.001	0.0002	0.0002
Serbia	0.0056	0.032	0.0064	0.0064
South Africa	0.0544	0.244	0.0488	0.0488
Sri Lanka	0.0088	0.045	0.0090	0.0090
Suriname	0.0010	0.003	0.0006	0.0006
Syrian Arab Republic	0.0022	0.009	0.0018	0.0018
Tajikistan	0.0008	0.003	0.0006	0.0006
Thailand	0.0614	0.368	0.0736	0.0736
Tonga	0.0002	0.001	0.0002	0.0002
Tunisia	0.0050	0.019	0.0038	0.0038
Turkey	0.2742	0.845	0.1690	0.1690
Turkmenistan	0.0066	0.034	0.0068	0.0068
Ukraine	0.0114	0.056	0.0112	0.0112
Uzbekistan	0.0064	0.027	0.0054	0.0054
Vanuatu	0.0001	0.001	0.0002	0.0002
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.2184	0.175	0.0350	0.0350
Viet Nam	0.0154	0.093	0.0186	0.0186
Zimbabwe	0.0010	0.007	0.0014	0.0014
<b>Total I</b>	<b>2.4311</b>	<b>9.754</b>	<b>1.9508</b>	<b>1.9508</b>
<b>Level J</b>				
Afghanistan	0.0007	0.006	0.0006	0.0006
Angola	0.0010	0.010	0.0010	0.0010
Bangladesh	0.0010	0.010	0.0010	0.0010
Benin	0.0003	0.005	0.0005	0.0005
Bhutan	0.0001	0.001	0.0001	0.0001
Burkina Faso	0.0003	0.004	0.0004	0.0004
Burundi	0.0001	0.001	0.0001	0.0001
Cambodia	0.0006	0.007	0.0007	0.0007
Central African Republic	0.0001	0.001	0.0001	0.0001
Chad	0.0004	0.003	0.0003	0.0003
Comoros	0.0001	0.001	0.0001	0.0001
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.0010	0.010	0.0010	0.0010
Djibouti	0.0001	0.001	0.0001	0.0001
Eritrea	0.0001	0.001	0.0001	0.0001
Ethiopia	0.0010	0.010	0.0010	0.0010

Member State	Effective rate in 2021	Regular budget 2022–2024	Effective rates	
			2022	2023–2024
Gambia	0.0001	0.001	0.0001	0.0001
Guinea	0.0003	0.003	0.0003	0.0003
Guinea-Bissau	0.0001	0.001	0.0001	0.0001
Haiti	0.0003	0.006	0.0006	0.0006
Kiribati	0.0001	0.001	0.0001	0.0001
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.0005	0.007	0.0007	0.0007
Lesotho	0.0001	0.001	0.0001	0.0001
Liberia	0.0001	0.001	0.0001	0.0001
Madagascar	0.0004	0.004	0.0004	0.0004
Malawi	0.0002	0.002	0.0002	0.0002
Mali	0.0004	0.005	0.0005	0.0005
Mauritania	0.0002	0.002	0.0002	0.0002
Mozambique	0.0004	0.004	0.0004	0.0004
Myanmar	0.0010	0.010	0.0010	0.0010
Nepal	0.0007	0.010	0.0010	0.0010
Niger	0.0002	0.003	0.0003	0.0003
Rwanda	0.0003	0.003	0.0003	0.0003
Sao Tome and Principe	0.0001	0.001	0.0001	0.0001
Senegal	0.0007	0.007	0.0007	0.0007
Sierra Leone	0.0001	0.001	0.0001	0.0001
Solomon Islands	0.0001	0.001	0.0001	0.0001
Somalia	0.0001	0.001	0.0001	0.0001
South Sudan	0.0006	0.002	0.0002	0.0002
Sudan	0.0010	0.010	0.0010	0.0010
Timor-Leste	0.0002	0.001	0.0001	0.0001
Togo	0.0002	0.002	0.0002	0.0002
Tuvalu	0.0001	0.001	0.0001	0.0001
Uganda	0.0008	0.010	0.0010	0.0010
United Republic of Tanzania	0.0010	0.010	0.0010	0.0010
Yemen	0.0010	0.008	0.0008	0.0008
Zambia	0.0009	0.008	0.0008	0.0008
<b>Total J</b>	<b>0.0192</b>	<b>0.198</b>	<b>0.0198</b>	<b>0.0198</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>100.0000</b>	<b>100.000</b>	<b>100.0000</b>	<b>100.0000</b>

Note: The effective rates of assessment for peacekeeping operations shown above are calculated according to the system of adjustments adopted in General Assembly resolution 55/235 (see annex I) and are displayed at 4 decimal places.

<sup>a</sup> Included in the report of the Committee on Contributions (A/76/11, para. 108) for information.