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Item No. 3 on the Agenda:
Information on the evolution of UNIDROIT Contributions Chart

(Memorandum of the Secretariat)

<i>Summary</i>	<i>Evolution of UNIDROIT Contributions Chart</i>
<i>Action to be taken</i>	<i>For the information of the members of the Finance Committee</i>
<i>Related documents</i>	<i>None</i>

1961 Amendment to Article 16

1. Funding for UNIDROIT after its re-establishment in 1940 was originally provided on a strictly voluntary basis, mainly by the Italian Government. Member States – at the time forty-two – only assumed a legal obligation to pay contributions after the entry into force, in 1964, of an amendment to Article 16 of the Statute that had been approved at the 10th session of the General Assembly, in 1961.¹

2. The first **Contributions Chart**, in which member States other than Italy were classified in five categories according to the number of units of contribution assessed to them (originally each unit was worth CH 2,000), was drawn up in 1965, and was based on the assessment method in use by the Universal Postal Union (U.P.U.) since 1874, which applied also at the Hague Conference on Private International Law.

3. The rationale for choosing this, rather than any other method then available, was explained as follows:

“Of all the systems considered, the Governing Council is [...] of the opinion that the distribution of the contributions according to fixed lump sums, on the basis of a series of categories, represents the more advisable one. First, it does not compel the modification of the present attribution of the administrative organs; furthermore, it

¹ Article 16 was amended by Resolution adopted by the General Assembly at its 10th session (extraordinary), held in Rome on 15 November 1961, which established that all member States other than Italy were divided into 5 categories, contributing respectively 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 unit of contributions (each worth CHF 2,000); the choice amongst the categories was left to the concerned member State.

leaves each State free to modify autonomously the amounts of its own contribution, irrespective of the real budget of the Institute. On the other hand, it allows the Institute to know, with sufficient accuracy, the global yield of the contributions to be paid" (Commentary on the Agenda for the 10th (Extraordinary) session of the General Assembly (Rome, 15 November 1961) – U.D.P. 1961 – Assembly, 10 – Doc. N. 2, p. 17).

4. As to the number of categories, it was also explained that "the very meaning of the distribution of the contributions into categories would be practically annulled if less than four categories were adopted," but a greater number would make the entire system "extremely involved and bring about too wide differences between the charges assumed by one State and those borne by another" (*ibid.*). Under such a system, "each Government will declare at any moment the category in which it will be included." According to the estimates of the Governing Council, the adoption of such a system would entail "that the global proceeds of all the contributions of the member States other than Italy would be equivalent to the contribution of this latter country, thereby doubling the amount of the global budget" (*ibid.*).

1965 Amendment to Article 16 – Paragraphs 2-10

5. It soon became clear that the new system was not apt to meet those expectations and, as early as in 1964, the General Assembly was seized with amendment proposals. Among other reasons, it was then noted that "the absolutely discretionary power left to each State in the choice of the class of contribution" had led to a "grave disparity" since "several important States have chosen a category of contribution equal to, or even lower than, that in which States having less economic and political significance have listed themselves" (Commentary on the Agenda for the 13th session of the General Assembly (Rome, 20 November 1964) – U.D.P. 1961 – Assembly, 13 – Doc. N. 2, p. 14). Following extensive deliberations, a specially created Commission proposed to the General Assembly to replace the lump sum system with a system whereby the annual expenses of the Institute would "over and above the basic contribution of the Italian Government" be spread among the other member States by including them in different categories (five plus a special category) based on a number of units per category and according to a classification to be determined later, taking into account "national income and other factors" (Report and Recommendations of the Special Commission for Considering the Financial Problems of UNIDROIT, U.P.L. 1965 – Assembly, 14, Doc. No. 3, para. 18). The Commission also recommended that "the classification of member States by categories and the possible revision of such a classification, should not be left to the discretion of each individual Member State, but must be approved by the representative organ of the Institute, namely, the General Assembly" (*ibid.*, para. 21).

6. By Resolution of the General Assembly at its 14th Extraordinary session, held in Rome on 15 and 16 June 1965, the new text of paragraphs 2-10 of Article 16 was adopted, in the wording which is still in force today.

1984 Amendment to Article 16 – Paragraph 1 (Italian contribution)

7. As to the **Italian contribution**, Paragraph 1 of Article 16 was modified in 1984, by Resolution of the General Assembly at its 37th session held in Rome on 9 November 1984. Prior to that date, the amount of the Italian contribution was expressed as a fixed sum, and increasing that sum required an amendment to the Statute. The Note verbale sent on 26 November 1984 to the Governments of members States regarding the amendment of that Paragraph and asking them to approve it as soon as possible, states that, notwithstanding that provision, Italy had increased twice its contribution, in 1974 and in 1979, basing these changes not on statutory obligations, but on passing a law by the Italian Parliament. However, the irregular character of these increases,

“coupled with the high inflation rate in Italy during the latter part of the nineteen-seventies and the first years of the present decade meant that the annual increases in the contributions of the other member States, which are calculated in Swiss francs, progressed at a still faster rate”. In these circumstances “the Secretariat sought, together with the competent Italian authorities, to find a new mechanism for the Italian contribution which will permit more regular budgeting for the Institute in the future. The three essential elements of the proposed solution are an increase in the annual Italian contribution as from 1985 to Lit. 300.000.000, a triennial review of the Italian contribution and the provision of a statutory basis for the new system”. The amendment entered into force on 13 January 1986.

8. In order to permit such a modification, it was necessary, on the side of the Host Government, to include the Italian contribution towards UNIDROIT in the “voluntary expenditure” of the Italian budget, whereas until 1985 it was included in the obligatory part of its expenditure. This modification allowed a substantial re-evaluation of the contribution, which increased from 300 M. Lit in 1985 to 470 M. Lit in 1995. The text of Paragraph 1, Article 16 refers to revisions “at the end of each period of three years”, because at that time the Italian “Legge finanziaria” and the budget had a three-year estimate of expenditure; this system was changed several times, the Italian budget came to be established on an annual basis and accordingly the Italian contribution is now determined annually.

1995 Review of the Contribution Chart

9. A general review of the contributions chart was introduced by the General Assembly of UNIDROIT at its 49th session in December 1995. Over the years, many member States’ representatives ‘had suggested a more accurate parallelism between the UN and the UNIDROIT categorization, with a view to a more objective classification of member States. Upon a proposal by the Finance Committee, it was then decided that:

“no State should, on acceding to the Institute, be classified in a category lower than that in which other States are classified which pay a lower percentage contribution to the United Nations than does the acceding State;

with regard to existing member States:

- (a) every effort should be made by the Secretariat to secure through bilateral negotiations the upward reclassification in the UNIDROIT chart of a member State when there are at least two other States classified in a higher category which pay a lower percentage contribution than, or one substantially similar to, that paid to the United Nations by the State in question;
- (b) sympathetic consideration should be given to a request for downward reclassification by any member State when there are at least two other States classified in a lower category which pay a higher percentage contribution to the United Nations than the State making the request;
- (c) when both situations (a) and (b) exist at the same time preference should be given to the solution under (a);
- (d) with the expiry of the arrangements currently applicable to Venezuela and Mexico, no provisional reclassification should be admitted in the future.”

1998 Revision of the Contribution Chart and classification of member States in the revised system

10. The issue of classification of member States for contribution purposes was again considered in 1998. At that time, the Secretariat submitted to the Sub-committee of the Finance Committee at its 97th session, held on 4 June 1998, a series of hypotheses for the reclassification of member States in the UNIDROIT contributions chart. Following that meeting, the Secretariat submitted to the Finance Committee two proposals for the reclassification of member States of UNIDROIT based, on the one hand, on the objective socio-economic criterion according to which the percentage of participation in the United Nations budget has been determined and, on the other hand, on the results of the various negotiations with the representatives of certain member States.

11. The first proposal made provision, as in the past, for the classification of member States of UNIDROIT into eight categories plus a special category, which reflected, with some exceptions for specific, contingent reasons, the classification of member States as based on the contributions chart of the United Nations accepted by all member States of UNIDROIT. Accordingly, Category I would group States whose contribution to the UN budget amounted to more than 3% (France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States of America); Category II, with contributions ranging from 2% to 3%; and so on for the other six Categories, plus the special Category including the Holy See and San Marino.

12. The second proposal was identical to the first, except that it divided Category V into two sub-Categories.

13. On the occasion of the 51st session of the Finance Committee, held on 6 October 1998, the majority of members clearly expressed themselves in favour of the first proposal while the remainder indicated that they were prepared to concur with the consensus. The representative of one country, which under the second proposal would have been classified in Category V, expressed a reservation. Last, one representative stated that he was opposed in principle to both proposals and requested a closer correspondence between the UNIDROIT and the United Nations contributions chart, which had suffered many deviations over the years, so that some States were placed in a privileged position in comparison with others.

14. This matter was subsequently submitted to the General Assembly of UNIDROIT, which, at its 52nd session, endorsed by consensus the choice made by the Finance Committee (see AG(52)13, p. 12).

15. The outcome of that decision was the following:

- **eight ordinary categories** of classification and **one special category**, each corresponding to a certain number of units of contribution;
- the **value of each unit of contribution** was to be approved yearly by the General Assembly together with the budget; it was to vary in relation to the remainder of estimated expenditure in the UNIDROIT budget after the Italian contribution, other revenues for which provision had been made in the budget and residual sums carried forward from the preceding financial exercise had been deducted.

16. The structure of the UNIDROIT contributions chart that was then adopted – and which is still valid today – is as follows:

Category I	(corresponding to 50 units of contribution)
Category II	(corresponding to 22 units of contribution)
Category III	(corresponding to 18 units of contribution)
Category IV	(corresponding to 13 units of contribution)

Category V	(corresponding to 11 units of contribution)
Category VI	(corresponding to 9 units of contribution)
Category VII	(corresponding to 8 units of contribution)
Category VIII	(corresponding to 5 units of contribution)
Special category	(corresponding to 1 unit of contribution)

17. In compliance with these instructions, the Secretariat initiated a series of bilateral consultations with representatives of some member States in the course of which it informed in particular the representatives of those States that might be reclassified upwards in the UNIDROIT contributions chart of such a possibility.

2004 Revision of the classification of member States in the Contribution Chart

18. In 2004, UNIDROIT revised the Member States' classification in the contributions chart without, however, changing the basic methodology adopted in 1998. That revision (the first since 1998) was the result of a discussion within the Finance Committee launched on the occasion of the 102nd meeting of the Sub-committee of the Finance Committee (Rome, 18 March 2004). On that occasion, the then Deputy Secretary-General drew the attention of the Subcommittee to the new contributions chart of the United Nations for the 2004/2006 triennium (F.C./S.C. (102) 3, para. 10), noting that many States' contributions to the UN budget had gone up, and that applying parallel increases also within UNIDROIT would bring more units of contribution to the Institute's Budget. He informed the Subcommittee that he had started negotiations with the Governments of China and Korea and intended to contact the Governments of other concerned Countries, i.e. Egypt, Greece, Iran, Israel, Poland and Portugal (F.C./S.C. (102) 3, para. 11).

19. During the discussion, some members of the sub-Committee, noting that the United Nations contributions chart was adjusted on the basis of objective criteria, and that the Institute's contributions chart was based on that of the United Nations, questioned whether it was necessary for the Secretariat to sound individual member States, arguing rather that such increases should be automatic; others expressed doubts as to the legal basis for the "automatic" application of the United Nations contributions chart to UNIDROIT, and sought clarification as to the precise link between the United Nations contributions chart and that of the Institute (*ibid.*, para. 17).

20. The Deputy Secretary-General explained that although the argument of automatic increases seemed logical, the Institute lacked the political power to proceed in this fashion; in 1998, it had proved impossible to persuade two member States to accept upward reclassification, with the result that exceptions had had to be made in their cases. The Secretariat had no alternative but to negotiate reclassification with each State individually (F.C./S.C. (102) 3, para. 18).

21. On the occasion of the 59th session of the Finance Committee (Rome, 8 October 2004), in replying to questions formulated by various members of the Committee, the Deputy Secretary-General recalled that in 1998 the General Assembly – at its 52nd session, held on 27 November – had decided that thenceforth the Institute's contributions chart should be revised in the light of successive revisions of the United Nations chart; he noted that China, Korea and Greece, accepting reclassification, had agreed, respectively, to a doubling of their contribution, to a 67% increase and to a 33% increase. Other Countries had, however, officially informed the Secretariat that the economic conditions prevailing in their country at that time made it difficult for them to accept reclassification. Whereas the Secretariat had, until that time, sought to obtain the relevant member States' agreement to their reclassification, if the Finance Committee and the General Assembly were to insist on the new United Nations contributions chart being strictly followed, then the Secretariat would have no option but formally to inform the member States that had not to date accepted reclassification accordingly (AG/Comm. Finances (58) 5 rev., p. 11).

22. The outcome of that process was the following:
- a number of States accepted reclassification;
 - 23 additional units of account were pledged in this way (11 from China, 3 from Greece, 1 from Poland, 1 from Portugal and 7 from Korea;
 - two member States asked for their reclassification to be postponed (Argentina and Mexico);²
 - two member States did not clearly express their views (Brazil and Israel).
23. At its 58th session, (Rome, 26 November 2004), the General Assembly took note of that result.

* * *

24. The UN scale of assessments has since been revised twice. The latest revision was adopted by resolution of the General Assembly No. A/RES/64/248, of 23 December 2009 (Appendix I). This resolution fixed the contributions of twelve member States of UNIDROIT at a level that, if applied to the UNIDROIT contributions chart, would entail their reclassification into a higher category. For three member States, the UN scale of assessment for the triennium 2010-2012 would result in their classification in a lower category.

² Concerning Argentina, the Fifth Committee of the UN General Assembly having approved a Resolution temporarily reducing its contribution, the Embassy of Argentina in Italy had therefore asked that any decision to reclassify its Government in the UNIDROIT contributions chart be postponed; Mexico had requested a similar postponement, in view of the special economic difficulties its Government was encountering.



Assessment of Member States' advances to the Working Capital Fund for the biennium 2010-2011 and contributions to the United Nations regular budget for 2010

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I. Basis of assessment of Member States’ advances to the Working Capital Fund for the biennium 2010-2011

1. Under its resolution 64/247 of 24 December 2009, the General Assembly resolved that:

(a) The Working Capital Fund shall be established for the biennium 2010-2011 in the amount of 150 million United States dollars;

(b) Member States shall make advances to the Working Capital Fund in accordance with the scale of assessments adopted by the General Assembly for contributions of Member States to the budget for the year 2010;

(c) There shall be set off against this allocation of advances:

(i) Credits to Member States resulting from transfers made in 1959 and 1960 from the surplus account to the Working Capital Fund in an adjusted amount of \$1,025,092;

(ii) Cash advances paid by Member States to the Working Capital Fund for the biennium 2008-2009 in accordance with General Assembly resolution 62/240 of 22 December 2007;

(d) Should the credits and advances paid by any Member State to the Working Capital Fund for the biennium 2008-2009 exceed the amount of that Member State’s advance under the provisions of paragraph 1 (b) above, the excess would be set off against the amount of the contributions payable by the Member State in respect of the biennium 2010-2011.

II. Basis of assessment of Member States’ contributions to the United Nations regular budget for 2010

<i>United States dollars</i>	
Assessment of Member States under General Assembly resolution 64/244 C	2 350 606 850

III. Basis for credits in respect of the Tax Equalization Fund

2. Under regulation 3.2 (e) of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, adjustments shall be made to the assessments of the Member States in respect of:

“Half of the Member States’ credits in the Tax Equalization Fund for the financial period estimated to be not required to meet charges for tax refunds during the calendar year and any adjustments in the estimated credits previously taken into account.”

<i>United States dollars</i>	
Staff assessment income available for credit to Members under General Assembly resolution 64/244 C	236 006 150
<i>Less:</i> Estimated amount required to meet charges for tax refunds	51 921 353 ^a
Total credits accorded to Member States, as shown in section IV B	184 084 797

^a Amount charged against the credit of the United States of America in 2010.

IV. Advances and contributions

A. Advances by Member States to the Working Capital Fund for the biennium 2010-2011

(United States dollars)

<i>Member State</i>	<i>Scale of assessments 2010 (percentage)</i>	<i>Advance for biennium 2010-2011</i>	<i>Advance paid for biennium 2008-2009</i>	<i>Adjustment of advances</i>
Afghanistan	0.004	6 000	1 500	4 500
Albania	0.010	15 000	9 000	6 000
Algeria	0.128	192 000	127 500	64 500
Andorra	0.007	10 500	12 000	(1 500)
Angola	0.010	15 000	4 500	10 500
Antigua and Barbuda	0.002	3 000	3 000	—
Argentina	0.287	430 500	487 500	(57 000)
Armenia	0.005	7 500	3 000	4 500
Australia	1.933	2 899 500	2 680 500	219 000
Austria	0.851	1 276 500	1 330 500	(54 000)
Azerbaijan	0.015	22 500	7 500	15 000
Bahamas	0.018	27 000	24 000	3 000
Bahrain	0.039	58 500	49 500	9 000
Bangladesh	0.010	15 000	15 000	—
Barbados	0.008	12 000	13 500	(1 500)
Belarus	0.042	63 000	30 000	33 000
Belgium	1.075	1 612 500	1 653 000	(40 500)
Belize	0.001	1 500	1 500	—
Benin	0.003	4 500	1 500	3 000
Bhutan	0.001	1 500	1 500	—
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.007	10 500	9 000	1 500
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.014	21 000	9 000	12 000
Botswana	0.018	27 000	21 000	6 000
Brazil	1.611	2 416 500	1 314 000	1 102 500
Brunei Darussalam	0.028	42 000	39 000	3 000
Bulgaria	0.038	57 000	30 000	27 000

<i>Member State</i>	<i>Scale of assessments 2010 (percentage)</i>	<i>Advance for biennium 2010-2011</i>	<i>Advance paid for biennium 2008-2009</i>	<i>Adjustment of advances</i>
Burkina Faso	0.003	4 500	3 000	1 500
Burundi	0.001	1 500	1 500	—
Cambodia	0.003	4 500	1 500	3 000
Cameroon	0.011	16 500	13 500	3 000
Canada	3.207	4 810 500	4 465 500	345 000
Cape Verde	0.001	1 500	1 500	—
Central African Republic	0.001	1 500	1 500	—
Chad	0.002	3 000	1 500	1 500
Chile	0.236	354 000	241 500	112 500
China	3.189	4 783 500	4 000 500	783 000
Colombia	0.144	216 000	157 500	58 500
Comoros	0.001	1 500	1 500	—
Congo	0.003	4 500	1 500	3 000
Costa Rica	0.034	51 000	48 000	3 000
Côte d'Ivoire	0.010	15 000	13 500	1 500
Croatia	0.097	145 500	75 000	70 500
Cuba	0.071	106 500	81 000	25 500
Cyprus	0.046	69 000	66 000	3 000
Czech Republic	0.349	523 500	421 500	102 000
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.007	10 500	10 500	—
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.003	4 500	4 500	—
Denmark	0.736	1 104 000	1 108 500	(4 500)
Djibouti	0.001	1 500	1 500	—
Dominica	0.001	1 500	1 500	—
Dominican Republic	0.042	63 000	36 000	27 000
Ecuador	0.040	60 000	31 500	28 500
Egypt	0.094	141 000	132 000	9 000
El Salvador	0.019	28 500	30 000	(1 500)
Equatorial Guinea	0.008	12 000	3 000	9 000
Eritrea	0.001	1 500	1 500	—
Estonia	0.040	60 000	24 000	36 000
Ethiopia	0.008	12 000	4 500	7 500
Fiji	0.004	6 000	4 500	1 500
Finland	0.566	849 000	846 000	3 000
France	6.123	9 184 500	9 451 500	(267 000)
Gabon	0.014	21 000	12 000	9 000
Gambia	0.001	1 500	1 500	—
Georgia	0.006	9 000	4 500	4 500
Germany	8.018	12 027 000	12 865 500	(838 500)

<i>Member State</i>	<i>Scale of assessments 2010 (percentage)</i>	<i>Advance for biennium 2010-2011</i>	<i>Advance paid for biennium 2008-2009</i>	<i>Adjustment of advances</i>
Ghana	0.006	9 000	6 000	3 000
Greece	0.691	1 036 500	894 000	142 500
Grenada	0.001	1 500	1 500	—
Guatemala	0.028	42 000	48 000	(6 000)
Guinea	0.002	3 000	1 500	1 500
Guinea-Bissau	0.001	1 500	1 500	—
Guyana	0.001	1 500	1 500	—
Haiti	0.003	4 500	3 000	1 500
Honduras	0.008	12 000	7 500	4 500
Hungary	0.291	436 500	366 000	70 500
Iceland	0.042	63 000	55 500	7 500
India	0.534	801 000	675 000	126 000
Indonesia	0.238	357 000	241 500	115 500
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.233	349 500	270 000	79 500
Iraq	0.020	30 000	22 500	7 500
Ireland	0.498	747 000	667 500	79 500
Israel	0.384	576 000	628 500	(52 500)
Italy	4.999	7 498 500	7 618 500	(120 000)
Jamaica	0.014	21 000	15 000	6 000
Japan	12.530	18 795 000	24 936 000	(6 141 000)
Jordan	0.014	21 000	18 000	3 000
Kazakhstan	0.076	114 000	43 500	70 500
Kenya	0.012	18 000	15 000	3 000
Kiribati	0.001	1 500	1 349	151
Kuwait	0.263	394 500	273 000	121 500
Kyrgyzstan	0.001	1 500	1 500	—
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.001	1 500	1 500	—
Latvia	0.038	57 000	27 000	30 000
Lebanon	0.033	49 500	51 000	(1 500)
Lesotho	0.001	1 500	1 500	—
Liberia	0.001	1 500	1 500	—
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.129	193 500	93 000	100 500
Liechtenstein	0.009	13 500	15 000	(1 500)
Lithuania	0.065	97 500	46 500	51 000
Luxembourg	0.090	135 000	127 500	7 500
Madagascar	0.003	4 500	3 000	1 500
Malawi	0.001	1 500	1 500	—
Malaysia	0.253	379 500	285 000	94 500
Maldives	0.001	1 500	1 500	—

<i>Member State</i>	<i>Scale of assessments 2010 (percentage)</i>	<i>Advance for biennium 2010-2011</i>	<i>Advance paid for biennium 2008-2009</i>	<i>Adjustment of advances</i>
Mali	0.003	4 500	1 500	3 000
Malta	0.017	25 500	25 500	—
Marshall Islands	0.001	1 500	1 500	—
Mauritania	0.001	1 500	1 500	—
Mauritius	0.011	16 500	16 500	—
Mexico	2.356	3 534 000	3 385 500	148 500
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0.001	1 500	1 500	—
Monaco	0.003	4 500	4 500	—
Mongolia	0.002	3 000	1 500	1 500
Montenegro	0.004	6 000	1 500	4 500
Morocco	0.058	87 000	63 000	24 000
Mozambique	0.003	4 500	1 500	3 000
Myanmar	0.006	9 000	7 500	1 500
Namibia	0.008	12 000	9 000	3 000
Nauru	0.001	1 500	1 500	—
Nepal	0.006	9 000	4 500	4 500
Netherlands	1.855	2 782 500	2 809 500	(27 000)
New Zealand	0.273	409 500	384 000	25 500
Nicaragua	0.003	4 500	3 000	1 500
Niger	0.002	3 000	1 500	1 500
Nigeria	0.078	117 000	72 000	45 000
Norway	0.871	1 306 500	1 173 000	133 500
Oman	0.086	129 000	109 500	19 500
Pakistan	0.082	123 000	88 500	34 500
Palau	0.001	1 500	1 500	—
Panama	0.022	33 000	34 500	(1 500)
Papua New Guinea	0.002	3 000	3 000	—
Paraguay	0.007	10 500	7 500	3 000
Peru	0.090	135 000	117 000	18 000
Philippines	0.090	135 000	117 000	18 000
Poland	0.828	1 242 000	751 500	490 500
Portugal	0.511	766 500	790 500	(24 000)
Qatar	0.135	202 500	127 500	75 000
Republic of Korea	2.260	3 390 000	3 259 500	130 500
Republic of Moldova	0.002	3 000	1 500	1 500
Romania	0.177	265 500	105 000	160 500
Russian Federation	1.602	2 403 000	1 800 000	603 000
Rwanda	0.001	1 500	1 500	—
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.001	1 500	1 500	—

<i>Member State</i>	<i>Scale of assessments 2010 (percentage)</i>	<i>Advance for biennium 2010-2011</i>	<i>Advance paid for biennium 2008-2009</i>	<i>Adjustment of advances</i>
Saint Lucia	0.001	1 500	1 500	—
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.001	1 500	1 500	—
Samoa	0.001	1 500	1 500	—
San Marino	0.003	4 500	4 500	—
Sao Tome and Principe	0.001	1 500	1 349	151
Saudi Arabia	0.830	1 245 000	1 122 000	123 000
Senegal	0.006	9 000	6 000	3 000
Serbia	0.037	55 500	31 500	24 000
Seychelles	0.002	3 000	3 000	—
Sierra Leone	0.001	1 500	1 500	—
Singapore	0.335	502 500	520 500	(18 000)
Slovakia	0.142	213 000	94 500	118 500
Slovenia	0.103	154 500	144 000	10 500
Solomon Islands	0.001	1 500	1 500	—
Somalia	0.001	1 500	1 349	151
South Africa	0.385	577 500	435 000	142 500
Spain	3.177	4 765 500	4 452 000	313 500
Sri Lanka	0.019	28 500	24 000	4 500
Sudan	0.010	15 000	15 000	—
Suriname	0.003	4 500	1 500	3 000
Swaziland	0.003	4 500	3 000	1 500
Sweden	1.064	1 596 000	1 606 500	(10 500)
Switzerland	1.130	1 695 000	1 824 000	(129 000)
Syrian Arab Republic	0.025	37 500	24 000	13 500
Tajikistan	0.002	3 000	1 500	1 500
Thailand	0.209	313 500	279 000	34 500
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.007	10 500	7 500	3 000
Timor-Leste	0.001	1 500	1 500	—
Togo	0.001	1 500	1 500	—
Tonga	0.001	1 500	1 500	—
Trinidad and Tobago	0.044	66 000	40 500	25 500
Tunisia	0.030	45 000	46 500	(1 500)
Turkey	0.617	925 500	571 500	354 000
Turkmenistan	0.026	39 000	9 000	30 000
Tuvalu	0.001	1 500	1 500	—
Uganda	0.006	9 000	4 500	4 500
Ukraine	0.087	130 500	67 500	63 000
United Arab Emirates	0.391	586 500	453 000	133 500

<i>Member State</i>	<i>Scale of assessments 2010 (percentage)</i>	<i>Advance for biennium 2010-2011</i>	<i>Advance paid for biennium 2008-2009</i>	<i>Adjustment of advances</i>
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	6.604	9 906 000	9 963 000	(57 000)
United Republic of Tanzania	0.008	12 000	9 000	3 000
United States of America	22.000	33 000 000	33 000 000	—
Uruguay	0.027	40 500	40 500	—
Uzbekistan	0.010	15 000	12 000	3 000
Vanuatu	0.001	1 500	1 500	—
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.314	471 000	300 000	171 000
Viet Nam	0.033	49 500	36 000	13 500
Yemen	0.010	15 000	10 500	4 500
Zambia	0.004	6 000	1 500	4 500
Zimbabwe	0.003	4 500	12 000	(7 500)
Total	100.000	150 000 000	149 999 547	453

B. Contributions by Member States to the United Nations regular budget for the year 2010

(United States dollars)

<i>Member State</i>	<i>Scale of assessments for 2010 (percentage)</i>	<i>Gross contributions for 2010</i>	<i>Credit from staff assessment</i>	<i>Net contributions</i>
Afghanistan	0.004	94 024	9 440	84 584
Albania	0.010	235 061	23 601	211 460
Algeria	0.128	3 008 777	302 088	2 706 689
Andorra	0.007	164 543	16 520	148 023
Angola	0.010	235 061	23 601	211 460
Antigua and Barbuda	0.002	47 012	4 720	42 292
Argentina	0.287	6 746 242	677 338	6 068 904
Armenia	0.005	117 530	11 800	105 730
Australia	1.933	45 437 230	4 561 999	40 875 231
Austria	0.851	20 003 664	2 008 412	17 995 252
Azerbaijan	0.015	352 591	35 401	317 190
Bahamas	0.018	423 109	42 481	380 628
Bahrain	0.039	916 737	92 042	824 695
Bangladesh	0.010	235 061	23 601	211 460
Barbados	0.008	188 049	18 881	169 168
Belarus	0.042	987 255	99 123	888 132
Belgium	1.075	25 269 024	2 537 066	22 731 958
Belize	0.001	23 506	2 360	21 146
Benin	0.003	70 518	7 080	63 438

<i>Member State</i>	<i>Scale of assessments for 2010 (percentage)</i>	<i>Gross contributions for 2010</i>	<i>Credit from staff assessment</i>	<i>Net contributions</i>
Bhutan	0.001	23 506	2 360	21 146
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.007	164 543	16 520	148 023
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.014	329 085	33 041	296 044
Botswana	0.018	423 109	42 481	380 628
Brazil	1.611	37 868 276	3 802 059	34 066 217
Brunei Darussalam	0.028	658 170	66 082	592 088
Bulgaria	0.038	893 231	89 682	803 549
Burkina Faso	0.003	70 518	7 080	63 438
Burundi	0.001	23 506	2 360	21 146
Cambodia	0.003	70 518	7 080	63 438
Cameroon	0.011	258 567	25 961	232 606
Canada	3.207	75 383 962	7 568 717	67 815 245
Cape Verde	0.001	23 506	2 360	21 146
Central African Republic	0.001	23 506	2 360	21 146
Chad	0.002	47 012	4 720	42 292
Chile	0.236	5 547 432	556 975	4 990 457
China	3.189	74 960 853	7 526 236	67 434 617
Colombia	0.144	3 384 874	339 849	3 045 025
Comoros	0.001	23 506	2 360	21 146
Congo	0.003	70 518	7 080	63 438
Costa Rica	0.034	799 206	80 242	718 964
Côte d'Ivoire	0.010	235 061	23 601	211 460
Croatia	0.097	2 280 089	228 926	2 051 163
Cuba	0.071	1 668 931	167 564	1 501 367
Cyprus	0.046	1 081 279	108 563	972 716
Czech Republic	0.349	8 203 618	823 661	7 379 957
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.007	164 543	16 520	148 023
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.003	70 518	7 080	63 438
Denmark	0.736	17 300 466	1 737 005	15 563 461
Djibouti	0.001	23 506	2 360	21 146
Dominica	0.001	23 506	2 360	21 146
Dominican Republic	0.042	987 255	99 123	888 132
Ecuador	0.040	940 243	94 402	845 841
Egypt	0.094	2 209 570	221 846	1 987 724
El Salvador	0.019	446 615	44 841	401 774
Equatorial Guinea	0.008	188 049	18 881	169 168
Eritrea	0.001	23 506	2 360	21 146
Estonia	0.040	940 243	94 402	845 841
Ethiopia	0.008	188 049	18 881	169 168

<i>Member State</i>	<i>Scale of assessments for 2010 (percentage)</i>	<i>Gross contributions for 2010</i>	<i>Credit from staff assessment</i>	<i>Net contributions</i>
Fiji	0.004	94 024	9 440	84 584
Finland	0.566	13 304 435	1 335 795	11 968 640
France	6.123	143 927 658	14 450 657	129 477 001
Gabon	0.014	329 085	33 041	296 044
Gambia	0.001	23 506	2 360	21 146
Georgia	0.006	141 036	14 160	126 876
Germany	8.018	188 471 657	18 922 973	169 548 684
Ghana	0.006	141 036	14 160	126 876
Greece	0.691	16 242 693	1 630 803	14 611 890
Grenada	0.001	23 506	2 360	21 146
Guatemala	0.028	658 170	66 082	592 088
Guinea	0.002	47 012	4 720	42 292
Guinea-Bissau	0.001	23 506	2 360	21 146
Guyana	0.001	23 506	2 360	21 146
Haiti	0.003	70 518	7 080	63 438
Honduras	0.008	188 049	18 881	169 168
Hungary	0.291	6 840 266	686 778	6 153 488
Iceland	0.042	987 255	99 123	888 132
India	0.534	12 552 241	1 260 273	11 291 968
Indonesia	0.238	5 594 444	561 695	5 032 749
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.233	5 476 914	549 894	4 927 020
Iraq	0.020	470 121	47 201	422 920
Ireland	0.498	11 706 022	1 175 311	10 530 711
Israel	0.384	9 026 330	906 264	8 120 066
Italy	4.999	117 506 837	11 797 947	105 708 890
Jamaica	0.014	329 085	33 041	296 044
Japan	12.530	294 531 038	29 571 571	264 959 467
Jordan	0.014	329 085	33 041	296 044
Kazakhstan	0.076	1 786 461	179 365	1 607 096
Kenya	0.012	282 073	28 321	253 752
Kiribati	0.001	23 506	2 360	21 146
Kuwait	0.263	6 182 096	620 696	5 561 400
Kyrgyzstan	0.001	23 506	2 360	21 146
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.001	23 506	2 360	21 146
Latvia	0.038	893 231	89 682	803 549
Lebanon	0.033	775 700	77 882	697 818
Lesotho	0.001	23 506	2 360	21 146
Liberia	0.001	23 506	2 360	21 146
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.129	3 032 283	304 448	2 727 835

<i>Member State</i>	<i>Scale of assessments for 2010 (percentage)</i>	<i>Gross contributions for 2010</i>	<i>Credit from staff assessment</i>	<i>Net contributions</i>
Liechtenstein	0.009	211 555	21 241	190 314
Lithuania	0.065	1 527 895	153 404	1 374 491
Luxembourg	0.090	2 115 546	212 406	1 903 140
Madagascar	0.003	70 518	7 080	63 438
Malawi	0.001	23 506	2 360	21 146
Malaysia	0.253	5 947 035	597 096	5 349 939
Maldives	0.001	23 506	2 360	21 146
Mali	0.003	70 518	7 080	63 438
Malta	0.017	399 603	40 121	359 482
Marshall Islands	0.001	23 506	2 360	21 146
Mauritania	0.001	23 506	2 360	21 146
Mauritius	0.011	258 567	25 961	232 606
Mexico	2.356	55 380 297	5 560 305	49 819 992
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0.001	23 506	2 360	21 146
Monaco	0.003	70 518	7 080	63 438
Mongolia	0.002	47 012	4 720	42 292
Montenegro	0.004	94 024	9 440	84 584
Morocco	0.058	1 363 352	136 884	1 226 468
Mozambique	0.003	70 518	7 080	63 438
Myanmar	0.006	141 036	14 160	126 876
Namibia	0.008	188 049	18 881	169 168
Nauru	0.001	23 506	2 360	21 146
Nepal	0.006	141 036	14 160	126 876
Netherlands	1.855	43 603 757	4 377 914	39 225 843
New Zealand	0.273	6 417 157	644 297	5 772 860
Nicaragua	0.003	70 518	7 080	63 438
Niger	0.002	47 012	4 720	42 292
Nigeria	0.078	1 833 473	184 085	1 649 388
Norway	0.871	20 473 786	2 055 614	18 418 172
Oman	0.086	2 021 522	202 965	1 818 557
Pakistan	0.082	1 927 498	193 525	1 733 973
Palau	0.001	23 506	2 360	21 146
Panama	0.022	517 134	51 921	465 213
Papua New Guinea	0.002	47 012	4 720	42 292
Paraguay	0.007	164 543	16 520	148 023
Peru	0.090	2 115 546	212 406	1 903 140
Philippines	0.090	2 115 546	212 406	1 903 140
Poland	0.828	19 463 025	1 954 131	17 508 894
Portugal	0.511	12 011 601	1 205 991	10 805 610

<i>Member State</i>	<i>Scale of assessments for 2010 (percentage)</i>	<i>Gross contributions for 2010</i>	<i>Credit from staff assessment</i>	<i>Net contributions</i>
Qatar	0.135	3 173 319	318 608	2 854 711
Republic of Korea	2.260	53 123 715	5 333 739	47 789 976
Republic of Moldova	0.002	47 012	4 720	42 292
Romania	0.177	4 160 574	417 731	3 742 843
Russian Federation	1.602	37 656 722	3 780 819	33 875 903
Rwanda	0.001	23 506	2 360	21 146
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.001	23 506	2 360	21 146
Saint Lucia	0.001	23 506	2 360	21 146
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.001	23 506	2 360	21 146
Samoa	0.001	23 506	2 360	21 146
San Marino	0.003	70 518	7 080	63 438
Sao Tome and Principe	0.001	23 506	2 360	21 146
Saudi Arabia	0.830	19 510 037	1 958 851	17 551 186
Senegal	0.006	141 036	14 160	126 876
Serbia	0.037	869 725	87 322	782 403
Seychelles	0.002	47 012	4 720	42 292
Sierra Leone	0.001	23 506	2 360	21 146
Singapore	0.335	7 874 533	790 621	7 083 912
Slovakia	0.142	3 337 862	335 129	3 002 733
Slovenia	0.103	2 421 125	243 086	2 178 039
Solomon Islands	0.001	23 506	2 360	21 146
Somalia	0.001	23 506	2 360	21 146
South Africa	0.385	9 049 836	908 624	8 141 212
Spain	3.177	74 678 780	7 497 915	67 180 865
Sri Lanka	0.019	446 615	44 841	401 774
Sudan	0.010	235 061	23 601	211 460
Suriname	0.003	70 518	7 080	63 438
Swaziland	0.003	70 518	7 080	63 438
Sweden	1.064	25 010 457	2 511 105	22 499 352
Switzerland	1.130	26 561 857	2 666 870	23 894 987
Syrian Arab Republic	0.025	587 652	59 002	528 650
Tajikistan	0.002	47 012	4 720	42 292
Thailand	0.209	4 912 768	493 253	4 419 515
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.007	164 543	16 520	148 023
Timor-Leste	0.001	23 506	2 360	21 146
Togo	0.001	23 506	2 360	21 146
Tonga	0.001	23 506	2 360	21 146
Trinidad and Tobago	0.044	1 034 267	103 843	930 424
Tunisia	0.030	705 182	70 802	634 380

<i>Member State</i>	<i>Scale of assessments for 2010 (percentage)</i>	<i>Gross contributions for 2010</i>	<i>Credit from staff assessment</i>	<i>Net contributions</i>
Turkey	0.617	14 503 244	1 456 158	13 047 086
Turkmenistan	0.026	611 158	61 362	549 796
Tuvalu	0.001	23 506	2 360	21 146
Uganda	0.006	141 036	14 160	126 876
Ukraine	0.087	2 045 028	205 325	1 839 703
United Arab Emirates	0.391	9 190 873	922 784	8 268 089
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	6.604	155 234 076	15 585 846	139 648 230
United Republic of Tanzania	0.008	188 049	18 881	169 168
United States of America	22.000	517 133 507	^a	517 133 507
Uruguay	0.027	634 664	63 722	570 942
Uzbekistan	0.010	235 061	23 601	211 460
Vanuatu	0.001	23 506	2 360	21 146
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.314	7 380 906	741 059	6 639 847
Viet Nam	0.033	775 700	77 882	697 818
Yemen	0.010	235 061	23 601	211 460
Zambia	0.004	94 024	9 440	84 584
Zimbabwe	0.003	70 518	7 080	63 438
Total	100.000	2 350 606 850	184 084 797	2 166 522 053

^a Amounts charged against the credit of the United States of America for 2010: \$51,921,353.

Evolution of assessed contributions to UNIDROIT budget*

Financial year 1989		Financial year 1990		Financial year 1991	
Ordinary receipts	€	Ordinary receipts	€	Ordinary receipts	€
50 MS		50 MS		51 MS	
Italian Government	376.455,76	Italian Government	372.546,18	Italian Government	358.431,42
Other Governments	1.251.861,29	Other Governments	1.295.380,34	Other Governments plus 1 new MS	1.321.241,55
Total	1.628.317,05	Total	1.667.926,52	Total	1.679.672,97
Contribution unit Category I	*** ****	Contribution unit Category I	*** ****	Contribution unit Category I	*** ****

Financial year 1992		Financial year 1993		Financial year 1994	
Ordinary receipts	€	Ordinary receipts	€	Ordinary receipts	€
51 MS		51 MS		51 MS	
Italian Government	355.859,46	Italian Government	341.520,04	Italian Government	328.598,28
Other Governments	1.378.122,70	Other Governments plus 1 new MS	1.486.834,04	Other Governments	1.602.332,86
Total	1.733.982,16	Total	1.828.354,08	Total	1.930.931,14
Contribution unit Category I	*** ****	Contribution unit Category I	2.230,00 111.290,00	Contribution unit Category I	2.395,12 119.755,82

Financial year 1995		Financial year 1996		Financial year 1997	
Ordinary receipts	€	Ordinary receipts	€	Ordinary receipts	€
52 MS		52 MS		52 MS	
Italian Government	325.750,02	Italian Government	256.149,40	Italian Government	364.565,69
Other Governments plus 1 new MS	1.502.303,67	Other Governments	1.626.815,52	Other Governments	1.734.440,92
Total	1.828.053,69	Total	1.882.964,92	Total	2.099.006,61
Contribution unit Category I	2.245,60 112.279,80	Contribution unit Category I	2.428,00 121.404,14	Contribution unit Category I	2.550,65 127.532,42

Financial year 1998		Financial year 1999		Financial year 2000	
Ordinary receipts	€	Ordinary receipts	€	Ordinary receipts	€
52 MS		53 MS		53 MS	
Italian Government	302.738,77	Italian Government	227.643,98	Italian Government	359.203,57
Other Governments plus 1 new MS	1.720.007,11	Other Governments plus 1 new MS	1.727.469,01	Other Governments	1.691.805,55
Total	2.022.745,88	Total	1.955.112,99	Total	2.051.009,12
Contribution unit Category I	2.548,16 127.407,93	Contribution unit Category I	2.574,47 128.723,47	Contribution unit Category I	2.510,10 125.504,86

Financial year 2001		Financial year 2002		Financial year 2003	
Ordinary receipts	€	Ordinary receipts	€	Ordinary receipts	€
54 MS		54 MS		54 MS	
Italian Government	301.068,55	Italian Government	253.017,77	Italian Government	246.224,00
Other Governments plus 1 new MS	1.728.113,00	Other Governments	1.699.535,37	Other Governments	1.706.332,32
Total	2.029.181,55	Total	1.952.553,14	Total	1.952.556,32
Contribution unit Category I	2.530,18 126.509,00	Contribution unit Category I	2.485,29 124.264,50	Contribution unit Category I	2.465,00 123.250,00

* Source: UNIDROIT Accounts 1998-2008; UNIDROIT Budget 2009 and UNIDROIT Draft Budget 2010
Historic figures in Lit monetarily adjusted to year 2008 according to indices published by the Italian National Statistic Institute and converted into Euro

As from 2002, figures in Euro re-evaluated according to indices as above

** Relation between host country contribution and contribution by States in category I

*** Contribution unit not included in accounts for the relevant period

****Contribution chart not available in the same currency as the host country's contribution for this year

Financial year 2004		Financial year 2005		Financial year 2006	
Ordinary receipts		Ordinary receipts		Ordinary receipts	
54 MS		54 MS		55 MS	
Italian Government	282.420,00	Italian Government	269.750,00	Italian Government	285.633,00
Other Governments	1.715.040,86	Other Governments	1.758.355,66	Other Governments	1.745.937,00
	--		--	Plus 1 new MS	
Total	1.997.460,86	Total	2.028.105,66	Total	2.031.570,00
Contribution unit	2.457,07	Contribution unit	2.455,80	Contribution unit	2.438,46
Category I	122.853,50	Category I	122.790,00	Category I	121.923,00

Financial year 2007		Financial year 2008		Financial year 2009 (projected)	
Financial year 2007		Ordinary receipts		Ordinary receipts	
56 MS		56 MS		58 MS	
Italian Government	275.600,00	Italian Government	259.935,00	Italian Government	198.000,00
Other Governments	1.771.871,00	Other Governments	1.734.987,54	Other Governments	1.825.250,00
Plus 1 new MS				plus 2 new MS	
Total	2.047.471,00	Total	1.994.922,54	Total	2.023.250,00
Contribution unit	2.459,00	Contribution unit	2.389,80	Contribution unit	2.450,00
Category I	122.950,00	Category I	119.490,00	Category I	122.500,00

Historic average	
Ordinary receipts	
Italian Government	292.529,09
Other Governments	1.533.275,59
Total	1.825.804,68
Contribution unit	
Category I	122.381,22

* Source: UNIDROIT Accounts 1998-2008; UNIDROIT Budget 2009 and UNIDROIT Draft Budget 2010

Historic figures in Lit monetarily adjusted to year 2008 according to indices published by the Italian National Statistic Institute and converted into Euro

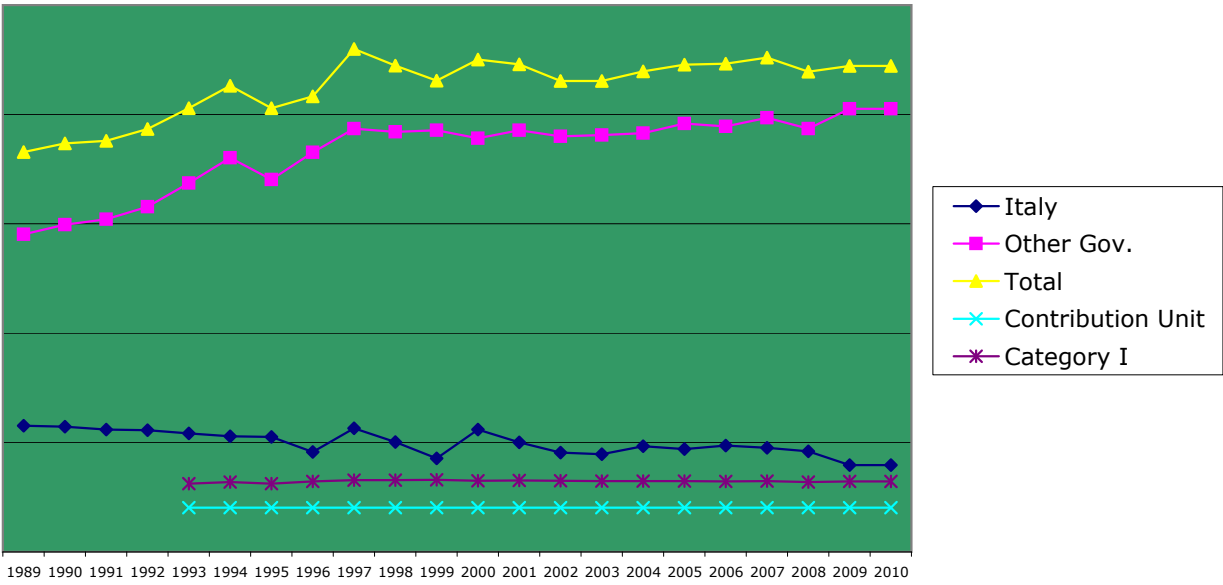
As from 2002, figures in Euro re-evaluated according to indices as above

** Relation between host country contribution and contribution by States in category I

*** Contribution unit not included in accounts for the relevant period

****Contribution chart not available in the same currency as the host country's contribution for this year

Evolution of UNIDROIT Contributions



Years 1989-2010