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

Observations and recommendations on cross-cutting issues related to peacekeeping operations

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

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Abbreviations

AMISOM	African Union Mission in Somalia
ATMIS	African Union Transition Mission in Somalia
CPAS	Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICSC	International Civil Service Commission
ICT	information and communications technologies
MINUJUSTH	United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti
MINURSO	United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara
MINUSCA	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic
MINUSMA	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali
MINUSTAH	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti
MONUSCO	United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
RSCE	Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda
UNAMID	African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur
UNDOF	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFICYP	United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus
UNIFIL	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
UNISFA	United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei
UNLB	United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy
UNMIK	United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo
UNMIL	United Nations Mission in Liberia
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
UNMOGIP	United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan
UNOCI	United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNSOS (formerly UNSOA)	United Nations Support Office in Somalia (formerly United Nations Support Office for AMISOM)
UNTSO	United Nations Truce Supervision Organization
WFP	World Food Programme

I. Introduction

1. The present report contains the observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on cross-cutting issues and addresses matters arising from the reports of the Secretary-General on peacekeeping operations, including his most recent report on the overview of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations ([A/76/717](#)). The Advisory Committee's comments on the findings of the Board of Auditors on the accounts of the United Nations peacekeeping operations for the period ended 30 June 2021 ([A/76/5 \(Vol. II\)](#)) and the related report of the Secretary-General ([A/76/723](#)) are contained in its report [A/76/735](#).

2. The list of reports related to peacekeeping considered by the Advisory Committee during its 2022 winter session is provided in annex I to the present report. During its consideration of the cross-cutting issues relating to peacekeeping operations, the Committee met with representatives of the Secretary-General, who provided additional information and clarification, concluding with written responses received on 22 April 2022.

II. Reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of peacekeeping operations

A. General observations and recommendations

3. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution [59/296](#), the annual report of the Secretary-General on the financing of peacekeeping operations provides an overview of the financial and administrative aspects of the United Nations peacekeeping operations.¹ In his report ([A/76/717](#)), the Secretary-General presents consolidated information on the budget performance for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021, information on the current financial period, the budget proposals for the period 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023, and the status of the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund as at 30 June 2021.

4. The Advisory Committee makes observations and recommendations on the overview and peacekeeping reports, and gives its analysis of the overall trends in financing and resource requirements for peacekeeping operations. The Committee's specific observations and recommendations with respect to individual mission budget proposals, as well as UNLB, RSCE and the support account, are contained in its reports on those subjects (see annex I).

1. Operating context and planning assumptions for peacekeeping

5. In his overview report, the Secretary-General states that peacekeeping operations remain one of the most effective multilateral tools available to help to prevent the outbreak of or relapse into conflict and pave the way to sustainable peace. However, peacekeeping operations continue to face increasing challenges, including wide-ranging mandates, reduced resources, increasingly complex political and security environments and threats that are targeted at United Nations personnel, as well as transnational threats that affect stability in some host countries. To address this, the Secretary-General launched the Action for Peacekeeping initiative in March 2018 to renew the collective engagement of all stakeholders with United Nations peacekeeping. Three years on, in early 2021, the Secretary-General determined the

¹ The General Assembly adopted its resolution [70/286](#), the most recent resolution on cross-cutting issues relating to peacekeeping operations, in 2016.

moment was appropriate to take stock and assess achievements, challenges and gaps. On the basis of this analysis, the Secretariat developed an updated implementation strategy for Action for Peacekeeping for 2021–2023, entitled Action for Peacekeeping Plus. Section II of the report contains information on the background of the Action for Peacekeeping initiative and provides information on Action for Peacekeeping Plus (A/76/717, paras. 3 and 23–27).

6. Sections III to X of the report are structured in line with the eight thematic areas of the Declaration of Shared Commitments on United Nations Peacekeeping Operations and address relevant developments in peacekeeping operations; efforts to improve the management and functioning of peacekeeping operations; and priorities for the coming 2022/23 period. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 49/233 A, sections XI through XVI and the annexes to the overview report present information on the budget preparation and management of resources; multi-year trends in peacekeeping; the budget performance for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021; consolidated information on the budget proposals for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023; cash liquidity analysis; and information on the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund as at 30 June 2021. **The Advisory Committee trusts that updated information, including on specific initiatives, achievements and challenges, will be provided in the context of the future overview and mission-specific budget reports.**

7. The report concludes with a request that the General Assembly take note of the overview report (ibid., para. 290). Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that pursuant to Assembly resolution 59/296, the overview report provides an overview of the financial and administrative aspects of the United Nations peacekeeping operations. In the annex to its decision 55/488, the Assembly decided that the terms “takes note of” and “notes” are neutral terms that constitute neither approval nor disapproval. **The Advisory Committee reiterates that the “taking note” by the General Assembly of the overview report of the Secretary-General should not be viewed as an endorsement for any initiatives referred to therein on which no specific action is proposed. Any resource implications related to such initiatives will be considered on their own merits when proposed or found (see A/75/822, para. 7, A/74/737, para. 9, and A/73/755, para. 8).**

8. As indicated in the report, the current coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic adds complexity to the implementation of Security Council mandates by peacekeeping operations and to ensuring the safety of personnel on the ground. Despite the challenges posed by COVID-19, peacekeeping operations continue to find innovative and proactive ways to implement their mandates. To ensure business continuity and the delivery of critical mandated activities, the Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance provided policy support to missions that enabled them to take quick and decisive actions. This included modifying human resources, finance, travel and mission support policies with maximum flexibility in order to adapt and to ensure the provision of all necessary administrative support. More detailed mission-specific information on the impact of COVID-19 has been provided under specific subheadings in the individual peacekeeping mission reports on the budget performance for the 2020/21 period and the budget proposals for the 2022/23 period. The Secretary-General also states that efforts to respond to its impact have included: (a) immediate prevention and containment of the infection while more substantive measures were put in place; (b) strengthened medical capacities and other precautions; and (c) the sustainment of mandated operations (A/76/717, paras. 9–22).

9. **The Advisory Committee recalls the mission-specific resolutions of the General Assembly on the COVID-19 pandemic and notes the measures taken to facilitate the continued implementation of mandates while ensuring the health and safety of peacekeeping personnel and local communities (see, for example,**

Assembly resolutions [75/304](#), [75/302](#), [75/300](#), [74/290](#), [74/286](#) and [74/284](#)). The Committee trusts that lessons will continue to be consolidated to respond appropriately to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic situation while anticipating future similar situations (see also para. 85 below).

10. With regard to operational contexts, the Secretary-General indicates in his report that peacekeeping operations sought to advance political solutions as a primary peacekeeping objective during the 2020/21 period. Peacekeeping operations also continued to work closely with host Governments to perform peacebuilding tasks and develop strategies to address the root causes of conflict. For example, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, MONUSCO provided its good offices to maintain dialogue among political actors and civil society organizations to encourage a consensual electoral process that will ensure peaceful, free, fair, inclusive and more gender-balanced elections in 2023. The Mission also continued to support the strengthening of national institutions and the adoption and implementation of key governance and security reforms. The Mission supported the efforts of national and provincial authorities to resolve recurring intercommunal violence through dialogue, particularly in the Ituri and South Kivu Provinces. Similarly, in the Central African Republic, MINUSCA supported the organization of presidential and legislative elections during the 2020/21 period and early in the 2021/22 period in an environment marked by a resurgence of violence by armed groups. The Mission coupled its good offices with a robust posture to safeguard democratic order ([A/76/717](#), paras. 28–38 and 128). **The Advisory Committee underlines the importance of the partnership between peacekeeping operations and the host countries and reiterates its appreciation for the continued contribution and support of host countries to peacekeeping operations.**

2. Overview of financial and human resources for peacekeeping

11. Table 1 indicates that the total proposed resource requirements for peacekeeping operations for the financial period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023, inclusive of RSCE, UNLB and the support account, are currently estimated at \$6,512 million, excluding voluntary in-kind contributions.² Compared with the approved resources for the 2021/22 period in the amount of \$6,377 million, the 2022/23 proposed budget represents an increase of \$134,410,300, or 2.1 per cent, and relates mainly to an increase in operational costs (*ibid.*, tables 3 and 10). The Advisory Committee makes further comments on the resource requirements for 2022/23 in the relevant paragraphs below.

12. Table 1 indicates that the Organization is currently engaged in 11 peacekeeping missions, as well as UNMOGIP and UNTSO, which are funded under the programme budget. For 2022/23, United Nations peacekeeping operations would require a projected deployment of 86,797 United Nations uniformed personnel, 19,626 military personnel deployed by the African Union in Somalia and 14,393 civilian personnel. **The Advisory Committee notes the increase in proposed resources for 2022/23 compared with the 2021/22 budget. The Committee further notes that the numbers of uniformed and civilian personnel have progressively decreased since 2016/17, mainly due to the closure of some missions.**

² An additional \$827,700 in voluntary in-kind contributions is expected in 2022/23.

Table 1

Overview of financial and human resources for peacekeeping operations: 2016/17–2022/23

<i>Peacekeeping component</i>	<i>Actual</i>					<i>Approved</i>	<i>Projected</i>
	<i>2016/17</i>	<i>2017/18</i>	<i>2018/19</i>	<i>2019/20</i>	<i>2020/21</i>	<i>2021/22</i>	<i>2022/23</i>
Number of ongoing missions and support operations^a							
Funded by peacekeeping budgets	14	13	12	12	11	11	10
UNSOs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
UNMOGIP and UNTSO	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total, active missions and support operations	17	16	15	15	14	14	13
Financial resources							
(Millions of United States dollars (gross))							
Peacekeeping missions and UNSOs	7 354.6	6 984.1	6 678.8	6 263.9	6 156.5	5 915.4	6 029.3
RSCE	36.3	32.8	31.4	35.4	36.3	40.3	43.2
UNLB	82.2	80.2	82.1	63.3	62.1	65.7	66.3
Support account (includes corporate costs)	327.1	325.8	324.7	348.9	355.5	356.4	373.6
Subtotal, peacekeeping operations budgets^b	7 800.2	7 422.9	7 117.0	6 711.4	6 610.3	6 377.8	6 512.4
UNMOGIP and UNTSO	47.3	49.2	46.9	43.2	44.6	48.8	48.8
Total, financial resources	7 847.5	7 472.1	7 163.9	6 754.6	6 654.9	6 426.6	6 561.2
Number of personnel							
Uniformed personnel							
United Nations uniformed personnel ^c	121 571	106 862	99 072	95 537	92 457	94 147	86 797
AMISOM/ATMIS uniformed personnel ^c	21 586	21 586	21 626	20 626	19 626	19 626	19 626
Subtotal, peacekeeping operations budgets	143 157	128 448	120 698	116 163	112 083	113 773	106 423
UNMOGIP and UNTSO	197	197	197	197	197	197	197
Total, uniformed personnel	143 354	128 645	120 895	116 360	112 280	113 970	106 620
Civilian personnel							
Civilian personnel in missions and UNSOs ^d	19 730	18 241	15 925	14 173	13 734	12 398	12 103
Civilian personnel at RSCE	421	427	406	404	404	424	405
Civilian personnel to support missions ^e	1 913	1 885	1 872	1 873	1 868	1 863	1 885
Subtotal, peacekeeping operations budgets	22 064	20 553	18 203	16 450	16 006	14 685	14 393
UNMOGIP and UNTSO	318	318	309	309	309	306	306
Total, civilian personnel	22 382	20 871	18 512	16 759	16 315	14 991	14 699

^a The number of ongoing missions in the 2021/22 period includes UNAMID.

^b Variance in subtotals is due to rounding in millions. Table 3 of annex I and table 2 of annex II of the overview report contain detailed breakdowns by mission.

^c Highest level of personnel authorized.

^d Excludes resources under UNLB, the support account for peacekeeping operations for all periods and RSCE.

^e Personnel under UNLB and the support account for peacekeeping operations.

13. Table 3 and figure IX of the overview report show the resource requirements for peacekeeping operations from 2016/17 to 2022/23, reflecting a constant decrease, with the exception of 2022/23, that is mainly attributable to the liquidation of UNOCI

and MINUSTAH in 2017, UNMIL in 2018, MINUJUSTH in 2019, and the termination of the mandate of UNAMID during the 2020/21 period. In terms of the relative proportion between the three major groups of expenditure, as shown in table 4 of the overview report, the share of military and police personnel costs and civilian personnel costs have increased from 45.4 and 22.2 per cent, respectively, in 2016/17, to 46.5 and 23.4, respectively, in 2022/23. The share of operational costs has decreased over the same period, from 32.4 per cent to 30.1 per cent.

B. Planning, budgeting and financial management

1. Budget performance for the period 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

14. The Secretary-General indicates in his report that for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021, expenditures of \$6,610.3 million were made in support of 11 active peacekeeping missions, UNSOS, UNLB, RSCE and the support account, against the total approved resources of \$6,822.0 million for the same period, exclusive of budgeted voluntary contributions, resulting in an overall unencumbered balance of \$211.7 million, or 3.1 per cent. This reflects an overall budget implementation rate of 96.9 per cent, compared with a rate of 98.5 per cent for the preceding period (2019/20) (ibid., tables 14 and 16 and paras. 248 and 250).

15. It is also indicated that during the 2020/21 period, UNAMID was authorized to enter into three commitments for a total amount not to exceed \$484.7 million. The breakdown of the three authorities to enter into commitments received for UNAMID was \$240.2 million, \$199.8 million and \$45.7 million, approved by the General Assembly in its resolutions [74/261 C](#), [75/251 A](#) and [75/251 B](#), respectively. The overall utilization of the commitment authorities amounted to \$477.3 million, with an unutilized balance of \$7.3 million (ibid., paras. 246–247 and table 15).

16. The decrease in authorized troop strength from the 2016/17 period to the 2020/21 period is attributable mainly to the closures of UNOCI, UNMIL, MINUSTAH, MINUJUSTH and most recently the termination of the mandate of UNAMID during the 2020/21 period. Similarly, the total number of civilian personnel in peacekeeping missions has also been reduced over the same period, reflecting in part the closures of the five peacekeeping missions (ibid., paras. 247–248). Table 2 shows the details of the budget performance for the 2020/21 period by class of expenditure. The Advisory Committee notes the underexpenditures under military and police personnel in the amount of \$82.3 million. The Committee also notes, however, that during the reporting period there was an overall overexpenditure under civilian personnel in the amount of \$7.5 million, in particular under national staff (\$28.1 million), United Nations Volunteers (\$3.0 million) and general temporary assistance (\$0.7 million), offset in part by an underexpenditure under international staff (\$22.8 million) and government-provided personnel (\$1.5 million).

17. As for operational costs, the Advisory Committee notes the underexpenditure of \$138.3 million, mainly due to underexpenditures under air operations (\$144.1 million), official travel (\$15.2 million) and other supplies, services and equipment (\$9.3 million), offset in part by overexpenditures under communications and information technology (\$20.9 million), marine operations (\$9.4 million) and medical (\$2.2 million). The Committee also notes the overexpenditure under Umoja maintenance and support costs in the amount of \$2.5 million.

Table 2
Budget performance for the 2020/21 period, by class of expenditure

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021)

Class of expenditure	Apportionment (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance	
			Amount (3)=(1)-(2)	Percentage (4)=(3)÷(1)
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	68 140.2	62 621.1	5 519.1	8.1
Military contingents	2 476 596.0	2 437 863.4	38 732.6	1.6
United Nations police	119 433.8	98 982.7	20 451.1	17.1
Formed police units	249 552.8	232 005.8	17 547.0	7.0
Subtotal	2 913 722.8	2 831 473.0	82 249.8	2.8
Civilian personnel				
International staff	1 278 604.8	1 255 810.4	22 794.4	1.8
National staff	392 749.3	420 894.3	(28 145.0)	(7.2)
United Nations Volunteers	78 417.3	81 424.3	(3 007.0)	(3.8)
General temporary assistance	54 148.4	54 807.8	(659.4)	(1.2)
Government-provided personnel	13 486.5	11 985.7	1 500.8	11.1
Subtotal	1 817 406.3	1 824 922.5	(7 516.2)	(0.4)
Operational costs				
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Consultants and consulting services	7 610.2	6 164.7	1 445.5	19.0
Official travel	32 782.4	17 569.9	15 212.5	46.4
Facilities and infrastructure	581 481.9	582 291.8	(809.9)	(0.1)
Ground transportation	94 972.7	93 490.4	1 482.3	1.6
Air operations	617 623.7	473 570.3	144 053.4	23.3
Marine operations	4 204.6	13 598.1	(9 393.5)	(223.4)
Communications and information technology	288 488.6	309 421.0	(20 932.4)	(7.3)
Medical	34 671.2	36 892.8	(2 221.6)	(6.4)
Special equipment	—	—	—	—
Other supplies, services and equipment	380 386.2	371 087.6	9 298.6	2.4
Quick-impact projects	12 500.0	12 358.8	141.2	1.1
Subtotal	2 054 721.5	1 916 445.4	138 276.1	6.7
Enterprise resource planning	13 381.3	13 381.3	—	—
Global service delivery model	868.5	868.5	—	—
Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System	3 881.6	2 738.0	1 143.6	29.5
Umoja maintenance and support costs	18 053.7	20 512.2	(2 458.5)	(13.6)
Gross requirements	6 822 035.7	6 610 340.9	211 694.8	3.1

Class of expenditure	Apportionment	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)-(2)	(4)=(3)÷(1)
Staff assessment income	178 305.2	182 039.0	(3 733.8)	(2.1)
Net requirements	6 643 730.5	6 428 301.9	215 428.6	3.2
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	1 022.0	615.6	406.4	39.8
Total requirements	6 823 057.7	6 610 956.5	212 101.2	3.1

18. With regard to cash liquidity, the report indicates that the General Assembly, in its resolution [73/307](#) on improving the financial situation of the United Nations, approved on a trial basis, for three budget periods starting with the 2019/20 period, 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 and ensuring that proper oversight and controls were in place and that mandate implementation by the lending mission was not negatively affected. During the 2019/20, 2020/21 and 2021/22 periods, the arrangement resulted in settlements to troop- and police-contributing countries that would otherwise not have been paid at that time owing to liquidity constraints in the accounts of some peacekeeping missions. During the 2020/21 period, UNSOS, MINURSO and UNMIK utilized their cross-borrowing ability with loans from MINUSMA. The status of cross-borrowing loans among active peacekeeping operations at the end of each quarter from 31 December 2020 to 31 December 2021 is presented in table 3 below (*ibid.*, annex IX).

Table 3
Loans among active peacekeeping operations

(United States dollars)

Fiscal period	31 December 2020	31 March 2021	30 June 2021	30 September 2021	31 December 2021
MINURSO	10 000 000	10 000 000	10 000 000	15 000 000	15 000 000
UNMIK	15 000 000	22 500 000	32 500 000	32 500 000	32 500 000
UNSOS	—	—	40 000 000	—	—
MINUSMA	(25 000 000)	(32 500 000)	(82 500 000)	(47 500 000)	(47 500 000)

19. **The Advisory Committee notes that the three borrowing missions face significant and continuous liquidity problems due to unpaid arrears of contributions of Member States, despite the use of loans from MINUSMA. The Committee trusts that updated information on the status of loans will be provided to the General Assembly during the consideration of the present report.** The Committee makes further comments in its report on improving the financial situation of the United Nations ([A/76/7/Add.29](#)) and in its mission-specific reports, including on MINURSO ([A/76/760/Add.13](#)), UNMIK ([A/76/760/Add.3](#)) and UNSOS ([A/76/760/Add.12](#)).

20. Detailed information regarding the financial position of peacekeeping operations for the 2020/21 period is provided in the report of the Board of Auditors ([A/76/5 \(Vol. II\)](#)), including information, as at 30 June for each year from 2017 to 2021, on the four financial ratios: the assets-to-liabilities ratio; the current ratio; the quick ratio; and the cash ratio, as reflected in table 4 (*ibid.*, table II.2).

Table 4
Financial ratios for peacekeeping operations as at 30 June, 2017 to 2021

<i>Ratios</i>	<i>30 June 2017</i>	<i>30 June 2018</i>	<i>30 June 2019</i>	<i>30 June 2020</i>	<i>30 June 2021</i>
<i>Asset position</i>					
Assets-to-liabilities ratio^a	1.19	1.19	1.07	1.11	1.09
Total assets: total liabilities					
Current ratio^b	1.22	1.23	1.27	1.25	1.38
Current assets: current liabilities					
<i>Liquidity position</i>					
Quick ratio^c	1.06	1.08	1.12	1.11	1.22
Cash + short-term investments + accounts receivable: current liabilities					
Cash ratio^d	0.66	0.45	0.49	0.47	0.47
Cash + short-term investments: current liabilities					

^a A high ratio (generally at least 1) indicates an entity's ability to meet its overall obligations.

^b A high ratio (generally at least 1) indicates an entity's ability to pay off its current liabilities.

^c The quick ratio is more conservative than the current ratio, because it excludes inventory and other current assets, which are more difficult to turn into cash. A higher ratio means a more liquid current position.

^d The cash ratio is an indicator of an entity's liquidity; it measures the amount of cash, cash equivalents or invested funds that are in current assets to cover current liabilities.

21. The Board of Auditors indicates that the position varied between the different peacekeeping operations, especially with regard to liquidity. While the cash ratio was above or close to 1 for several missions and support activities, it was close to zero for others as at 30 June 2021. The Board states that, overall, the assets-to-liabilities ratio decreased slightly from 1.11 to 1.09; however, the current ratio increased, owing mainly to a decrease in accounts payable to Member States. According to the Administration, the decrease in these payables had been feasible due to the cash pooling between active missions that the General Assembly approved in its resolution [73/307](#). The cash ratio remained at a low level (*ibid.*, paras. 33–34).

22. The overview report further explains that the overarching and consistent trend for the redeployment of approved resources for peacekeeping missions over the past five years is to cover higher-than-budgeted civilian personnel costs under group II, civilian personnel. During the 2020/21 performance period, this trend continued. However, the inflow of redeployment decreased to 1.1 per cent in the 2020/21 period, compared with an inflow of 5 to 6 per cent in the four preceding financial periods. In previous periods, the solution had been to reprioritize resources approved for group III, operational costs; however, in the 2020/21 period, the higher-than-budgeted costs under group II were absorbed by lower-than-budgeted costs under group I, military and police personnel, owing to the postponement of rotations and emplacement in connection with travel restrictions during the COVID-19 pandemic. There was also an inflow of resources relating to the authority to enter into commitments ([A/76/717](#), paras. 209–213).

23. The Advisory Committee reiterates its concern regarding the continued redeployments of resources from military and police personnel costs and operational costs to civilian personnel costs, as well as redeployments between objects of expenditure within the major groups, which reflect the need for improvement in budget planning and preparation. The Committee reiterates its recommendation that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to conduct a review of the trends in redeployments to determine ways to improve

budgetary discipline and reduce the need for redeployments (see also [A/75/822](#), para. 20).

24. In his report, the Secretary-General provides the overall financial performance for peacekeeping operations for the periods from 2018/19 to 2020/21 and indicates that the unencumbered balance as a percentage of total expenditure rose from 0.6 per cent of the total expenditure in 2018/19 to 3.1 per cent in 2020/21. The Secretary-General attributes this increase to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and the related travel restrictions, which had an impact on expenditures across all three groups: military and police personnel, civilian personnel and operational costs ([A/76/717](#), para. 204 and table 6, and annex II).

25. Regarding the status of liabilities to troop- and police-contributing countries, annex V to the overview report presents the status of amounts owed and reimbursements due to troop- and police-contributing countries for troops, formed police units, contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment for the calendar years 2020 and 2021. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was provided with detailed information, by mission, on the amounts owed and total payments made net of the amounts deducted from personnel reimbursements pursuant to General Assembly resolution [67/261](#), and the amounts of deductions made during 2021. The information provided in annex V to the overview report and the information received indicate that as at 31 March 2022, the amounts owed to troop- and police-contributing countries for both contingent-owned equipment and personnel reimbursement amounted to \$552.1 million.

26. The Advisory Committee trusts that information on the outstanding payments for uniformed personnel and contingent-owned equipment, by mission, will be provided to the General Assembly during the consideration of the present report, and that updated information will be included in the missions' budget submissions and overview reports.

27. Figure XIII of the overview report depicts the cancellation of prior-period obligations compared with unliquidated obligations. The Secretary-General explains that, compared with the overall downward trend in the prior four budget periods, where the level of cancellation of prior-period obligations remained below 10 per cent of unliquidated obligations, in the 2020/21 period the total cancelled prior-period obligations increased to 12.6 per cent of the unliquidated obligations. The increase of \$55.2 million (from \$84.9 million in the 2019/20 period to \$140.0 million in the 2020/21 period) was primarily attributable to increases in cancelled prior-period obligations for MINUSMA (\$30.5 million), UNMISS (\$19.5 million) and MONUSCO (\$10.1 million). At the same time, the unliquidated obligations at the end of the 2020/21 period amounted to \$1.1 billion, compared with \$1.0 billion at the end of the 2019/20 period. The Secretary-General notes that, for peacekeeping operations, the absolute value of cancelled prior-period obligations in any given year can comprise obligations raised in respect of reimbursements to troop- and police-contributing countries which are valid for an additional period of four years following the end of the 12-month period, according to financial regulation 5.5 of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations. **The Advisory Committee notes that the appropriations can be retained for up to five years under the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations and recommends that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to provide a detailed analysis of the financial implications of the application of the relevant Financial Regulations and Rules in his future overview reports.**

Unliquidated obligations

28. With regard to unliquidated obligations, the Advisory Committee was provided, upon enquiry, with information on the unliquidated obligations for all missions in the

past four budget periods, as well as at 31 March 2022 for the current 2021/22 period. The information is included in annex II to the present report. **The Advisory Committee notes the high amounts of the unliquidated obligations, which, while not uniform, have increased over the past four periods for many peacekeeping missions. The Committee trusts that updated information on the unliquidated obligations, along with their explanation, will be provided to the General Assembly at the time of its consideration of the present report** (see also [A/76/760/Add.3](#), para. 4, [A/76/760/Add.10](#), para. 4, and [A/76/760/Add.13](#), para. 4).

2. Information on the current financial period: 2021/22

29. The report of the Secretary-General contains information on the total approved budgets for the 2021/22 period in the amount of \$6.4 billion, exclusive of an authority to enter into commitments for UNISFA for the 2021/22 period in the amount of \$67.5 million, which was approved by the Advisory Committee on 23 March 2022 ([A/76/717](#), tables 8 and 10, and annex II, table 1). Upon enquiry, the Committee was informed that the expenditures as at 31 March 2022 amounted to \$5.3 billion, or 82.5 per cent of the total approved budget.

30. The Secretary-General indicates that the ability to manage the cash balances of active peacekeeping operations as a pool and the introduction of the issuance of assessment letters for the full budget period has continued to provide some liquidity relief to the management of active peacekeeping operations during the current budget period, in particular with regard to payments to troop- and police-contributing countries and ongoing operational requirements for missions experiencing chronic delays in the receipt of assessed contributions, notably MINURSO, UNMIK and UNSOS. During the 2021/22 period, UNAMID liabilities have been the main component of the outstanding balance since the commencement of its drawdown and liquidation phase in January 2021. More information on the settlement of liabilities to troop- and police-contributing countries is provided in annex IX to the overview report (see also para. 28 above).

31. The Secretary-General further states that, notwithstanding the improvements in the management of cash, on the basis of the pattern of aggregate cash balances observed in recent years, the liquidity situation in the final quarter of the fiscal year for active peacekeeping operations is likely to remain challenging. Delays in the collection of contributions could jeopardize timely and full payments to troop- and police-contributing countries in the future. The Organization relies on Member States to pay their contributions on time and in full. The Secretary-General, in his most recent report on improving the financial situation of the United Nations ([A/76/429](#)), proposed several measures to address the liquidity situation ([A/76/717](#), paras. 259–263 and annex IX). Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was provided with information on the outstanding contributions to each mission by Member States. The information shows that as at 31 March 2022, the total amount of outstanding contributions was \$2.6 billion, with the highest amounts owed to UNMISS (\$493.4 million), MONUSCO (\$436.8 million), MINUSMA (433.5 million) and MINUSCA (\$358.4 million). **The Advisory Committee stresses that the General Assembly has repeatedly urged all Member States to fulfil their financial obligations, as set out in the Charter of the United Nations, on time, in full and without conditions. The Committee trusts that an updated status of contributions will be provided to the Assembly during its consideration of the present report.**

3. Proposed budgets for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

32. The total proposed resource requirements for United Nations peacekeeping for the 2022/23 period amounts to \$6,512,365,800, representing an increase of \$134,544,600, or 2.1 per cent, compared with the approved resources of

\$6,377,821,200 for the 2021/22 period, including requirements for: (a) peacekeeping missions and UNSOS in the amount of \$6,029,265,400, representing an increase of \$113,824,300, or 1.9 per cent, compared with the approved resources of \$5,915,441,100 for the 2021/22 period; and (b) support elements in the amount of \$483,100,400, representing an increase of \$20,720,300, or 4.5 per cent, compared with the approved resources of \$462,380,100 for the 2021/22 period. Table 5 sets out the total proposed resource requirements for 2022/23 for 10 missions (excluding UNMOGIP and UNTSO, which are funded under the programme budget), and UNSOS, as well as for RSCE, UNLB and the support account for peacekeeping operations.

Table 5

Proposed resource requirements for the 2022/23 period, by peacekeeping component

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023)

	2021/22		2022/2023	Variance	
	Apportionment ^a	Expenditure ^b	Proposed budget	Amount	Percentage
<i>Peacekeeping component</i>	(1)		(2)	(3)=(2)-(1)	(4)=(3)÷(1)
MINURSO	56 537.8	43 835.0	61 039.2	4 501.4	8.0
MINUSCA	1 036 595.6	840 308.3	1 087 084.9	50 489.3	4.9
MINUSMA	1 171 612.5	991 579.2	1 262 069.7	90 457.2	7.7
MONUSCO	1 042 728.9	862 067.0	1 037 277.0	(5 451.9)	(0.5)
UNAMID	78 855.9	43 704.0	–	(78 855.9)	(100.0)
UNDOF	61 218.2	55 049.2	64 868.8	3 650.6	6.0
UNFICYP	53 798.0	44 237.2	54 507.7	709.7	1.3
UNIFIL	476 842.0	425 998.9	507 223.4	30 381.4	6.4
UNISFA	260 445.3	208 861.6	263 374.8	2 929.5	1.1
UNMIK	41 298.5	31 284.3	41 947.3	648.8	1.6
UNMISS	1 115 633.9	958 149.0	1 122 939.0	7 305.1	0.7
UNSOS	519 874.5	417 723.6	526 933.6	7 059.1	1.4
Subtotal	5 915 441.1	4 922 797.5	6 029 265.4	113 824.3	1.9
UNLB	65 694.7	48 853.2	66 318.8	624.1	1.0
RSCE ^c	40 272.3	29 098.0	43 185.6	2 913.3	7.2
Support account for peacekeeping operations ^d	356 413.1	259 122.9	373 596.0	17 182.9	4.8
Subtotal	6 377 821.2	5 259 871.6	6 512 365.8	134 544.6	2.1
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	962.0	152.9	827.7	(134.3)	(14.0)
Total	6 378 783.2	5 260 024.5	6 513 193.5	134 410.3	2.1

^a Exclusive of the authority to enter into commitments in the amount of \$67.5 million for UNISFA for the 2021/22 period approved by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on 23 March 2022.

^b As at 31 March 2022

^c Inclusive of \$1,820,200 for the 2021/22 period to be charged against the appropriation for the programme budget under section 3, Political affairs, approved by the General Assembly in its resolution [76/246](#).

^d Inclusive of requirements for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023 for system-wide initiatives: the Enterprise Resource Planning Solution Division (\$17.2 million); the global service delivery model (\$0.9 million); the Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System (\$3.9 million); and the maintenance and support costs for the enterprise resource planning system (\$18.6 million).

33. The net increase for active peacekeeping missions relates to increases mainly for MINUSMA (\$90.5 million), MINUSCA (\$50.5 million) and UNIFIL (\$30.4 million), offset by reductions for UNAMID (\$78.9 million), following the termination of its mandate on 31 December 2020 pursuant to Security Council resolution 2559 (2020), and for MONUSCO (\$5.5 million). The Advisory Committee makes comments and recommendations in its reports on the respective mission budgets for 2022/23 (see annex I).

34. Information on the main factors for variance in the resource requirements by class of expenditure for the 2022/23 period compared with the 2020/21 and 2021/22 periods is provided in annex III. From this information, the Advisory Committee notes that the increase in the resource requirements for the 2022/23 period is attributable mainly to the increases under operational costs.

35. Under military and police personnel, the proposed resources of \$2.8 billion represent an increase of \$9.4 million, or 0.3 per cent, compared with the approved resources for 2021/22. The increase is attributable mainly to the increase in the average strength of formed police personnel at UNMISS; the higher costs of troop reimbursement, contingent-owned equipment and rations at MINUSCA, in connection with the anticipated higher average deployment of military and police personnel in line with Security Council resolution 2566 (2021); higher costs for rations at MINUSCA and MINUSMA; higher costs for major contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment at UNIFIL; higher costs for mission subsistence allowance for military staff officers based on the revised rates effective 1 January 2022; and the improved serviceability of contingent-owned major equipment and improvements in self-sustainment capabilities on the part of AMISOM/ATMIS troop-contributing countries. This increase is offset in part by the closure of UNAMID; the reduction of the authorized military contingent strength at UNISFA; the application of a lower net daily rate for mission subsistence allowance for all military and police categories at MONUSCO and UNMISS, in accordance with the latest mission subsistence allowance rates effective 1 January 2022; and the lower average deployment factor of military contingents at MINUSMA (A/76/717, annex I, paras. 1–7).

Mission subsistence allowance

36. The Advisory Committee recalls that the mission subsistence allowance is a daily allowance, established by the Secretariat, and payable by the United Nations to cover long-term living costs for accommodation, meals and miscellaneous expenses incurred within a mission area by eligible non-staff personnel during their tour of duty in a field mission, including a peacekeeping operation, special political mission or other field mission. Upon enquiry, the Committee was informed that prior to 2009, mission subsistence allowance rates were established on the basis of responses to a 226-question survey and an on-site visit to collect information from recipients of the allowance on the costs of accommodation, meals and miscellaneous expenses at the duty station. After 2009, the (monthly) special operations living allowance rates were used (75 per cent of the daily subsistence allowance multiplied by 30), as published by ICSC. A revised methodology for establishing and updating the mission subsistence allowance rates was promulgated by an administrative instruction (ST/AI/2021/2), which came into force on 20 December 2021. The rates for each country/mission area for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2022 were published in a related information circular (ST/IC/2021/15 and ST/IC/2021/15/Amend.1).

37. According to the new methodology, the rates are established for a full calendar year and are based on the cost-of-living data collected by ICSC applicable on 1 December of the preceding year. In accordance with ST/AI/2021/2, there are at least two rates of mission subsistence allowance in each country. A higher rate applies during the first 30 calendar days of a tour of duty in a mission area to compensate for

expenditures related to the initial set-up of non-staff personnel and to defray the normally higher accommodation, meal and miscellaneous expenses incurred upon relocation to a mission area, and a reduced rate is applicable thereafter. The higher “first 30 days” rate is payable at the start of the tour of duty in a mission area and upon any subsequently authorized relocation to a different country within the mission area, provided that it is beyond commuting distance. The “first 30 days” rate is equal to the “first 60 days” rate of the standard daily subsistence allowance established by ICSC in effect on 1 December of the preceding calendar year, normally for the location in which the headquarters of the field mission is located. The rate has accommodation, meals and miscellaneous components. The “after 30 days” rate consists of the following: (a) an accommodation component based on long-term housing data in effect on 1 December of the preceding calendar year computed by ICSC; (b) a meals component based on the meals component of the “after 60 days” rate of the standard daily subsistence allowance established by ICSC in effect on 1 December of the preceding calendar year; and (c) a miscellaneous component, which is fixed at 15 per cent of the sum of the accommodation and meals components. In no case is the “after 30 days” rate to exceed the “first 30 days” rate.

38. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was also informed that the revised methodology had resulted in decreases in some countries or mission areas in either or both the “first 30 days” rate and the “after 30 days” rate. As a transitional measure, any recipients of mission subsistence allowance on 31 December 2021 and those who had committed to but had not yet started a tour of duty prior to 1 January 2022 were not subject to the decrease under the new methodology. Upon request, the Committee was provided with information on the mission subsistence allowance rates for the 2020/21 and 2021/22 periods (before and after December 2021) and the rates included in the proposed 2022/23 budget for the “first 30 days” and “after 30 days”, as reflected in table 6. **The Advisory Committee notes that the new mission subsistence allowance rates, established by the Secretariat and applied across the missions, are based on actual cost-of-living data collected by the International Civil Service Commission. The Committee further notes the significant variances of the rates among the missions, and therefore considers that, prior to the introduction of the new methodology, the analysis of the data used to determine the new allowances, along with the financial implications, should have been presented for the consideration of the Member States. Therefore, the Committee reiterates its recommendation that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to present detailed information on the data and the methodology for the calculation and application of the rates of mission subsistence allowance, along with the financial implications, for the consideration of Member States in the next overview report and the individual mission budget submissions. The Committee makes further comments and recommendations in the context of its missions reports (see also [A/76/760/Add.4](#), para. 12, and [A/76/760/Add.7](#), para. 13).**

Table 6
Rates of mission subsistence allowance and the budgeted amounts in the 2022/23 period, by peacekeeping mission

Peacekeeping mission	Mission subsistence allowance rates prior to December 2021 ^a		Mission subsistence allowance rates promulgated by ST/IC/2021/15/Amend.1 ^a		Mission subsistence allowance in the proposed budget for the 2022/23 period (thousands of United States dollars)				Total
	First 30 days	After 30 days	First 30 days	After 30 days	Military observers	Military contingents	United Nations police	Government-provided personnel	
MINURSO					5 567.0	223.2	64.4	32.2	5 886.8
Morocco	83	83	147	83	5 408.7	223.2	64.4	32.2	5 728.5
Algeria	83	83	228	137	158.2	—	—	—	158.2
MINUSCA	131	131	198	150	7 462.9	21 632.7	30 466.9	5 807.7	65 370.2
MINUSMA	138	138	228	119	—	18 935.1	11 256.2	794.0	30 985.3
MONUSCO	164	164	231	138	27 479.1	—	23 543.5	2 979.1	54 001.7
UNDOF					—	2 738.2	—	—	2 738.2
Syrian Arab Republic	145	145	222	113	—	2 517.4	—	—	2 517.4
Israel	145	145	283	158	—	220.8	—	—	220.8
UNFICYP	138	77	189	111	—	2 628.2	3 261.0	—	5 889.2
UNIFIL	115	86	147	115	—	7 694.8	—	—	7 694.8
UNISFA	136	136	165	89	3 654.7	3 396.1	3 252.5	—	10 303.3
UNMIK	120	73	110	89	252.7	—	300.1	—	552.8
UNMISS	136	136	128	86	7 200.2	13 222.1	21 600.5	1 288.7	43 311.5
UNSOS	100	100	201	101	—	—	—	219.0	219.0
Total					51 616.6	70 470.4	93 745.1	11 120.7	226 952.8

^a All rates based on full mission subsistence allowance without reductions for the provision of accommodation, meals or miscellaneous deductions. All rates are in United States dollars except the rates for UNMIK and UNFICYP, which are in euros.

39. Under civilian personnel, the proposed resources of \$1.8 billion represent an increase of \$31.0 million, or 1.8 per cent, compared with the 2021/22 appropriation. The increase is mainly attributable to: (a) increased requirements under international staff resulting from the higher rates for international staff salaries based on the revised salary scale, effective January 2022, at MINUSCA, UNIFIL, UNMISS and UNSOS; (b) increased requirements under national staff resulting from the revised salary scale, and the application of lower vacancy rates for National Professional Officers and national General Service staff at MINUSMA and UNIFIL; (c) increased requirements for United Nations Volunteers at MONUSCO and UNMISS, inter alia, owing to an increase in the costs of medical and life insurance; and (d) higher rates for mission subsistence allowance based on revised rates effective 1 January 2022 for government-provided personnel at MINUSCA and MINUSMA. This increase is offset in part by: (a) decreased requirements for UNAMID owing to the closure of the operation; (b) the proposed abolishment of 56 posts (3 National Professional Officer and 53 national General Service) at MONUSCO; (c) the proposed conversion of 38 general temporary assistance positions at MINUSCA and 16 general temporary assistance positions at UNMISS to posts, and of 15 general temporary assistance positions to posts under the support account; and (d) the application of a lower rate of mission subsistence allowance for government-provided personnel, in accordance with the latest rates effective since 1 January 2022, at MONUSCO and UNMISS (A/76/717, annex I, paras. 8–16).

40. Regarding the increased salary scale, the Advisory Committee recalls that pursuant to General Assembly resolution 76/240, the base/floor salary scale effective 1 January 2022 for staff in the Professional and higher categories was increased by 0.92 per cent for all grades and steps. This revised base/floor scale reflected a consolidation of 0.92 per cent of the post adjustment into the net base salary and was implemented effective 1 January 2022. In accordance with the established practice, the consolidation of 0.92 per cent was implemented on a “no loss, no gain” basis. Consequently, the base/floor was increased by 0.92 per cent and the post adjustment indices and multipliers applicable at all duty stations were reduced by the same percentage so that the net remuneration remained unchanged (A/76/30, para. 24). Upon enquiry, the Committee was provided with information on the post adjustment multipliers from July 2020 to March 2022, by peacekeeping mission and by country (see annex IV). The Committee was also informed that the proposed budget for the 2022/23 period for the support account for peacekeeping operations was prepared on the basis of the projected post adjustment rates for February 2022 for New York and the rates promulgated by ICSC for January 2022 for other headquarters locations. However, following the completion of the budget proposal, the revised rates for February 2022 were promulgated by ICSC and showed increases across almost all headquarters locations. The effect of the revised rates is estimated at \$2.0 million and is not included in the budget proposal for the support account (A/76/725). **The Advisory Committee trusts that detailed information on post adjustment multipliers, as contained in annex IV, will be included routinely in all future overview reports.**

41. In his report, the Secretary-General indicates that the budgeted rates of common staff costs for the 2022/23 period are based on the actual expenditure data for the period from December 2020 to November 2021, after taking into consideration the adjustments for medical evacuation (A/76/717, para. 237). Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that the cost-shared element of the United Nations System-Wide Task Force on Medical Evacuations in Response to COVID-19 was apportioned among the participating United Nations system entities, based on their personnel footprint in the field, and recovered approximately 30 per cent from regular budget entities and 70 per cent from peacekeeping missions. Accordingly, the budgeted rates of common staff costs for the 2022/23 period take into consideration the anticipated cost-sharing arrangement with the Task Force for the period.

42. With regard to operational costs, the proposed resources of \$1.9 billion represent an increase of \$92.5 million, or 5.1 per cent, compared with the 2021/22 appropriation. The increased requirements are mainly owing to: (a) increases under air operations resulting, inter alia, from the deployment of five additional military utility helicopters and an increase in the number of deployed unmanned aerial vehicles and systems in the context of the adaptation of the MINUSMA force; the deployment of two additional Mi-17 helicopters under a letter-of-assist arrangement at UNISFA; and the higher costs for fuel attributable to higher anticipated consumption based on actual consumption levels for the 2021/22 period at MINUSCA and MINUSMA and the higher price and higher volume of fuel at UNMISS; (b) increases under facilities and infrastructure resulting from the higher anticipated average cost of fuel for generators at MINUSMA, UNIFIL and UNSOS; and (c) increased requirements under ground transportation owing to the higher anticipated consumption of fuel for vehicles at a higher average price per litre at MINUSMA, MINUSCA and UNIFIL (ibid., annex I, paras. 17–36). The Advisory Committee makes further comments on some of the requirements under operational costs in the relevant paragraphs below.

Support to peacekeeping missions

43. With regard to backstopping requirements for 2022/23, the Advisory Committee notes that resource requirements for peacekeeping missions and UNSOS are projected at \$6.03 billion, while those for support elements (the support account, UNLB and RSCE, excluding the cost of enterprise-wide initiatives) would amount to a total of \$483.1 million, representing an increase of \$20.7 million, or 4.5 per cent, compared with the approved resources for the 2021/22 period. The Committee also notes that the support account ratio has risen steadily, from 4.21 in 2016/17 to a projected 5.52 in 2022/23. In addition, the field support ratio has also risen from 5.82 in 2016/17 to a projected 7.34 in the 2022/23 period (*ibid.*, table 5). **The Advisory Committee notes that the report of the Secretary-General does not contain adequate justifications for this continual increase and trusts that further information and justification will be provided to the General Assembly at the time of its consideration of the present report.**

44. Regarding the support account, as in previous years, in the 2022/23 budget proposal, enterprise-wide or cross-cutting peacekeeping initiatives are to be charged to the support account for peacekeeping operations, including \$17.2 million for the Enterprise Resource Planning Solution Division; \$18.6 million for maintenance and support costs for the enterprise resource planning system (Umoja); \$0.9 million for the global service delivery model; and \$3.9 million for the Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System. The Advisory Committee's observations and recommendations with respect to these resource requirements are included in its report on the support account for peacekeeping operations ([A/76/808](#), paras. 12–15).

45. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that the proposed resources for core requirements under the support account, which amount to \$333.1 million, excluding Secretariat-wide initiatives, represent an increase of \$15.4 million, or 4.9 per cent, compared with the approved resources for the 2021/22 period, and include: (a) an increase of \$9.4 million in staff costs, owing to inflation-related adjustments to budgetary salary parameters and the application of lower average vacancy factors; (b) the delayed impact of the post actions approved in 2021/22, for an increase of \$0.8 million; (c) the impact of the proposed regularization of 18 posts, previously funded from the budgets of peacekeeping operations, through the transfer from the cost-recovery mechanism to the support account, leading to an increase of \$3.3 million, which is cost-neutral from the overall perspective of financing peacekeeping operations; (d) a periodic provision of \$1.2 million for the triennial meeting of the Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment; and (e) an increase of \$0.7 million, owing mainly to the increase in resources for after-service health insurance. The proposed resources for Secretariat-wide initiatives are estimated at \$40.5 million, representing an increase of \$1.8 million, or 4.6 per cent, compared with the approved resources for the 2021/22 period. This increase includes: (a) increased requirements of \$1.4 million for the peacekeeping operations' share of the enterprise resource planning solution, owing to the inclusion of business support resources, based on the financing model approved by the General Assembly in its resolution [63/262](#); and (b) increased requirements of \$0.4 million for the peacekeeping share of Umoja maintenance and support costs. Table 7 summarizes the resource changes under the support account.

Table 7
Summary of resource changes for the support account for the 2022/23 period
(Millions of United States dollars)

<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Standard adjustments in staff costs	9.4
Delayed impact of post actions approved in 2021/22	0.8
Mainstreaming of 18 posts charged to peacekeeping operations' cost-recovery fund established in 2014/15	3.3
Triennial meeting of the Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment	1.2
Peacekeeping share of after-service health insurance	0.7
Total increase in core requirements	15.4
Peacekeeping operations' share of enterprise resource planning solution (General Assembly resolution 76/246 A)	1.4
Umoja maintenance cost for growth in data and service	0.4
Total increase in non-core requirements	1.8
Gross increase	17.4

46. Concerning the increase of resource requirements under field support entities, the Advisory Committee was informed that with regard to UNLB, the increased requirements for 2022/23 were attributable primarily to the need to update obsolete ICT equipment, which had been postponed over the years due to budgetary constraints. A portion of the increase was also attributable to the proposed establishment of three new posts and the realignment of the staff assessment rates with the salary scales. As provided in the report of the Secretary-General on the budget for UNLB for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023 (A/76/730), an internal review team further refined and reviewed the existing scalability model to validate and assess the resources devoted to supporting the activities within UNLB and the activities related to the direct support of peacekeeping operations. In addition, an external review assessed and recommended additional improvements towards developing a clear definition of scalability to ensure a consistent application of workload factors and efficiency gains. The external review, conducted by a consultant, confirmed that resources were deemed to be driven not only by the volume of transactions and the related full-time equivalent requirements within UNLB and in missions, but also by the complexity, coordination and customization required to manage those activities and the need to ensure an ongoing minimum capability (ibid., paras. 65–72).

47. With regard to RSCE, although a reduction of 19 posts is proposed, increased requirements are attributable primarily to the proposed reduction in vacancy rates for international staff and higher costs and national staff. As provided in the report of the Secretary-General on the budget for RSCE for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023 (A/76/685), the level of proposed resources for RSCE is based on a revised scalability model, which focuses on the transactional elements of its work and considers a full-time equivalent analysis based on time efforts per transaction and projected annual volumes that takes into account the authorized headcount for the client entities expected in the 2022/23 period (ibid., paras. 34–46).

48. **Noting the need for further refinement of the scalability model at UNLB and its comments on the refinement and stabilization of the RSCE scalability model, the Advisory Committee reiterates that future budget proposals should demonstrate the scalability of mission support components and their structures,**

including their staffing and operational costs, in relation to the changing level of other mission components, and the changing mandates and operational environment, particularly during downsizing or reconfiguration (see also [A/75/822](#), paras. 49–50, and [A/74/737](#), paras. 47–48). The Committee makes further comments and recommendations, including on scalability, in the context of its reports on the support account for peacekeeping operations ([A/76/808](#)), RSCE ([A/76/760/Add.6](#)) and UNLB ([A/76/760/Add.5](#)).

49. In his overview report, the Secretary-General indicates that the proposed resource requirements for the 2022/23 period were estimated using the exchange rates prevailing at the time of budget finalization, which were the 1 December 2021 rates ([A/76/717](#), para. 229). **The Advisory Committee trusts that the most up-to-date information on rates of exchange will be provided to the General Assembly at the time of its consideration of the present report.**

Human resources

Gender balance

50. In his report, the Secretary-General indicates that he has achieved gender parity among the senior leadership of the Secretariat, and while the United Nations is overall on a positive trajectory towards gender parity, challenges remain, especially in the field, where progress has been slower. The representation of civilian women among international staff in the field reached 29 per cent in July 2021. Actions to improve the representation of civilian women in peacekeeping operations are taken in the context of the working group on emergency measures to achieve gender parity in field operations.³ Initiatives such as the senior women talent pipeline under the Department of Operational Support supports the recruitment of more women among civilian staff at senior levels. Since 2014, 51 appointments have been made of candidates from the pipeline for positions at levels from P-5 to Under-Secretary-General (*ibid.*, paras. 45–50). Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that in addition, the Elsie Initiative for Women in Peace Operations, created in January 2019 under the Department of Operational Support, has completed conceptual designs for 200-person camps for military and police personnel and improved modular prefabricated accommodation and ablutions designs to enhance the participation and retention of women in field missions. In the second phase, the project aims at implementing these gender-sensitive designs in infrastructure and accommodations in peacekeeping operations. The Committee was also provided, upon enquiry, with information on gender representation in peacekeeping missions, which showed that civilian women make up 25.6 per cent of the total number of staff in the field as at 28 February 2022. **The Advisory Committee reiterates that more efforts should be made to address the gender imbalance in the staffing of peacekeeping missions, in particular at the more senior levels.** The Committee makes further observations and recommendations on gender in its mission-related reports (see, for example, [A/76/760/Add.3](#), para. 30, [A/76/760/Add.4](#), para. 42, and [A/76/760/Add.13](#), para. 28; see also [A/75/822](#), para. 43).

³ The working group was established by the Secretary-General in 2018 to boost the recruitment, selection and retention of women in field locations. Other efforts include making rosters more gender-balanced by adding more qualified female candidates to improve gender parity, preparing entity-specific action plans to support entities with the achievement of their gender parity and geographic diversity goals and promulgating the updated policy on temporary special measures for the achievement of gender parity ([ST/AI/2020/5](#)).

Equitable geographical representation

51. Demographic workforce information regarding the geographical distribution of staff and the representation status of Member States can be found in the report of the Secretary-General on the composition of the Secretariat ([A/76/570](#) and [A/76/570/Corr.1](#)). Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was provided with the number of active staff members in peacekeeping missions, the representation of troop- and police-contributing countries in the Department of Peace Operations and the number of staff members funded by the support account in the past three years, by regional group. The Advisory Committee recalls that Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter states that due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible. **The Committee reiterates the importance of equitable geographical distribution in the recruitment of staff and recommends that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to provide detailed and disaggregated information in his next overview report, and further trusts that the Secretary-General will intensify his efforts to ensure proper representation of troop- and police-contributing countries, including in the departments funded by the support account (see also [A/75/822](#), para. 44). The Committee also considers that the next overview report should provide information on the trends in the recruitment of external as compared to internal candidates.** The Committee makes further observations and recommendations on geographical representation in its mission-related reports (see, for example, [A/76/760/Add.3](#), para. 30, [A/76/760/Add.4](#), para. 42, and [A/76/760/Add.13](#), para. 28).

Nationalization of posts

52. The Advisory Committee recalls that, in its previous report, it recommended that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to strengthen his efforts to include further proposals in future mission budgets in order to increase the nationalization of functions, and provide detailed information on this issue in his next overview report ([A/75/822](#), para. 45). The Committee was informed that in line with its mandate to provide support and guidance to entities, including in the area of workforce planning, the Department of Operational Support promulgated a guide on workforce planning nationalization in 2021. This guide builds on the workforce planning guidelines on nationalization in peace operations issued by the former Department of Field Support in October 2018, which were updated and expanded to reflect structural changes stemming from the Secretary-General's management reform of 2019. The Committee was provided, upon enquiry, with information on the nationalization of posts in each mission for the periods from 2017/18 to 2022/23. The information provided showed that in 2017/18, 2018/19, 2019/20, 2020/21 and 2021/22, only 37, 8, 10, 5 and 4 posts, respectively, were nationalized, and that 3 posts were proposed for nationalization in the 2022/23 period. **The Advisory Committee considers that there has been little progress made in the nationalization of posts, especially in the recent periods, and recommends that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to strengthen his efforts to include more proposals in future mission budgets (see also Assembly resolution [70/286](#), para. 20).**

International and national United Nations Volunteers

53. The overview report of the Secretary-General indicates that the proposed number of United Nations Volunteers in active peacekeeping missions and support entities for the 2022/23 period is 1,379, reflecting a decrease of five positions, compared with the approved staffing levels for 2021/22 ([A/76/717](#), table 11). The Advisory Committee was provided, upon enquiry, with the ratios of national and international United Nations Volunteers to civilian personnel in active peacekeeping missions and support entities. The Committee was also informed that the resource

requirements for each peacekeeping missions, including the need for United Nations Volunteers, were evaluated annually based on the particular mandate and operational context of the peacekeeping mission. UNFICYP, UNDOF and UNIFIL were the only peacekeeping missions that had not had United Nations Volunteers as part of their staffing establishment for the past three budget periods, and United Nations Volunteers were not included in the proposed budgets for those missions for the 2022/23 period. **In the interest of clarity, the Advisory Committee reiterates its recommendation that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to present, in future mission budgets, disaggregated numbers and related financial implications of United Nations Volunteer personnel by international and national categories. In view of their potential for national capacity-building, the Committee also trusts that future mission budgets will include more proposed national United Nations Volunteer positions, as appropriate (see also [A/75/822](#), para. 46).**

Operational matters

54. The increase in the resource requirements under operational costs in the amount of \$92.5 million represents some 70 per cent of the increase in the overall proposed resource requirements for 2022/23. The increase is mainly a result of increases under facilities and infrastructure (\$26.2 million), air operations (\$40.8 million), ground transportation (\$17.8 million) and other supplies, services, and equipment (\$12.6 million). A common factor to which the increases under facilities and infrastructure, ground transportation and air operations are attributed is the increase in the fuel prices.

Official travel

55. In his report, the Secretary-General indicates that the proposed requirements for official travel in 2022/23 are in the amount of \$25.5 million, representing a decrease of \$0.07 million, or 0.3 per cent, compared with the 2021/22 appropriation. This decrease is attributable mainly to: (a) the closure of UNAMID (0.7 million); and (b) the projected increased utilization by UNMISS of online platforms for training (\$0.3 million) in the 2022/23 period. This decrease is offset in part by increased requirements, inter alia, for: (a) MONUSCO (\$0.8 million), due to an increase in regional political consultations in line with mandated tasks; and (b) UNIFIL (\$0.2 million), attributable primarily to the higher number of trips owing to the anticipated normalization of operational and training activities. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was provided with a breakdown, by mission, of the costs under training travel and non-training travel for the 2021/22 and 2022/23 periods, as reflected in table 8. **With a view to reducing travel costs, the Advisory Committee reiterates that where possible, advanced technology and remote training tools should be fully utilized and trips should be combined or undertaken with fewer travellers (see also [A/73/779](#), paras. 16 and 18–19). The Committee further trusts that the provisions of [ST/SGB/2009/9](#) will be consistently applied for travel of staff to attend internal conferences. The Committee looks forward to receiving disaggregated information on within-mission and outside-mission travel in future peacekeeping missions and overview reports.**

Table 8
Approved budget for the 2021/22 period and proposed budget for the 2022/23 period for non-training and training official travel, by peacekeeping operation

Peacekeeping operation	Approved for 2021/22			Proposed for 2022/23		
	Non-training	Training	Total	Non-training	Training	Total
MINURSO	397.4	124.4	521.8	462.1	167.7	629.8
MINUSCA	2 515.9	587.5	3 103.4	2 583.5	519.9	3 103.4
MINUSMA	2 809.6	894.5	3 704.1	2 710.6	894.5	3 605.1
MONUSCO	3 442.9	647.6	4 090.5	4 254.7	637.1	4 891.8
UNDOF	137.7	70.0	207.7	151.2	70.0	221.2
UNFICYP	145.7	63.7	209.4	173.9	80.4	254.3
UNMIK	213.1	106.7	319.8	197.5	118.3	315.8
UNIFIL	392.6	143.7	536.3	538.0	195.5	733.5
UNSOS	912.1	549.0	1 461.1	946.5	519.0	1 465.5
UNMISS	1 949.3	672.0	2 621.3	1 925.6	366.8	2 292.4
UNISFA	453.6	226.4	680.0	439.3	240.7	680.0
Subtotal	13 369.9	4 085.5	17 455.4	14 382.9	3 809.9	18 192.8
UNLB	367.7	83.9	451.6	365.6	83.4	449.0
RSCE	185.6	52.6	238.2	210.9	29.0	239.9
Support account	4 911.3	1 796.0	6 707.3	4 839.2	1 787.3	6 626.5
Total	18 834.5	6 018.0	24 852.5	19 798.6	5 709.6	25 508.2

Ground transportation

56. With regard to ground transportation, the resource requirements for the 2022/23 period amount to \$97.1 million, representing an increase of \$17.8 million, or 22.5 per cent, compared with the 2021/22 appropriation. This increase represents approximately 19.2 per cent of the total increase of the operational costs for the 2022/23 period compared with the 2021/2022 period (see annex III). The increase is due mainly to the higher anticipated consumption of fuel for vehicles at a higher average price per litre at some missions, namely MINUSMA and MONUSCO (A/76/717, annex I, para. 23). In the 2020/21 period, the underexpenditure under ground transportation was in the amount of \$1.5 million, or 1.6 per cent, compared with the appropriation for the same period (A/76/717, annex II, para. 24). Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that, in accordance with the new delegation of authority framework, field missions were given full authority to take mitigating measures by controlling consumption and utilizing strategic and/or local fuel reserves. Each mission is responsible for maintaining its expenditures within the approved budgetary resources, including by making all efforts possible to reprioritize its existing resources and activities to meet unforeseen or increased requirements.

57. As for the acquisition of vehicles, the Advisory Committee recalls that in its resolution 70/286, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to review and optimize the composition of mission vehicle fleets, ensure that the vehicles were fit for purpose and submit a cost-benefit analysis outlining, inter alia, the type, quality, efficiency, maintenance cost and environmental impact of vehicle adjustments in the context of the next overview report. The Committee previously underlined that efforts should continue to ensure that the numbers of vehicles in

missions are adjusted to the projected requirements for each personnel category within the limits of the standard ratios. At the same time, the future provision of new or replacement vehicles to missions should always take into consideration the operational circumstances, including the terrain and infrastructure in the area of operations, security considerations and the supply and availability of spare parts (see also [A/75/822](#), para. 60, and [A/72/789](#), para. 45). The Committee notes that the overview report refers to increased requirements for the addition of new vehicles and the replacement of ageing vehicles ([A/76/717](#), table 9, and annex I, para. 23). **The Advisory Committee trusts that the Secretary-General will optimize the composition of mission vehicle fleets in accordance with paragraph 40 of General Assembly resolution 70/286 and provide comprehensive information in the context of the next overview report.**

Air operations

58. The resource requirements for the 2022/23 period under air operations amount to \$594.4 million, representing an increase of \$40.8 million, or 7.4 per cent, compared with the 2021/22 appropriation. This increase represents approximately 44 per cent of the total increase in operational costs for the 2022/23 period (see annex III). In the 2020/21 period, the underexpenditure under air operations was in the amount of \$144.1 million, or 23.3 per cent, compared with the appropriation for the same period (*ibid.*, annex II, para. 26, and annex VI). Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was provided with a list of air assets in each peacekeeping mission and their respective sources (provided commercially or through a letter-of-assist arrangement with a Member State).

59. In the overview report, the Secretary-General explains that the generation and deployment of unmanned aircraft systems for intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance in missions continues to be an essential operational enabler of mission mandate implementation. Small, tactical and medium-altitude long-endurance unmanned aircraft systems are in use in several peacekeeping operations to protect peacekeepers, provide reconnaissance capability and maintain situational awareness. All unmanned aircraft systems and airborne intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance capabilities, regardless of type, are coordinated and employed under the mission aviation regulatory framework. Building on previous experience, the generation and employment of unmanned aircraft systems and airborne intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance for the United Nations are conducted through the unmanned aircraft systems joint cell, which consists of representatives from air transportation, aviation safety, procurement, military affairs, technology and counterterrorism with the skills and experience necessary in their respective areas. Even though unmanned aircraft systems have so far been applied mainly in the area of intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance, the Secretariat, as part of its efforts to develop a new and effective strategy for unmanned aircraft systems and airborne intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance, is exploring and evaluating other potential employments, such as the transportation and delivery of cargo and other logistics tasks, in coordination with humanitarian partners such as WFP and ICAO. This strategy includes a number of improvement opportunities in the areas of operations, logistic support, generation and procurement, security and safety, regulatory framework and partnerships (*ibid.*, paras. 94–98).

60. Information on the current and planned deployments, including estimated resource requirements for systems to be provided under commercial, memorandums of understanding and letter-of-assist arrangements, are set out in annex III to the overview report. Proposed resource requirements for these systems at MINUSCA, MINUSMA and MONUSCO amount to approximately \$45.9 million for 2022/23. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that the sourcing of unmanned

aircraft systems was done based on the mission-specific operational requirement. Once the requirement is set, the most cost-effective solution is pursued commercially through vendors, through a letter-of-assist arrangement or through a memorandum of understanding for services provided by military units. Currently, there are commercial airborne intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance unmanned aircraft systems services at MONUSCO and MINUSMA. Both commercial and military sourcing are cost-effective solutions.

61. **The Advisory Committee notes the significant level of resource requirements for unmanned aerial systems in peacekeeping missions. Given the growing diversity in system capabilities, costs, usage and acquisition arrangements, the Committee recommends that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to provide more detailed information on the lessons learned from the deployment of systems in past and present periods, the rationale and justification for specific unmanned aerial systems, including the optimization of the number and types of systems to be acquired, along with measures to improve utilization rates and secure cost recovery in cases of low utilization and/or availability (see also [A/73/755](#), para. 67).**

Communications and information technology

62. The Advisory Committee notes the overexpenditure under communications and information technology of \$20.9 million, or 7.3 per cent, during the 2020/21 period ([A/76/717](#), annex II, table 1 and paras. 30–31). The Advisory Committee requested but did not receive clear information on the expenditures over the past five years on ICT equipment; telecommunications and network services; the maintenance of ICT equipment and support services; spare parts; the rental of equipment; software, licences and fees; and public information and publication services. **The Advisory Committee trusts that sufficient and updated information on those ICT-related expenditures will be presented to the General Assembly at the time of its consideration of the present report. The Committee reiterates its recommendation that the Assembly request the Secretary-General to provide in his next overview reports detailed and consolidated information on the activities related to the advancement of technology and innovation, as well as on related resources, by mission and Headquarters department.**

C. Other cross-cutting matters

1. Programmatic activities within peacekeeping operations

63. The Advisory Committee recalls that in various resolutions during its seventy-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to ensure that each mission was responsible and accountable for the use of its programmatic funds, in line with relevant guidance and bearing in mind the specific context in which the mission operated, and to include, in his next budget submission and performance report, detailed information on the programmatic activities of the mission, including on how those activities contributed to the implementation of the mission's mandates, on the linkage to the mandates, on the implementing entities and on the performance by the mission of appropriate oversight (see Assembly resolutions [75/300](#), para. 22, and [75/302](#), para. 20).

64. In his overview report, the Secretary-General states that in accordance with the criteria outlined in existing policy guidance, programmatic activities are aimed at advancing missions' mandates and reflecting the missions' strategic priorities, as identified in strategic integrated frameworks, transition plans and other planning instruments. As a critical mandate delivery modality, the objectives and nature of

programmatic activities are determined by the mission leadership based on context-specific needs and priorities, as highlighted in mission budget planning assumptions, and the actual implementation is reported in the context of the mission budget performance reports. The guidance provided to missions on programmatic activities is not prescriptive with regard to the type of activities to be performed ([A/76/717](#), paras. 124–126). Annex VIII to the overview report sets out the proposed resource requirements for programmatic activities at 10 active missions estimated at \$201.2 million, of which \$143.9 million relates to mine action activities. Other main categories of programmatic activity include rule of law, human rights, security institutions and security sector reform (\$21.5 million); community violence reduction (\$12.5 million); and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (\$7.9 million). The Advisory Committee notes the inclusion of a category of programmatic activities referred to as “other” amounting to an estimated \$1.7 million, comprising \$1.3 million for MINUSMA, and \$0.4 million for MINUSCA.

65. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was also informed that the requirements for programmatic funding increased when a multidimensional peacekeeping mission approached drawdown, in line with the requirement to support national peacebuilding strategies in an integrated way. The example of UNAMID in Darfur showed the impact of programmatic activities on mobilizing and strengthening United Nations and national capacities to address residual conflict drivers and to contribute to conflict prevention and consolidation of peace. Those efforts required flexible and predictable resourcing, particularly during active transition planning and management. In other transition contexts, such as the gradual drawdown of MONUSCO in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the envisioned shift from peacekeeping to peacebuilding implies that the United Nations country team and other actors will need to scale up their programmatic support to address priority areas identified in the joint transition plan. The Advisory Committee makes further comments and recommendations on the programmatic activities in its report on the budget performance of UNAMID for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021 ([A/76/807](#), para. 33).

66. **The Advisory Committee considers that detailed information relating to the scope of programmatic activities, including a breakdown of the category of “other” programmatic activities, should be included in peacekeeping mission budget proposals and the overview reports. The Committee trusts that programmatic activities will be aligned with mandates and will be sustainably effective and accounted for, particularly in transition contexts (see also [A/76/807](#), para. 33, [A/74/737](#), para. 59, and [A/73/755](#), para. 61).**

2. Mine action activities

67. Information on planned mine action activities for the 2022/23 period is set out in the overview report, including the types of activity foreseen for each mission, key expected outcomes, proposed resource requirements and designated implementing partners or agencies ([A/76/717](#), annex VII). It is indicated that the proposed resource requirements relating to mine action activities amount to \$143.9 million for 10 missions, compared with \$142.6 million approved for the 2021/22 period, all of which are to be implemented by UNOPS. The Advisory Committee was provided, upon enquiry, with information on other projects undertaken by UNOPS in peacekeeping missions, excluding mine action activities, during the past three budget periods and the payments made to UNOPS as a result, which amounted to \$42.9 million. In addition, the Committee was informed of instances of contracting individual contractual personnel through UNOPS, including as a means of addressing challenges in the application of existing Secretariat contracting policies ([A/76/760/Add.10](#), para. 55). **The Advisory Committee trusts that updated information on all projects implemented by UNOPS, along with the associated**

payments, will be provided to the General Assembly at the time of its consideration of the present report.

68. In the overview report, the Secretary-General states, in paragraph 269, that the Mine Action Service has launched an independent review of the cost-effectiveness and efficiency of the delivery of mine action services in peacekeeping operations, as requested by the General Assembly in the budget resolutions of nine peacekeeping operations. The request of the Assembly endorsed a recommendation of the Board of Auditors in its report on peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020 ([A/75/5 \(Vol. II\)](#), para. 175), supported by the Advisory Committee, to assess the current partnership between the Mine Action Service and UNOPS and consider alternative approaches to mandate delivery in peace operations and non-mission settings (see also [A/75/829](#), paras. 31–32). The findings of the review will be presented at the seventy-seventh session of the Assembly. The Committee makes further comments and recommendations on mine action activities in the context of its report on the report of the Board of Auditors on the accounts of the United Nations peacekeeping operations and the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors concerning the United Nations peacekeeping operations for the financial period ended 30 June 2021 ([A/76/735](#), paras. 11–14).

69. According to the Secretary-General, as at 1 July 2021, the mine action field programmes in eight peacekeeping operations (MINURSO, MINUSCA, MINUSMA, MONUSCO, UNFICYP, UNIFIL, UNISFA and UNMISS) are led by mission staff members, ensuring that the Mine Action Service assesses the threat environment, designs appropriate responses and represents and oversees its programmes within the missions. The inclusion of these temporary positions in the mission staffing table is reflected in the budget submissions for 2022/23 for the eight peacekeeping operations. As these are not new functions and have previously been budgeted under the mine detection and mine clearing services through an implementation arrangement entered into by the Mine Action Service and UNOPS, the establishment of these temporary positions on the mission staffing table is offset by a corresponding reduction under other services, supplies and equipment ([A/76/717](#), para. 270). It is worth noting that the Advisory Committee was informed, upon enquiry, that for all mine action programmes, each Programme Management Officer post in a peacekeeping operation or special political mission was classified through a UNOPS classification process concluded in 2020. The Committee was further provided with a comparison of the cost of the position of Chief of the mine action programme as a staff member of the Secretariat, and the cost of the same services provided by UNOPS, which indicated a cost difference in favour of UNOPS (see also [A/76/760/Add.4](#), para. 19).

70. The Mine Action Service improved its monitoring and evaluation system and put in place measures to strengthen project performance monitoring, strengthened its financial control environment and established a multi-disciplinary programme management review committee to ensure a thorough review of programme strategies, workplans and budgets, donor proposals, and financial agreements with UNOPS. The Mine Action Service works closely with mission leadership to ensure that mission resources are used to deliver mandates in the most efficient manner possible. The Mine Action Service seeks to strengthen its expertise in explosive ordnance threat assessment, programme design and oversight so as to reduce the current overdependency on UNOPS observed by the Board of Auditors and ensure that the Service has the skills to lead the policy, strategy, management, representation and oversight of its programmes ([A/76/717](#), para. 270).

71. The Advisory Committee reiterates its concerns about the management of mine action activities in missions and looks forward to the findings of the independent review of the cost-effectiveness and efficient implementation of

mine action in peacekeeping operations. The Committee emphasizes that the presentation of the proposed resources for mine action, including the management fees, should be comprehensive and based on a full and transparent cost-benefit analysis and implementation plan. The Committee also recommends that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to include in the next overview reports consolidated data on mine action activities and related resources, including details on the planning and performance, as well as more information on the full range of services provided by UNOPS in demining and in other areas. The Committee further recommends that, in future mission budgets, resources related to mine action should be broken down into detailed budget lines to allow a closer analysis of the related costs and should correspond to more clearly defined planning assumptions (see also [A/75/829](#), paras. 25–32, [A/75/822](#), para. 64, and [A/76/760/Add.10](#), para. 55).

3. Environmental management issues and energy efficiencies

72. In its resolution [70/286](#), the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to reduce the overall environmental footprint of each peacekeeping mission, including by implementing environmentally friendly waste management and power generation systems. In his overview report, the Secretary-General states that he continues to enhance measures, in accordance with conditions on the ground, for the implementation of the environment strategy for peace operations (2017–2023), in full compliance with the relevant rules and regulations. Implementation of phase two of the strategy, which covers the period from July 2020 to June 2023, maintains the emphasis on the five pillars: the environmental management system, waste, wastewater, energy and the wider impact. The 2020/21 period marked the fourth year of reporting on strategy-level indicators and the progress over the four periods is shown in table 1 of the overview report. The trend overall continues to be positive, with environmental scores improving in the majority of missions, despite the operational challenges of COVID-19. Data for previous years, where relevant, have been recalculated using the latest methodology in place ([A/76/717](#), paras. 176–178 and table 1).

73. The Secretary-General indicates that the Department of Operational Support continues to provide support to field mission improvements. Technical assistance is coordinated by the Environmental Technical Support Unit at UNLB, with support provided by the Rapid Environment and Climate Technical Assistance facility. Funds for the technical assistance project during the 2020/21 period, in the amount of \$1.5 million, were spent in accordance with the project objectives. For the 2022/23 budget proposal, a lower total amount of \$1.4 million is sought, reflecting the closure of UNAMID. Since February 2021, the facility has been provided directly by UNOPS, without technical input from UNEP (*ibid.*, paras. 179–180). Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that the Department of Operational Support provided environmental management support across the Secretariat, through capacity within the Office of the Under-Secretary-General and in the Environmental Technical Support Unit at UNLB. The Rapid Environment and Climate Technical Assistance facility supplemented that capacity with assistance dedicated specifically to peacekeeping, and with a pool of technical expertise that could be dynamically and rapidly adjusted to meet the changing needs of missions. Through the current model, missions have access to ongoing environmental expertise within the Department of Operational Support, as well as to specialist and flexible knowledge on specific technical areas of the environmental management system, solid and hazardous waste, energy and greenhouse gas emissions, and water and wastewater. The facility is provided under a memorandum of understanding between the Department of Operational Support and UNOPS, with funding derived on a prorated basis (based on mission budget) from peacekeeping operations. The Committee was provided with a

breakdown of the prorated allocations of facility costs in the proposed budgets for the 2022/23 period by peacekeeping component, which amounted to \$1.4 million.

74. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was provided with the environmental performance, by mission, for the 2020/21 period, and their environmental scorecards. The Committee was also provided, upon enquiry, with a list of the energy efficiency projects by each peacekeeping mission and the potential savings. **The Advisory Committee notes the progress made in the implementation of the multi-year environmental strategy to reduce the footprint of peacekeeping operations and trusts that detailed information on the status of performance of missions will be included in the next overview reports. The Committee also recognizes the efforts being made to develop performance information on the capacity and use of energy in peacekeeping missions, and trusts that further information on the progress thereon, as well as the details of the projects and relationship with UNOPS, will be included in future overview reports.**

4. Downsizing, closing or transitioning peacekeeping missions

75. Information on the transition planning process in closing and closed peacekeeping missions, namely MONUSCO and UNAMID, is provided in paragraphs 135 to 144 of the overview report. Paragraph 144 indicates that an assessment of lessons learned from the experience of UNAMID was completed and submitted to the Security Council in December 2021 (see [S/2021/1099](#)). Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that the Department of Operational Support was undertaking a lessons-learned exercise through an independent consultant to analyse the best practices and lessons learned on all aspects of operational support during the pre-liquidation, drawdown, liquidation and post-liquidation phases of the closure of UNAMID. Thematic analysis of this exercise, which was expected to be completed by August 2022, would cover the planning and preparation throughout those phases; the organizational structure, including accountability, monitoring and reporting; engagement with key stakeholders, including the host country; and lessons learned from the specific implementation of asset disposal and uniformed and civilian personnel drawdown. The Department of Operational Support, through the United Nations Transitions Project, was also engaging a consultant to review and improve operational guidance on asset disposal in the context of field entity closures. The six-month review would involve working closely with key stakeholders in the Secretariat and with agencies, funds and programmes and would be completed by June 2022. Lessons learned from all previous transitions processes, including that of UNAMID, informed the transition planning for MONUSCO in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, bearing in mind the fundamental differences in the nature of the Mission's transition; the engagement of the United Nations country team; and the political, security and economic situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. While lessons learned could not be applied without reference to the specific context of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, several were already being applied to the MONUSCO transition process. **The Advisory Committee notes the application of lessons learned to closing missions and missions in transition/drawdown and trusts that efforts will continue to be made to ensure that drawdowns, transitions and closures are conducted in an effective and efficient manner (see also [A/75/822](#), para. 75, [A/76/807](#), paras. 28–33, and [A/76/760/Add.4](#), paras. 35–40).**

76. With regard to the transfer of assets, the overview report indicates that the General Assembly, in its resolution [76/247 A–C](#) on the programme budget for 2022, endorsed the recommendation of the Advisory Committee expressed in its report dated 1 October 2021 ([A/76/7/Add.1](#)) to present an option for a full cost-recovery arrangement, with a detailed analysis of assets transferred between all the missions during the past 10 years, and include a cost-benefit analysis for the transfer of those

assets for consideration by the Assembly at the second resumed part of its seventy-sixth session in the context of the peacekeeping operations overview report of the Secretary-General. Annex X to the overview report includes the analysis, which shows that the total quantity of property transferred to special political missions from peacekeeping missions was 2,242 property items, with a net book value/operational value of \$4.3 million. On the matter of asset disposition, the Committee notes from the experience of recently closed missions that asset disposal has been undertaken both prior to and after the liquidation period and that the treatment differs according to the terms of the financial regulations and rules applicable to the pre-liquidation and liquidation periods. **The Advisory Committee reiterates its recommendation that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to include disaggregated information for assets disposed in the pre-liquidation and liquidation periods in the performance reports of closing missions (see [A/75/822](#), para. 76, and [A/74/737](#), para. 61). The Committee also reiterates that future reports on asset disposal should include information on related challenges and best practices (see also [A/74/828](#), para. 8).** The Committee makes further comments and recommendations in the context of its report on the final disposition of the assets of MINUJUSTH (see [A/76/801](#)).

5. Inter-mission cooperation

77. The Advisory Committee was informed, upon enquiry, that inter-mission cooperation entailed, inter alia, the redeployment of assets between peacekeeping missions, on a temporary basis, as authorized by the Security Council on the recommendation of the Secretary-General. During the planning of potential inter-mission cooperation, parameters considered by the Secretary-General include an assessment of the size and nature of the required redeployment, consent of the host/receiving country, consent of the providing troop-contributing country, mission support considerations and budget implications for both the providing and receiving missions. The Committee was informed of examples of inter-mission cooperation during the 2020/21 period, including the deployment of two Mi-17 helicopters from UNMISS to MINUSCA during the election period in the Central African Republic, from 29 December 2020 to 24 April 2021 and from 4 January to 8 May 2021. UNMISS recovered \$1,172,700 from MINUSCA as costs incidental to the tasking. In addition, on 30 December 2020, two C-130 aircraft from UNMISS supported the deployment of ground troops to MINUSCA, incurring an additional cost of \$27,342. On 6 January 2021, MONUSCO deployed two Mi-8 helicopters to UNMISS to bridge the gap created by the absence of the two aircraft. The helicopters from MONUSCO were returned on 27 and 31 January 2021 respectively. UNMISS also contracted the services of two commercial carriers, for one Mi-8 aircraft each, from 25 January to 24 April 2021 and from 29 January to 28 April 2021, respectively, at a cost of \$1,248,157. All the support rendered to MINUSCA was under the umbrella of inter-mission and regional cooperation. **While the Advisory Committee supports inter-mission cooperation, it notes the continued lack of clear and transparent reporting on the areas of cooperation and the respective financing arrangements and trusts that future overview reports and relevant mission performance reports will provide more comprehensive information on the areas of inter-mission cooperation, including the recording of related resources between the originating and receiving missions (see also [A/75/822](#), para. 80, and [A/68/782](#), paras. 59–67).**

6. Cost recovery

78. The Advisory Committee was informed, upon enquiry, that in line with the cost-recovery policy and guidelines issued in December 2021, missions are advised to recover costs from a service recipient whenever they are asked to provide goods or

services for which they were not resourced through assessed funds. Expenditure related to providing cost-recoverable services must be charged under the cost-recovery fund and not against the approved assessed budgets of missions. The cost-recovery document summarizes current cost-recovery policies and procedures and provides practical guidance on an operating regime that harmonizes cost-recovery policy interpretation and its application in the Secretariat. It also clarifies the roles and responsibilities of the parties involved in the cost-recovery process and defines the framework in which cost-recovery procedures are implemented. **The Advisory Committee reiterates its recommendation that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to provide, in the next overview report and in the context of mission budget reports, detailed information on cost recovery, including but not limited to, activities subject to cost recovery, mission-related human and financial resources utilized, classification of non-spendable and spendable revenue and the amount to be returned to Member States, as well as the use of the peacekeeping cost-recovery fund (see also [A/76/760/Add.5](#), paras. 40–43, and [A/76/760/Add.10](#), para. 52).**

7. Performance management

79. As indicated in paragraph 76 of the overview report, CPAS is actively used in eight peacekeeping operations (MINURSO, MINUSCA, MINUSMA, MONUSCO, UNFICYP, UNIFIL, UNMIK and UNMISS) to regularly plan, assess, adapt and strengthen operations to enhance mandate delivery. CPAS was also launched in UNDOF and UNISFA, where the full implementation is under way and expected to be completed during the 2021/22 period. The report further indicates that the Department of Peace Operations works closely with all peacekeeping operations where CPAS has been launched to identify lessons learned, best practices and benefits of the implementation of the CPAS pilot and to continually strengthen and streamline the methodology to ensure it remains an effective and efficient tool for peacekeeping operations. This analysis has shown that CPAS has helped peacekeeping operations bring together integrated planning and assessments of performance in iterative cycles ([A/76/717](#), paras. 75–80). Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that CPAS, which has been launched in all peacekeeping missions, is an integrated, whole-of-mission, planning and performance assessment tool. CPAS does not directly assess the implementation of mission support but rather assesses the impact of the mission as a whole, bringing together perspectives from all components, including mission support. It works best when all components of a mission, including mission support, participate in each stage of CPAS, namely, building the results framework, collecting data, participating in the performance assessment and making recommendations to leadership. CPAS recommendations are submitted to senior leadership, including the head of mission support, for approval. Where relevant, mission support may also be responsible for implementing or contributing to the implementation of recommendations. For the 2022/23 period, CPAS, as an internal mission tool, will help inform the indicators of achievement and outputs in the results-based budgeting frameworks, while ensuring compliance with the results-based budgeting methodology, to strengthen the ways in which missions can track and show more impact. The outputs should reflect the current operating environment and take into account the assessments of mission performance and impact. **The Advisory Committee reiterates its recommendation that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General, taking into consideration the specificities of each mission's size and complexity, to provide additional information on the existing resources and full justification regarding the operationalization of CPAS, as well as the lessons learned for each mission from the implementation of the System, in the next overview report (see also [A/74/737](#), para. 64).**

8. Civilian staffing reviews

80. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that the management reform in 2019 had given peacekeeping missions enhanced delegation of authority and placed the Department of Operational Support in an advisory and support role. As a result of that shift, the Department of Operational Support supported missions upon request when initiating a civilian staffing review. The Department no longer led the civilian staffing review process or tracked the implementation of the reviews, but rather worked in partnership, providing advisory and operational support, upon request, to the entity leading the initiative. To best support missions in that endeavour, the Department had developed and released a staffing review toolkit in May 2020, which had been provided to the Committee, upon request, to enable missions to lead their own reviews. Upon enquiry, the Committee was informed that civilian staffing reviews were triggered mainly by the results of a strategic assessment, which then translated into high-level recommendations with staffing implications. In other cases, missions initiated their realignment initiatives, adjusting their personnel according to updated mandates. Civilian staffing reviews could also be triggered by a need to restructure owing to downsizing, transition or a change in organizational priorities.

81. The Advisory Committee recalls that the General Assembly, in its resolution [66/264](#), underlined the importance of the Secretary-General comprehensively reviewing the civilian staffing requirements for each peacekeeping mission, with particular attention to the feasibility of nationalizing Field Service posts and improving the ratio of substantive to support staff, in particular when there is a significant change in mandate or authorized force levels, to ensure that the civilian staffing structure is appropriate to effectively implement the current mission mandate and that it reflects staffing best practices across missions (see General Assembly resolution [66/264](#), para. 23). The Committee also recalls that the General Assembly, in its resolution [70/286](#), requested the Secretary-General to improve the ratio of substantive to support staff, with particular attention to the feasibility of nationalizing functions, especially Field Service level functions, to ensure that the civilian staffing structure is appropriate for the effective implementation of the current mission mandate and that it reflects staffing best practices across other missions (see General Assembly resolution [70/286](#), para. 20). Upon enquiry, the Committee was provided with information on the ratio of support to substantive personnel, based on the authorized personnel for the periods from 2018/19 to 2021/22 and the proposed ratio for the 2022/23 period, by peacekeeping mission, as reflected in table 9 below, which shows that the ratio has been widely unchanged in many peacekeeping missions over those periods. Upon enquiry, the Committee was informed that ratios were only one element for determining staffing requirements. When reviewing its staffing in the course of its life cycle, each mission should take into consideration various parameters that included internal factors, such as the number of military, police and civilian personnel, the number of regional offices and alignment with the mission priorities and mandate, as well as external factors, such as political context, conflict dynamics, human rights conditions, host country capacity, United Nations country team capacity and the infrastructure of the area of operation.

Table 9

Ratio of support to substantive personnel, based on the authorized personnel for the periods from 2018/19 to 2021/22 and proposed for the 2022/23 period, by peacekeeping mission^a

<i>Peacekeeping mission</i>	<i>Approved</i>				<i>Proposed</i>
	<i>2018/19</i>	<i>2019/20</i>	<i>2020/21</i>	<i>2021/22</i>	<i>2022/23</i>
MINUJUSTH	1.5	1.5	—	—	—
MINURSO	6.4	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9
MINUSCA	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2
MINUSMA	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
MONUSCO	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0
UNAMID	5.4	5.4	5.2	—	—
UNDOF	19.4	19.6	23.3	23.2	19.7
UNFICYP	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8
UNIFIL	7.6	7.6	8.1	7.4	7.4
UNISFA	3.4	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.8
UNMIK	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
UNMISS	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1
UNSOS ^b	—	—	—	—	—

^a Includes government-provided personnel, where applicable.

^b All UNSOS personnel are considered to be support personnel.

82. The Advisory Committee considers that, notwithstanding the management reform and the delegation of authority to field missions, there is a need for the Secretary-General and the Department of Operational Support to take the lead on periodic civilian staffing reviews to ensure the full implementation of the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, the effectiveness of strategic workforce planning and the assurance of sufficient oversight and accountability measures. The Committee also trusts that the reviews will take into consideration, with the appropriate justifications, adequate support for substantive activities, based on each mission's mandate.

9. Safety and security

83. Section VIII of the overview report sets out the measures taken to improve the safety and security of peacekeepers and contains a description of the progress made as a result of the implementation of the action plan for improving the security of United Nations peacekeepers over more than three years, leading to a sustained decrease in uniformed peacekeeper fatalities owing to acts of violence, from 27 fatalities in 2018 to 12 in 2020. In the report, it is indicated that, in 2021, there was a spike in casualties, particularly at MINUSCA and MINUSMA, resulting in 24 fatalities. Although fatalities due to malicious acts in 2021 exceeded those in 2020, the robust mitigation measures resulting from the action plan have proved successful in mitigating fatalities, despite the increased frequency and sophistication of malicious attacks targeted at peacekeepers (A/76/717, paras. 145–149). Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that, in the period from 1 January 2017 through 31 December 2021, there were 3,105 peacekeeping casualties (fatalities, injuries and illnesses) due to all causes (malicious acts, accidents and illnesses), of which 564 were fatalities, including at UNMOGIP and UNTSO. Regarding casualties due to malicious acts, there were 789 peacekeeping casualties, of which 149 were fatalities. The Advisory Committee commends all United Nations uniformed and

civilian personnel for their work under challenging circumstances and pays tribute to those who have lost their lives in the service of peace. The Committee reiterates its recommendation that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mitigate the risks to the safety and security of all personnel in peacekeeping operations (see also [A/74/737](#), para. 36, and [A/70/742](#), para. 168). The Committee recommends that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to provide an update on those efforts in the next overview report.

10. Impact of the coronavirus disease pandemic and lessons learned

84. The overview report includes information on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the implementation of the peacekeeping mandates and on mission personnel, as well as on efforts to respond to its impact, which included: (a) immediate prevention and containment of the infection, while more substantive measures were put in place; (b) strengthened medical capacities and other precautions; and (c) the sustainment of mandated operations ([A/76/717](#), paras. 9–22). In addition, it is indicated in the report that, during the reporting period, standards and capabilities were developed to improve the medical response and medical support in field missions, focused partially on alleviating the impact of COVID-19. Root cause analyses and death reviews of COVID-19 patients were conducted to identify and address system and process issues and to develop solutions to prevent future harm (*ibid.*, paras. 150–153).

85. With regard to lessons learned, the Advisory Committee was informed, upon enquiry, that the approach to gathering lessons learned and best practices was an iterative one that had developed as the pandemic had unfolded. However, missions were not always able to implement the lessons learned as they lacked the necessary resources (for instance, to increase the capacities of local partners) and were subject to host countries' pandemic regulations, which had an impact on the delivery of their mandates. A consolidated review of lessons learned was being undertaken, which involved both Headquarters and field missions, to ensure that best practices were captured and maintained in order to ensure better mandate implementation. The pandemic had clearly outlined and increased the Organization's dependence on the global ICT infrastructure that enabled remote working. One of the lessons learned was that certain support services could be provided efficiently remotely, and therefore the provision of such services from existing service centres was being explored. The Department of Operational Support would continue to ensure that the global technology services were able to support further the transition to the "next normal". In the long run, an assessment would need to take place in field missions to determine, on the basis of lessons learned from the pandemic, the functions that were truly location-independent and suited to remote working, beyond the work that had already taken place in identifying back-office support functions for the establishment of service centres, such as RSCE. This was one of the areas identified for action by the working group on the "next normal" led by the Department of Operational Support and the Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance. Some of the review would also be contingent on the revision to the Secretariat's current policy on flexible working arrangements and work undertaken by the Task Force on the Future of United Nations System Workforce of the High-level Committee on Management. **The Advisory Committee reiterates its recommendation that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to provide in the next overview report consolidated and mission-specific detailed information on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, including support to host countries, lessons learned, best practices, efficiency measures, harmonization and cooperation across the United Nations system, as well as its implications related to the flexible workplace strategy and individual items of expenditure (see [A/75/822](#), para. 39). The**

Committee also looks forward to receiving fuller information on the impact of the evolving nature of the pandemic on the budgeting process, expenditure, location-independent functions and the potential impact on mission footprints and the related financial implications.

11. Improvement of communication and accessibility to information

86. The Advisory Committee notes that the web pages of some of the missions do not include basic information, such as the address of the mission, telephone numbers or any other contact information, or that such information is to be found under media and not under contact with the mission. **Taking into consideration the need to improve communication, including with local communities, the Advisory Committee recommends that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to provide standardized information in order to facilitate communication with the missions, including by improving the web pages by making the relevant information available, including addresses and telephone numbers, in all United Nations official languages.**

III. Conclusion

87. Subject to its observations and recommendations above, the Advisory Committee recommends that the General Assembly take note of the report of the Secretary-General ([A/76/717](#)).

Annex I

Reports considered by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on issues related to peacekeeping

Financial report and audited financial statements for the 12-month period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021 and report of the Board of Auditors on United Nations peacekeeping operations ([A/76/5 \(Vol. II\)](#)), the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors concerning United Nations peacekeeping operations ([A/76/723](#)) and related report of the Advisory Committee ([A/76/735](#));

Reports of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021, on proposed budgets for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023 and on the disposition of assets, received by the Advisory Committee in advance or final form, and the related reports of the Committee, as follows:

MINURSO	A/76/692
	A/76/529
	A/76/760/Add.13
MINUSCA	A/76/708
	A/76/572
	A/76/760/Add.10
MINUSMA	A/76/721
	A/76/564
	A/76/760/Add.9
MINUJUSTH	A/76/747
	A/76/801
MONUSCO	A/76/718
	A/76/563
	A/76/760/Add.4
UNAMID	A/76/688
	A/76/807
UNDOF	A/76/679
	A/76/547
	A/76/760/Add.2
UNFICYP	A/76/696
	A/76/549
	A/76/760/Add.11
UNIFIL	A/76/700
	A/76/562
	A/76/760/Add.1
UNISFA	A/76/699
	A/76/545
	A/76/760/Add.8

UNLB	A/76/730 A/76/566 A/76/760/Add.5
UNMIK	A/76/674 A/76/525 A/76/760/Add.3
UNMISS	A/76/704 A/76/565 A/76/760/Add.7
UNSOS	A/76/711 A/76/552 A/76/760/Add.12
RSCE	A/76/685 A/76/548 A/76/760/Add.6
Support account for peacekeeping operations	A/76/725 A/76/596 A/76/808
Overview of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations	A/76/717 A/76/760

Annex II

Unliquidated obligations by mission

Table 1

Unliquidated obligations by mission for the 2017/18 period (as at 30 June 2018)

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Group/class/subclass item	MINURSO	MINUSCA	MINUSMA	MONUSCO	UNDOF	UNFICYP	UNIFIL	UNISFA	UNMIK	UNMISS	UNSOS	UNLB	RSCE
I. Military and police personnel													
1. Military observers	276.5	79.1	7.0	398.7	–	–	–	52.0	–	107.4	–	–	–
2. Military contingents	319.5	80 597.5	76 023.0	141 730.9	9 102.7	2 416.0	56 132.7	42 012.5	–	145 715.5	41 813.0	–	–
3. United Nations police	–	98.3	54.4	255.2	–	7.2	–	–	–	120.5	72.5	–	–
4. Formed police units	–	13 157.6	14 129.0	9 907.0	–	–	–	–	–	11 287.9	536.2	–	–
Total, group I	596.0	93 932.5	90 213.5	152 291.8	9 102.7	2 423.2	56 132.7	42 064.5	–	157 231.3	42 421.7	–	–
II. Civilian personnel													
5. International staff	70.9	1 148.3	291.3	290.6	3.0	–	124.5	15.8	14.1	168.4	77.7	25.6	45.4
6. National staff	–	–	–	115.4	–	–	21.2	–	–	0.1	8.9	–	–
7. United Nations Volunteers	6.0	737.0	1 241.5	3 463.1	–	–	–	242.0	22.5	2 485.0	93.2	–	76.2
8. General temporary assistance	–	48.2	3.6	12.0	–	–	–	–	–	13.5	–	4.1	–
9. Government-provided personnel	–	48.8	1.9	4.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total, group II	76.9	1 982.3	1 538.3	3 885.4	3.0	–	145.7	257.8	36.6	2 667.0	179.8	29.7	121.6
III. Operational costs													
10. Civilian electoral observers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11. Consultants and consulting services	0.1	281.7	100.7	30.4	33.6	–	7.2	30.6	14.8	25.0	365.2	54.6	–
12. Official travel	84.5	821.1	706.9	600.8	30.1	4.3	57.5	155.9	12.1	627.2	267.6	90.1	4.2
13. Facilities and infrastructure	951.1	25 025.2	43 764.5	7 724.9	423.6	1 244.4	1 706.1	5 861.3	426.6	22 068.9	31 001.8	1 297.0	509.8
14. Ground transportation	540.6	4 215.0	5 302.4	2 817.4	432.8	240.0	361.2	1 220.3	9.9	4 131.3	14 950.6	88.7	–
15. Air operations	163.9	2 528.2	37 156.9	15 502.0	–	49.6	567.0	1 929.1	–	8 244.0	2 190.0	–	–
16. Marine operations	10.3	220.9	786.3	695.1	16.6	12.0	25 938.0	34.0	–	2 169.9	526.5	–	–
17. Communications and information technology	1 187.8	12 501.1	20 692.5	5 320.5	304.2	93.1	2 379.1	3 109.5	243.0	11 248.0	8 311.0	4 992.2	1 080.1
18. Medical	27.5	830.7	783.6	719.9	75.	29.1	87.8	21.1	22.8	497.4	1 195.6	28.9	85.1
19. Special equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Group/class/subclass item	MINURSO	MINUSCA	MINUSMA	MONUSCO	UNDOF	UNFICYP	UNIFIL	UNISFA	UNMIK	UNMISS	UNSOS	UNLB	RSCE
20. Other supplies, services and equipment	1 519.8	12 606.5	23 721.0	5 323.8	170.1	162.7	892.7	5 472.3	45.3	18 305.4	24 130.3	328.4	171.6
21. Quick-impact projects	–	665.2	897.3	96.3	–	–	113.5	113.2	–	92.5	–	–	–
Total, group III	4 485.6	59 695.6	133 912.0	38 831.1	1 486.3	1 835.2	32 110.1	17 947.3	774.5	67 409.7	82 938.4	6 879.9	1 850.8
Total	5 158.5	155 610.4	225 663.8	195 008.3	10 592.0	4 258.4	88 388.5	60 269.6	811.1	227 308.0	125 539.9	6 909.6	1 972.4

Table 2

Unliquidated obligations by mission for the 2018/19 period (as at 30 June 2019)

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Group/class/subclass item	MINURSO	MINUSCA	MINUSMA	MONUSCO	UNDOF	UNFICYP	UNIFIL	UNISFA	UNMIK	UNMISS	UNSOS	UNLB	RSCE
I. Military and police personnel													
1. Military observers	30.9	54.0	6.1	101.8	–	–	–	53.6	0.1	83.7	–	–	–
2. Military contingents	355.8	80 218.4	100 237.3	145 615.1	5 664.2	5 561.5	51 820.4	42 810.9	–	216 496.6	28 329.2	–	–
3. United Nations police	–	55.6	64.5	52.4	–	2.5	–	2.7	–	123.3	–	–	–
4. Formed police units	–	12 612.3	15 102.1	9 758.1	–	–	–	–	–	14 795.2	839.7	–	–
Total, group I	386.7	92 940.3	115 410.0	155 527.4	5 664.2	5 564.0	51 820.4	42 867.2	0.1	231 498.8	29 168.9	–	–
II. Civilian personnel													
5. International staff	39.4	790.2	283.2	1 941.6	3.8	109.1	110.6	28.2	52.7	94.1	77.3	35.4	56.2
6. National staff	–	7.0	0.1	622.1	–	–	3.1	1.3	–	16.4	–	0.2	–
7. United Nations Volunteers	0.1	1 134.3	730.5	2 308.3	–	–	–	274.5	0.5	2 002.5	121.8	–	–
8. General temporary assistance	–	27.5	4.7	391.8	–	–	–	–	–	2.3	0.7	3.8	–
9. Government-provided personnel	–	43.0	0.1	6.2	–	–	–	–	–	8.4	–	–	–
Total, group II	39.5	2 002.0	1 018.6	5 270.0	3.8	109.1	113.7	304.0	53.2	2 123.6	199.8	39.4	56.2
III. Operational costs													
10. Civilian electoral observers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11. Consultants and consulting services	–	216.4	4.7	492.3	1.9	–	0.7	0.5	0.2	14.5	53.6	185.0	–
12. Official travel	103.2	658.0	621.5	698.0	27.9	1.0	6.5	130.8	77.1	604.6	182.5	106.3	24.3
13. Facilities and infrastructure	750.8	35 986.7	36 434.3	9 224.0	639.6	533.5	571.4	6 662.5	–	14 049.9	38 444.6	2 221.4	58.3
14. Ground transportation	468.3	4 131.0	684.3	1 571.7	469.3	690.2	39.4	2 215.0	3.1	2 859.5	12 790.4	198.8	–
15. Air operations	28.9	535.9	4 214.1	3 462.2	–	47.1	528.1	393.9	–	4 062.6	1 068.4	31.9	–
16. Marine operations	7.2	1 412.1	1 380.6	572.5	14.1	–	–	57.8	–	390.7	409.5	7.9	–

<i>Group/class/subclass item</i>	<i>MINURSO</i>	<i>MINUSCA</i>	<i>MINUSMA</i>	<i>MONUSCO</i>	<i>UNDOF</i>	<i>UNFICYP</i>	<i>UNIFIL</i>	<i>UNISFA</i>	<i>UNMIK</i>	<i>UNMISS</i>	<i>UNSOS</i>	<i>UNLB</i>	<i>RSCE</i>
17. Communications and information technology	389.7	10 467.4	13 270.3	4 054.8	526.0	191.0	221.1	4 577.3	76.5	4 334.3	12 501.4	5 344.9	479.9
18. Medical	7.0	663.7	839.1	683.4	56.1	82.0	171.6	108.3	—	503.0	1 737.6	15.2	114.9
19. Special equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Other supplies, services and equipment	1 405.9	11 140.8	24 822.1	4 063.1	79.3	207.1	544.7	4 580.7	177.8	14 574.0	18 493.0	86.5	24.1
21. Quick-impact projects	—	899.0	681.3	33.2	—	—	111.3	100.0	—	152.6	—	—	—
Total, group III	3 161.0	66 111.0	82 952.3	24 855.2	1 814.2	1 751.9	2 194.8	18 826.8	334.7	41 545.6	85 681.0	8 197.9	701.5
Total	3 587.2	161 053.3	199 380.9	185 652.6	7 482.2	7 425.0	54 128.9	61 998.0	388.0	275 168.0	115 049.7	8 237.3	757.7

Table 3
Unliquidated obligations by mission for the 2019/20 period (as at 30 June 2020)

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Group/class/subclass item</i>	<i>MINURSO</i>	<i>MINUSCA</i>	<i>MINUSMA</i>	<i>MONUSCO</i>	<i>UNDOF</i>	<i>UNFICYP</i>	<i>UNIFIL</i>	<i>UNISFA</i>	<i>UNMIK</i>	<i>UNMISS</i>	<i>UNSOS</i>	<i>UNLB</i>	<i>RSCE</i>
I. Military and police personnel													
1. Military observers	440.3	45.3	9.7	41.7	—	—	—	5.0	—	23.8	—	—	—
2. Military contingents	269.3	86 724.0	142 243.4	97 274.2	6 231.4	3 676.3	93 326.2	26 874.8	—	102 176.6	20 910.3	—	—
3. United Nations police	—	60.3	20.9	32.8	—	0.1	—	14.0	—	337.9	—	—	—
4. Formed police units	—	13 021.1	12 450.9	6 134.8	—	—	—	—	—	7 063.9	1 172.4	—	—
Total, group I	709.6	99 850.7	154 724.9	103 483.5	6 231.4	3 676.4	93 326.2	26 893.8	—	109 602.2	22 082.7	—	—
II. Civilian personnel													
5. International staff	36.6	769.9	4 870.5	123.6	6.0	204.0	50.4	0.4	9.7	50.5	44.8	18.0	314.0
6. National staff	29.3	—	0.2	12.2	—	—	—	—	—	28.2	—	—	508.6
7. United Nations Volunteers	19.8	416.8	123.5	—	—	—	—	143.0	—	97.1	109.9	—	36.3
8. General temporary assistance	—	10.5	1.5	132.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Government-provided personnel	—	12.9	1.6	13.2	—	—	—	—	—	6.4	—	—	—
Total, group II	85.6	1 210.1	4 997.3	281.9	6.0	204.0	50.4	143.4	9.7	182.2	154.7	18.0	858.9
III. Operational costs													
10. Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Consultants and consulting services	—	228.6	5.1	—	0.2	—	—	6.6	7.5	1.8	38.8	99.2	—
12. Official travel	49.3	504.4	234.7	340.3	18.5	—	1.6	53.7	2.1	401.8	107.7	8.4	5.1

<i>Group/class/subclass item</i>	<i>MINURSO</i>	<i>MINUSCA</i>	<i>MINUSMA</i>	<i>MONUSCO</i>	<i>UNDOF</i>	<i>UNFICYP</i>	<i>UNIFIL</i>	<i>UNISFA</i>	<i>UNMIK</i>	<i>UNMISS</i>	<i>UNSOS</i>	<i>UNLB</i>	<i>RSCE</i>
13. Facilities and infrastructure	1 770.2	21 825.6	47 210.6	10 011.7	1 555.8	723.9	1 091.1	6 608.8	108.6	40 924.2	26 296.2	1 569.9	287.7
14. Ground transportation	958.2	6 282.2	2 629.8	2 889.8	226.9	273.7	743.8	2 439.6	–	1 899.4	4 075.0	85.7	0.5
15. Air operations	178.4	2 321.1	2 697.6	2 563.5	5.0	5.5	175.8	423.5	–	3 217.6	1 720.1	–	–
16. Marine operations	55.9	1 023.3	1 819.4	914.2	26.6	34.9	–	194.3	–	1 483.1	840.4	10.6	–
17. Communications and information technology	887.7	11 488.1	22 636.7	3 313.7	720.6	130.2	131.5	2 038.2	206.9	5 841.5	6 128.5	2 146.0	734.8
18. Medical	35.7	1 342.5	3 665.0	758.9	157.3	79.6	439.3	278.4	36.7	1 361.4	3 593.7	18.6	–
19. Special equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20. Other supplies, services and equipment	2 081.2	12 399.0	9 691.5	11 425.6	226.4	91.5	201.7	1 883.7	28.4	3 236.3	44 867.8	166.0	25.9
21. Quick-impact projects	–	999.4	1 124.2	327.9	137.0	–	115.5	100.0	–	119.3	–	–	–
Total, group III	6 016.6	58 414.2	91 714.6	32 545.6	3 074.3	1 339.3	2 900.3	14 026.8	390.2	58 486.4	87 668.2	4 104.4	1 054.0
Total	6 811.8	159 475.0	251 436.8	136 311.0	9 311.7	5 219.7	96 276.9	41 064.0	399.9	168 270.8	109 905.6	4 122.4	1 912.9

Table 4

Unliquidated obligations by mission for the 2020/21 period (as at 30 June 2021)

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Group/class/subclass item</i>	<i>MINURSO</i>	<i>MINUSCA</i>	<i>MINUSMA</i>	<i>MONUSCO</i>	<i>UNDOF</i>	<i>UNFICYP</i>	<i>UNIFIL</i>	<i>UNISFA</i>	<i>UNMIK</i>	<i>UNMISS</i>	<i>UNSOS</i>	<i>UNLB</i>	<i>RSCE</i>
I. Military and police personnel													
1. Military observers	57.4	46.4	3.8	57.8	–	–	–	24.2	0.8	73.7	–	–	–
2. Military contingents	176.9	83 691.9	100 265.9	85 379.6	7 025.2	3 815.8	94 905.1	19 264.8	–	105 169.1	26 131.7	–	–
3. United Nations police	–	143.6	79.7	282.3	–	11.3	–	13.1	11.6	260.5	–	–	–
4. Formed police units	–	11 927.2	10 617.9	8 673.7	–	–	–	–	–	9 097.7	1 258.8	–	–
Total, group I	234.3	95 809.1	110 967.3	94 393.4	7 025.2	3 827.1	94 905.1	19 302.1	12.4	114 601.0	27 390.5	–	–
II. Civilian personnel													
5. International staff	55.6	1 123.7	281.6	181.8	9.8	3.3	75.0	39.1	91.4	215.0	161.5	17.9	85.5
6. National staff	–	–	–	21.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	–
7. United Nations Volunteers	9.0	182.3	195.3	44.9	–	–	–	6.2	–	2 241.9	74.8	–	39.4
8. General temporary assistance	–	47.8	–	1.2	–	–	2.2	–	–	0.6	–	3.3	–
9. Government-provided personnel	–	34.8	1.3	9.5	–	–	–	–	–	20.6	–	–	–
Total, group II	64.6	1 388.6	478.2	259.0	9.8	3.3	77.2	45.3	91.4	2 478.1	236.3	21.4	124.9

<i>Group/class/subclass item</i>	<i>MINURSO</i>	<i>MINUSCA</i>	<i>MINUSMA</i>	<i>MONUSCO</i>	<i>UNDOF</i>	<i>UNFICYP</i>	<i>UNIFIL</i>	<i>UNISFA</i>	<i>UNMIK</i>	<i>UNMISS</i>	<i>UNSOS</i>	<i>UNLB</i>	<i>RSCE</i>
III. Operational costs													
10. Civilian electoral observers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11. Consultants and consulting services	0.4	129.8	11.7	31.9	–	–	18.8	5.5	–	199.5	0.1	78.3	–
12. Official travel	63.7	298.4	152.9	1 068.1	–	0.6	–	44.8	–	150.6	146.1	14.4	–
13. Facilities and infrastructure	3 207.9	40 301.0	42 356.1	12 033.6	642.0	719.4	3 706.4	22 841.3	567.5	54 824.9	21 134.6	869.5	146.9
14. Ground transportation	984.7	3 719.2	6 125.4	9 488.6	286.0	83.3	802.3	2 779.2	–	2 834.6	3 852.6	0.9	32.3
15. Air operations	248.7	5 488.6	12 195.2	7 479.2	–	4.0	526.7	158.9	–	2 119.9	816.0	–	–
16. Marine operations	120.3	3 088.9	374.0	555.3	–	5.9	131.8	2 019.7	–	3 204.5	1 142.7	–	–
17. Communications and information technology	1 149.6	10 982.6	22 050.6	15 698.0	470.1	69.7	1 613.6	3 898.8	153.6	10 659.8	7 849.7	1 014.7	385.7
18. Medical	84.2	1 094.9	1 521.2	703.3	46.6	54.6	132.6	96.2	4.5	233.2	905.9	17.9	70.0
19. Special equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20. Other supplies, services and equipment	1 575.8	22 384.0	10 446.7	13 626.3	60.3	126.1	684.1	5 355.4	111.3	17 783.2	6 163.6	104.8	40.8
21. Quick-impact projects	–	1 239.4	799.1	292.8	98.7	–	113.9	100.0	–	361.6	–	–	–
Total, group III	7 435.3	88 726.8	96 032.9	60 977.1	1 603.7	1 063.6	7 730.2	37 299.8	836.9	92 371.8	42 011.3	2 100.5	675.7
Total	7 734.2	185 924.5	207 478.4	155 629.5	8 638.7	4 894.0	102 712.5	56 647.2	940.7	209 450.9	69 638.1	2 121.9	800.6

Annex III

Proposed requirements for the 2022/23 period by class of expenditure, compared with the 2020/21 and 2021/22 periods

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023)

Class of expenditure	2020/21			2021/22			2022/23	Variance	
	Apportionment	Expenditure	Percentage	Apportionment ^a	Expenditure ^b	Percentage	Cost estimates	Amount	Percentage
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(2)÷(1)	(4)	(5)	(6)=(5)÷(4)	(7)	(8)=(7)-(4)	(9)=(8)÷(7)
Military and police personnel									
Military observers	68 140.2	62 621.1	91.9	63 665.1	46 694.1	73.3	57 506.0	(6 159.1)	(9.7)
Military contingents	2 476 596.0	2 437 863.4	98.4	2 411 231.4	2 209 832.1	91.6	2 440 364.9	29 133.5	1.2
United Nations police	119 433.8	98 982.7	82.9	110 210.3	72 126.7	65.4	100 463.8	(9 746.5)	(8.8)
Formed police units	249 552.8	232 005.8	93.0	211 610.9	184 006.2	87.0	207 761.0	(3 849.9)	(1.8)
Subtotal	2 913 722.8	2 831 473.0	97.2	2 796 717.7	2 512 659.1	89.8	2 806 095.7	9 378.0	0.3
Civilian personnel									
International staff	1 278 604.8	1 255 810.4	98.2	1 209 106.5	871 770.4	72.1	1 240 182.3	31 075.8	2.6
National staff	392 749.3	420 894.3	107.2	382 712.1	287 767.7	75.2	394 324.8	11 612.7	3.0
United Nations Volunteers	78 417.3	81 424.3	103.8	82 278.6	76 952.3	93.5	85 301.5	3 022.9	3.7
General temporary assistance	54 148.4	54 807.8	101.2	43 147.3	36 112.9	83.7	28 261.5	(14 885.8)	(34.5)
Government-provided personnel	13 486.5	11 985.7	88.9	11 438.7	8 184.2	71.5	11 564.3	125.6	1.1
Subtotal	1 817 406.3	1 824 922.5	100.4	1 728 683.2	1 280 787.5	74.1	1 759 634.4	30 951.2	1.8
Operational costs									
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consultants and consulting services	7 610.2	6 164.7	81	6 390.0	4 149.6	64.9	6 068.8	(321.2)	(5.0)
Official travel	32 782.4	17 569.9	53.6	25 575.5	16 011.7	62.6	25 508.2	(67.3)	(0.3)
Facilities and infrastructure	581 481.9	582 291.8	100.1	481 333.1	380 080.3	79.0	507 572.5	26 239.4	5.5
Ground transportation	94 972.7	93 490.4	98.4	79 268.6	70 186.8	88.5	97 096.4	17 827.8	22.5
Air operations	617 623.7	473 570.3	76.7	553 560.2	405 013.8	73.2	594 389.2	40 829.0	7.4
Marine operations	4 204.6	13 598.1	323.4	5 509.5	3 998.7	72.6	6 870.2	1 360.7	24.7
Communications and information technology	288 488.6	309 421.0	107.3	279 812.4	232 805.9	83.2	275 474.5	(4 337.9)	(1.6)

Class of expenditure	2020/21			2021/22			2022/23	Variance	
	Apportionment	Expenditure	Percentage	Apportionment ^a	Expenditure ^b	Percentage	Cost estimates	Amount	Percentage
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(2)÷(1)	(4)	(5)	(6)=(5)÷(4)	(7)	(8)=(7)-(4)	(9)=(8)÷(7)
Medical	34 671.2	36 892.8	106.4	31 940.5	24 438.2	76.5	29 999.7	(1 940.8)	(6.1)
Special equipment	–	–	–	100.0	0.0	0.0	–	(100.0)	(100.0)
Other supplies, services and equipment	380 386.2	371 087.6	97.6	337 159.5	291 185.7	86.4	349 770.6	12 611.1	3.7
Quick-impact projects	12 500.0	12 358.8	98.9	13 000.0	10 210.7	78.5	13 350.0	350.0	2.7
Subtotal	2 054 721.5	1 916 445.4	93.3	1 813 649.3	1 438 081.3	79.3	1 906 100.1	92 450.8	5.1
Enterprise resource planning	13 381.3	13 381.3	100	15 799.5	15 799.5	100.0	17 196.9	1 397.4	8.8
Global service delivery model	868.5	868.5	100	868.5	868.5	100.0	868.5	–	–
Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System	3 881.6	2 738.0	70.5	3 881.6	2 300.0	59.3	3 881.6	–	–
Umoja maintenance and support cost	18 053.7	20 512.2	113.6	18 221.4	9 375.7	51.5	18 588.6	367.2	2.0
Gross requirements	6 822 035.7	6 610 340.9	96.9	6 377 821.2	5 259 871.6	82.5	6 512 365.8	134 544.6	2.1
Staff assessment income	178 305.2	182 039.0	(102.0)	165 326.0	124 630.5	75.4	167 457.0	2 131.0	1.3
Net requirements	6 643 730.5	6 428 301.9	96.8	6 212 495.2	5 135 241.1	82.7	6 344 908.8	132 413.6	2.1
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	1 022.0	615.6	60.2	962.0	152.9	15.9	827.7	(134.3)	(14.0)
Total	6 823 057.7	6 610 956.5	96.9	6 378 783.2	5 260 024.5	82.5	6 513 193.5	134 410.3	2.1

^a Exclusive of the authority to enter into commitments for UNISFA for the 2021/22 period in the amount of \$67.5 million, approved by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on 23 March 2022.

^b As at 31 March 2022.

Annex IV

Post adjustment multipliers

Table 1

Post adjustment multipliers from July 2020 to June 2021

Mission	Country	2020						2021					
		July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
MINURSO	Algeria	35.9	35.9	35.9	35.9	35.9	35.9	33.4	33.4	34.2	38.8	38.8	38.8
	Morocco	27.9	27.9	27.9	27.9	30.9	30.9	28.5	28.5	32.0	32.0	35.1	35.1
MINUSCA	Central African Republic	61.5	61.5	61.5	61.5	63.1	63.1	60.1	60.1	63.7	63.7	63.7	63.7
MONUSCO	Democratic Republic of the Congo	53.8	53.8	53.8	53.8	54.1	54.1	51.2	51.2	53.0	53.0	53.0	53.0
UNDOF	Israel	72.5	72.5	72.5	72.5	74.0	74.0	70.8	70.8	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5
	Syrian Arab Republic	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	28.8	28.8	28.8	28.8	28.8	28.8
UNFICYP	Cyprus	23.6	27.5	28.1	27.1	27.2	29.1	28.7	28.4	26.6	24.6	28.1	28.9
UNIFIL	Lebanon	47.3	48.9	50.4	50.8	51.6	52.6	50.4	51.5	52.1	53.1	54.9	56.7
MINUSMA	Mali	29.0	29.0	45.8	45.8	46.6	46.6	43.9	43.9	47.3	47.3	47.3	47.3
UNMIK	Serbia	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.2	31.7	31.7	29.2	29.2	33.1	33.1	33.1	33.1
UNSOS	Somalia	43.4	43.4	43.4	43.4	43.4	43.4	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.7
UNISFA	Sudan	52.4	54.9	56.8	61.6	67.1	71.1	70.1	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0
UNMISS	South Sudan	61.5	61.5	61.5	61.5	61.5	61.5	58.5	58.5	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2
UNLB	Italy	27.2	31.2	31.8	30.8	30.9	32.9	32.4	32.1	30.3	28.2	31.8	32.7
	Spain	31.0	35.2	35.9	34.8	34.9	36.9	36.5	36.2	34.3	32.1	35.9	36.7
RSCE	Uganda	24.6	24.6	24.6	24.6	25.2	25.2	22.9	22.9	25.2	25.2	25.2	25.2
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	53.8	53.8	53.8	53.8	54.1	54.1	51.2	51.2	53.0	53.0	53.0	53.0
Support account	United States of America	70.3	70.3	70.3	70.3	70.3	70.3	67.1	69.3	69.3	69.3	69.3	69.3

Table 2
Post adjustment multipliers from July 2021 to March 2022

Mission	Country	2021						2022		
		July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
MINURSO	Algeria	40.1	40.1	40.1	40.1	41.0	41.0	39.7	39.7	40.0
	Morocco	35.9	35.9	35.9	35.9	35.9	35.9	34.7	34.7	34.7
MINUSCA	Central African Republic	66.1	66.1	66.1	66.1	66.1	66.1	64.6	64.6	64.6
MONUSCO	Democratic Republic of the Congo	54.1	59.4	59.4	59.4	59.7	59.7	58.2	58.2	58.7
UNDOF	Israel	79.8	79.8	79.8	79.8	80.9	80.9	79.3	79.3	79.3
	Syrian Arab Republic	28.8	28.8	28.8	28.8	28.8	28.8	27.6	27.6	27.6
UNFICYP	Cyprus	26.5	26.1	25.3	23.7	22.2	20.3	20.6	25.1	21.0
UNIFIL	Lebanon	60.3	61.4	63.2	70.2	73.7	78.2	82.2	88.9	95.1
MINUSMA	Mali	49.7	49.7	49.7	49.7	49.7	49.7	48.3	48.3	48.3
UNMIK	Serbia	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	33.0	33.0	33.0
UNSOS	Somalia	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	43.3	43.3	42.0	47.8	48.5
UNISFA	Sudan	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	72.4	72.4	72.4
UNMISS	South Sudan	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2	58.7	58.7	58.7
UNLB	Italy	30.2	29.8	29.0	27.3	25.7	23.7	24.1	27.0	22.8
	Spain	4.2	33.7	32.9	31.2	29.6	27.5	27.9	33.8	29.3
RSCE	Uganda	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.3	28.0	28.0	26.8	26.8	35.1
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	54.1	59.4	59.4	59.4	59.7	59.7	58.2	58.2	58.7
Support account	United States of America	69.3	69.3	69.3	69.3	69.3	69.3	67.8	73.8	73.8