Agenda item 154 Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations

Overview report on the financing of peacekeeping operations: 2019/20 budget performance reports and 2021/22 budget proposals (A/75/786)

FIFTH COMMITTEE

Statement by Mr. Chandramouli Ramanathan Assistant Secretary-General, Controller

20 May 2021

Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished Delegates,

financial aspects of peacekeeping. This latter part of the report also includes the impact of decisions and responses to requests of the General Assembly, such as those relating to 'cash-pooling' and 'annual assessments' in its resolution 73/307, an update on new features in Umoja to support peacekeeping operations, as well as a liquidity analysis.

I would also like to point out that responses to some of the advance questions received have already been provided to the Committee, and we are working on getting the remaining responses to you as soon as possible.

I will now highlight a few key points on the budget performance for the 2019/20 period and the budget proposals for the 2021/22 period.

2019/20 Budget performance

The total approved budget for peacekeeping operations for the 2019/20 period was \$6.81 billion; the overall **unencumbered balance of \$99.2 million**, representing 1.5 per cent of the total expenditures, is in line with the overall trend from the past three budget periods of less than two percent variance. Out of the \$99.2 million, \$69.1 million related to UNSOS, MINUSCA and MONUSCO, and resulted primarily from lower costs for air operations and uniformed personnel. Annex II contains more details on budget performance by mission.

2021/22 Proposed budget

Turning to the proposed budgets for 2021/22, our estimates currently stand at \$6.5 billion. The decrease from \$6.8 billion approved in the current 2020/21 period is due mainly to the drawdown and liquidation of UNAMID and to a lesser degree to reductions in UNMISS, MONUSCO and UNSOS. The overall lower requirements are partly offset by higher requirements in MINUSCA following the Security Council decision to increase the authorized level of military and police personnel, based on Security Council resolution 2566 (2021).

The principal reasons for the variances for each mission are presented in Annex I of the report. I will highlight the main factors affecting the total resources proposed in the three major categories of expenditures.

A net \$98.5 million decrease in Military and police personnel is mainly due to: (a) the termination of the mandate of UNAMIDreling the 2020/21 period; (b) the lower average deployment strength of military and police personnel in UNMISS and UNIFIL; (c) expected delays in the deployment of formed police units at UNISFA; and (d) a reG[re)-22(c)-22(t)11(i)11(o)-32(n)-32(

Council resolution 2566 (2021); and (b)

improved serviceability of contingent-owned eq[re)-32(i)11(p)33(m)-21(e)-22(n)33(t)11()50(a)-22(n)-32(d)-32(

d (d) an increase in the post-adjustment multiplier at UNISFA.

A net \$160.8 million decrease in Operational costs is mainly due to: (a) the

requirements for air operations at UNMISS, MONUSCO and UNSOS; (d) lower requirements for other supplies, services and equipment as a result of reduced freight costs at UNSOS; and (e) lower costs of ground transportation attributable to lower anticipated average fuel price and consumption at UNSOS and MONUSCO