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

Letter dated 10 February 2020 from the Chair of the 2020 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment to the Chair of the Fifth Committee

In my capacity as Chair of the 2020 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment, I have the honour to transmit to the Fifth Committee the report of the Working Group, which met from 20 to 31 January 2020.

A pre-session organizational meeting was held on 21 November 2019 to elect members of the Bureau, propose the convening of sub-working groups, decide on the allocation of agenda items and adopt the provisional programme of work. This arrangement allowed substantive deliberations to commence on the first day of the 2020 meeting (20 January 2020), maximizing the time available for a detailed review of the contingent-owned equipment system that underpins the effectiveness of contingents in undertaking mandated tasks entrusted to peacekeeping operations. I would recommend that a similar pre-session organizational meeting be convened before the meeting of the 2023 Working Group.

The Working Group completed its heavy workload on issue papers by consensus within the 10 working days of its meeting. The number of issue papers submitted for consideration by the 2020 Working Group was 111, slightly higher than the number of issue papers considered by the 2017 Working Group (106). The Working Group agreed on 48 recommendations by consensus and the report of the Working Group duly reflects those agreements. Where required, the report also incorporates non-substantive editorial changes aligning legislative intent with the integrity of the Manual on Policies and Procedures Concerning the Reimbursement and Control of Contingent-Owned Equipment of Troop/Police Contributors Participating in Peacekeeping Missions. Further, 15 issue papers related to uniformed personnel issues and letters of assist were agreed as being beyond the scope of the Working Group and may be taken up, as appropriate, by other relevant intergovernmental bodies.

Regrettably, the Working Group was unable to reach a consensus on the review of reimbursement rates for contingent-owned equipment within the allocated 10 working days.



I commend the members of the Working Group for the spirit of compromise and consensus with which they conducted their work to reach decisions on the issue papers. In addition, I thank the Secretariat for its efforts in preparing for and supporting the deliberations of the Working Group.

(Signed) Kjetil Andreas **Andersen**
Chair
2020 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment

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I. Introduction

1. Regular reviews of the rates and standards of reimbursement began in 2004 following the decision of the General Assembly in its resolution [55/274](#) to convene “an open-ended working group of experts, for a period of no less than ten working days, to hold a triennial review of reimbursement rates for contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment, including medical services”. This group of experts was subsequently named the Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment. Prior to its 2020 meeting, the Working Group convened in 2004, 2008, 2011, 2014 and 2017.

2. The 2020 Working Group was presented with an unprecedented workload, with 111 issue papers submitted by the deadline, consisting of 34 issue papers prepared by the Secretariat and 77 issue papers from interested Member States, as well as national cost data provided by 33 Member States. During its meetings, from 20 to 31 January 2020, the Group considered the submissions in three sub-working groups, one addressing issues pertaining to major equipment, one addressing issues pertaining to self-sustainment and cross-cutting issues and one addressing issues pertaining to medical support. The Memorandum of Understanding and Reimbursement Policy Section of the Uniformed Capabilities Support Division in the Department of Operational Support served as the secretariat of the Working Group. Further substantive support to the deliberations was provided by representatives from the Department of Operational Support and the Department of Peace Operations.

3. The present report provides a summary of the discussions and key recommendations of the 2020 Working Group. The information contained in the attachments constitutes essential data upon which the recommendations should be implemented. These recommendations should be read in conjunction with the recommendations contained in the Phase II,¹ Phase III,² Phase IV,³ Phase V⁴ post-Phase V Working Group,⁵ and the 2004, 2008, 2011, 2014 and 2017 Working Group reports.⁶ The recommendations of these prior Working Groups, which were subsequently approved by the General Assembly, were codified in the 2017 edition of the Manual on Policies and Procedures Concerning the Reimbursement and Control of Contingent-Owned Equipment of Troop/Police Contributors Participating in Peacekeeping Missions (COE Manual).⁷

II. Summary of discussions in the plenary

A. Summary of discussions during the pre-session organizational meeting

4. In the meeting held on 21 November 2019, an opening statement was made by the Under-Secretary-General for Operational Support, Atul Khare. Mr. Khare noted that the Working Group provided an opportunity for the Secretariat and Member States to reflect together on the changing context and requirements of peacekeeping and to review the critical components of the architecture in which troop/police contributors participated in United Nations peacekeeping missions. He emphasized the need to ensure that contingents had the appropriate skills, training and equipment

¹ [A/C.5/49/66](#).

² [A/C.5/49/70](#).

³ [A/C.5/52/39](#).

⁴ [A/C.5/54/49](#).

⁵ [A/C.5/55/39](#) and [A/C.5/55/39/Corr.1](#).

⁶ [A/C.5/58/37](#), [A/C.5/55/39/Corr.1](#), [A/C.5/62/26](#), [A/C.5/65/16](#), [A/C.5/68/22](#) and [A/C.5/71/20](#).

⁷ [A/72/288](#).

for their mandates, that they met ethical standards and environmental norms and that they were deployed with the requisite medical support.

B. Election of the Bureau

5. Major Kjetil Andreas Andersen (Norway) and Brigadier General Abubakari Issahaku (Ghana) were elected Chair and Vice-Chair, respectively, by acclamation. As there was no candidate for the position of Rapporteur, the Secretariat was tasked with assuming the duties performed by the Rapporteur in previous meetings of the Working Group in preparing the report of the Working Group.

C. Election of Chairs and Vice-chairs of the sub-working groups

6. After the election of the Bureau and on the basis of the nominations submitted by Member States, the following were elected Chair and Vice-Chair of the three sub-working groups by acclamation:

Major equipment

Major General Silver Moses Kayemba (Uganda)

Brigadier General Domenico Pace (Italy)

Self-sustainment

Colonel Marcelo De Moura Silva (Brazil)

Colonel Abdelali Riffi (Morocco)

Medical support

Lieutenant Colonel Kari Kesseli (Finland)

Dr. Rui Li (China)

D. Adoption of the agenda

7. During the organizational meeting on 21 November 2019, the Bureau of the Working Group proposed an allocation of issue papers among the three sub-working groups. Under the proposal, the 111 issue papers were grouped into themes. The three sub-working groups were allocated 27 themes each; cross-cutting issues and technical changes to the COE Manual were to be addressed by the self-sustainment sub-working group. The Working Group adopted a provisional agenda, by consensus, based on that allocation.

E. Issue papers not allocated to the sub-working groups

8. Many issue papers did not appear to fall within the subjects covered by any of the three sub-working groups. The Chair of the Working Group suggested that issues that fell outside of the remit of the Working Group and that were currently dealt with by other intergovernmental bodies, such as the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations or the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly, should not be dealt with by the Working Group. The Chair indicated, however, that those issues still warranted serious consideration in the appropriate forums. He suggested making reference to such proposals in his letter to the Chair of the Fifth Committee. That course of action was agreed by the Working Group during its pre-session plenary meeting, on 21 November 2019.

9. The issue papers deemed to be outside of the remit of the Working Group and therefore not assigned to any sub-working group for consideration were as follows:

- (a) Chad issue paper 1, containing unidentifiable proposals;
- (b) Denmark issue paper 1, on reimbursement of aviation consumables;
- (c) Denmark issue paper 2, on a revised procedure for handling the daily allowance and recreational leave allowance;
- (d) Ethiopia issue paper 1, on recommendations 1, 3, 4 and 8;
- (e) India issue paper 7, on review of the daily allowance;
- (f) Malawi issue paper 2, on an increase in the recreation allowance for troop-contributing countries and review of United Nations leave arrangements for contingent personnel;
- (g) Pakistan issue paper 6, on reimbursement of guaranteed minimum flying hours of medium utility helicopters;
- (h) Pakistan issue paper 9, on reimbursement for damage to helicopters during operations in support of a United Nations mission;
- (i) Pakistan issue paper 13, on revision of reimbursement rates (recreational leave allowance);
- (j) Pakistan issue paper 14, on revision of reimbursement rates (daily allowance);
- (k) South Africa issue paper 4, containing a proposal to adjust the personnel reimbursement deductions for unserviceable major equipment.

10. Following the election of the Bureau and the Chairs and Vice-Chairs of the sub-working groups, a representative of the Secretariat gave a briefing on the contingent-owned equipment system.

F. Discussions in the plenary

11. The 1st meeting of the 2020 COE Working Group was held on 20 January 2020. The Chair and the Under-Secretary-General for Operational Support delivered statements reiterating the importance of the Working Group for modernizing the contingent-owned equipment system. Representatives of the following 10 Member States made statements: Nepal, France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Indonesia, India, Pakistan, United States of America, Ireland, Senegal and Zambia.

12. The Chair introduced the programme of work of the 2020 Working Group and a representative of the Secretariat introduced the contingent-owned equipment system.

III. Recommendations with regard to submitted issue papers

A. Major equipment

1. Methodology for reviewing the rate of reimbursement

13. Consultations on the reimbursement rates for major equipment and self-sustainment were undertaken by a separate group of focal points from all three sub-working groups and facilitated by the Vice-Chair of the Working Group and the Vice-Chair of the sub-working group on major equipment.

14. The discussions were focused on the following documents:

- (a) National cost data (annex A, annex B, annex C and annex D);
- (b) Secretariat issue paper 1, on useful life, depreciation and maintenance schedules;
- (c) Secretariat issue paper 2, containing an analytical review of deployed major equipment;
- (d) Secretariat issue paper 3, on major equipment commercial cost data and United Nations systems contracts.

15. The group of focal points considered several methods for adjusting the reimbursement rates. As there was no agreement on the methodology to be followed, discussions focused on proposals to adopt a net average increase in reimbursement rates. Ultimately, the Working Group was not able to agree on a net average increase in rates of reimbursement. As a result, the rates of reimbursement as approved by the 2017 Working Group will continue to be applied.

2. Armoured personnel carriers and vehicles

16. The sub-working group on major equipment nominated Guinea and India as the focal points to coordinate the discussions, which were focused on the following issue papers:

- (a) Brazil issue paper 1, on reclassification of armed armoured personnel carriers;
- (b) France issue paper 4, on vehicle performance;
- (c) Nepal issue paper 2, on specification of major equipment;
- (d) Secretariat issue paper 4, on classification of armoured personnel carriers;
- (e) Secretariat issue paper 5, on definition of military vehicles;
- (f) Secretariat issue paper 6, on determination of pattern of vehicles.

17. The sub-working group agreed on definitions of armed and unarmed armoured personnel carriers and adopted appropriate proposals for inclusion in the COE Manual. Proposals to replace the current methodology to determine the class of armoured personnel carriers, which is based on value, to another methodology, based on the capabilities of the vehicles, were considered. The issue was deferred to the 2023 Working Group.

18. The sub-working group further developed the definitions of other military vehicles (high-mobility light tactical vehicles, reconnaissance vehicles and mine-resistant ambush-protected vehicles). The sub-working group also discussed a proposal from a Member State to define the infantry fighting vehicle. The definitions discussed were agreed as amended and recommended for inclusion in the COE Manual.

19. Finally, the sub-working group discussed the Secretariat proposal to amend the requirements for considering commercial pattern vehicles as military ones. Appropriate text was recommended for inclusion in the COE Manual.

Recommendations

20. The Working Group recommended that:

- (a) The Secretariat submit, for the consideration of the 2023 Working Group, an issue paper on the classification of armoured personnel carriers based on capability instead of value, in coordination with interested Member States;

(b) The definitions of vehicles, as included in attachment 1 to the present report, be inserted into chapter 3, annex A, appendix 2, in alphabetical order;

(c) The definition of military pattern vehicles (chapter 3, annex A, paragraph 35) should read as follows:

35. Military pattern vehicles are specifically engineered and designed according to precise military/police specifications and are built to satisfy particular military/police mission applications. The number of military pattern vehicles should be detailed in accordance with the mission-specific statement of unit requirements. A checklist to determine whether commercial pattern vehicle could qualify for a military pattern rate of reimbursement is contained in appendix 1 to the present annex. In cases in which the original vehicle is of a commercial pattern, the vehicle may be considered “military pattern” for reimbursement purposes under contingent-owned equipment, subject to negotiation of the memorandum of understanding, and are to be indicated in annex B to the memorandum of understanding. Issues relating to whether an upgrade to commercial equipment entitles a troop/police contributor to reimbursement for military pattern equipment are to be dealt with during the negotiation of the memorandum of understanding at United Nations Headquarters, with paramount importance accorded to operational requirements and the principle of “reasonableness” in resolving disagreements.

(d) Chapter 3, annex A, appendix 1, be amended as shown in the table in attachment 2 to the present report.

3. Donated equipment

21. The sub-working group on major equipment nominated France and Togo as the focal points to coordinate the discussions on donated equipment, which were focused on the following issue papers:

(a) France issue paper 1, on equipment-contributing countries.

(b) Secretariat issue paper 16, on donated equipment terminology.

22. The Working Group agreed to the Secretariat proposal to replace the term “donated equipment” with the term “loaned equipment”, considering that ownership of the equipment remained with the third country.

23. A proposal to develop the concept of “equipment-contributing country”, on the basis that it was not clearly reflected in the COE Manual, was discussed. The sub-working group agreed to return to the issue during the 2023 Working Group, with information to be submitted by the Secretariat in consultation with interested Member States.

Recommendations

24. The 2020 Working Group recommended that:

(a) The term “donated equipment” be replaced with the term “loaned equipment” in chapter 2, annex A, paragraph 5, of the COE Manual;

(b) The Secretariat study, in consultation with interested Member States, the different options under chapter 2 of the COE Manual and present information to the 2023 Working Group to allow for discussion of the issue.

4. Explosive ordnance disposal and improvised explosive device disposal equipment

25. The sub-working group on major equipment nominated Ireland and the Netherlands as the focal points to coordinate the discussions on explosive ordnance

disposal and improvised explosive device disposal equipment, which were focused on the Secretariat proposal contained in issue paper 12, on explosive ordnance disposal and improvised explosive device disposal equipment, to align the COE Manual with the other manuals related to explosive ordnance disposal and improvised explosive device disposal documents in terms of equipment requirements and standards. The Working Group agreed to the proposal.

Recommendations

26. The 2020 Working Group recommended that:

(a) Chapter 3, annex A, paragraph 15, be amended to read as follows:

15. When an engineering unit or explosive ordnance disposal unit, or any other unit that has an organic explosive ordnance disposal or search team attached to it, is tasked with conducting demining, explosive ordnance disposal or search procedures on behalf of the mission as a force asset, the associated equipment must comply with the relevant standards described in the United Nations Peacekeeping Missions Military Explosive Ordnance Disposal Unit Manual, the United Nations improvised explosive device disposal standards, the United Nations Peacekeeping Missions Military Engineer Unit Manual and the International Mine Action Standards, and will be reimbursed as major equipment, where applicable, as agreed in the memorandum of understanding. Force-asset explosive ordnance disposal includes the disposal and destruction of ammunition that has been declared unserviceable by the senior ammunition technical officer and is considered unsafe or not cost-effective to repatriate to troop- and police-contributing home countries. Ammunition and explosives [...].

(b) Chapter 3, annex B, paragraph 25, be amended to read as follows:

25. To receive the self-sustainment reimbursement rate for explosive ordnance disposal, the unit must possess the capability, in accordance with the United Nations Peacekeeping Missions Military Explosive Ordnance Disposal Unit Manual, to dispose of explosive ordnance to secure the unit's accommodation area. This unit must also have the capability:

(a) To locate and evaluate unexploded ordnance;

(b) To dismantle or destroy isolated ordnance that is considered a threat to the contingent's safety;

(c) To provide all related minor equipment, personal protective clothing and consumables.

To be eligible for the self-sustainment reimbursement for explosive ordnance disposal, the unit must also be self-sustained for observation and identification. Ammunition used for the disposal of unexploded explosive ordnance under self-sustainment is included in consumables and is not reimbursable separately.

(c) Chapter 3, annex B, paragraph 27, be amended to read as follows:

27. Demining and explosive ordnance disposal equipment should perform in compliance with the relevant standards described in the United Nations Peacekeeping Missions Military Explosive Ordnance Disposal Unit Manual, the United Nations improvised explosive device disposal standards, the United Nations Peacekeeping Missions Military Engineer Unit Manual and the International Mine Action Standards.

(d) Chapter 8, annex A, be updated in accordance with the list contained in attachment 3 to the present report.

5. Generators

27. The sub-working group on major equipment nominated Bangladesh and India as the focal points to coordinate the discussions on generators, which were focused on the following issue papers:

- (a) Bangladesh issue paper 2, on the reduction of the useful life of generators and redetermination of reimbursement rates of generators as major equipment;
- (b) Ethiopia issue paper 1, on recommendation 6, page 3;
- (c) Secretariat issue paper 15, on diesel generators synchronization.

28. A proposal was presented by the Secretariat to encourage the use of synchronized generator banks with generators that conform to the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 8528 standard instead of optimum-sized single generators, thus increasing efficiency by at least 10 per cent. The sub-working group also discussed the proposal from a Member State to reduce the expected service life of generators. The sub-working group agreed to the Secretariat's proposal.

Recommendation

29. The 2020 Working Group recommended that the following text be inserted in chapter 3, annex A, appendix 3, of the COE Manual:

8 bis. Synchronized generator banks – generator banks are sets of three or more generators connected by an electronic synchronization system, to enable operation as an integrated unit that can supply highly variable levels of electrical power to service highly variable daily and seasonal demands. All generators within such banks must be of the prime power role performance standard defined above.

9. Required generator sizes will be determined in the site energy plan. Individual prime-power generators and banks of such generators must be sized to operate within the load band of 60–110 per cent, based on a KVA to kilowatt kW power factor of 0.8. The annual average load for individual generators should not exceed 85 per cent of the rated power.

9 bis. The total number of generator banks (N) must be sized as a minimum to accommodate the short-term (30 minutes or less) peak daily load within the 100 per cent rated capacity of N-1, thereby enabling reliable and continuous operation while one unit is being serviced or repaired. Such banks must be sized as a maximum to result in a three-unit combined capacity factor of 55 per cent or higher.

6. Loss or damage due to hostile action and forced abandonment

30. The sub-working group on major equipment nominated Nepal and South Africa as the focal points to coordinate the discussions on loss or damage due to hostile action and forced abandonment, which were focused on the following issue papers:

- (a) Ethiopia issue paper 1, on recommendation 5, page 2;
- (b) India issue paper 2, on the policy on extrication and disposal of equipment after processing of forced abandonment claims;
- (c) Indonesia issue paper 1, on the payment time frame for loss and damage reimbursement;
- (d) Nepal issue paper 6, on investigation of lost or damaged major equipment resulting from hostile action or forced abandonment;

(e) South Africa issue paper 3, on loss or damage of major equipment due to hostile action or forced abandonment;

(f) Secretariat issue paper 8, on hostile action in transit.

31. The sub-working group considered that the proposals for reducing the thresholds for compensation for loss or damage due to hostile action or forced abandonment needed to be further investigated. The Member States agreed to return to the issue during the 2023 Working Group.

32. The sub-working group agreed to the proposal from a Member State that processing compensation claims for loss or damage due to hostile action and forced abandonment should be done in a timely manner. It was further agreed that compensation claims for loss of or damage to spare parts, minor equipment and consumables would not be excluded when such losses or damage were suffered during initial deployment organized by the United Nations.

Recommendations

33. The 2020 Working Group recommended that:

(a) Chapter 2, paragraph 16, be amended as follows:

16. Troop/police contributors cannot file claims against the United Nations, except on initial deployment, for loss of or damage to spare parts, minor equipment and consumables. These are covered either by the mission-approved hostile action or forced abandonment factor, which is applied to the spare parts component of the wet lease, as well as the self-sustainment rates,¹² or by the no-fault incident factor included in the dry or wet lease rates.

¹² [A/C.5/49/70](#), para. 47 (a), and appendix I.A, para. 2 (f).

(b) Chapter 6, paragraph 23, be amended as follows:

23. Troop/police contributors incurring loss of or damage to major equipment as a result of hostile action or forced abandonment are to submit a claim to United Nations Headquarters (i.e. the Uniformed Capabilities Support Division of the Department of Operational Support) listing the major equipment lost or damaged. Missions are to provide to Headquarters copies of investigations into or board of inquiry reports on loss of or damage to such equipment.²⁰ The United Nations will endeavour to ensure that the board of inquiry process for the loss or damage in hostile action is completed in a timely manner and that claims are finalized within six months of receipt of the board of inquiry report and completed claim documentation from the troop- or police-contributing country.

²⁰ [A/C.5/68/22](#), para. 116 (c).

(c) A new paragraph, 16 bis, be added to chapter 6, as follows:

16 bis. In cases of hostile actions during transit as part of the initial deployment organized by the United Nations, the reimbursement for the loss or damage will cover both the major equipment and self-sustainment items. Claims on the self-sustainment items will be made based on the cargo documentation and invoices provided to the United Nations by the troop- and police-contributing countries for the transportation.

(d) A new subparagraph, (iii) bis, be added to chapter 2, paragraph 15 (b), and chapter 9, annex B, paragraph 20 (b), as follows:

(iii) bis. In cases of hostile actions during transit as part of the initial deployment organized by the United Nations, the reimbursement for the loss or damage will cover both the major equipment and self-sustainment items. Claims on the self-sustainment items will be made based on the cargo documentation and invoices provided to the United Nations by the troop- and police-contributing countries for the transportation.

(e) Troop/police contributors are encouraged to report loss of or damage to equipment, as and when it happens, and the United Nations to compile the annual record to help the review of the threshold ceiling in the 2023 Working Group.

7. New items of major equipment

34. The Secretariat and several Member States made proposals to add equipment deployed or required in missions to the list of major equipment in the COE Manual. The purpose of the proposals was to reduce the lengthy administrative procedure associated with negotiating such equipment as special cases, which had an adverse impact on the deployment and/or finalization of memorandums of understanding. The proposals were:

- (a) Brazil issue paper 2, on kitchen trailers;
- (b) Secretariat issue paper 11, on helicopter landing site kits;
- (c) Secretariat issue paper 17, on modernization of contingent-owned equipment.

35. The sub-working group on major equipment nominated Brazil and Italy as the focal points for the discussions on new items of major equipment and examined and approved the proposed new equipment lists provided by the Secretariat, excluding explosive ordnance disposal and improvised explosive device disposal equipment, which was agreed separately, as well as updated calculations for generic fair market value; maintenance, monthly non-United Nations petroleum, oil and lubricants; painting; and repainting. Given the increasing demand for aviation assets to support casualty evacuation missions or mandate implementation in various missions, the Secretariat should further ensure an integrated and systematic approach to understanding and increasing the communications link between infantry elements and air assets.

Recommendations

36. The 2020 Working Group recommended that:

(a) The equipment listed in attachment 4 to the present report be added to chapter 8, annex A, of the COE Manual (after the entry for force protection surveillance equipment);

(b) Troop/police contributors submit to the 2023 COE Working Group the financial assessment on the catering self-sustainment rate, if considered necessary by the troop/police contributors, and the potential increased usage of mobile kitchens;

(c) The following paragraphs be added to chapter 3, annex A:

45 bis. Military units are required to conduct operations at night and over long ranges and duration to complete mandated tasks. Contingent personnel engaged in targeted offensive operations, night operations and long-range patrolling over a long duration are also required to be supported by helicopters in case of casualty evacuation and emergency extrication. Considering the risk attached to night operations, the inclusion of helicopter landing site kits as a package is important to enhance the survivability of uniformed personnel

undertaking operations in highly unpredictable and remote areas of operations. Helicopter landing site kits will apply to, inter alia, independent infantry companies, quick reaction forces, special forces companies and force reserve companies. For battalions, two helicopter landing site kits are to be provided and one helicopter landing site kit should be provided for each company-sized unit and for level 1 medical facilities. For other types of units (equal to or less in strength than a company), one helicopter landing site kit should be provided.

Very high frequency (VHF)-AM communications: the handheld radios for air-ground communications will be used as a means of radio communications between the infantry element of a quick reaction force, special forces, force reserves and infantry elements tasked with conducting long-range patrols and the relevant aviation assets, particularly in a casualty evacuation operation. This aeronautical radio will allow an efficient, quick and direct contact with the air platform for such a time-sensitive task in the spectrum of 118 to 137 MHz.

45 ter. To be considered serviceable for United Nations operations, four mandatory items are required to be included in the helicopter landing site kit. These are:

- (a) Coloured smoke grenades (set of 6 in two different colours);
 - (b) White strobe lights (set of 6);
 - (c) Hand-held radio for air and ground communication (VHF-AM) (not mandatory, if the unit already has the equipment);
 - (d) Fluorescent marker-panels with stakes (set of 3); and
- One of the following two items:
- (e) Marshalling wands (set of 2), or machete (set of 2).

8. Personal kit

37. The sub-working group on major equipment nominated Rwanda and Senegal as the focal points for the discussions on personal kit and discussed Secretariat issue paper 14, on amending the list of personal items required for formed police units, especially the differences regarding individual kit for soldiers and police personnel, namely that the police personal kit included riot control equipment, which was reimbursed as major equipment for military units.

Recommendations

38. The 2020 Working Group recommended that:

- (a) The Secretariat provide data on and assessments of riot control equipment currently deployed by troop- and police-contributing countries in an issue paper for consideration by the 2023 Working Group;
- (b) Some technical amendments be made to replace the individual kit for formed police units in chapter 9, annex A, appendix, of the COE Manual. The amendments are reflected in attachment 5 to the present report.

9. Reimbursement of major equipment

39. The sub-working group on major equipment nominated India and the United Republic of Tanzania as the focal points for the discussions on the reimbursement of major equipment and discussed the following papers:

- (a) India issue paper 8, on reimbursement of contingency-owned equipment to commence from readiness of the equipment with the troop- and police-contributing countries;
- (b) Malawi issue paper 1, on revision of reimbursement rates for major equipment and self-sustainment equipment of force intervention brigades;
- (c) Morocco issue paper 6, on transportation of contingent-owned equipment;
- (d) Pakistan issue paper 3, on the memorandum of understanding to be published before the deployment of a unit;
- (e) Pakistan issue paper 11, on the inclusion of maintenance reimbursement for equipment in prolonged transit.

Recommendations

40. The Working Group recommended that:

- (a) Paragraph 4 of chapter 2 be amended to read:

4. A troop/police contributor and the United Nations should make all efforts to sign a memorandum of understanding stipulating the obligations of each party with regard to personnel, major equipment and self-sustainment, prior to deployment. Preferably, no changes to the memorandum of understanding may be made during the initial time frame once the unit has deployed, unless operational requirements so demand. The text of the model memorandum of understanding is contained in chapter 9.

- (b) The Secretariat continue to study and assess reasons for delays in deployment and the implications thereof, and to present information in that regard to the 2023 Working Group.

10. Rotation of equipment at United Nations expense

41. The sub-working group on major equipment nominated Indonesia and South Africa as the focal points for the discussions on the rotation of equipment at United Nations expense and considered the following proposals:

- (a) Bangladesh issue paper 10, on rotation of police vehicles at United Nations expense;
- (b) Indonesia issue paper 2, on the rotation of equipment and reimbursement for major equipment;
- (c) South Africa issue paper 5, on rotation of equipment at United Nations expense;
- (d) Secretariat issue paper 9, on rotation of ageing contingent-owned equipment at United Nations expense.

42. The sub-working group agreed to the Secretariat proposal to expand the eligible categories to include police vehicles and all types of combat vehicles. It further agreed to the proposal by some Member States to reduce the eligibility requirement from seven years of deployment to five years, in circumstances where the operational tempo resulted in extra wear and tear.

Recommendation

43. The 2020 Working Group recommended amending chapter 4, paragraphs 28 and 29, of the COE Manual as follows:

28. Certain categories of major equipment under prolonged deployment to peacekeeping missions which are non-operable, or for which continued maintenance is not economical in the mission area, can be considered for rotation at United Nations expense at the discretion of a mission contingent-owned equipment/memorandum of understanding management review board in consultation with the applicable contingent commander, on the basis of operational requirements within the mission. These categories are as follows: aircraft/airfield support equipment, combat vehicles, police vehicles, engineering equipment, engineering vehicles, support vehicles (commercial pattern) and support vehicles (military pattern).²⁴

²⁴ [A/C.5/71/20](#), para. 44 (b).

29. To be eligible for consideration, equipment must have been continuously deployed in peacekeeping operations for at least seven years or 50 per cent of its estimated useful life, whichever comes earlier. Rotation will be considered when the amount of equipment proposed for rotation represents 10 per cent or more of the amount of equipment in at least one eligible category.²⁵ Equipment to be rotated at United Nations expense shall be treated by the United Nations as if it were contingent-owned equipment being repatriated at the end of the unit's deployment to a mission area. Replacement equipment shall be treated as equipment being deployed under the contingent's initial deployment to a mission area.²⁶

In exceptional circumstances, such as higher-risk missions, the seven years requirement could be reduced to five years for equipment that is unserviceable due to operational tempo, environmental conditions, extreme climate, location, mileage, hours of usage, trafficability or non-negotiable terrain; to be determined and recommended by the mission leadership and decided by the Secretariat. The rotation at United Nations expense will not include equipment that is not serviceable due to lack of maintenance.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ [A/C.5/68/22](#), para. 90 (a).

11. Transportation of contingent-owned equipment

44. The sub-working group on major equipment nominated Pakistan and Zambia as the focal points for the discussions on contingent-owned equipment and considered the following issue papers:

- (a) Ethiopia issue paper 1, on recommendation 9, page 4;
- (b) Indonesia issue paper 3, on transportation of spare parts and consumable items under wet lease arrangements in an extraordinary situation;
- (c) Nepal issue paper 8, on damage to contingent-owned equipment during transportation arranged by the United Nations;
- (d) Pakistan issue paper 10, on repatriation of major equipment and self-sustainment from the mission area and its condition on receipt in the home country;
- (e) Secretariat issue paper 33, on loss and damage during transit.

45. The sub-working group agreed on including text on assistance by the United Nations in obtaining cargo entry clearances from the host country during deployments organized by Member States. The issue of reducing the minimum percentage of

generic fair market value as a measure for payments for loss or damage during transit was deferred to the 2023 Working Group as it required further study and analysis.

Recommendations

46. The 2020 Working Group recommended that:

(a) Chapter 4, paragraph 32, of the COE Manual be amended to read:

32. Upon request from a troop- or police-contributing country, the United Nations may assist the troop- or police-contributing country by providing guidance on how to arrange such shipments²⁹ and appropriate assistance in obtaining cargo entry clearance from host countries in a timely manner.

²⁹ A/C.5/65/16, para. 106 (a) (ii).

(b) Troop/police contributors provide data on loss or damage during transit less than 10 per cent of generic fair market value and that the Secretariat provide data on claims for loss or damage during transit for 10 per cent or more of generic fair market value submitted by the troop/police contributors and present it to the 2023 Working Group.

12. Unmanned aircraft systems

47. The sub-working group on major equipment nominated Pakistan and Zambia as the focal points for the discussions on unmanned aircraft systems and considered the following issue papers:

(a) Pakistan issue paper 4, on introduction of unmanned aerial systems as mandatory operational equipment with framework battalions and enhancement of height ceiling and weight capacity of class I unmanned aircraft systems for all types of battalion;

(b) Secretariat issue paper 10, on the use of micro and mini (class I) unmanned aircraft systems.

48. The sub-working group adopted the Secretariat's proposal to amend the definition of unmanned aerial systems. The sub-working group assessed the operational value of unmanned aircraft systems as a capability enhancement to deployed units and further developed the definition of the different classes of unmanned aircraft systems. The sub-working group further agreed on a revised rate of reimbursement for micro and mini systems deployed as major equipment.

Recommendations

49. The 2020 Working Group recommended that:

(a) The term "unmanned aerial systems" be replaced with "unmanned aircraft systems" in the COE Manual.

(b) Chapter 3, annex A, paragraphs 26 and 27, be amended as follows:

26. Unmanned aircraft systems are increasingly being deployed to United Nations peacekeeping missions. They are used to improve commanders' situational awareness, gather primary aircraft data and geospatial information for the peacekeeping mission and provide invaluable surveillance information for many operational context scenarios. Because of their flexibility and diversity, they can be tailored to fit many different tasks within every mission and for all components. There are three classes of such systems:

(a) **Class I unmanned aircraft systems:** unmanned aircraft systems operated only up to a limited altitude of not more than 5,000 feet above ground level, with a maximum gross take-off weight of between 1 and 150 kg, and within the line of sight of the operator, with a maximum range of up to 50 km. There are three main categories of class I unmanned aircraft systems:

- (i) Micro (multirotor) unmanned aircraft systems, which have an operating altitude of below 400 feet above ground level and a normal range of approximately 5 km;
- (ii) Mini (hand-launched) unmanned aircraft systems, which have an operating altitude of below 1,000 feet above ground level and a normal operational range of approximately 25 km;
- (iii) Small (catapult launched) unmanned aircraft systems, which have an operating altitude of below 5,000 feet above ground level and a normal operational range of approximately 50 km;

The operational altitude and range are decided by the operational environment on any given mission and it is affected by airspace management restrictions. The technical altitude and range of any given unmanned aircraft system is a specific aircraft manufacturer performance characteristic and is often superior to the operational altitude or normal range. All troop-contributing countries operating class I micro, mini and small unmanned aircraft systems must coordinate with the Mission Aviation Section prior to the employment of these assets, as stated in the United Nations Aviation Manual 2018.

Unmanned aircraft systems operators shall be trained and licensed in accordance with their country's military regulations and standards. All operators and crew shall be able to operate all features and equipment of the unmanned aircraft systems and sensor packs to the fullest extent of their capability.

(b) **Class II unmanned aircraft systems:** unmanned aircraft systems with a maximum gross take-off weight of between 150 and 600 kg, equipped with a line-of-sight data link. Normally operated up to 18,000 feet above ground level with a maximum range of 200 km. Equipage limitations and airworthiness restrictions may limit these systems to operations in restricted or special-use airspace;

(c) **Class III unmanned aircraft systems:** medium-altitude, long-endurance unmanned aircraft systems and high-altitude, long-endurance unmanned aircraft systems, also known as remotely piloted aircraft systems, with a maximum gross take-off weight of more than 600 kg and operated up to 65,000 feet above ground level with unlimited range, beyond the line of sight. Standard aviation rules apply to this category.

27. Unmanned aircraft systems class I (micro/multirotor and mini/hand launched), when deployed in units (including quick reaction forces, rapidly deployable battalions, engineer companies and police units) will be reimbursed as major equipment at the rate listed in chapter 8, annex A. All other types will be addressed under letters of assist, if applicable, upon approval of the corresponding statement of unit requirement. Minimum services to 24/7, day and night flying capability, aerial reconnaissance and surveillance to support the mission, including live video streaming with electro-optic infrared camera and data exploitation capability are required. Detailed specifications are to be described in the statement of unit requirements.

27 bis. In order to be entitled for reimbursement throughout the duration of the deployment, each micro (multirotor) and mini (hand launched) unmanned

aircraft included in the memorandums of understanding must: (a) be described in the specific statement of unit requirements; and (b) be declared operational and functional (each unmanned aircraft) by the mission (not only upon initial inspection, but also on a regular basis). This includes the provision of qualified unmanned aircraft systems operators in line with national standards.

(c) The entry on unmanned aerial systems in chapter 8, annex A, be replaced with the entry in attachment 6 to the present report.

B. Self-sustainment and cross-cutting issues

1. Accommodation

50. The sub-working group on self-sustainment and cross-cutting issues nominated India as the focal point for the discussions on accommodation standards and considered the following three issue papers:

- (a) Ethiopia issue paper 1, on recommendation 10, page 4;
- (b) India issue paper 5, on the provision and maintenance of accommodation;
- (c) India issue paper 6, on the maintenance of ablution units and provision of mobile ablution facilities.

51. The definitions and standards for United Nations field mission accommodation are established in the COE Manual. It was noted that some of the United Nations-provided accommodation and ablution facilities did not comply with United Nations standards owing to their age and lack of repair. The Member States agreed to include text in the COE Manual to that effect.

52. In Nepal issue paper 1, on repatriation of tentage at United Nations expense, the self-sustainment tentage deployed by troop- and police-contributing countries for initial deployment was mentioned. Those tents are not used after the unit is accommodated in the standard United Nations accommodation; they are kept in the mission area until the unit is repatriated. To facilitate the possible repatriation of the self-sustainment tents as soon as practicable when they are not needed, the sub-working group agreed to include text in the COE Manual to allow for the repatriation of tentage where logistically and financially possible.

Recommendations

53. The 2020 Working Group recommended that:

- (a) Two new paragraphs be added to chapter 3, annex B, as follows:

36 bis. If not required, at the request of troop- and police-contributing countries, the tentage will be repatriated back to the troop- and police-contributing countries under United Nations arrangements, whenever logistically and financially feasible.

37 bis. If the accommodation and ablution units provided by the United Nations are not fit for use in accordance with the United Nations standards for field mission accommodation, they will be repaired or replaced by the United Nations on the basis of the contingent-owned equipment inspection reports.

- (b) The Secretariat conduct a review of United Nations-provided accommodations to identify instances and causes of such accommodation failing to meet the United Nations standards and to present those findings to the 2023 Working Group.

2. Ammunition

54. The sub-working group on self-sustainment and cross-cutting issues nominated Morocco as the focal point for the discussions on ammunition and considered the following eight papers:

- (a) Bangladesh issue paper 9, on resupply of ammunition under United Nations management;
- (b) Brazil issue paper 4, on ammunition expended for weapons proficiency;
- (c) Morocco issue paper 1, on reimbursement of operational ammunition;
- (d) Morocco issue paper 2, on reimbursement of weapons and ammunition management equipment;
- (e) Morocco issue paper 4, on reimbursement of ammunition;
- (f) Morocco issue paper 7, on the definition of the exact quantity of ammunition;
- (g) South Africa issue paper 6, on reimbursement of ammunition;
- (h) Secretariat issue paper 13, on ammunition standards.

55. The Secretariat and Morocco issue papers included references to the United Nations Manual on Ammunition Management and proposals to include the language establishing the standards for ammunition quantities, shelf life and storage into the COE Manual. In the Bangladesh issue paper, a proposal was put forward to include the provisions that would allow the troop- and police-contributing countries to request United Nations support in arranging the transportation of ammunition resupply, although the responsibility for timely ammunition resupply would still lie with the Member States. The proposals were supported by the sub-working group. Two issue papers contained proposals on the measures to simplify the process for reimbursement of expended or expired ammunition. During the deliberations it was made clear that the issue was significant for many troop- and police-contributing countries but that it could not be resolved during the sub-working group discussion; it was therefore agreed that the issue should be further studied.

Recommendations

56. The 2020 Working Group recommended that:

- (a) The Secretariat undertake a comprehensive study on streamlining and simplifying the process of submitting claims for reimbursement of expended or expired ammunition and that it present the results to the 2023 Working Group;
- (b) Chapter 3, annex A, paragraph 28, be amended as follows:

28. Crew-served weapons must be operationally serviceable at a 90 per cent rate. Serviceability includes sighting and calibration of weapons and periodic test firing as permitted in the mission area. The quantities of each category of ammunition to be deployed by troop/police contributors must be in accordance with the quantities prescribed in the United Nations Manual of Ammunition Management. The United Nations defines a crew-served weapon as any weapon operated by more than one designated soldier. Ammunition for sighting, calibration, test-firing and training is a consumable and is included in the wet lease maintenance rate. Therefore, training ammunition is a national responsibility unless the Force Commander/Police Commissioner specifically authorizes and directs special training beyond accepted United Nations readiness standards. When weapons are provided through the United Nations,

sufficient United Nations spare parts stock will be maintained in theatre to ensure the serviceability standards.²³

²³ A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix I.A, para. 18.

(c) Chapter 3, annex A, paragraph 29, be amended as follows:

29. The United Nations will reimburse contributing countries for deploying ammunition to and from the mission area.²⁴ Troop/police contributors are responsible for deploying ammunition according to the prescribed quantities in the United Nations Manual on Ammunition Management. Reimbursement for transportation or disposal will not be made for any ammunition deployed exceeding the stated quantities. Since the cost of ammunition and missiles associated with major equipment items, such as anti-aircraft and anti-armour weapons and howitzers, and explosives used with major equipment, is not included in the calculation of monthly wet lease rates, an incremental transportation factor is not included to reimburse the cost of transportation for their replenishment. Consequently, the United Nations will reimburse the transportation costs or arrange transportation (upon request by troop/police contributors) for the deployment, redeployment and replenishment of those specific types of ammunition,²⁵ as well as for ammunition or explosives used with major equipment.

²⁴ A/C.5/49/66, annex, para. 48 (a).

²⁵ For example, teargas grenades/canisters, teargas hand grenades, smoke grenades, flash-bang grenades/thunder flashes, soft kinetic projectiles, illuminations flares, tracers, incendiaries, grenades and ammunition for anti-aircraft and anti-armour weapons.

(d) The following new paragraphs be added after chapter 3, annex A, paragraph 31:

31 bis. Ammunition that has exceeded half of its shelf life as stated by the manufacturer shall not be accepted for deployment. An exemption/waiver can be given based upon an ammunition management policy statement (see International Ammunition Technical Guideline 03.10) or an equivalent statement by a national safety authority proving that the ammunition is supported by a technical surveillance and in-service proof programme (see International Ammunition Technical Guideline 07.20). Ammunition that has exceeded half of its shelf life when deployed and is lacking an ammunition management policy statement or equivalent statement, regardless of the reason of deployment needs, will not be reimbursed. Troop/police contributors are responsible for providing a manufacturer's certificate stating the production year and the estimated shelf life of the ammunition being deployed in the mission area. Troop/police contributors are further responsible for certifying that all ammunition deployed in support of national contingents is safe to deploy.

31 ter. Troop/police contributors are responsible for the deployment of ammunition storage containers. To qualify for reimbursement as ammunition containers, such containers must have the following minimum specifications:

(a) Size not exceeding 20-feet;²⁶

²⁶ Ammunition containers larger than 20 feet pose transportation problems and their deployment is thus restricted.

- (b) Free from damage and corrosion, with all locks and hinges being operational and serviceable;
- (c) A system to allow for adequate humidity and temperature control measures (air conditioner);
- (d) A thermometer/temperature reader;
- (e) Electrical installations that may exceed the energy limits of electro-explosive device test equipment contained by a compliant enclosure with a minimum of IP44 or national equivalent protection, according to the safety standards for electrical installations (International Ammunition Technical Guideline 05.40, chapter 5);
- (f) Earthing equipment and prepared connection points for earthing.

Additional desirable specifications include:

- (a) An internal light;
 - (b) Fire/smoke detectors;
 - (c) Internal fire-retardant wall;
 - (d) Concealed wiring;
 - (e) Sophisticated lock system with collapsible gate;
 - (f) Water sprinkler/hydrant system;
 - (g) Vertical lashing points and lashing straps;
 - (h) Humidity reader.
 - (i) Data logger for temperature, humidity and shock.
- (e) Chapter 3, annex B, appendix 3, table 1, be amended in accordance with attachment 7.1 to the present report;
 - (f) Chapter 3, annex B, appendix 3, table 2, be amended in accordance with attachment 7.2 to the present report.

3. Cease of operations

57. The sub-working group on self-sustainment and cross-cutting issues nominated Nepal as the focal point for the discussions on cease of operations. The following three proposals related to the process of the contingent-owned equipment reimbursement after the cease of operations were considered:

- (a) Nepal issue paper 4, on the reimbursement of self-sustainment to continue full rates until departure after the cessation of operations upon mission drawdown;
- (b) Nepal issue paper 5, on the reimbursement of major equipment excluded from an amended memorandum of understanding;
- (c) Secretariat issue paper 7, on the period of reimbursement at reduced rates after cessation of operations.

58. In the Secretariat issue paper, it was proposed that an upper time limit be established on the eligibility of the 50 per cent reimbursement rate for major equipment; Nepal put forward the proposal of maintaining the reimbursement for certain self-sustainment categories at 100 per until the full departure of the personnel. After discussions, the Secretariat issue paper was adopted, with some amendments. The issue paper from Nepal on self-sustainment was deferred to the 2023 Working Group.

Recommendations

59. The 2020 Working Group recommended that:

(a) The Secretariat conduct a study to identify the self-sustainment categories and subcategories that should be eligible for the reimbursement at 100 per cent after the cessation of operations and until the departure of personnel from the mission area. The results of the study are to be presented to the 2023 Working Group.

(b) Chapter 2, section X, paragraph 26, of the COE Manual be amended as follows:

26. Reimbursement for major equipment and self-sustainment will be in effect at full rates until the date of cessation of operations by a unit or termination of the mission. Thereafter, reimbursement for self-sustainment rates will be reduced to 50 per cent of the rates agreed in the memorandum of understanding and will be calculated upon remaining deployed troop strengths until all personnel of the unit have departed the mission area.¹⁶ Reimbursement for major equipment will be reduced to 50 per cent of the rates agreed in the memorandum of understanding and will cease once equipment departs the mission area or 90 days after the date of cessation of operations or the termination of the mission (whichever happens earlier), except in those instances deemed to be outside the control of the troop/police contributor, as determined by the United Nations. When the United Nations negotiates a contract for the repatriation of equipment and the carrier transporting such equipment exceeds a 14-day grace period after the expected arrival date in the home country, the troop/police contributor will be reimbursed by the United Nations at the dry lease rate from the expected arrival date until the actual arrival date.¹⁷ Reimbursement during withdrawal is covered in greater detail in chapter 4.

¹⁶ A/C.5/52/39, para. 70.

¹⁷ Ibid., para. 75.

(c) Chapter 4, section IV, paragraph 14, of the COE Manual be amended as follows:

14. Reimbursement for major equipment will be in effect at full rates until the date of cessation of operations by a troop/police contributor or termination of the mission. Thereafter, reimbursement will be reduced to 50 per cent of the rates agreed in the memorandum of understanding and will cease once equipment departs the mission area or 90 days after the date of cessation of operations or the termination of the mission (whichever happens earlier), except in those instances deemed to be outside the control of the troop/police contributor, as determined by the United Nations.

(d) Chapter 9, article 6, paragraph 6.5, of the COE Manual be amended as follows:

6.5 Reimbursement for major equipment will be in effect at full rates until the date of cessation of operations by a troop contributor or the termination of the mission. Thereafter, reimbursement will be reduced to 50 per cent of the rates agreed in the memorandum of understanding and will cease once equipment departs the mission area or 90 days after the date of cessation of operations or the termination of the mission (whichever happens earlier), except in those instances deemed to be outside the control of the troop/police contributor, as determined by the United Nations.

(e) Chapter 9, annex B, section II, paragraph 3, of the COE Manual be amended as follows:

3. Reimbursement for major equipment will be in effect at full rates until the date of cessation of operations by a troop contributor or the termination of the mission. Thereafter, reimbursement will be reduced to 50 per cent of the rates agreed in the memorandum of understanding and will cease once equipment departs the mission area or 90 days after the date of cessation of operations or the termination of the mission (whichever happens earlier), except in those instances deemed to be outside the control of the troop/police contributor, as determined by the United Nations.

4. Environment and waste management

60. The sub-working group on self-sustainment and cross-cutting issues nominated Italy as the focal point for the discussions on environment and waste management. Italy issue paper 1, on reducing plastic pollution, was presented, containing a proposal to provide incentives for the use of biodegradable or reusable dishes, glasses, cups and cutlery by adding an enhancement supplement to the generic rates of reimbursement under the catering category. No consensus was achieved by the members of the sub-working group on the item.

5. Firefighting capability

61. The sub-working group on self-sustainment and cross-cutting issues nominated Bangladesh as the focal point for the discussions on fire-fighting capability. Bangladesh issue paper 6, on guidelines regarding the standards of basic firefighting capability of contingents, was discussed. It contained a proposal to include exact nomenclature of the firefighting minor equipment and consumables in the COE Manual. It was clarified that the self-sustainment was considered and reimbursed as capability and any itemization of services, equipment and consumables undermined the principles of the self-sustainment reimbursement. There was no recommendation by the Working Group in that regard.

6. Inspections and standards of verification

62. The sub-working group on self-sustainment and cross-cutting issues nominated South Africa as the focal point for the discussions on inspections and standards of verification. Under the item, the following five issue papers submitted by Member States were considered:

(a) Bangladesh issue paper 8, on the standard of United Nations-provided services;

(b) Pakistan issue paper 2, on introduction of specific instructions/clauses for inspection and rotation of containers;

(c) Pakistan issue paper 7, on gradual deduction on reimbursement related to major equipment and self-sustainment items observed during contingent-owned equipment inspections;

(d) Pakistan issue paper 8, on contingent-owned equipment inspection of vehicles/equipment based on fitness/functionality rather than cosmetic outlook;

(e) South Africa issue paper 1, on contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment operational readiness inspection;

63. The sub-working group agreed with the proposal of South Africa and recommended updating the COE Manual accordingly.

Recommendation

64. The 2020 Working Group recommended that chapter 3, section VI, paragraph 13, be amended to read as follows:

13. Operational readiness inspections must be conducted at least once every six months based on dates to be determined in advance (feasible to all stakeholders). Wherever feasible, the mission is requested to consult the contingent/unit when scheduling the operational readiness inspections and take into account ongoing operations or relocations as ordered by the Force Commander. In cases where the inspection is scheduled during a period that the contingent/unit is conducting an operation ordered by the Force Commander, or during the relocation of the unit as ordered by the Force Commander, the contingent/unit may request the Inspection Team to reschedule the inspection with approval of the Force Commander to a date not to exceed 30 days after the initially scheduled inspection. Emphasizing the primacy of operations, where feasible, the mission is also requested to take into account scheduled inspections when tasking contingents/units with operations. Operational readiness inspections include the following: [...].

7. Internet access and communications

65. The sub-working group on self-sustainment and cross-cutting issues nominated Bangladesh as the focal point for the discussions on Internet access and communications. The following eight issue papers were considered:

(a) Bangladesh issue paper 1, on inclusion of equipment for Internet access and increment of reimbursement rates for the Internet;

(b) Bangladesh issue paper 5, on reimbursement for day-to-day running expenses against satellite equipment;

(c) India issue paper 1, on revision of Internet access claim;

(d) Morocco issue paper 3, on communications equipment;

(e) Morocco issue paper 5, on Internet access;

(f) Pakistan issue paper 12, on revision of reimbursement rates for the Internet;

(g) Togo issue paper 1, on Internet access;

(h) Secretariat issue paper 27, on Internet provision cost.

66. Two issue papers from Member States (Bangladesh issue paper 1 and Morocco issue paper 3) highlighted that, for items of major communications equipment (for example, satellite equipment and cell phones) to be functional and utilized for operational purposes, they required data, voice functionality and/or bandwidth; however, there was no provision in the current COE Manual for reimbursement of such recurring costs. Internet access was discussed by the working group in connection with the other six issue papers, including one from the Secretariat which provided data on the cost of providing Internet access, as requested by the 2017 Working Group. Some Member States raised concerns about the high cost implication of providing Internet access to their units in the field.

Recommendations

67. The 2020 Working Group recommended that:

(a) The Secretariat carry out a study of the recurring costs and utilization of data, voice and/or bandwidth required for communications equipment provided under major equipment for operational purposes and that a detailed proposal on how those costs might be covered be put forward for the 2023 Working Group;

(b) The Secretariat conduct a comprehensive study on the technical aspects of services provided under Internet access, such as data for each individual, and propose a reimbursement rate that is feasible for most contingents deployed across all the peacekeeping missions so that due consideration to increasing the reimbursement rate for Internet access can be given in the 2023 Working Group;

(c) The generic monthly reimbursement rate for Internet access under self-sustainment be increased from \$3.16 to \$4.00 and that chapter 8, annex B, and chapter 9, annex C, section I, of the COE Manual be amended accordingly.

8. Minor engineering

68. The sub-working group on self-sustainment and cross-cutting issues nominated Pakistan as the focal point for the discussions on minor engineering. The following three issue papers were considered:

(a) Bangladesh issue paper 7, on specific guidelines regarding minor engineering capability;

(b) Pakistan issue paper 5, on delinking environmental section guidelines from minor engineering;

(c) Secretariat issue paper 29, on minor engineering and environmental management.

69. Most of the Member States agreed on the importance of preserving the environment while conducting peace operations. The sub-working group agreed after some deliberations on a recommendation supporting the Secretariat's proposal, with some amendments.

Recommendation

70. The 2020 Working Group recommended that chapter 3, annex B, appendix 3, table 2, of the COE Manual be amended in accordance with attachment 8 to the present report.

9. Mission factors

71. The sub-working group on self-sustainment and cross-cutting issues nominated South Africa as the focal point for the discussions on mission factors. The following eight proposals to either review the methodology of the calculation of the mission factors or to present premiums covering the level and intensity of engagement of the peacekeeping units were considered:

(a) Bangladesh issue paper 3, on redetermining extreme environmental conditions factors;

(b) Bangladesh issue paper 4, on redetermining intensified operational conditions factors;

(c) France issue paper 3, on hostility factor review;

(d) France issue paper 5, on the creation of an operational engagement factor;

(e) South Africa issue paper 2, containing a proposal to adjust the factor for "intensified operational" utilization of major equipment;

(f) Secretariat issue paper 24, on review of procedures for determining mission factors;

(g) Secretariat issue paper 25, on the operational intensity premium;

(h) Secretariat issue paper 26, on the premium for extended deployments to temporary operating bases.

72. After analysing all the proposals, the Working Group decided to adopt the proposals contained in Secretariat issue papers 24 and 26 and France issue papers 3 and 5.

Recommendations

73. The 2020 Working Group recommended that:

(a) The term “sub-geographical area” be included in the decision sheets on the mission factors in chapter 7 (annexes A, B and C) instead of the term “country”, to give more flexibility when reflecting mission factors in sub-mission areas; and the following text be included at the end of chapter 7, paragraph 2, of the COE Manual:

Different mission factors [...], if recommended.⁶ Each memorandum of understanding will be automatically updated with new mission factors within a maximum period of three months after reviewing those factors, without the need for renegotiation.

⁶ [A/C.5/52/39](#), para. 69 (a) and (b); [A/53/944](#), para. 17; and [A/C.5/68/22](#), para. 108 (a) (iii).

(b) The Secretariat conduct a study and propose, to the 2023 Working Group, options for implementation mechanisms for a new “operational engagement factor” that would reflect wear and tear of equipment related to the level of activity in the mission area. The study should include the methodology for constructing and validating the evaluation grid, including precise and objective criteria combined with data reporting tools, and should also specify the responsibilities and repetition for each contingent’s evaluation. This study will simultaneously propose several scenarios for the calculation formula. This project will be conducted by the Secretariat with the voluntary support of Member States as soon as possible and in view of the 2023 Working Group. The Secretariat will also consult experts on metrics of operational activity. It is to be decided whether this methodology should be merged as one together with mission factors and intensity premium;

(c) Chapter 7 be replaced by the text as contained in attachment 9 to the present report;

(d) Chapter 2, annex A, of the COE Manual be amended as follows:

7 bis. **Extended temporary operating bases deployment premium:** An incentive provided to military and police units that have been ordered to deploy to more than three temporary operating bases for a cumulative period of more than one year in one peacekeeping budget period for mandate-related tasks and operational requirements. These extended deployments should be caused by extreme and unpredictable situations that: (a) result in a broader-than-anticipated deployment footprint; and (b) create a dynamic mission operational environment preventing the timely update of the statement of unit requirements. The request for the premium should be approved by the Force Commander of the mission where the units are deployed. The premium shall be equal to 5 per cent of the quarterly reimbursement owed to the troop/police contributor for five key self-sustainment categories, as agreed in annex C to the memorandum of understanding for the number of personnel deployed to locations exceeding

three temporary operating bases for more than a year. These five self-sustainment categories are catering; communications; explosive ordnance disposal; field defence stores; and tentage.

(e) Chapter 8, section III, of the COE Manual be amended as follows:

18 bis. The extended temporary operating bases deployment premium is a stand-alone incentive provided to military and police units that have been ordered to deploy to more than three temporary operating bases for a cumulative period of more than one year in one peacekeeping budget period for mandate-related tasks and operational requirements. These extended deployments should be caused by extreme and unpredictable situations that: (a) result in a broader-than-anticipated deployment footprint; and (b) create a dynamic mission operational environment preventing the timely update of the state of unit requirements. The request for the premium should be approved by the Force Commander of the mission where the units are deployed. If the extreme conditions stabilize and the dispersed footprint is still operationally required, the statement of unit requirements should be updated to reflect the revised operational requirements.

18 ter. The extended temporary operating bases deployment premium is equal to 5 per cent of the quarterly reimbursement owed to the troop/police contributor for the following key self-sustainment categories, as agreed in annex C to the memorandum of understanding:

- (a) Catering;
- (b) Communications;
- (c) Explosive ordnance disposal.
- (d) Field defence stores.
- (e) Tentage.

18 quater. To be eligible to receive the premium, five conditions must be met:

(a) Formed units should have been ordered to deploy to more than three temporary operating bases for a cumulative period of more than 1 year in one peacekeeping budget period for mandate-related tasks and operational requirements. This requirement for a dispersed operational footprint should be based on an extreme and unpredictable situation;

(b) All five categories deployed to the temporary operating bases should be serviceable, without support from the mission, unless otherwise agreed on a cost-recovery basis;

(c) Units may not have restrictions placed on their operations by their respective troop/police contributors outside of those accepted by the Department of Peace Operations and the Department of Operational Support in the memorandum of understanding. Recommendations submitted by missions should include documented evidence that units are operating without restrictions;

(d) No premium payment shall be made to units subject to substantiated allegations of misconduct, including, but not limited to, sexual exploitation and abuse;

(e) The deployed unit should have an existing, signed memorandum of understanding.

10. Night observation

74. The sub-working group on self-sustainment and cross-cutting issues nominated India as the focal point for the discussions on night observations. The following two proposals were considered:

- (a) Ethiopia issue paper 1, recommendation 7, page 3;
- (b) Secretariat issue paper 28, on changes of requirements for night observation capability.

75. In Secretariat issue paper 28, it was requested that the minimum detection distance required for night observation devices be reduced from 1,000 metres to 300 metres. The Working Group adopted the Secretariat's proposal.

Recommendation

76. The 2020 Working Group recommended replacing 1,000 with 300 in chapter 3, annex B, paragraph 46 (ii), of the COE Manual.

11. Special unit kit

77. The sub-working group on self-sustainment and cross-cutting issues nominated Pakistan as the focal point for the discussions on special unit kit. Under the item, Pakistan proposed the inclusion in the COE Manual of high-altitude equipment for static combat deployment at high altitude. Several Member States were not convinced by the proposal and highlighted that such kit was never required for peacekeeping units. It was also mentioned that the memorandum of understanding negotiation process was flexible enough to include any type of equipment under annex B, if operationally required as a special case. Consensus was not reached on the issue paper.

12. Technical and editorial changes to the COE Manual

78. The sub-working group on self-sustainment and cross-cutting issues nominated Bangladesh as the focal point for the discussions on technical and editorial changes to the COE Manual. The sub-working group discussed, under this item, the following six issue papers:

- (a) Ethiopia issue paper 1, on the COE Manual;
- (b) Nepal issue paper 7, on technical issues;
- (c) Nepal issue paper 3, on a point of contact in the Secretariat to provide clarification on and assistance in interpreting the COE Manual;
- (d) Secretariat issue paper 30, on changes to MOU standard language and qualification of allowed variations;
- (e) Secretariat issue paper 31, on technical updates to the COE Manual;
- (f) Secretariat issue paper 32, on revisions to chapter 10 of the COE Manual (on roles and responsibilities).

79. In the proposals, the self-sustainment sub-working group was requested to consider inconsistencies in the 2017 COE Manual and to integrate relevant decisions by the General Assembly and updates to the names of the Secretariat entities created after the restructuring of 1 January 2019. In Nepal issue paper 3, it was proposed to identify, in the Manual, a point of contact in the Secretariat who could provide clarification on and assistance in interpreting the COE Manual.

Recommendations

80. The 2020 Working Group recommended that:

(a) Inconsistencies in the 2017 edition of the COE Manual be addressed, including areas in which decisions of the 2017 COE Working Group had not been properly reflected in the text (as reflected in attachment 10 to the present report);

(b) Relevant decisions of the General Assembly taken since the approval of the recommendations of the 2017 COE Working Group be reflected in the 2020 COE Manual (as shown in attachment 11 to the present report);

(c) The following text be added to the end of chapter 1, paragraph 8:

Clarification and assistance on interpreting the COE Manual can be obtained by emailing DOS-contingentsupport@un.org.

C. Medical support

1. Medical equipment

(a) Waste management

81. The sub-working group on medical support nominated Argentina and Italy as the focal points for the discussions on disposal and management of medical waste. The following four proposals were discussed:

(a) Argentina issue paper 1, on the inclusion of a pyrolytic oven in hospital equipment from level 2;

(b) Italy issue paper 2, on core principles for achieving safe and sustainable management of health-care waste in United Nations field missions;

(c) Secretariat issue paper 18, on level 1 medical waste incinerators (portable);

(d) Secretariat issue paper 19, on clarifications on existing requirements relating to waste disposal systems in the COE Manual.

82. While the sub-working group was unable to achieve a consensus on the proposal to add incinerators for health-care waste management to level 1 medical facilities or on the proposal to introduce minimum incinerator standards for level 2 medical facilities, the sub-working group agreed to strengthen standards for waste management practices. The sub-working group also agreed to incorporate references to other relevant policies in the COE Manual. The sub-working group further amended the items “Medical disposables (contaminated) collection and disposal system” and “Biological waste disposal system” to reflect two new systems addressing waste treatment and disposal.

Recommendations

83. The 2020 Working Group recommended that:

(a) References to the Environmental Policy for United Nations Field Missions and the Waste Management Policy for United Nations Field Missions be included in chapter 1, paragraph 7; chapter 9, article 7.29, and chapter 9, article 7.28;

(b) “garbage” be replaced by “waste” in chapter 3, annex B, paragraph 23;

(c) A reference to the United Nations Environment Programme *Compendium of Technologies for Treatment/Destruction of Healthcare Waste* be included in chapter 9, article 7.29, footnote 3, and chapter 3, annex C, appendices 3.1 and 4.1;

(d) “Medical disposables (contaminated) collection and disposal system” be replaced by “Medical waste collection, including waste bags, containers and carts; posters, personal protective equipment, cleaning materials and handwashing facilities and systems for staff” in chapter 3, annex C, appendices 3.1 and 4.1; and “Biological waste disposal system” be replaced by “Medical waste treatment/disposal system technology, including incinerators/pyrolytic ovens, autoclaves, hybrid autoclave systems, frictional heat treatment systems or equivalent” in chapter 3, annex C, appendices 3.1 and 4.1. Remove the entry “iii. Hand-washing facilities and systems for hospital staff” in chapter 3, annex C, appendix 3.1. The category “miscellaneous” and the individual generic fair market value for items in that category should be removed.

(b) First aid kits

84. The sub-working group on medical support nominated China, Germany, Spain and the United States as the focal points for the discussions on first aid kits and considered Secretariat proposal 22, introducing two new types of pre-hospital trauma care kits to the COE Manual: the buddy first aid kit and the field medical assistance kit. Member States noted that both critical kits had been designed in consultation with State experts and agreed that their use in peacekeeping operations would save lives.

85. **Buddy first aid kit:** The sub-working group agreed that the buddy first aid kit would be added as a self-sustainment category at a ratio of one per uniformed contingent personnel for maximum accountability. All first aid items currently included in individual soldier and police kits in chapter 9, annex A, appendix, were removed. The nomenclature of the kit contents was edited to increase procurement flexibility.

86. The sub-working group also changed “basic” to “communal”, to clarify intent. The estimated financial implication incorporates various shelf lives (ranging from one to five years) of buddy first aid kit items. The sub-working group agreed that deployment of buddy first aid kit would commence as soon as possible, with mandatory deployments effective as of 1 July 2022.

Recommendations

87. The 2020 Working Group recommended that:

(a) A new subparagraph (a) be inserted in chapter 3, annex C, paragraph 20, above the subparagraph on basic level (first aid), as follows:

(a) **Buddy first aid:** The basic immediate first aid provided to a casualty for him- or herself or by the nearest person on site, at the point of injury. The United Nations requirement for the buddy first aid kit is set out in appendix 1 to the present annex. One complete kit must be carried by each contingent member. Provision of buddy first aid by troop/police contributors should be implemented as soon as possible; however, it is mandatory from 1 July 2022.

(b) Paragraph 20 (a) in chapter 3, annex C, be renumbered as paragraph 20 (b), and “basic” be replaced with “communal”.

The following text be added: “The communal-level kits are designed for common and higher-risk areas, and must be present in vehicles, workshops and maintenance facilities, kitchen and cooking facilities, or any other area deemed necessary by the Force Medical Officer.”

(c) New tables and footnotes be inserted as appendices 1, 2, 1.1 and 2.1 in chapter 3, annex C, for buddy first aid and buddy first aid kits, as reflected in attachments 12, 13 and 14 to the present report.

88. **Field medical assistance kit:** The sub-working group reviewed the field medical assistance kit and edited the nomenclature of the kit contents to increase procurement flexibility. It was agreed that the field medical assistance kit would be added to the COE Manual as major equipment, and the recommended ratio of one field medical assistance kit per company-sized unit would be negotiated with troop- and police-contributing countries on the basis of mission-specific conditions.

Recommendations

89. The 2020 Working Group recommended that:

(a) The following paragraph be inserted as paragraph 22 in chapter 3, annex C:

22. **Field medical assistance kit:** the field medical assistance kit is an advanced first responders medical kit designed to provide a more sophisticated range of equipment and consumables and to deliver life-saving assistance to a casualty at the point of injury. The United Nations requirement for field medical assistance kits is set out in appendix 2 to the present annex. One kit is recommended per company-sized unit, with exact requirements to be determined at memorandum of understanding negotiations, based on the operating conditions. The troop/police contributor will prepare a minimum of one trained person per company-sized unit (see above), providing them with the required advanced medical skills and training to a sufficient level of proficiency, in accordance with the United Nations Field Medic Course.

(b) Attachment 15 to the present report be inserted as a new appendix 3 in chapter 3, annex C;

(c) The sub-category “Medical and dental equipment” be inserted following the “Physiotherapy” module, in chapter 8, annex A, reimbursement rates table.

(c) New major equipment

90. The sub-working group considered the proposal, contained in Secretariat issue paper 23, to add cardiac troponin tests, graduated compression stockings and dosimeters in X-ray facilities as major medical equipment. Following lengthy deliberations, Member States agreed that neither graduated compression stockings nor dosimeters were appropriate for inclusion in the COE Manual. It was, however, determined that text was needed to reinforce compliance with the monitoring and management of radiation exposure. As such, compliance with International Atomic Energy Agency Safety Standards No. SSG-46 (Radiation protection and safety in medical uses of ionizing radiation) was agreed as being required for all radiography and dental facilities. The sub-working group agreed to include cardiac troponin for early diagnosis of myocardial infarction as medical major equipment.

Recommendations

91. The 2020 Working Group recommended that:

(a) Chapter 3, annex C, appendices 3.1, 4.1 and 6, be updated to include cardiac troponin, as reflected in attachment 16 to the present report;

(b) A footnote be added to “Protective equipment” to read “International Atomic Energy Agency Safety Standards No. SSG-46 (Radiation protection and safety in medical uses of ionizing radiation) are to be applied.” in chapter 3, annex C, appendices 3.1, 4.1 and 6.

(d) Light mobile surgical module

92. The sub-working group held an in-depth discussion on Secretariat issue paper 34, containing a proposal for a new light mobile surgical capability. While Member States strongly supported the addition of the capability as an option for field operations, concerns were raised regarding the personnel and logistics implications of the utilization of that asset. There was broad agreement that the module should be incorporated into the COE Manual as a major equipment module. The sub-working group was unable to reach a final determination on the appropriate level of self-sustainment rates for the module owing to insufficient data. Member States also discussed whether the three general duties staff were mandatory for the module and agreed that inclusion of those personnel would be at the discretion of troop- and police-contributing countries in order to facilitate different operating methods.

Recommendations

93. The 2020 Working Group recommended that:

(a) The Secretariat collect the data and related information required to determine the self-sustainment rate and that such data and information be presented to the 2023 Working Group;

(b) The following be inserted as paragraph 20 (e) in chapter 3, annex C:

(e) **Light mobile surgical module:** The light mobile surgical module is a highly specialized capability that has greatest utility during mission start-up where rapid deployment is required and in missions where the military and police components are required to rapidly redeploy within the mission area to meet a specific threat or conduct operations. It has special utility in missions where aeromedical evacuation distances are extended and likely to make meeting the United Nations guideline of surgery within two hours of injury difficult. Unlike other medical facilities, it is focused on resuscitation and surgical care and does not provide extensive primary health care as would be found at level 1, 2 and 3 facilities. The facility provides damage control resuscitation and surgery and limited post-operative intensive care prior to rapid onward evacuation. In order to keep the facility as light and mobile as possible, only the minimum of medical equipment is provided, and it is housed in a soft shelter system. Medical equipment must be robust, multifunctional and designed for field use. Staffing is kept to a minimum and the unit must have the necessary skills to pack, set up, disassemble and move the equipment without external assistance, except for the provision of vehicles. The requirements for the light mobile surgical module are listed in appendix 9.

(c) The light mobile surgical module table and footnotes be inserted in chapter 3, annex C, as appendix 9 (following the appendix entitled “Level 3 medical facility”), in accordance with attachment 17 to the present report;

(d) The light mobile surgical module table and footnotes be inserted in chapter 8, annex A, reimbursement rates table, under the “Medical and dental equipment” category (following the entry “Level 3 hospital”), in accordance with attachment 18 to the present report.

2. Medical personnel**(a) Staffing**

94. The sub-working group considered the issue, raised in Secretariat paper 20, of medical staff taking leave without providing substitutes, which resulted in capability gaps and non-compliance with the agreed minimum standards for medical facilities.

Member States deliberated on the requirement that medical personnel be backfilled during periods of leave (including unforeseen leave) and that replacements should meet the requisite technical clearance standards. In instances of unforeseen leave (e.g. compassionate or emergency leave), the sub-working group agreed to the addition of a 72-hour grace period before the absence of medical personnel with the requisite technical clearance standards would have implications for determining serviceability.

Recommendation

95. The 2020 Working Group recommended that the following paragraph be added in chapter 3, annex C, appendices 2, 3 and 4:

Troop/police contributors must ensure that personnel required to meet the indicated staffing requirements, in accordance with the present appendix, are backfilled during periods of planned leave. During periods of unforeseen absence (e.g. compassionate or emergency leave), troop/police contributors are responsible for the continuous operational capability of the facility without degradation and backfill the required personnel within 72 hours. The personnel who backfill during periods of planned leave or unforeseen absence must meet the same technical clearance requirements as regular staff.

(b) Technical clearance

96. In Secretariat issue paper 21, on technical clearance, it was noted that the COE Manual did not explicitly link reimbursement to compliance with the credential requirements outlined in the latest version of the Medical Support Manual for United Nations Field Missions. The sub-working group agreed to reinforce the requirement for all medical personnel to have credentials and to be evaluated in compliance with the standards set out in the COE Manual.

Recommendation

97. The 2020 Working Group recommended that the following paragraph be added as 19 bis to chapter 3, annex C:

19 bis. Technical clearance of all medical personnel is a core requirement for any troop/police contributor medical facility deployed to field missions. All required documents for such technical clearance must be submitted by the troop/police contributor ahead of the planned deployment or rotation to the United Nations for verification in accordance with the procedures and timelines outlined in the most recent edition of the Medical Support Manual for United Nations Field Missions. Failure to fulfil the technical clearance criteria renders the medical support non-operational and ineligible for reimbursement.

3. Medical support

(a) Ambulances on naval vessels

98. The sub-working group discussed Brazil issue paper 3, on amendments regarding level 1 medical support, and agreed on the infeasibility of deploying ambulances on naval vessels to meet level 1 medical facility standards.

Recommendation

99. The 2020 Working Group recommended that a footnote “c” be added in chapter 3, annex C, appendix 2.1, as follows:

^c In case of naval vessels, ambulances may be disregarded (agreed upon at memorandum of understanding negotiation).

(b) Fee-for-service

100. The sub-working group reviewed the request to increase the fee-for-service rates presented in India issue paper 4. The sub-working group underscored the importance of reimbursement for the medical support provided by troop- or police-contributing country units and supported the proposal to increase the fee-for-service rates by 5 per cent across all categories. The sub-working group also agreed to add a new rate for physiotherapy.

Recommendation

101. The 2020 Working Group recommended that the fee-for-service rates in the table in chapter 3, annex C, appendix 13, be increased by 5 per cent, and the entry “M Physiotherapy (referral, specialist)” be added, with a rate of \$15.

(c) Division of Healthcare Management and Occupational Safety and Health and Chief Medical Officer/Force Medical Officer Conference

102. During sub-working group consultations, there was insufficient understanding of current medical service support in ongoing United Nations operations. There was also a lack of clarity about the appropriate platform for interacting with designated Secretariat medical focal points. The sub-working group agreed that opening the annual Division of Healthcare Management and Occupational Safety and Health and Chief Medical Officer and Force Medical Officer Conference to medical subject-matter experts from troop- and police-contributing countries would allow for the exchange of best practices and lessons learned.

Recommendation

103. The 2020 Working Group recommended that the Secretariat open participation in the annual Division of Healthcare Management and Occupational Safety and Health and Chief Medical Officer and Force Medical Officer Conference to medical subject-matter experts from of troop- and police-contributing countries.

(d) Medical module self-sustainment rates

104. The sub-working group considered the proposal contained in Secretariat issue paper #31 to add self-sustainment rates for four medical modules (aero-medical evacuation teams, forward medical module, orthopaedic and physiotherapy) currently without rates.

Recommendation

105. The 2020 Working Group recommended that the Secretariat collect data and related information required to determine the self-sustainment rate and present that data and information to the 2023 Working Group.

IV. Closing remarks

106. Closing remarks were delivered by the Chair of the Working Group and the Under-Secretary-General for Operational Support congratulating the Working Group on the unprecedented number of agreed recommendations. Both the Chair and Under-Secretary General thanked all of the different groups that had contributed to making the Working Group a success, including experts from capitals, delegates from permanent missions in New York, the Vice-Chair of the Working Group, the Chairs and Vice-Chairs of the sub-working groups, and the Secretariat.

107. Representatives of some Member States delivered statements expressing regret over the lack of consensus under the item of the methodology for reviewing the rate of reimbursement.

Attachment 1

Chapter 3, annex A, appendix 2

Appendix 2

Vehicles

Armoured personnel carrier (APC)

1. An armoured carrier (either tracked or wheeled) designed and equipped to transport an infantry section (minimum of 8 to 10 persons). An armoured personnel carrier can be armed or unarmed with an integral or organic weapon, the calibre of which will be determined in the statement of unit requirement. By convention, armoured personnel carriers are not intended to take part in direct-fire battle, but are armed for self-defence (armoured personnel carriers can be gathered together to generate a fire-support nest, if necessary). They are armoured to provide protection from heavy machine guns, small arms fire and fragments. Protection can be upgraded with additional armoured layers against anti-vehicle weapons, shrapnel and small arms fire, including rocket-propelled grenade nets. The armoured personnel carrier category includes different equipment types, such as infantry carrier APCs, recovery APCs, command post APCs and ambulance APCs.

Armed armoured personnel carriers

2. Vehicles (tracked or wheeled) that are equipped with an integrated weapon platform to host a machine gun with a minimum calibre determined in the specific statements of unit requirement. This weapon platform must provide basic ballistic protection to the gunner (from 360 degrees if the weaponry is not operated from inside the armoured personnel carrier) and allow the gunner to modify the elevation of the weaponry. The weaponry could be an integrated part of the vehicle or capable of being dismounted and used mounted on the vehicle to provide self-protection and fire support to another vehicle or dismounted troops, but can be dismounted for maintenance, cleaning or storage purposes as well as dismounted to be used on a tripod (or any other device) to provide fire support to troops from the ground when operationally deemed necessary. In all the cases (as an integrated part or capable of being dismounted) the weaponry should provide a minimum 120-degree arc of fire.

Unarmed armoured personnel carriers

3. Unarmed armoured personnel carriers, on the other hand, are vehicles (tracked or wheeled) which do not meet the requirements of integrated weapon platforms for self-protection and fire support, or for which the main weaponry calibre is insufficient. Unarmed carriers do not have an integrated weapons system or an integrated cradle for the dismounted weapons system.

High-mobility light tactical vehicle (HMLTV)

4. A light armoured wheeled combat or combat support vehicle designed and equipped to transport between four and six persons. It is normally armed with an integral or organic 5.56-mm or higher calibre weapon. By convention, high-mobility light tactical vehicles are not intended to take part in direct-fire battle, but are armed for self-defence. High-mobility light tactical vehicles are armoured to provide protection from fragments and small-arms fire. The high-mobility light tactical vehicle category includes different types of equipment, such as infantry carrier HMLTVs, command post HMLTVs, anti-tank platform HMLTVs, cargo HMLTVs and ambulance HMLTVs.

Infantry fighting vehicle

5. An infantry fighting vehicle is a tracked or wheeled armoured combat vehicle which is designed and equipped to carry a combat infantry squad of a minimum of six persons and which is armed with an integral or organic cannon of at least 20-mm calibre. Infantry fighting vehicles are capable of taking part in direct-fire battle and providing fire support to the dismounted infantry.

Mine-resistant ambush protected vehicle (MRAPV)

6. A military-pattern wheeled vehicle that cannot be classified as an armoured personnel carrier but is protected against mines and explosive devices by specific design characteristics to mitigate the effects of an explosive blast. These are typically identified as a V-shaped hull and/or enhanced undercarriage protection that can withstand the effects of a minimum 6 kg anti-tank landmine. The mine-resistant ambush protected vehicle is used to carry an infantry team of a minimum of four persons. The mine-resistant ambush protected vehicle can be either unarmed or armed with cannon and/or machine gun with an appropriate calibre as recommended in the statement of unit requirement. The mine-resistant ambush protected vehicle can also be used for engineering tasks and/or explosive ordnance disposal in mined environments.

Reconnaissance vehicle (REVE)

7. A purpose-built, wheeled, small-sized, light armoured vehicle generally used for passive reconnaissance. A reconnaissance vehicle relies on speed, communication capabilities and cover to escape detection. Reconnaissance vehicles are either unarmed or lightly armed with 5.56-mm or higher calibre weapon systems. Reconnaissance vehicles are protected against artillery and mortar fragmentation and small-arms fire and are designated to transport troops with a minimum of two to three persons.

Attachment 2

Chapter 3, annex A, appendix 1

Appendix 1

Factors in deciding whether a commercial-pattern support vehicle should be reimbursed as a military-pattern equivalent

<i>Serial</i>	<i>List of changes</i>	<i>Note</i>
1	Military radio and antenna plus radio system (very high frequency (VHF)/high frequency (HF)) installed	Mandatory
2	Country mobility (4 x 4, 6 x 6, 8 x 8, etc.)	Mandatory
3	High ground clearance (minimum 200 mm for light utility vehicles and minimum 300 mm for heavier vehicles)	Mandatory
4	Winch with accessories (capable of pulling the weight of the vehicle to which it is fixed and its normal combat load)	1
5	Auxiliary __ volt power outlet/adaptor ^a	1
6	Additional __ volt power outlets (minimum 2 pieces) ^a	1
7	Spotlight (__ volts) ^a	1
8	Roof-mounted working lights (minimum 2 pieces)	1
9	Weapons stowage clamps and/or ammunition box storage	1
10	Cargo tie-down loops and cargo-fastening equipment	1
11	Jerry can or equivalent mounts for extra fuel	1

Note: At least 7 of the 11 serials must be met; serials 1, 2 and 3 are mandatory.

^a Dependent upon which voltage the vehicle uses.

<i>Category of equipment</i>	<i>Type of equipment</i>	<i>Generic fair market value</i>	<i>Estimated useful life in years</i>	<i>Maintenance rate</i>	<i>Monthly dry lease rate</i>	<i>Monthly wet lease rate</i>	<i>No-fault incident factor (percentage)</i>	<i>Monthly non-United Nations POL</i>	<i>Painting rate</i>	<i>Repainting rate</i>
	Explosive ordnance disposal operator toolkit	3 805	2	10	159	169	0.1			
	Explosive storage/detonator box	1 056	2	6	44	50	0.1			
	Firing cables (300 m)	740	2	6	31	37	0.1			
	Firing system to initiate disruptors/charges	3 500	2	6	146	152	0.1			
	Hook and line toolkit for explosive ordnance disposal	72	2	7	3	10	0.1			
	Set total	13 023	12	41	544	585	0.1			
	Improvised explosive device disposal toolkit (add-on to conventional ammunition disposal toolkit) (set)									
	Improvised explosive device/post-blast investigation kit	4 987	2	200	208	408	0.1			
	Vehicle-borne improvised explosive device telescopic search mirror, with light (9 feet)	119	2	2	5	7	0.1			
	Advanced hook and line toolkit for improvised explosive device disposal (vehicle and building access kit)	2 726	2	8	114	122	0.1			
	Telescopic pole	650	2	6	27	33	0.1			
	Collapsible ladder	250	2	3	10	9	0.1			
	Explosives field identification kit (chemical quick test)	200	2	25	8	33	0.1			
	Set total	8 932	2	244	373	617	0.1			
	Handheld explosive identification analyser (Raman spectrometer, mass spectrometer, etc.)	80 000	5	800	1 340	2 140	0.1			
	Non-linear junction detector	8 000	5	80	1 340	2 140	0.1			
	Fibre-optic scope	7 500	5	50	126	176	0.1			
	Handheld cable detector	2 500	5	25	42	67	0.1			
Demining, vehicles for the disposal of explosive ordnance and improvised explosive devices	Mine-resistant ambush protected vehicles with armoured cabin explosive ordnance disposal/improvised explosive device disposal team truck vehicle	785 070	15	3 767	4 427	8 194	0.1	450	891	1 012

Attachment 4

Chapter 8, annex A

Annex A

Reimbursement rates for major equipment under a wet lease or dry lease arrangement

(United States dollars)

<i>Category of equipment</i>	<i>Type of equipment</i>	<i>Generic fair market value</i>	<i>Estimated useful life in years</i>	<i>Maintenance rate</i>	<i>Monthly dry lease rate</i>	<i>Monthly wet lease rate</i>	<i>No-fault incident factor (percentage)</i>	<i>Monthly non-United Nations POL</i>	<i>Painting rate</i>	<i>Repainting rate</i>
Accommodation equipment	Portable field toilet/shower/washbasin (set of 5, up to 40 people)	47 665	5	37	802	839	0.2			
Aircraft/airfield support equipment	Aircraft towbar	10 875	30	51	31	82	0.1			
	Avionic Air Condition Heater	65 000	15	668	367	1 034	0.1			
	Lifting bags	12 000	5	226	201	427	0.1			
	ON-OFF Base (ECR/ERT/SAR equipment)	25 000	5	1 127	419	1 546	0.1			
	Terminal and ramp operational equipment	5 000	5	226	84	309	0.1			
Engineering vehicles	Cherry picker crane/lift	466 845	15	173	2 632	2 805	0.1	350	1 514	1 716
Helicopter landing site	Helicopter landing site kit (with ground communication) (set)	1 130	5	21	26	47	0.5			
	Helicopter landing site kit (without ground communication) (set)	830	5	11	21	32	0.5			
	Handheld radios for air and ground communication (VHF/AM)	300	5	10	5	15	0.5			
	Coloured smoke grenades (set of 6)	180	2	0	8	8	0.5			
	White strobe lights (set of 6)	360	5	6	6	12	0.5			
	Fluorescent marker panels with stakes (set of 3)	150	3	0	4	4	0.5			
	Marshalling wands (set of 2)	80	3	0	2	2	0.5			
	Machete (set of 2)	60	10	5	1	6	0.5			
Support vehicles (military pattern)	Truck, maintenance medium, armoured	159 418	14	721	1 055	1 776	0.8	300	1 195	1 443
	Truck, tanker (5,000–10,000 litres), armoured	394 244	18	745	2 088	2 833	0.8	350	1 427	1 792

Attachment 5

Chapter 9, annex A, appendix

Appendix

Individual kit for members of formed police units: mission-specific requirement

In order to meet the minimum operational requirements, the following is a list of items to be included in the individual kit.

<i>Description of items</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
Personal safety and security items	
Personal weapon	1
Bulletproof helmet (level IIIA)	1
Bulletproof vest (level IV)	1
Uniform	
Police jacket, lightweight	2
Police trousers, lightweight	2
Suspenders	2
Boots, desert or jungle	1 pair
Summer socks	4 pairs
Shirt, long-sleeve	2
Undershirts	2
Underwear	4
Shorts	2
Pocket handkerchief	6
Raincoat	1
Hand towel	2
Personal equipment	
Sleeping bag	1
Individual mosquito net	1
Travelling bag	1
Backpack (80 litres)	1
Toothbrush	1
Dining knife	1
Spoon	1
Fork	1
Mess tin	1
Drinking mug	1
Water canteen	1
Flashlight	1
Compass	1
Hearing protection	1
Whistle	1
Headscarf	1
Handcuffs (metallic)	1

<i>Description of items</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
Reflector jacket	1
Goggles	1
Survival kit	1
First aid kit (see chapter 3, annex C, appendix 1)	1 set
Personal riot items	
Riot control gloves	1 pair
Helmet with visor	1
Shield (plastic, transparent)	1
Gas mask (included 2 filters)	1
Legs/arms/shoulder protection	1 set
Additional items	
As required and negotiated	

Attachment 6**Chapter 8, annex A****Annex A****Reimbursement rates for major equipment under a wet lease or dry lease arrangement**

(United States dollars)

<i>Category of equipment</i>	<i>Type of equipment</i>	<i>Generic fair market value</i>	<i>Estimated useful life in years</i>	<i>Maintenance rate</i>	<i>Monthly dry lease rate</i>	<i>Monthly wet lease rate</i>	<i>No-fault incident factor (percentage)</i>	<i>Monthly non-United Nations POL</i>	<i>Painting rate</i>	<i>Repainting rate</i>
Unmanned aircraft system	Micro (multicopter)	4 000	5	231	67	298	0.1			
	Mini (hand-launched)	155 000	7	693	1 858	2 551	0.1			

Attachment 7.1

Chapter 3, annex B, appendix 3

Table 1

Responsibilities related to minor engineering when the United Nations is responsible for field defence stores

<i>Field defence stores</i>	<i>Field mission</i>	<i>Minor engineering by formed unit</i>
Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Erect adequate perimeter walls and/or barbed wire fences with access (boom gates, metal gates or other gates), perimeter lighting and other early warning systems as per security assessment ▪ Provide lights inside the camp ▪ Construct observation platforms and self-defence fortification works, e.g. small shelters and trenches and bastions ▪ Erect adequate barricades and, if required due to limited distances available to other infrastructure, overhead protection to limit and reduce explosive effects for ammunition stores as per the required temporary/quantity distances ▪ Painting and United Nations markings on external surfaces ▪ Construct dams, ditches, canals, drainage or similar permanent structures if required as per security assessment ▪ Removal of vegetation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide a self-fortification plan ▪ Connect perimeter lights and other early warning systems and lights with main contingent-owned equipment generators ▪ Provide a barricade/protection plan for the ammunition storage area with temporary/quantity distances, based on the amount and type of ammunition to be stored

Attachment 7.2

Chapter 3, annex B, appendix 3

Table 2

Responsibilities related to minor engineering during development and maintenance of the camp area

<i>Camp area</i>	<i>Field mission</i>	<i>Minor engineering by formed unit</i>
Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Removal of major vegetation, ground levelling, ground stabilization (gravel, hardstand, compacting) ▪ Groundwork for tentage^a ▪ Drainage (installation or construction of collection pools, soak pits or outlets; installation of underground drains) ▪ Grading of surface ▪ Provision of water source (well, river, lake, external supply) and storage if no contingent-owned equipment storage is available as per memorandum of understanding ▪ Installation of United Nations-owned equipment, i.e. generators, water and waste treatment plants, fuel storage, computers, and telephone and communication lines ▪ Provision of technical guidance for installation of United Nations-owned equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construct concrete platforms, slabs and sheds for generators (contingent-owned equipment and equipment owned by the United Nations), vehicle wash areas, gymnasium, etc. ▪ Installation of contingent-owned equipment generators and power connection/distribution to accommodation area, office and workshops, kitchens, perimeter lights, water treatment plants, medical facility, etc. ▪ Installation of contingent-owned equipment water treatment plants with storage and internal distribution to end users (ablution facilities, kitchen, laundry facility, hospital and work areas, dining and accommodation, etc.) ▪ Connect contingent-owned equipment field ablution facilities to United Nations-provided sewage facility ▪ Construction of guard posts, ammunition storage, shades, garbage collection points and centralized safe storage; ▪ Construction of shades for ammunition containers, installation and earthing of ammunition containers in the provided barricade structure ▪ Removal of minor vegetation, landscaping within own camp area (lawn, flowers, lamps) and dust stabilization ▪ Construction of signs and minor paintwork ▪ Other minor construction work such as outdoor sports facilities, weights for gymnasium, car ramps, flag poles with platforms, vehicle wash points and barbeque area

^a Concrete pads for tents are not a mandatory requirement. What is required is adequate protection against flooding and access, among other things. This could be provided by building up earth mounds and providing drainage ditches and protective bunds, among other things. In some circumstances, concrete pads may be the most cost effective and may be the only solution. In either case, the United Nations is responsible for the provision of the site, protected as above, as this scale of task is considered beyond the integral capability of most units and is not covered under the self-sustainment categories mentioned. For engineering units that do have the capacity for the work, they could be expected to prepare their own sites, as well as sites for other formed units, for tentage, with required material supplied by the United Nations.

Attachment 8

Chapter 3, annex B, appendix 3

Table 2

Responsibilities related to minor engineering during development and maintenance of the camp area

<i>Camp area</i>	<i>Field mission</i>	<i>Minor engineering by formed unit</i>
Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Removal of major vegetation, ground levelling, ground stabilization (gravel, hardstand, compacting) ▪ Groundwork for tentage^a ▪ Drainage (installation or construction of collection pools, soak pits or outlets; installation of underground drains) ▪ Grading of surface ▪ Provision of water source (well, river, lake, external supply) and storage if no contingent-owned equipment storage is available as per memorandum of understanding ▪ Installation of United Nations-owned equipment, i.e. generators, water and waste treatment plants, fuel storage, computers, and telephone and communication lines ▪ Provision of technical guidance for installation of United Nations-owned equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construct concrete platforms with berms, slabs and sheds for generators (contingent-owned equipment and equipment owned by the United Nations), vehicle wash areas, gymnasium, etc., with the purpose of preventing petroleum pollution in and around United Nations camps ▪ Installation of contingent-owned equipment fuel storage (including used oil storage) through the necessary construction of concrete platforms with berms with the purpose of preventing petroleum pollution in and around United Nations camps ▪ Installation of contingent-owned equipment generators and power connection/distribution to accommodation area, office and workshops, kitchens, perimeter lights, water treatment plants, medical facility, etc. ▪ Installation of contingent-owned equipment water treatment plants with storage and internal distribution to end users (ablution facilities, kitchen, laundry facility, hospital and work areas, dining and accommodation, etc.) ▪ Connect contingent-owned equipment field ablution facilities to United Nations-provided sewage facility ▪ Installation of contingent-owned equipment fuel storage ▪ Construction of guard posts, ammunition storage, shades, garbage collection points and centralized safe storage ▪ Removal of minor vegetation, landscaping within own camp area (lawn, flowers, lamps) and dust stabilization ▪ Construction of signs and minor paintwork

- Other minor construction work such as outdoor sports facilities, weights for gymnasium, car ramps, flag poles with platforms, vehicle wash points and barbeque area
-

^a Concrete pads for tents are not a mandatory requirement. What is required is adequate protection against flooding and access, among other things. This could be provided by building up earth mounds and providing drainage ditches and protective bunds, among other things. In some circumstances, concrete pads may be the most cost effective and may be the only solution. In either case, the United Nations is responsible for the provision of the site, protected as above, as this scale of task is considered beyond the integral capability of most units and is not covered under the self-sustainment categories mentioned. For engineering units that do have the capacity for the work, they could be expected to prepare their own sites, as well as sites for other formed units, for tentage, with required material supplied by the United Nations.

Attachment 9

Chapter 7

Procedures for determining mission factors

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General

1. Mission factors are multipliers applied to the reimbursement rates for major equipment and self-sustainment (minor equipment and consumables) to compensate troop/police-contributors for specific conditions prevailing in the area of responsibility that cause unusual wear and tear, shorter life of equipment, increased maintenance costs and/or risk of damage to and loss of the equipment. These factors are included in mission budgets developed after a technical survey.⁸ The same mission factors are applicable to all contingents in a geographical area and are subject to review should circumstances change.⁹ Three mission factors have been defined as follows:¹⁰

(a) **An extreme environmental conditions factor** not to exceed 5 per cent of the wet lease or dry lease rate and the self-sustainment rate. A specific factor is to be recommended by the initial United Nations technical survey team for approval, taking into account elements such as extreme terrain and climatic/coastal conditions;

(b) **A logistics and road conditions factor** not to exceed 5 per cent of the wet lease or dry lease rate and the self-sustainment rate. A specific factor is to be recommended by the initial United Nations technical survey team for approval, taking into account elements such as the length of logistics chains, road conditions, size of area of responsibility and the non-availability of commercial repair and support facilities;

(c) **A hostile action or forced abandonment factor** not to exceed 6 per cent of the spares element of the wet lease rate (or half of the estimated monthly maintenance cost when the spares cost cannot be calculated separately)¹¹ and the self-sustainment rate to compensate for the cost of losses borne by contingents for minor equipment, spare parts and consumables.¹²

2. The mission factors may be determined by the technical survey team and should be reviewed during different phases of the mission. The factors are subject to change depending on changes to the mission mandate and the prevailing conditions in the mission area, and should be reviewed at least once every three years. Whenever a review is conducted, due consideration should be given to the suitability of assigning different mission factors for specific geographical areas within a mission or consolidating geographical areas for which different mission factors were previously assigned. The United Nations or troop/police contributors can request a review of the mission factors whenever the conditions in the mission have changed sufficiently to warrant a review. Different mission factors may be calculated and applied to different geographical areas within a mission area, if recommended.¹³ Each memorandum of understanding will be automatically updated with new mission factors within a maximum period of three months after the review of those factors, without the need for renegotiation.

3. If a natural disaster occurs in a mission area, it is the responsibility of the United Nations to determine the extent of the natural disaster in whole or in part. Thereafter, as circumstances permit, the United Nations shall assess the situation and review the factors and subfactors to be re-evaluated in accordance with conditions, within the limits of the existing ceilings on mission factors. The possible changes in the factors of the mission will be temporary and will be maintained during the period that the United Nations recognizes the significantly changed circumstances. Reimbursement as a result of the re-evaluation of the mission factors will be paid for the period for which the United Nations determines the changed circumstances exist.¹⁴

⁸ A/C.5/49/70, annex, para. 49.

⁹ A/C.5/52/39, para. 69, and A/53/944, para. 17.

¹⁰ A/C.5/49/70, annex, paras. 34 and 49 (a) and (b); appendix I.B, note a (a); and appendix I.C, para. 4 (a) and (b).

¹¹ Ibid., annex, appendix II.C, para. 4 (a).

¹² Ibid., annex, para. 33 (b).

¹³ A/C.5/52/39, para. 69 (a) and (b); A/53/944, para. 17; and A/C.5/68/22, para. 108 (a) (iii).

¹⁴ A/C.5/65/16, para. 132.

Annex A

Decision sheet to calculate extreme environmental conditions in a mission area

Evaluator (rank, name)	Mission area/subgeographical area (if relevant)	Day/month/year
		/ /

I. General

1. The purpose of this decision sheet is to assist the evaluator in determining extreme environmental conditions factors in mission areas, which are introduced to compensate troop/police contributors for the impact of exceptional and extreme conditions that result in shorter equipment life and increased maintenance costs. This factor, not to exceed 5 per cent, is to be applied to the wet lease or dry lease rate and the self-sustainment rates.

2. This decision sheet is to be used by the technical survey team visiting the peacekeeping area at the beginning of a mission and during subsequent reviews. Upon returning from the survey mission, the technical survey team is to submit this report to the Military/Police Adviser and the Under-Secretary-General for Operational Support for review and approval. The resulting factor is to be indicated in the memorandum of understanding.

3. Although the elements cannot be assessed with complete objectivity, some assistance in that regard is provided. The evaluator will also have to base the assessment on military experience and common judgment to complete this evaluation.

II. Elements

4. The following conditions which might contribute to premature wear and tear of the equipment and increased maintenance costs are to be analysed:

A. Terrain profile

5. The terrain profiles identified for consideration in this mission factor are: (a) mountainous; (b) desert conditions; and (c) swampy, jungle and comparable conditions.

Percentage of area of responsibility: The evaluator should identify and measure the relative percentage of mountainous, desert, or swampy, jungle and comparable conditions in the area of responsibility. The sum of relative percentages should not exceed 100 per cent. In instances where there is an overlap of one or more terrain profiles, the most prevalent element which might contribute to premature wear and tear of equipment and increased maintenance costs should be used. This relative percentage of terrain profiles is customarily available from standard geographical/cartographical measures.

(a) **Mountainous:** If the terrain can be characterized as rough mountains, i.e. steep gorges, peaks and substantial rock outcrop, allocate points for compatibility with subgroup(s) mentioned below based on the elevation from mean sea level.

<i>Elevation from mean sea level (A)</i>	<i>Points (B)</i>	<i>Percentage of area of responsibility^a (C)</i>	<i>Allocated points (D) = (B) x ((C)/100)</i>
Normal (less than 800 metres)	0		
Moderate (801–1,600 metres)	1		
Substantial (1,601–2,400 metres)	2		
Extreme (2,401 metres and above)	3		
Total points (sum of (D) rounded off to two decimal places. Maximum 3 points)			

^a Sum of percentages of area of responsibility of all three subgroups of terrain profile should not exceed 100 per cent.

(b) **Desert conditions:** If the terrain can be characterized as desert, loose sand and sharp rocks are the main factors of the terrain profile. One method of assessing these factors is to allocate points for trafficability based on average speed with off-road type vehicles.

<i>Average speed (A)</i>	<i>Points (B)</i>	<i>Percentage of area of responsibility^a (C)</i>	<i>Allocated points (D) = (B) x ((C)/100)</i>
Normal (over 30 kilometres/hour)	0		
Moderate (20–29 kilometres/hour)	1		
Substantial (10–19 kilometres/hour)	2		
Extreme (below 10 kilometres/hour)	3		
Total points (sum of D rounded off to two decimal places. Maximum 3 points)			

^a Sum of percentages of area of responsibility of all three subgroups of terrain profile should not exceed 100 per cent.

(c) **Swampy, jungle and comparable conditions:** If the terrain is characterized as densely covered by swamps, jungle or terrain of comparable difficulty, and the area will have to be negotiated by patrols and resupply traffic. One method of assessing these factors is to allocate points based on the tree cover in jungles within the area of responsibility, as follows:

- (i) Extreme: tree cover > 40 per cent (deciduous/evergreen, broad-leaved/needle-leaved) or vegetation aquatic or regularly flooded (swamp);
- (ii) Substantial: tree cover 15–40 per cent (deciduous/evergreen, broad-leaved/needle-leaved);
- (iii) Moderate: tree cover < 15 per cent (deciduous/evergreen, broad-leaved/needle-leaved);
- (iv) Normal: all areas which are not included in the above classes.

<i>Jungles/swampy areas (A)</i>	<i>Points (B)</i>	<i>Percentage of area of responsibility^a (C)</i>	<i>Allocated points (D) = (B) x ((C)/100)</i>
Normal	0		
Moderate	1		
Substantial	2		
Extreme	3		
Total points (sum of (D) rounded off to two decimal places. Maximum 3 points)			

^a Sum of percentages of area of responsibility of all three subgroups of terrain profile should not exceed 100 per cent.

(d) **Total points for terrain profile:** sum of three subgroups above rounded off to two decimal places. _____ (maximum 3 points)

B. Climatic and coastal conditions

Climatic conditions

6. The climatic conditions identified for consideration in this mission factor are: (a) tropical climate; (b) tundra/cold/polar climate; and (c) desert climate.

7. Percentage of area of responsibility: the evaluator should identify and measure the relative percentage of tropical, tundra/cold/polar and desert conditions in the area of responsibility. The sum of relative percentages should not exceed 100 per cent. In instances where there is an overlap of one or more climatic profiles, the most prevalent element which might contribute to premature wear and tear of equipment and increased maintenance costs should be used. This relative percentage of climatic profiles is customarily available from standard geographical/cartographical measures and sources such as agroecological zone classifications.

8. The criteria to be used to categorize the respective climatic conditions are:

(a) Tropical climate:

(i) Normal: mean monthly temperature adjusted to sea level less than 18°C for all months, and moisture and precipitation stored in soil is greater than half of potential evapotranspiration less than 30 per cent of the year;

(ii) Moderate: mean monthly temperature adjusted to sea level greater than 18°C for all months, and moisture and precipitation stored in soil is greater than half of potential evapotranspiration between 30 and 50 per cent of the year;

(iii) Substantial: mean monthly temperature adjusted to sea level greater than 18°C for all months, and moisture and precipitation stored in soil is greater than half of potential evapotranspiration between 50 and 75 per cent of the year;

(iv) Extreme: mean monthly temperature adjusted to sea level greater than 18°C for all months, and moisture and precipitation stored in soil is greater than half of potential evapotranspiration for more than 75 per cent of the year;

<i>Tropical climate (A)</i>	<i>Points (B)</i>	<i>Percentage of area of responsibility^a (C)</i>	<i>Allocated points (D) = (B) x ((C)/100)</i>
Normal	0		
Moderate	1		
Substantial	2		
Extreme	3		
Total points (sum of (D) rounded off to two decimal places. Maximum 3 points)			

^a Sum of percentages of area of responsibility of all three subgroups of climatic conditions should not exceed 100 per cent.

(b) Tundra/cold/polar climate:

- (i) Normal: average daily high temperature is more than 0°C for each of the coldest five months;
- (ii) Moderate: average daily low temperature is between -5°C and 0°C for each of the coldest five months;
- (iii) Substantial: average daily low temperature is between -10°C and -5°C for each of the coldest five months;
- (iv) Extreme: average daily low temperature is less than -10°C for each of the coldest five months.

<i>Tundra/cold/polar climate (A)</i>	<i>Points (B)</i>	<i>Percentage of area of responsibility^a (C)</i>	<i>Allocated points (D) = (B) x ((C)/100)</i>
Normal	0		
Moderate	1		
Substantial	2		
Extreme	3		
Total points (sum of (D) rounded off to two decimal places. Maximum 3 points)			

^a Sum of percentages of area of responsibility of all three subgroups of climatic conditions should not exceed 100 per cent.

(c) Desert climate:

- (i) Normal: the index of the total ozone mapping spectrometer is less than 1.5;
- (ii) Moderate: the index of the total ozone mapping spectrometer is between 1.5 and 2;
- (iii) Substantial: the index of the total ozone mapping spectrometer is between 2 and 3;
- (iv) Extreme: the index of the total ozone mapping spectrometer is more than 3.

<i>Desert climate (A)</i>	<i>Points (B)</i>	<i>Percentage of area of responsibility^a (C)</i>	<i>Allocated points (D) = (B) x ((C)/100)</i>
Normal	0		
Moderate	1		
Substantial	2		
Extreme	3		
Total points (sum of (D) rounded off to two decimal places. Maximum 3 points)			

^a Sum of percentages of area of responsibility of all three subgroups of climatic conditions should not exceed 100 per cent.

(d) **Total points for climatic conditions:** sum of three subgroups above rounded off to two decimal places. _____ (maximum 3 points)

Coastal conditions

9. Coastal conditions are defined, in part, by the presence of sand, salt and humidity within a certain distance of the seashore. If the area of responsibility has a seashore, the evaluator will calculate the percentage of land area that is within 5 kilometres of the seashore.

<i>Coastal conditions (A)</i>	<i>Points (B)</i>	<i>Percentage of area of Responsibility (C)</i>	<i>Allocated points (D) = (B) x ((C)/100)^a</i>
Percentage of area of responsibility within 5 km of the seashore	1		

^a Rounded off to two decimal places. Maximum 1 point.

10. **Total points for climatic/coastal conditions:** _____ (maximum 4 points, rounded off to two decimal places)

III. Summary

<i>Factors</i>	<i>Points allocated</i>
A. Terrain profile (max. 3 points)	
B. Climatic/coastal conditions (max. 4 points)	
Total (maximum 7 points)	

11. The extreme environmental conditions factor, in percentage points, equals the total points divided by 1.4, as it must not exceed 5 per cent. The resulting factor is to be rounded off to one decimal place.

per cent

Annex B

Decision sheet to calculate logistics and road conditions in a mission area

Evaluator (rank, name)	Mission area/subgeographical area (if relevant)	Day/month/year
		/ /

I. General

1. The purpose of this decision sheet is to assist the evaluator in determining the logistics and road conditions factor in mission areas, which is introduced to compensate a troop/police contributor for the impact of exceptional and extreme logistics and road conditions that result in shorter equipment life and increased maintenance costs. This factor, not to exceed 5 per cent, is to be applied to the wet lease or dry lease rates and the self-sustainment rates.
2. This decision sheet is to be used by the technical survey team visiting the peacekeeping area at the beginning of a mission and during subsequent reviews. Upon returning from the survey mission, the technical survey team is to submit this report to the Military/Police Adviser and the Under-Secretary-General for Operational Support for review and approval. The resulting factor is to be indicated in the memorandum of understanding.
3. Although the elements cannot be assessed with complete objectivity, some assistance in that regard is provided. The evaluator will also have to base the assessment on military experience and common sense to complete this evaluation.

II. Elements

4. The following conditions which might contribute to premature wear and tear of the equipment and increased maintenance costs, are to be analysed:

A. Size of area of responsibility

5. The average battalion or unit in a peacekeeping mission is given an area of responsibility within which it is deployed in company- and platoon-size camps. If the battalion or unit has been given intensive tasks, e.g. controlling a ceasefire between two opposing parties, it will also be deployed in a line of observation and squad-size checkpoints.
6. Allocate points if the area of responsibility for the average battalion-size unit is significantly larger than the normal maximum size of an area, which for a unit with intensive tasks is assessed to be not more than 1,000 square kilometres and for those with extensive tasks, e.g. monitoring a peace agreement, is assessed to be not more than 10,000 square kilometres. If not applicable, put zero.

<i>Size of the area of responsibility</i>		<i>Points allocated (maximum 4 points) (A)</i>
Area of responsibility is 2–3 times the normal maximum size	1	
Area of responsibility is 4–5 times the normal maximum size	2	
Area of responsibility is 6–7 times the normal maximum size	3	
Area of responsibility is 8 times the normal maximum size or more	4	

B. Length of logistics chains

7. The resupply of battalions or units will normally be performed by logistics units provided by the mission. When contingents, in exceptional situations, must haul the resupply themselves, and this is performed over significantly longer distances than normal, this would qualify for inclusion in the logistics and road conditions factor.

8. If battalions or units with their own means of resupply must haul major parts of their resupply over a distance that is significantly longer than the normal 100 kilometres, allocate points as set out below. If not applicable, put zero.

<i>Average distance (one way) of travel (select the most applicable distance)</i>		<i>Points allocated (B)</i>
Distance to base of 0–200 kilometres	0	
Distance to base of 201–300 kilometres	1	
Distance to base of 301–500 kilometres	2	
Distance to base of 501–800 kilometres	3	
Distance to base of greater than 801 kilometres	4	

9. If the battalions or units only must haul parts of their resupply, allocate points as set out below:

<i>Percentage of supplies hauled (select the most applicable class)</i>		<i>Points allocated (C)</i>
Small portion (10–29 per cent)	1	
Substantial, but less than half (30–49 per cent)	2	
Substantial, and more than half (50–69 per cent)	3	
Most of the supply (70–100 per cent)	4	

10. Calculate the total points for length of logistics chains by dividing the points allocated based on the distance of travel (B) by the points allocated for the percentage of resupply hauled (C):

<i>Total points for length of logistics chains (D) = (B/C) (Maximum 4 points. Rounded off to two decimal places)</i>

C. Infrastructure

11. Normally, one would expect to find available fixed structures to be acquired for repair workshops, storage and headquarters in the area of responsibility. If such facilities are scarce, allocate points as set out below.

<i>Availability of infrastructure</i>		<i>Points allocated (maximum 4 points) (E)</i>
Sufficient facilities	0	
A few facilities located outside of the unit's area of responsibility	2	
Sufficient fixed structures but without technical support, such as electricity, oil drains or cranes within area of responsibility	2	
A few fixed structures but without technical support within area of responsibility	3	
No fixed structures within area of responsibility	4	

D. Road conditions

12. If roads, bridges or ferries are especially poor and impede communications between base camps and resupply points, allocate points for main and secondary roads as follows. If not applicable, put zero.

<i>1. Main road conditions (select the most applicable class)</i>		<i>Points allocated (F)</i>
Few hardened main roads/bridges	1	
Few dirt main roads/ferries	2	
No main roads	3	

<i>2. Secondary road conditions (select the most applicable class)</i>		<i>Points allocated (G)</i>
Several secondary dirt roads	0	
Very few secondary dirt roads	1	

13. Allocate points as set out below for the extension of the area with poor roads as portion of the area of responsibility.

<i>3. Percentage of the area of responsibility</i>		<i>Points allocated (H)</i>
Small portion (10–29 per cent)	4	
Substantial, but less than half (30–49 per cent)	3	
Substantial, and more than half (50–69 per cent)	2	
Most of the area of responsibility (70–100 per cent)	1	

14. Calculate the total points for road conditions by dividing the sum of points for main and secondary road conditions (F and G) above by the points allocated for the extension of the area with poor roads as portion of the area of responsibility (H).

<i>Total points for road conditions (I) = (F+G)/H (Maximum 4 points. Rounded off to two decimal places)</i>

III. Summary

15. Enter the points allocated above in this summary table and correct the figures, if required, as the resulting factor cannot exceed 5 per cent.

<i>Factor</i>	<i>Points allocated</i>
A. Size of area of responsibility (maximum 4 points) (<i>A</i>)	
B. Length of logistics chain (maximum 4 points) (<i>D</i>)	
C. Infrastructure (maximum 4 points) (<i>E</i>)	
D. Road conditions (maximum 4 points) (<i>I</i>)	
Total (maximum 16 points)	

16. The logistics and road conditions factor, in percentage points, equals the total points divided by 3.2, as it must not exceed 5 per cent. The resulting factor is to be rounded off to one decimal place.

per cent

Annex C

Decision sheet to calculate the hostile action or forced abandonment factor in a mission area

Evaluator (rank, name)	Mission area/subgeographical area (if relevant)	Day/month/year
		/ /

I. General

1. The purpose of this decision sheet is to assist the evaluator in determining a factor in mission areas which is introduced to compensate troop/police contributors for the impact of hostile action or forced abandonment. This factor, not to exceed 6 per cent, is to be applied to the spares element of the wet lease rate (or half of the estimated monthly maintenance cost when the spares cost cannot be calculated separately) and the self-sustainment rates to compensate for the cost of losses borne by contingents for minor equipment, spare parts and consumables.

2. This decision sheet is to be used by the technical survey team visiting the peacekeeping area at the beginning of a mission and during subsequent reviews. Upon returning from the survey mission, the technical survey team is to submit this report to the Military/Police Adviser and to the Under-Secretary-General for Operational Support for review and approval. The resulting factor is to be indicated in the memorandum of understanding.

3. Although the elements cannot be assessed with complete objectivity, some assistance in that regard is provided. The evaluator will also have to base the assessment on military experience and common sense to complete this evaluation. When assessing the risk for hostile action and potential forced abandonment, the standards of traditional chapter VI peacekeeping operations must be kept in mind.

II. Elements

A. Criminal activities, such as theft and robbery

4. Occasional cases of theft occur in mission areas. If, however, criminal activities such as theft or robbery are frequent, allocate points as set out below. If not applicable, put zero.

There is no effective national police force to control criminal activities	2
Disarmament of factions will take place or has already taken place	1
There is an acceptance by the local authorities of banditry	2
Banditry involving other United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations frequently occurs	3
Total	

B. Potential for hostile engagement of United Nations forces by identified factions or combatants participating in the peace process

5. In a traditional peacekeeping operation, the parties have agreed to settle disputes without the use of force. They are not always able to meet this obligation, however, and some outbursts of violence are expected because the parties are, or are perceived to have been, provoked. Factions within the parties or local warlords might retain armed elements not controlled by the parties who sign the peace agreement. Threats to United Nations peacekeepers might increase if the parties have the habit of using weapons, such as artillery or homemade rockets, indiscriminately or if they often seek increased protection by taking up positions close to United Nations observation posts.

The combatants are equipped with sufficient heavy weapons such as mortars, and medium to heavy machine guns, to inflict damage on United Nations equipment and facilities. Allocate points as follows if the combatants:	
Have a few heavy weapons and are not in range of United Nations forces	1
Have some heavy weapons but are not normally in range of United Nations forces	2
Are well equipped with heavy weapons but are not in range of United Nations forces	2
Are well equipped with heavy weapons and are in range of United Nations forces	4
The combatants are not committed to a lasting peace	1
There is a history of disintegration of ceasefires or peace agreements	4
There have been officially sanctioned and frequent attacks on other United Nations agencies or non-governmental organizations	4
Total	

C. Distribution of uncontrolled or unmapped explosive hazards

6. Mines and other explosive hazards are one of the main threats in mission areas where fighting has occurred. These weapons are normally laid without proper registration and markings. If that is the case, allocate points as set out below. If not applicable, put zero.

There are a few mines and other explosive hazards, which pose no immediate threat to the mission	1
Main and secondary roads are free from mines and other explosive hazards, but field and open areas are mined or subject to other explosive hazards	1
Main roads and secondary areas are suspected of being mined or subject to other explosive hazards	3
Heavy demining, including explosive ordnance disposal, is required to secure the area	3
Total	

D. Potential for hostile engagement of United Nations forces by unidentified factions or by individuals or groups other than participants in the peace process

7. Operating in an increasingly complex security environment, United Nations peacekeepers are now exposed to threats from more diverse sources. Individuals or groups identified by the United Nations and/or groups not party to the peace process, who are often unidentified, or who employ hostile/terrorist methods in the area of operations or other regions of the host nation might seek to attack civilians or make targets of international organizations like the United Nations, constituting threats to United Nations peacekeeping assets.

The above-mentioned individuals or groups are present in the host nation outside the area of operations	1
The above-mentioned individuals or groups are present within the area of operations	2
There has been indiscriminate hostile action against civilians by the above-mentioned individuals or groups in regions of the host nation outside the area of operations	1
There has been indiscriminate hostile action against civilians by the above-mentioned individuals or groups in regions of the host nation within the area of operations	3
There has been hostile action by the above-mentioned individuals or groups against non-governmental organizations and/or international organizations other than the United Nations in the host nation	3
There has been hostile action by the above-mentioned individuals or groups against United Nations personnel and agencies in the host nation	5
Total	

III. Summary

8. Enter the points allocated above in the below summary table.

<i>Factor</i>	<i>Maximum</i>	<i>Points allocated</i>
Criminal activities	8	
Potential for hostile engagement of United Nations forces by identified factions or combatants participating in the peace process	13	
Distribution of uncontrolled or unmapped explosive hazards	6	
Potential for hostile engagement of United Nations forces by unidentified factions, or by individuals or groups other than participants in the peace process	15	
Total		

9. The hostile action or forced abandonment factor, in percentage points, equals the total points divided by 7, as it must not exceed 6 per cent. The resulting factor is to be rounded off to one decimal place.

per cent

Annex D

Example of the calculation of a mission factor

Contingent-owned equipment

Extreme environmental conditions factor	Applies to whole basic rate (dry and wet lease rates)
Logistics and road conditions factor	Applies to whole basic rate (dry and wet lease rates)
Hostile action or forced abandonment factor	Applies to half of the maintenance rate (wet lease and maintenance rates only)
Incremental transportation factor ^a	Applies to maintenance rate only (wet lease and maintenance rates only)

^a Compensates for the length of the logistics chain for transportation of spare parts resupply. The incremental transportation factor is calculated by subtracting the first 800 kilometres from the distance between the port of embarkation and port of entry, dividing the remainder by 800 and multiplying the result, rounded down to the nearest integer, by 0.25.

Note: The incremental transportation factor is **not** a mission factor; however, it is listed here to show the calculation methodology. 1 nautical mile = 1.852 kilometres, 1 statute mile = 1.6091 kilometres

Self-sustainment

1. The incremental transportation factor does not apply to self-sustainment.
2. The extreme environmental conditions factor, logistics and road conditions factor and hostile action or forced abandonment factor added together apply to the whole self-sustainment basic rate.

Example:**Major equipment**

	Dry lease rate (I)	Maintenance rate (II)	Wet lease rate (III: I+II)	Mission factor (percentage)				Calculated monthly rate (with factor)**	Quantity	Total monthly reimbursement
				Env. (IV)	Log. (V)	Hos. (VI)	Inc.* (VII)			
Containers:										
Workshop container	\$593	\$148	\$741	1.5	3.2	1.3	1	\$778.27	2	\$1,554

* Calculation of transportation factor: $\frac{4,721 - 800}{800} = 4.90125$ $4 \times 0.25 = 1\%$

** Calculation of monthly rate: $III + (III \times IV) + (III \times V) + \left(\frac{II}{2} \times VI\right) + (II \times VII)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \$741 + (\$741 \times 1.5 \text{ per cent}) + (\$741 \times 3.2 \text{ per cent}) \\
 & \quad + \left(\frac{\$148}{2} \times 1.3 \text{ per cent}\right) \\
 & \quad + (\$148 \times 1 \text{ per cent})
 \end{aligned}$$

Abbreviations: Env., extreme environmental conditions factor; Log., logistics and road conditions factor; Hos., hostile action or forced abandonment factor; Inc., incremental transportation factor.

Self-sustainment

	Monthly rate (no factor) (I)	Mission factor (percentage)				Calculated monthly rate (with factor)*	Number of personnel	Total monthly reimbursement
		Env. (II)	Log. (III)	Hos. (IV)	Inc.			
Identification	\$1.21	1.5	3.2	1.3	N/A	\$1.28	50	\$64

* Calculation of monthly rate: $I + I \times (II + III + IV)$

Abbreviations: Env., extreme environmental conditions factor; Log., logistics and road conditions factor; Hos., hostile action or forced abandonment factor; Inc., incremental transportation factor.

Attachment 10

Editorial changes to the COE Manual

New text

1. Chapter 2, para. 5

Add the following footnote against the word "vary".

The final form of the memorandum of understanding can vary² as long as its substantive elements remain consistent for all Member States.³ The legal aspects of the memorandum of understanding are to be in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations.⁴ It is understood that no change or amendment, addition to or deletion from the model memorandum of understanding is to affect or diminish its legally binding nature on the parties.

Footnote:

² **Non-substantive variations in the main body of the memorandum of understanding and annexes are limited to the name of the troop/police contributor, the unit name, the peacekeeping mission, mission factors, transportation factor, transport route and date of effect.**

2. Chapter 3, annex B

Tentage

38. An environmental enhancement supplement of an additional 5 per cent of the reimbursement rate to the troop/police contributor will be added if the provided tentage is shown to have additional features included which are designed to improve the heating and cooling effectiveness and efficiency of the facility, as per the standards defined in paragraphs 20 and ~~30~~ 23 of chapter 3, annex A.

3. Chapter 3, annex C

18 bis. In the case that medical services cannot be provided due to unforeseen logistical challenges beyond the control of the troop/police contributor as a result of rules and policies of the host country preventing self-sustainment of medical supplies, the reimbursement for lost or damaged medical material will be made at cost. It is the responsibility of the United Nations to determine the extent of such circumstances in whole or in part, in consultation with troop/police contributor.

4. Chapter 3, annex C, appendix 2.1

Appendix 2.1

Level 1 medical facility

(United States dollars)

Facility	Generic fair market value	Item	Quantity	Generic fair market value
F. Transportation. Two fully equipped ambulances will be reimbursed as major equipment under annex B to		Fully equipped ambulances ^a	2 fully equipped ambulances	
		Doctor's bag ^a		
		Oxygen cylinders ^a		
		Suction pump ^a		
		Resuscitation drugs ^a		

<i>Facility</i>	<i>Generic fair market value</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Generic fair market value</i>
the memorandum of understanding		Helicopter landing site marking equipment (smoke grenades, luminous sticks/sheets, etc.) ^a		
		Communications equipment (VHF/UHF) ^a		
		Emergency lighting ^a		
		Vehicle maintenance equipment ^a		
		Pulse oximeter^a		
		Portable defibrillator^a		

^a Reimbursed under major equipment.

5. Chapter 3, annex C, appendix 3.1

Appendix 3.1

Level 2 medical facility

(United States dollars)

<i>Facility</i>	<i>Generic fair market value</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Generic fair market value</i>
F. Transportation. Two fully equipped ambulances. Will be reimbursed as major equipment under annex B to the memorandum of understanding		i. Fully equipped ambulances ^a	2 fully equipped ambulances	
		Doctor's bag ^a		
		Oxygen cylinders ^a		
		Suction pump ^a		
		Resuscitation drugs ^a		
		Helicopter landing site marking equipment (smoke grenades, luminous sticks/sheets, etc.) ^a		
		Emergency lighting ^a		
		Communications equipment (VHF/UHF) ^a		
		Vehicle maintenance equipment ^a		
		Pulse oximeter^a		
		Portable defibrillator^a		
		ii. First aid kit ^b	1 kit	
		iii. Furniture and stationery ^b	Adequate	

^a Reimbursed under major equipment.

^b Reimbursed under self-sustainment.

6. Chapter 3, annex C, appendix 4.1

Appendix 4.1

Level 3 medical facility

(United States dollars)

<i>Facility</i>	<i>Generic fair market value</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Generic fair market value</i>
F. Transportation Two fully equipped ambulances will be reimbursed as major equipment under annex B to the memorandum of understanding		i. Fully equipped ambulances ^a Doctor's bag ^a Oxygen cylinders ^a Suction pump ^a Resuscitation drugs ^a Helicopter landing site marking equipment (smoke grenades, luminous sticks, sheets, etc.) ^a Emergency lighting ^a Pulse oximeter^a Portable defibrillator^a Communications equipment (VHF/UHF) ^a Vehicle maintenance equipment ^a	2 ambulances	
		ii. First aid kit ^b	1 kit	
		iii. Furniture and stationery ^b	Adequate	

^a Reimbursed under self-sustainment.

^b Reimbursed under major equipment as a part of level III reimbursement rate.

7. Chapter 6

IV. Hostile action or forced abandonment

9 bis. Troop/police contributors should submit claims for all incidents of damage or loss of equipment resulting from hostile actions or force abandonment. Reimbursement should be processed when the generic fair market value of major equipment lost or damaged equals or exceeds \$100,000 in a single action or when the generic fair market value of major equipment lost or damaged equals or exceeds \$250,000 within one United Nations budget year of the mission. When a troop/police contributor submits a claim for loss or damage in excess of \$250,000, the method of calculation is generic fair market value less the equipment use charge, that is, dry lease rate and any other environmental and intensified operational use payment made by the United Nations for that equipment.

10. Equipment lost or damaged as a result of hostile action or forced abandonment can be considered, **if already approved**, for rotation at United Nations expense as indicated in paragraphs 27–30 of chapter 4.

12. The generic fair market value of equipment reimbursed under a single-action incident counts towards the collective annual threshold of \$250,000. **However, the equipment will only be reimbursed once.**

Errors (typos, misspellings, technical mistakes, etc.) in the 2017 COE Manual

8. Chapter 1

Missing reference to 2017 COE Working Group

<i>Working Group</i>	<i>Report of the Working Group</i>	<i>Report of the Secretary-General</i>	<i>Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions</i>	<i>General Assembly resolution</i>
2017	A/C.5/71/20	A/71/802	A/71/872	71/296 of 30 June 2017

9. Chapter 4

IX. Disposal of contingent-owned equipment

42. The in-mission disposal of contingent-owned equipment should be an ongoing process, rather than an action undertaken shortly before contingent repatriation. As part of the quarterly contingent-owned equipment verification process, contingents may consider conducting a regular in-mission disposal analysis of such equipment. This analysis should include a list of contingent-owned equipment that has become unserviceable, is beyond economical repair or is obsolete, with a recommendation for disposal actions. Contingent-owned equipment that is found to be non-functional for four consecutive quarters (12 months) must be repaired by the contingent ~~of~~ or otherwise disposed of either through repatriation by the troop/police contributor or through an in-mission disposal method within the following six months.

10. Chapter 9, generic model for military contingents

Article 7 quinquies Exercise of jurisdiction by the Government

7.22 Military members and any civilian members subject to national ~~law~~ laws of the national contingent provided by the Government are subject to the Government's exclusive jurisdiction in respect of any crimes or offences that might be committed by them while they are assigned to the military component of [United Nations peacekeeping operation]. The Government assures the United Nations that it shall exercise such jurisdiction with respect to such crimes or offences.

11. Chapter 2, annex B

3. The United Nations provides accommodation, including storage facilities, **workshop facilities** and utilities.

...

8. The United Nations provides accommodation, including storage facilities, **workshop facilities** and utilities, to both troop/police contributors.

12. Chapter 4, para. 21

~~21. The United Nations is responsible, on initial deployment and repatriation, for the cost of inland transportation of authorized major equipment and initial provisioning of associated spare parts between its agreed originating location and an agreed port of embarkation/disembarkation as noted in the memorandum of understanding. The authorized equipment will be redeployed to the agreed originating~~

location. Any additional cost will be the responsibility of the troop/police contributor. The United Nations may make arrangements for the transport to and from the originating base; however, the Government will be responsible for items other than major equipment. The United Nations will be responsible only for paying the inland transportation costs, on initial deployment and subsequent repatriation of the equipment, for the major equipment levels stipulated in the memorandum of understanding, plus the backup vehicles to a maximum of 10 per cent of such authorized levels. Any additional cost will be borne by the troop/police contributor.¹⁷

13. Chapter 3, annex C, appendix 3, under “Staffing requirement” column

1x sanitary duty ~~man~~ staff

14. Chapter 9 (both generic model for military contingents and generic model for formed police units) annex A, appendix

For Underpants read Underwear

15. Chapter 7, annex D

Example:

Major equipment

	Dry lease rate (I)	Maintenance rate (II)	Wet lease rate (III: I+II)	Mission factor (percentage)				Calculated monthly rate (with factor)**	Quantity	Total monthly reimbursement
				Env. (IV)	Int. (V)	Hos. (VI)	Inc.* (VII)			
Containers:										
Workshop container	\$593	\$148	\$741	1.5	3.2	1.3	1	\$777 \$778.27	2	\$1,554

* Calculation of transportation factor: $\frac{4,721 - 800}{800} = 4.90125$ 4 x 0.25 = ~~11~~ 1%

** Calculation of monthly rate: $III + (III \times IV) + (III \times V) + (\frac{II}{2} \times VI) + (II \times VII)$

$$\$741 + (\$741 \times 1.5 \text{ per cent}) + (\$741 \times 3.2 \text{ per cent}) + (\frac{\$148}{2} \times 1.3 \text{ per cent})$$

$$+ (\$148 \times 1 \text{ per cent}) \text{ per cent}$$

Abbreviations: Env., extreme environmental conditions factor; Int., intensified operational conditions factor; Hos., hostile action or forced abandonment factor; Inc., incremental transportation factor.

16. Chapter 8, annex A

Reimbursement rates for major equipment under a wet lease or dry lease arrangement

Category of equipment	Type of equipment	Generic fair market value	Estimated useful life in years	Maintenance rate	Monthly dry lease rate	Monthly wet lease rate	No-fault incident factor (percentage)	Monthly non-United Nations POL	Painting rate	Repainting rate
Demining, vehicles for the disposal of explosive ordnance and improvised explosive devices	Remote-control mine clearance tracked vehicle	589 860	20	424	2 507	2 931	0.1	250	891	1 012
	Armoured cabin explosive ordnance disposal/improvised explosive device disposal team truck vehicle	785 070	15	3 767	4 427	8 194	0.1	450	891	
	Mine-resistant ambush-protected vehicle	300 000	15	3 500	1 692	5 192	0.1	350	891	1 012

Category of equipment	Type of equipment	Generic fair market value	Estimated useful life in years	Maintenance rate	Monthly dry lease rate	Monthly wet lease rate	No-fault incident factor (percentage)	Monthly non-United Nations POL	Painting rate	Repainting rate
Armoured personnel carriers, wheeled	Air defence	Special case							1 825	2 253
	...									
	Mine-resistant ambush protected vehicle	300 000	15	3 500	1 692	5 192	0.1	350	891	1 012

Chapter 8, annex A

Under engineering vehicles, Truck, dump — up to 10 m³ is mistakenly called “civilian pattern” instead of “commercial pattern”.

Category of equipment	Type of equipment	Generic fair market value	Estimated useful life in years	Maintenance rate	Monthly dry lease rate	Monthly wet lease rate	No-fault incident factor (percentage)	Monthly non-United Nations POL	Painting rate	Repainting rate
Engineering vehicles	Bulldozer, light (D4 and 5)	54 039	12	1 038	380	1 417	0.1	348	1 630	1 825
	Bulldozer, medium (D6 and 7)	154 248	15	1 637	870	2 507	0.1	540	1 630	1 825
	Bulldozer, heavy (D8A)	301 519	19	2 103	1 348	3 450	0.1	570	1 630	1 825
	...									
	Truck, dump — up to 10 m ³ (civilian commercial pattern)	61 822	12	695	471	1 165	0.8	140	1 630	1 825

17. Chapter 8, annex A

Category of equipment	Type of equipment	Generic fair market value	Estimated useful life in years	Maintenance rate	Monthly dry lease rate	Monthly wet lease rate	No-fault incident factor (percentage)	Monthly non-United Nations POL	Painting rate	Repainting rate
Force protection surveillance equipment^c	Automated thermal image processing and monitoring system (with recording capacity)	90 575	10	500	762	1 262	0.1			
	Day and night cameras (set of 5) ...	22 625	5	135	379	514	0.1			
Logistical equipment	Fuel farm (2 pumps, tanks and/or bladders, pipelines, filters), 152,000 litres	53 240	10	88	466	554	0.5	36		
	Fuel storage, less than 500 litres	2 305	12	11	17	28	0.5			
	Fuel storage, 501–5,000 litres	3 033	12	15	22	37	0.5			
	Fuel storage, 5,001–10,000 litres	3 645	12	17	27	44	0.5			
	Fuel storage, more than 10,000 litres	5 310	12	19	39	58	0.5			
	Water storage, 5,000–7,000 litres	1 162	7	11	14	25	0.1			
	Water storage, 7,001–10,000 litres	1 632	7	16	20	36	0.1			
	Water storage, 10,001–12,000 litres	1 789	7	18	21	40	0.1			
	Water storage, 12,001–20,000 litres	5 151	7	51	62	113	0.1			
	Water storage, more than 20,000 litres	5 839	7	57	70	127	0.1			

18. Chapter 8, annex B, and chapter 9, annex C

Reimbursement rates for self-sustainment^a

(United States dollars)

Requirements

For period starting _____

<i>Factors: Extreme environmental conditions, intensified operational conditions, hostile action or forced abandonment</i>	<i>Monthly rate (excluding factors)</i>	<i>Monthly rate (including factors)</i>	<i>Personnel strength ceiling</i>	<i>Monthly reimbursement (including factors)</i>
--	---	---	-----------------------------------	--

Medical:

Basic	2.18
Level 1	16.11
Level 2 (including dental and lab)	21.53
Level 3 (including dental and lab)	25.68
Level 2 and 3 combined (including dental and lab)	35.98
High-risk areas (epidemiological)	9.12
Blood and blood products	2.29
Dental only	2.78

<i>Factors: Extreme environmental conditions, intensified operational conditions, hostile action or forced abandonment</i>	<i>Monthly rate (excluding factors)</i>	<i>Monthly rate (including factors)</i>	<i>Personnel strength ceiling</i>	<i>Monthly reimbursement (including factors)</i>
Gynaecology^b	2.13			
Laboratory only	4.59			
Dental only	2.78			
Gynaecology^b	2.13			

^a These rates are effective as at 1 July 2017.

^b A/C.5/68/22, para. 131 (a); for female personnel only

Attachment 11

Updates to the COE Manual pursuant to decisions of the General Assembly (e.g. management reform)

1. Chapter 2, annex A

30. **Predeployment visits:** Visits by Department of Peacekeeping Operations, Department of Field ~~Operational~~ Support and field mission teams comprising representatives from appropriate functional areas (e.g. Force Generation Service, Police Division, ~~Field Budget and Finance Division, and Logistics Support Division~~ **and Uniformed Capabilities Support Division**) to Member States. They are undertaken to assist Member States in preparing their contingents for deployment and to ensure that Member State contributions meet the operational requirements of the mission and the timing of deployments.

2. Chapter 3

19. The United Nations peacekeeping operation shall establish a mechanism within the mission to discuss and resolve amicably by negotiation in a spirit of cooperation the differences arising from the application of the memorandum of understanding. This mechanism shall be comprised of two levels of dispute resolution:

(a) **First level:** The Director/Chief of Mission Support and the contingent commander will attempt to reach a negotiated settlement of the dispute;

(b) **Second level:** Should negotiations at the first level not resolve the dispute after the receipt by one party of the other party's request for such settlement, a representative of the permanent mission of the Member State and the Under-Secretary-General for ~~Field Operational~~ Support or his or her representative shall, at the request of either party, attempt to reach a negotiated settlement of the dispute.

3. Chapter 3, annex A

20. Standard United Nations field mission accommodation is defined as a facility in which:

(a) The structural framework is composed of a truss system or wood, structural steel, reinforced concrete, structural masonry or similarly rigid material under proper design;

(b) The structural framework is interconnected with a tensioned membrane or a solid exterior wall and roofing system for a weathertight enclosure;

(c) The facility is erected upon a properly designed substructure system with an adequate foundation, taking into account in situ soil conditions and the facility's dead loads, live loads (including the occupants), wind, snow and seismic factors, and is secured appropriately to the ground against horizontal and vertical loads, taking into account the environmental conditions within the mission's area of responsibility;

(d) The exterior enclosure has adequate insulation, interior liner and/or adequate wall thickness designed to reduce heating and cooling requirements with minimum R values, as defined by the Director of the ~~Logistics Support~~ Division of the Department of ~~Field Operational~~ Support;

4. Chapter 3, annex C, appendix 14

Appendix 14

Procedures for immunization, malaria and HIV

Immunization policy

1. The United Nations makes recommendations with regard to the vaccination and chemoprophylaxis requirements within a mission area, which should be the minimum observed by all troop/police contributors. These requirements are divided into the following categories:

(a) **Mandatory vaccinations.** Vaccinations required to meet international health regulations or national requirements stipulated by the host country for travel into the mission area. In the case of yellow fever, vaccination is required for people travelling to or from countries with a risk of yellow fever transmission. It is important that the WHO international certificate of vaccination or equivalent document containing the immunization details for each peacekeeper be made available to the mission medical section on arrival in the mission;

(b) **Recommended vaccinations.** Vaccinations recommended by WHO or by the Department of ~~Field~~ **Operational** Support for travel to a region where certain diseases (e.g. hepatitis A, Japanese encephalitis, meningitis) are present. Recommended vaccines are covered under reimbursement for contingent personnel-;

(c) **Standard and childhood vaccinations.** Standard and childhood vaccinations, including boosters, provided routinely to the general population and to military and police personnel and not specifically required for peacekeeping, e.g. vaccinations for diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus and poliomyelitis. This type of vaccine is a national responsibility;

(d) **Optional vaccinations.** Additional vaccinations that are administered as a national requirement of a troop/police contributor, but that are not mandatory for entry into the mission area under international or host country health regulations and that have not been specifically recommended by the Department of ~~Field~~ **Operational** Support, e.g. vaccinations against rabies, anthrax and seasonal human influenza. Such vaccines will not be reimbursed by the United Nations;

5. Chapter 4

VI. Inland transportation

...

22. The reimbursement for inland transportation costs, including packing and crating materials, will be assessed and reimbursed using procedures similar to those employed for a letter of assist. Therefore, troop/police contributors intending to request reimbursement for inland transportation are responsible for contacting the Logistics ~~Support~~ Division of the Department of ~~Field~~ **Operational** Support prior to the deployment to discuss arrangements and agree in advance on the conditions and costs eligible for reimbursement.

6. Chapter 5

II. Procedure

2. When the United Nations requests a troop/police contributor to provide equipment of a specialized nature or function for which reimbursement rates have not been authorized, the troop/police contributor will be requested to complete the application form in the annex to the present chapter and submit it to the ~~Field Budget and Finance~~ **Uniformed Capabilities Support** Division for review and approval. The ~~Field Budget and Finance~~ **Uniformed Capabilities Support** Division will, with the assistance of the Force Generation Service/~~Police Division and the Logistics Support Division~~, review the submission by the troop/police contributor and determine an acceptable rate of reimbursement for the equipment requested using the suggested elements outlined in the annex to the present chapter. The ~~Field Budget and Finance~~ **Uniformed Capabilities Support** Division will advise the troop/police contributor of the acceptable rate of reimbursement.

7. Chapter 6

VII. Reporting loss or damage

22. For all eligible incidents of loss of or damage to major equipment resulting from hostile action or forced abandonment, contingents are to submit a report to the Director/Chief of Mission Support of the mission, detailing the circumstances and including a listing of the major equipment lost or damaged. The Director or Chief of Mission Support, or his or her delegated representative, shall, with the assistance of the Force Commander, verify the report and investigate the circumstances. The mission shall immediately advise United Nations Headquarters (i.e. the ~~Field Budget and Finance~~ **Uniformed Capabilities Support** Division of the Department of ~~Field~~ **Operational** Support) of any such occurrences.

23. Troop/police contributors incurring loss of or damage to major equipment as a result of hostile action or forced abandonment are to submit a claim to United Nations Headquarters (i.e. the ~~Field Budget and Finance~~ **Uniformed Capabilities Support** Division of the Department of ~~Field~~ **Operational** Support) listing the major equipment lost or damaged. Missions are to provide to Headquarters copies of investigations into or board of inquiry reports on loss of or damage to such equipment.

8. Chapter 7, annex A

2. This decision sheet is to be used by the technical survey team visiting the peacekeeping area at the beginning of a mission and during subsequent reviews. Upon returning from the survey mission, the technical survey team is to submit this report to the Military/Police Adviser and the Under-Secretary-General for ~~Field~~ **Operational** Support for review and approval. The resulting factor is to be indicated in the memorandum of understanding.

9. Chapter 7, annex B

2. This decision sheet is to be used by the technical survey team visiting the peacekeeping area at the beginning of a mission and during subsequent reviews. Upon returning from the survey mission, the technical survey team is to submit this report to the Military/Police Adviser and the Under-Secretary-General for ~~Field~~ **Operational** Support for review and approval. The resulting factor is to be indicated in the memorandum of understanding.

10. Chapter 7, annex C

2. This decision sheet is to be used by the technical survey team visiting the peacekeeping area at the beginning of a mission and during subsequent reviews. Upon returning from the survey mission, the technical survey team is to submit this report to the Military/Police Adviser and to the Under-Secretary-General for ~~Field~~ **Operational** Support for review and approval. The resulting factor is to be indicated in the memorandum of understanding.

11. Chapter 9, generic model for military contingents

Article 13
Settlement of disputes

13.1 [United Nations peacekeeping operation] shall establish a mechanism within the mission to discuss and resolve, amicably by negotiation in a spirit of cooperation, differences arising from the application of this memorandum of understanding. This mechanism shall be comprised of two levels of dispute resolution:

(a) First level: The Director/Chief of Mission Support, in consultation with the Force Commander and the Contingent Commander, will attempt to reach a negotiated settlement of the dispute;

(b) Second level: Should negotiations at the first level not resolve the dispute, a representative of the Permanent Mission of the Member State and the Under-Secretary-General for ~~Field~~ **Operational** Support, or his or her representative, shall, at the request of either Party, attempt to reach a negotiated settlement of the dispute.

12. Chapter 9, generic model for military contingents

Article 15
Termination

...

For the United Nations

For the Government of [troop contributor]

Under-Secretary-General for
~~Field~~ **Operational** Support

Permanent Representative of [troop contributor]
Permanent Mission of [troop contributor]

13. Chapter 9, generic model for formed police units

Article 13
Settlement of disputes

13.1 [United Nations peacekeeping operation] shall establish a mechanism within the mission to discuss and resolve, amicably by negotiation in a spirit of cooperation, differences arising from the application of this memorandum of understanding. This mechanism shall be comprised of two levels of dispute resolution:

(a) First level: The Director/Chief of Mission Support, in consultation with the Police Commissioner and the Commander of the formed police unit, will attempt to reach a negotiated settlement of the dispute;

(b) Second level: Should negotiations at the first level not resolve the dispute, a representative of the Permanent Mission of the Member State and the Under-Secretary-General for ~~Field~~ **Operational** Support, or his or her representative, shall, at the request of either Party, attempt to reach a negotiated settlement of the dispute.

14. Chapter 9, generic model for formed police units

**Article 15
Termination**

For the United Nations

For the Government of [police contributor]

Under-Secretary-General for ~~Field~~
Operational Support

Permanent Representative of [police
contributor]
Permanent Mission of [police contributor]

15. Chapter 10

Chapter 10

**Responsibilities under the contingent-owned equipment system
of reimbursement**

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I. Headquarters responsibilities

A. Under-Secretary-General for ~~Peacekeeping~~ **Peace Operations**

1. The Under-Secretary-General for ~~Peacekeeping~~ **Peace Operations** approves the concept of operations prepared by the Military/Police Adviser in consultation with the Under-Secretary-General for ~~Field~~ **Operational Support**, and, utilizing an integrated approach, periodically reviews the capabilities of contingents, their major and minor equipment holdings and their self-sustainment capabilities needed to meet the operational requirements of the mission.

B. Under-Secretary-General for ~~Field~~ **Operational Support**

2. The Under-Secretary-General for ~~Field~~ **Operational Support** reviews the concept of operations prepared by the Military/Police Adviser and, utilizing an integrated approach, and in consultation with the Under-Secretary-General for ~~Peacekeeping~~ **Peace Operations**, periodically reviews the capabilities of contingents, their major and minor equipment holdings and their self-sustainment capabilities needed to meet the operational requirements of the mission.

...

4. He or she also signs the memorandum of understanding with troop/police contributors on behalf of the United Nations. **He or she may delegate this authority to an Assistant Secretary-General, as required.**

4 bis. The Under-Secretary-General for Operational Support approves the peacekeeping reimbursements of Member States based on the rates and peacekeeping budgets approved by the General Assembly.

C. Military Planning Service of the Office of Military Affairs and the Strategic Policy and Development Section of the Police Division

5. The Military Planning Service of the Office of Military Affairs and the Strategic Policy and Development Section of the Police Division prepare and periodically review the concept of operations and the force requirement statements and statements of unit requirements of a peacekeeping mission, in terms of units/contingents, personnel, major equipment, self-sustainment and **logistical support**, in consultation with the ~~Logistics Support Division and the Information and Communications Technology Division~~ **Memorandum of Understanding and Reimbursement Policy Section of the Uniformed Capabilities Support Division**, ~~logistical support~~ including the requirement for self-sustainment with regard to explosive ordnance disposal, in consultation with the United Nations Mine Action Service.

6. In consultation with other offices, as appropriate, they prepare the rules of engagement and the directive on the use of force for peacekeeping missions.

7. They lead the technical survey team using the guidelines contained in the COE Manual and, in consultation with the ~~Logistics~~ **Uniformed Capabilities Support Division**, prepare a recommendation regarding the mission factors for a mission and any subsequent review of mission factors, for review and co-approval by the Military/Police Adviser and the Under-Secretary-General for ~~Field~~ **Operational Support**. They also assess requests for mission factor reviews received from field missions, contingent commanders or permanent missions to the United Nations and, in consultation with the ~~Logistics~~ **Uniformed Capabilities Support Division** and the United Nations Mine Action Service, as appropriate, make a recommendation to the Military/Police Adviser and the Director of the ~~Logistics~~ **Uniformed Capabilities Support Division** as to whether a review of mission factors should be undertaken. The

Military/Police Adviser is to review and co-approve, with the Under-Secretary-General for ~~Field Operational~~ Support or the delegated authority, the mission factors developed by the technical survey team and review and co-approve any subsequent amendments. In all cases, mission factors must be reviewed every three years. The Military Planning Service and the Strategic Policy and Development Section initiate and lead, in consultation with the United Nations Mine Action Service, the review of the requirement for self-sustainment with regard to explosive ordnance disposal 18 months after the forces are deployed, and provide this determination to the Memorandum of Understanding and ~~Claims Management~~ **Reimbursement Policy Section of the Uniformed Capabilities Support Division** for amendment to the memorandum of understanding as applicable.

D. Force Generation Service of the Office of Military Affairs and the Selection and Recruitment Section of the Police Division

8. The Force Generation Service of the Office of Military Affairs and the Selection and Recruitment Section of the Police Division generate the military and police components of peacekeeping missions, including contingents and police units and individuals, ensuring that potential contingents and police units have the operational capabilities as specified in the concept of operations and force requirement statement. They also act as the primary point of contact with the permanent missions to the United Nations for all military/police contributions, and issue formal requests to troop/police contributors for the contributions of specific units/contingents. Once a troop/police contributor and the Force Generation Service or the Selection and Recruitment Section agree in principle to a contribution, the process of negotiating a memorandum of understanding is initiated by the Memorandum of Understanding and ~~Claims Management~~ **Reimbursement Policy Section** in the ~~Field Budget and Finance~~ **Uniformed Capabilities Support Division**.

9. Based on the approved concept of operations, force requirement statements, statements of unit requirements, rules of engagement and directive on the use of force, the Force Generation Service and the Selection and Recruitment Section identify the operational requirements of a peacekeeping mission, in terms of units/contingents, personnel, major equipment and logistical support, and prepare, in consultation with the ~~Logistics~~ **Uniformed Capabilities Support Division** and other appropriate offices, draft positions for personnel, major equipment and self-sustainment responsibilities for consolidation by the Memorandum of Understanding and ~~Claims Management~~ **Reimbursement Policy Section** and negotiation with troop/police contributors. They also provide input and comments to the ~~Logistics~~ **Uniformed Capabilities Support Division** and the United Nations Mine Action Service, as appropriate, on self-sustainment categories directly related to operations.

10. The Force Generation Service and the Selection and Recruitment Section also review the submissions of troop/police contributors for special case equipment, in consultation with the ~~Logistics~~ **Uniformed Capabilities Support Division** and the ~~Memorandum of Understanding and Claims Management Section~~. In consultation with the ~~Logistics~~ **Uniformed Capabilities Support Division**, the United Nations Mine Action Service and other services, as applicable, they also make a recommendation as to whether the special case equipment meets the mission's operational requirements. The Chief of the Force Generation Service and/or the Chief of the Selection and Recruitment Section provide their approval of the special case for approval by the Director of the ~~Field Budget and Finance~~ **Uniformed Capabilities Support Division** and the Director of the ~~Logistics Support Division~~ for negotiation with the troop/police contributors. The Force Generation Service and the Selection and Recruitment Section, in consultation with the ~~Logistics~~ **Uniformed Capabilities**

Support Division, review and process applications for painting waivers for approval by the Military/Police Adviser.

11. In consultation with the ~~Logistics~~ **Uniformed Capabilities** Support Division ~~and the Field Budget and Finance Division~~, they also identify shortfalls in contingent capabilities with regard to major equipment and self-sustainment, and take the lead in following up with troop/police contributors and peacekeeping missions to ensure corrective actions are taken, if required.

12. They review the final draft of the memorandum of understanding and provide their approval to the ~~Field Budget and Finance~~ **Uniformed Capabilities Support** Division.

13. In accordance with the policy and standard operating procedures of the Department of ~~Field~~ **Operational** Support, the Force Generation Service and the Selection and Recruitment Section also initiate, organize and lead the team for predeployment visits and assessment and advisory visits to Member States.

14. In consultation with the ~~Logistics~~ **Uniformed Capabilities** Support Division, they further identify the implications for operations that arise from changes in logistics support requirements within a peacekeeping mission.

E. Logistics Division and Office of Information and Communications Technology ~~Division~~

15. ~~In~~ **Led by the Uniformed Capabilities Support Division and in** consultation with the Military Planning Service, the Selection and Recruitment Section of the Police Division and other offices as appropriate, the ~~Logistics Support Division and the Office of Information and Communications Technology Division~~ **identify support the identification of** the requirements of a peacekeeping mission for major equipment relating to the provision of logistics support, e.g. engineering, communications, medical, transport, aviation, supply and cartographic equipment, ~~and provide this information to the Field Budget and Finance Division~~ for inclusion in the draft memorandum of understanding for negotiation with the troop/police contributors. **Parallel requirements for self-sustainment and allocation of responsibility are also identified.**

Delete para. 16

17. In consultation with the Office of Military Affairs and the Police Division and other offices, as appropriate, they further ~~identify~~ **support the Uniformed Capabilities Support Division in identifying** the implications for logistics support requirements arising from changes in operational requirements within a mission area.

Delete para. 18

19. They further **support the Uniformed Capabilities Support Division in the** review of the special case submissions of troop/police contributors for major equipment. ~~In~~ **Led by the Uniformed Capabilities Support Division and in** consultation with the Force Generation Service, the Selection and Recruitment Section of the Police Division and other offices, as appropriate, they make a recommendation as to whether the special case equipment meets the logistics support requirements of the mission, and as to the reasonability of the cost of the item, useful life and monthly maintenance cost submitted by the troop/police contributors.

Delete para. 20

F. Memorandum of Understanding and Reimbursement Claims Management and Performance Section of the ~~Field Budget and Finance~~ Uniformed Capabilities Support Division

Delete paras. 21 to 23

24. The **Reimbursement Claims Management and Performance** Section prepares estimated costs for major equipment and self-sustainment for inclusion in **mission** budget proposals. It revises costs and budget proposals if changes are required as a result of negotiation with the troop/police contributors or as a result of position changes from the United Nations.

25. ~~¶~~ **The Section** calculates and processes the certification of the reimbursements for **uniformed personnel in formed units**, major equipment and self-sustainment to the troop/police contributors.

...

26 bis. The Section is mandated to put a higher emphasis on performance information and analysis to ensure both that operational performance gaps can be identified and that reimbursements are appropriately aligned with performance.

Delete paras. 27 and 28

G. Memorandum of Understanding and Reimbursement Policy and Liaison Section of the ~~Field Budget and Finance~~ Uniformed Capabilities Support Division

29. The **Memorandum of Understanding and** Reimbursement Policy and Liaison Section of the ~~Field Budget and Finance~~ **Uniformed Capabilities Support** Division serves as the primary focal point for communications between permanent missions of troop- and police-contributing countries and the Secretariat on questions related to contingent-owned equipment and reimbursements as well as memorandums of understanding and subsequent amendments. It analyses and assesses trends and issues related to reimbursement rates and payments, and their impact on troop/police contributors.

29 bis. It acts as the focal point for the clarification of General Assembly resolutions, in consultation with other experts, where required, with regard to the policies and procedures concerning reimbursement and control of the contingent-owned equipment of troop/police contributors participating in peacekeeping missions.

...

31 bis. Based on the recommendations and comments provided by the Office of Military Affairs, the Police Division, the Logistics Division, the Office of Information and Communications Technology, the United Nations Mine Action Service and other services, as appropriate, the Section prepares draft memorandums of understanding for negotiation with the troop/police contributors.

31 ter. The Section initiates and leads the memorandum of understanding negotiations with troop/police contributors for the deployment of troops and equipment in peacekeeping operations by coordinating the inputs from the Force Generation Service, the Police Division, the Logistics Division and other offices, as appropriate, for the drafting of the memorandum of understanding. In addition, it acts as a focal point for communications between the permanent missions of troop/police contributors and the Secretariat for any questions or

clarifications regarding the memorandum of understanding and subsequent amendments, where applicable.

31 quart. When the negotiation process leads to requests for changes in the text of the model memorandum of understanding and the changes requested appear substantial, the Section consults the Office of Legal Affairs to obtain a formal opinion to submit to the Under-Secretary-General for Operational Support.

Delete para. 32

33. ~~The~~ **In accordance with General Assembly resolution 67/261**, the Section undertakes a quadrennial survey of the personnel costs of troop/police contributors and presents the results to the General Assembly for its consideration.

B. Force Commander/Police Commissioner

...

40. In consultation with the Director/Chief of Mission Support, the Force Commander/Police Commissioner ensures that shortages, surpluses, unserviceability of major and minor equipment and discrepancies in self-sustainment capabilities identified during inspections are the subject of follow-up action with the contingent commanders and that corrective actions are taken, where possible, at the local level. In consultation with the Director/Chief of Mission Support, the Force Commander/Police Commissioner reports persistent shortfalls, surpluses, unserviceability and other discrepancies to the Secretariat (Office of Military Affairs, Police Division, ~~Logistics~~ **Uniformed Capabilities Support Division**, ~~Information and Communications Technology Division~~, United Nations Mine Action Service, ~~Field Budget and Finance Division~~ and other offices, as appropriate) and recommends corrective action.

...

42. In consultation with the contingent commanders, the Force Commander/Police Commissioner assists the Director/Chief of Mission Support in investigating and reporting to the Secretariat (~~Field Budget and Finance~~ **Uniformed Capabilities Support Division**) any loss of or damage to contingent-owned equipment that could be subject to reimbursement by the United Nations. He or she also assists the Head of the Mission or the Under Secretary-General for ~~Peacekeeping~~ **Peace Operations**¹⁵ in conducting boards of inquiry and, if appropriate, local property survey boards on losses of or damage to contingent-owned equipment arising out of hostile action or forced abandonment.

...

C. Director/Chief of Mission Support

...

47. In consultation with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner and contingent commanders, the Director/Chief of Mission Support reviews and co-approves verification reports, including arrival, periodic, operational readiness and departure verification, and ensures that verification reports are forwarded to the ~~Field Budget and Finance~~ **Uniformed Capabilities Support Division** in accordance with the schedules and procedures established by the Secretariat.

...

¹⁵ [A/C.5/68/22](#), para. 116 (d).

49. In consultation with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner, the Director/Chief of Mission Support also ensures that persistent shortages, surpluses, unserviceability of major equipment and discrepancies in self-sustainment capabilities identified during verification inspections or by the review board are the subject of follow-up action with the contingent commanders and that corrective action is taken, where possible, at the local level. In consultation with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner, the Director/Chief of Mission Support reports persistent shortfalls, surpluses, unserviceability and other discrepancies to the Secretariat (Office of Military Affairs, Police Division, ~~Logistics~~ **Uniformed Capabilities** Support Division, ~~Information and Communications Technology Division~~, United Nations Mine Action Service, ~~Field Budget and Finance Division~~ and other offices, as appropriate) and recommends corrective action.

50. In consultation with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner and contingent commanders, the Director/Chief of Mission Support investigates and reports to the Secretariat any loss of or damage to contingent-owned equipment that could be subject to reimbursement by the United Nations. In consultation with the Head of Mission or the Under-Secretary-General for ~~Peacekeeping~~ **Peace Operations**,¹⁶ he or she conducts boards of inquiry and, if appropriate, local property survey boards on losses of or damage to contingent-owned equipment arising out of hostile action or forced abandonment.

51. In consultation with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner and contingent commanders, the Director/Chief of Mission Support verifies the use of ammunition and explosives expended for operational purposes or to meet training standards beyond accepted United Nations readiness standards that have been authorized and directed by the Force Commander/Police Commissioner. He or she co-signs an operational ammunition expenditure certificate with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner and the contingent commanders, and forwards the certificate to ~~Field Budget and Finance~~ **the Uniformed Capabilities Support** Division.

D. Contingent commander

...

58. The contingent commander reports to the Force Commander/Police Commissioner and the Director/Chief of Mission Support any loss of or damage to contingent-owned equipment resulting from hostile action or forced abandonment. In consultation with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner, the contingent commander assists the Director/Chief of Mission Support in investigating and reporting to the ~~Field Budget and Finance~~ **Uniformed Capabilities Support** Division any loss of or damage to contingent-owned equipment that could be subject to reimbursement by the United Nations. He or she also assists the Head of Mission or the Under-Secretary-General for ~~Peacekeeping~~ **Peace Operations**¹⁷ in conducting boards of inquiry and, if appropriate, local property survey boards on losses of or damage to contingent-owned equipment arising out of hostile action or forced abandonment.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Ibid.

Attachment 12

Chapter 3, annex C, appendix 1

Appendix 1

United Nations levels of medical support: buddy first aid requirements and standards

<i>Treatment capability</i>	<i>Treatment capacity</i>	<i>Staffing requirement</i>	<i>Equipment requirement</i>	<i>Infrastructure requirement</i>	<i>Reimbursement rate (per capita per month)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation 2. Bleeding control 3. Fracture immobilization 4. Wound dressing and bandaging (including burns) 5. Casualty transport and evacuation 6. Communication and reporting	2 casualties	Nil	Buddy first aid kit ^a	Nil	\$2.69	Troop/police contributor will prepare personnel by providing them with the required medical skills. The personnel will be trained to a sufficient level of proficiency as stipulated in the Medical Support Manual for United Nations Field Missions.

^a See appendix 1.1 for a detailed list of items in the buddy first aid kit, which must be carried by each troop/police contingent member.

Chapter 3, annex C, appendix 2

Appendix 2

United Nations levels of medical support: communal first aid requirements and standards

<i>Treatment capability</i>	<i>Treatment capacity</i>	<i>Staffing requirement</i>	<i>Equipment requirement</i>	<i>Infrastructure requirement</i>	<i>Reimbursement rate (per capita per month)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation 2. Bleeding control 3. Fracture immobilization 4. Wound dressing and bandaging (including burns) 5. Casualty transport and evacuation 6. Communication and reporting	2 casualties	Nil	Communal first aid kit ^a	Nil	\$2.69	Troop/police contributor will prepare personnel by providing them with the required medical skills. The personnel will be trained to a sufficient level of proficiency as stipulated in the Medical Support Manual for United Nations Field Missions

Note: Replenishing used and expired items within communal first aid kits is the responsibility of the troop/police contributing country.

^a See appendix 2.1 for a detailed list of items in the communal first aid kit.

Attachment 13**Chapter 3, annex C, appendix 1.1****Appendix 1.1****Buddy first aid kit**

<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
1	First aid pouch or box	1
2	Field dressing (small)	5
3	Field dressing (large)	1
4	Emergency pressure bandage	1
5	Triangular bandages	1
6	Sterile gauze pads	10
7	S-Rolled Gauze (4.5 inches x 4.1 yards) ^a	2
8	Sterile cotton wool (100 g pack)	1
9	Chest seal (Halo or Hyfin) (set of 2 per pack) ^a	1
10	Adhesive tape (roll)	2
11	Paramedic shear	1
12	Pocket mask	1
13	2 Talon Nitrile gloves, medium or large ^a	2
14	1 Z-fold hemostatic gauze dressing, vacuum sealed ^a	1
15	Combat arterial tourniquet ^a	1
16	Emergency hypothermia blanket	1

Notes:

1. Replenishing used and expired items within first aid kits is the responsibility of the troop/police contributing country.
 2. Items are reimbursed under self-sustainment on the basis of one kit per troop/police contingent member.
- ^a Minor size and brand variations are allowed as long as the item serves the intended function.

Attachment 14

Chapter 3, annex C, appendix 2.1

Appendix 2.1

Communal first aid kit

<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
1	First aid pouch or box	1
2	Field dressing (small)	5
3	Field dressing (large)	1
4	Burn dressing	1
5	Triangular bandages	1
6	Sterile gauze pads	10
7	Roller bandage/gauze (roll)	2
8	Sterile cotton wool, (100 g pack)	1
9	Wound-cleansing solution (bottle)	1
10	Adhesive tape (roll)	2
11	Safety scissors (super shear)	1
12	Pocket mask	1
13	Gloves, size 7 1/2 and 8 (pairs)	2
14	Arterial tourniquet	1

Notes:

1. Items are reimbursed under self-sustainment.
2. The following facilities are required to have at least one communal first aid kit:
 - (a) All vehicles;
 - (b) All workshops and maintenance facilities;
 - (c) All kitchens and cooking facilities;
 - (d) Any other area where the Force Medical Officer deems it necessary.
3. Replenishing used and expired items within first aid kits is the responsibility of the troop- or police-contributing country.
4. Member States may choose to augment the above-mentioned minimum standards. This is a national prerogative, which must not lead to additional costs to the United Nations.

Attachment 15

Chapter 3, annex C, appendix 3

Field medical assistance kit

(United States dollars)

<i>Facility</i>	<i>Generic fair market value</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Generic fair market value</i>
Field trauma bag	35	1	Trauma bag/backpack	1	35
Airway and respiration	215	2	Nasopharyngeal airway, 28 F ^a	2	3
		3	Nasopharyngeal airway, 32 F ^a	2	3
		4	Supraglottic airway, size 4, colour coded ^a	2	43
		5	Supraglottic airway, size 3, colour coded ^a	2	43
		6	3.25 inch 10 gauge intravenous catheter/pneumothorax needle decompressor ^a	4	39
		7	Chest seals (1 pack of 2) hydrogel occlusive dressing designed to treat penetrating chest wound and secure other wound dressings ^a	4	44
		8	Paediatric bag valve mask	5	12
		9	Adult face mask for use with paediatric bag valve mask	1	9
		10	CPR pocket mask, single-use	2	4
		11	Manual bulb type suction device with removable reservoir	1	15
Vascular access equipment	6 809	12	Intravenous Administration Set 15 Drops/mL with luer lock medication port ^a	4	6
		13	Sharps Container 50-100cc	1	2
		14	15G needle with "talon" manual introducer for intraosseous fluid infusion (EZ-IO)	2	660
		15	Intravenous solution, 0.9% sodium chloride, 250cc (in bag form) ^a	2	1
		16	Intravenous solution, 3% sodium chloride (hypertonic), 250cc (in bag form) ^a	2	1
		17	Intravenous solution, 0.9% sodium chloride, 10cc (plastic or equivalent ampules) ^a	2	–
		18	Intravenous solution, 0.9% sodium chloride, 250cc (in bottle form) ^a	1	6
		19	Medical adhesive tape, hypoallergenic, 1-inch width ^a	4	2
		20	Medical adhesive tape, hypoallergenic, 3-inch width ^a	2	2
		21	60cc syringe with luer lock ^a	1	–
		22	10cc syringe with luer lock ^a	2	–
		23	5cc syringe with needle with luer lock ^a	2	–
		24	Hypodermic needle 22 g x 1.5 inches ^a	2	–
Haemorrhage control	612	25	Haemostatic application tourniquet	8	80
		26	Pelvic binder/junctional tourniquet	1	360
		27	Haemostatic combat gauze (3 inches x 4 yards, Z-fold) ^a	10	160

<i>Facility</i>	<i>Generic fair market value</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Generic fair market value</i>
Dressing materials	64	28	Vacuum-sealed sterile conforming gauze	10	12
		29	Emergency pressure bandage, vacuum-sealed	10	45
		30	Sterile gauze, 4 inches x 4 yards ^a	20	5
		31	Triangular bandage	4	2
		32	Gauze elastic bandage	4	10
Immobilization and transport	207	33	Water-Jel burn dressings, 4 x 4 inches ^a	2	2
		34	Slishman traction splint type or equivalent	1	80
		35	SAM type or equivalent splint, about 26 inches ^a	2	12
		36	First aid thermal blanket	1	1
		37	KED type or equivalent extrication device	1	78
Diagnostics	30	38	Flexible "blanket" stretcher with reinforced carry handles	1	36
		39	Portable pulse oximeter	1	15
Medication	275	40	Manual blood pressure cuff	1	15
		41	Tactical combat casualty care card	5	17
		42	Ziploc type sandwich bags (1 quart) ^a	5	2
		43	3 m x 1 inch nylon webbing loop (i.e. for casualty movement) ^a	1	69
		44	Smoke (for helicopter landing site marking) ^b	1	10
		45	Orange panel (for helicopter landing site marking)	1	11
		46	Mirror (for helicopter landing site marking)	1	2
		47	Flashlight (for helicopter landing site marking)	1	5
		48	Helicopter landing zone marking (for helicopter landing site marking)	1	135
		49	Multipurpose hand soap, individual use, bottle pack	1	1
Miscellaneous	118	50	Gloves, examination, nitrile, non-sterile, disposable, size M, L or XL (box of 50 pairs)	1	12
		51	Rolls of coloured plastic tape (red, yellow, green, black), set with one of each colour	1	7
		52	2-inch cloth medical tape/roll ^a	3	4
		53	Disposable coveralls (clothing)	1	5
		54	Hypothermia Prevention and Management Kit ^a	1	54
		55	Alcohol-based hand sanitizer	3	2
		56	Paramedic trauma shears	2	16
		57	Headlamp	1	15
		58	Infrared reflective "MED" patch (2 x 3 inches) ^a	1	3
		59	Glow sticks	4	2

<i>Facility</i>	<i>Generic fair market value</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Generic fair market value</i>
		60	Protective goggles	1	16
		61	N95 face masks	4	5
Total	2 236				

Notes:

1. Item are reimbursed under major equipment.
2. Replenishing used and expired items within first aid kits is the responsibility of the troop/police contributing country.

Abbreviation: CPR, cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

^a Minor size and brand variations are allowed as long as the item serves the intended function.

^b This item is recommended but not compulsory.

Attachment 16

Chapter 3, annex C, appendix 5.1

Appendix ~~3.1~~ 5.1Level 2 medical facility¹⁸

(United States dollars)

<i>Facility</i>	<i>Generic fair market value</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Generic fair market value</i>
E. Laboratory	31 016 31 101	i. Digital haematology analyser ^a	1	5 616
		ii. Digital biochemistry analyser ^a	1	4 823
		iii. Kits for HIV tests and other relevant tests ^b	5 kits each	
		iv. Microscope ^a	2	6 567
		v. Centrifuge ^a	1	3 284
		vi. Urinalysis kit ^b		
		vii. Incubator ^a	1	5 473
		viii. Supplies (tubes, reagents, etc.) ^b		
		ix. Glucometer ^a	1	1 095
		x. Refrigerator ^a	1	875
		xi. Freezer ^a	1	3 284
		xii. Cardiac troponin ^a	1 set (10 tests)	85

^a Reimbursed under major equipment.^b Reimbursed under self-sustainment.

Chapter 3, annex C, appendix 6.1

Appendix ~~4.1~~ 6.1Level 3 medical facility¹

(United States dollars)

<i>Facility</i>	<i>Generic fair market value</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Generic fair market value</i>
E. Laboratory	59 710 59 795	i. Digital haematology analyser ^a	2	11 232
		ii. Digital biochemistry analyser ^a	2	9 646
		iii. Kits for HIV and other blood tests ^b	5 kits each	
		iv. Microscope ^a	3	9 851
		v. Centrifuge ^a	2	6 567
		vi. Urinalysis kit ^b	Adequate	
		vii. Incubator ^a	1	5 473
		viii. Lab supplies ^b	Adequate	
		ix. Glucometer ^a	2	2 189
		x. Blood gas analyser ^a	1	10 593
		xi. Bacterial culture material ^b	Adequate	
		xii. Refrigerator ^a	1	875
		xiii. Freezer ^a	1	3 284
		xiv. Cardiac troponin ^a	1 set (10 tests)	85

^a Reimbursed under major equipment.^b Reimbursed under self-sustainment as a part of level III reimbursement rate.¹⁸ A/C.5/65/16, annex 7.4; A/C.5/68/22, annex 5.4; and A/C.5/71/20 annex 4.4.

Chapter 3, annex C, appendix 8

Appendix 5 8

Laboratory-only facility¹

(United States dollars)

<i>Facility</i>	<i>Generic fair market value</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Generic fair market value</i>
Laboratory	31-016 31 101	i. Digital haematology analyser ^a	1	5 616
		ii. Digital biochemistry analyser ^a	1	4 823
		iii. Kits for HIV and other relevant tests ^b	5 kits each	
		iv. Microscope ^a	2	6 567
		v. Centrifuge ^a	1	3 284
		vi. Urinalysis kit ^b		
		vii. Incubator ^a	1	5 473
		viii. Supplies (tubes, reagents, etc.) ^b		
		ix. Glucometer ^a	1	1 095
		x. Refrigerator ^a	1	875
		xi. Freezer ^a	1	3 284
		xii. Cardiac troponin ^a	1 set (10 tests)	85
	<u>31-016 31 101</u>			<u>31-016 31 101</u>

^a Reimbursed under major equipment.

^b Reimbursed under self-sustainment.

Attachment 17

Chapter 3, annex C, appendix 7

Appendix 7

United Nations levels of medical support: light mobile surgical module requirements and standards

<i>Treatment capability</i>	<i>Treatment capacity</i>	<i>Staffing requirement</i>	<i>Equipment requirement</i>	<i>Infrastructure requirement</i>	<i>Reimbursement rate (per capita per month)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Damage control resuscitation, including damage control surgery, including: (a) Thoracotomy; (b) Laparotomy; (c) Cranial decompression; (d) Amputation (e) External fixation of limb fracture This list is not exhaustive, and procedures required to be done will depend on the actual scenario Anaesthesia (general and regional), draw over and intravenous Advanced life support and intensive care Clinician-operated basic lab capability for trauma-focused: (a) Biochemistry; (b) Haematology. Basic diagnostic medical imaging: (a) Digital X-ray; (b) Sonography.	Up to 6 surgical operations per day. Simultaneously: (a) Resuscitate two casualties; (b) Perform 1 surgical case; (c) Hold 2 intensive care patients; (d) Hold 2 high dependency post-operative patients 20 X-rays per day Medical supplies for 7 days	1 Doctor – emergency medicine specialist 1 Doctor – intensivist 1 General Surgeon 1 Orthopaedic Surgeon 1 Anaesthetist 2 Nurse – operating theatre 2 Nurse – emergency care 2 Nurse – intensive care 4 Nurse/Medical Assistant 1 Radiographer 1 Technician (generator set, power distribution and environmental system) 3 General duty staff ^a	Light mobile surgical module ^b	1 resuscitation area with 2 resuscitation stations/bays 1 operating theatre with 1 table 1 holding area with: (a) 2 intensive care beds; (b) 2 medium/high dependency beds	See chapter 8, annex B	The lightweight surgical facility is structured and equipped for rapid deployment and redeployment

^a These personnel may be added at the discretion of the contributing country and will be eligible for reimbursement under chapter 9, annex A (Personnel), based on memorandum of understanding negotiations.

^b See appendix 7.1 for a detailed list of items in the light mobile surgical module.

Attachment 18

Chapter 3, annex C, appendix 7.1

Appendix 7.1

Light mobile surgical module

(United States dollars)

<i>Facility</i>	<i>Generic fair market value</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Generic fair market value</i>
A. Resuscitation area	210 448	Stethoscope ^a	2	219
		Reflex mallet ^a	1	110
		Thermometer, tympanic, battery powered ^a	1	100
		Combined ophthalmoscope and otoscope ^a	1	700
		Patient monitor – combined function: electrocardiogram, pulse, respiratory rate; pulse oximeter; blood pressure; defibrillator; capnography ^a	2	34 600
		Laryngoscope with selection of adult and paediatric blades ^a	2	1 480
		Bag valve mask with PEEP valve for hospital use ^a	2	600
		Transport ventilator, lightweight, with wave form display for field use with extended battery life (< 8 hours) ^a	2	40 000
		Oxygen cylinder (680 litre at 2,200 psi) with regulator ^a	2	438
		Suction unit, lightweight with rechargeable battery ^a	2	2 000
		Intraosseous drill ^a	1	800
		Dual channel infusion pump ^a	2	9 851
		Stretcher, collapsible with adjustable intravenous infusion pole ^a	12	6 000
		Wheeled stretcher/litter carrier ^a	2	2 700
		Intravenous fluid pressure cuff – 500 ml ^a	2	100
		Intravenous fluid pressure cuff – 1000 ml ^a	2	130
		Intravenous fluid warmer (disposable type) ^a	2	2 700
		Portable sonography machine (laptop type) ^a	1	40 000
		Mobile digital X-ray machine for field use with digital X-ray viewer plate ^a	1	45 340
		X-ray lead apron ^{a, b}	4	500
		Junctional tourniquet ^a	1	360
		Femoral traction splint ^a	4	1 720
		Portable refrigerator, 30 litre, mains and rechargeable battery powered with extended battery life (< 8 hours) ^a	2	2 000
		Multifunctional handheld blood analyser: biochemistry, haematology ^a	1	13 600
		Resuscitation box, lightweight for field use ^a	2	3 400
		Cut down set ^a	2	400
		Head torch, battery operated; 1,000 lumens ^a	6	600
		Suture sets – disposable ^c	10	
		Coniotomy set – disposable ^c	5	
		Chest drain set – disposable ^c	10	

<i>Facility</i>	<i>Generic fair market value</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Generic fair market value</i>
		Endotracheal tubes and laryngeal masks: selection of adult and paediatric sizes – disposable ^c	Up to 28 intubations in 7 days	
		Drugs for resuscitation (including narcotics) and analgesia ^c	7 days' supply, up to 28	
		Drugs for basic primary health care ^c	pre-operation/ resuscitation cases	
		Consumables for intravenous infusers, syringe pumps, intraosseous devices, blood warmers etc. ^c		
B. Operating theatre	136 391	Scrub sink, collapsible ^a	2	2 500
		Stethoscope ^a	2	219
		Laryngoscope with selection of adult and paediatric blades ^a	1	740
		Bag valve mask with PEEP valve for hospital use ^a	1	300
		Anaesthetic machine, lightweight, for field use ^a	1	13 200
		Patient monitor – combined function: electrocardiogram, pulse, respiratory rate; pulse-oximeter; blood pressure; defibrillator; capnography ^a	1	17 300
		Resuscitation box, lightweight, for field use ^a	1	1 700
		Dual channel infusion pump ^a	1	4 925
		Syringe driver – multiple syringe size ^a	2	6 000
		Intraosseous drill ^a	1	800
		Intravenous fluid pressure cuff – 500 ml ^a	2	100
		Intravenous fluid pressure cuff – 1,000 ml ^a	2	130
		Intravenous fluid warmer (disposable type) ^a	1	1 350
		Suction unit for body fluids – operation theatre ^a	1	4 378
		Diathermy machine ^a	1	8 757
		Surgical tourniquet – bilateral, with pressure infuser ^a	1	1 400
		Field operating table – collapsible, with 2 integral intravenous poles, instrument tray, arm rests and integral operating theatre light ^a	1	29 500
		Autoclave, lightweight, for field use ^a	1	20 000
		Oxygen cylinder (680 l at 2,200 psi) with regulator ^a	2	438
		Cut down set ^a	2	400
		Multiple external fixation kit ^a	4	6 000
		Set, basic surgery, instruments (ICRC) ^{a,d}	Quantity to support up to 6 operations per day	15 653
		Set, vascular, complimentary, instruments (ICRC) ^{a,d}		
		Set, basic bone surgery, complementary, instruments (ICRC) ^{a,d}		
		Set, laparotomy (ICRC) ^{a,d}		
		Set, craniotomy, complementary, instruments (ICRC) ^{a,d}		
		Set, amputation, instruments (ICRC) ^{a,d}		
		Head torch, battery operated; 1,000 lumens ^a	6	600
		Endotracheal tubes and laryngeal masks: selection of adult and paediatric sizes – disposable ^c	Up to 28 intubations in 7 days	

<i>Facility</i>	<i>Generic fair market value</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Generic fair market value</i>
		Drugs for anaesthesia care ^c	7 days' supply, up to	
		Consumables for intravenous infusers, syringe pumps, intraosseous devices, blood warmers, etc. ^c	28 surgical cases	
C. Holding area	155 248	Stethoscope ^a	2	219
		Combined ophthalmoscope and otoscope ^a	1	700
		Thermometer, tympanic, battery-powered ^a	1	100
		Laryngoscope with selection of adult and paediatric blades ^a	1	740
		Bag valve mask with PEEP valve for hospital use ^a	1	300
		Suction unit, lightweight with rechargeable battery ^a	2	2 000
		Field hospital bed – lightweight, collapsible – intensive care ^a	2	2 500
		Field hospital bed – lightweight, collapsible – general use ^a	2	1 100
		Resuscitation box, lightweight, for field use ^a	1	1 700
		Patient monitor – combined function: electrocardiogram, pulse, respiratory rate; pulse oximeter; blood pressure; defibrillator; capnography ^a	2	34 600
		Dual channel infusion pump ^a	2	9 851
		Syringe driver – multiple syringe size ^a	2	6 000
		Transport ventilator, lightweight, with wave form display for field use with extended battery life (< 8 hours) ^a	2	40 000
		Multifunctional handheld blood analyser: haematology and biochemistry ^a	1	13 600
		Portable oxygen generation system, not less than 30 litres per minute, with cylinder refilling capability ^a	1	41 000
		Oxygen cylinder (680 l at 2,200 psi) with regulator ^a	2	438
		Head torch, battery operated; 1,000 lumens ^a	4	400
		Endotracheal tubes and laryngeal masks: selection of adult and paediatric sizes – disposable ^c	Up to 28 intubations in 7 days	
		Drugs for resuscitation (including narcotics) and analgesia	7 days' supply, up to	
		Consumables for intravenous infusers, syringe pumps, intraosseous devices, blood warmers, etc. ^c	28 surgical cases	
D. Infrastructure	91 000	Furniture ^c	Adequate	
		Stationery/documentation ^c	Adequate	
		Computer/printer ^c	1	
		VHF/UHF radio ^c	1	
		Soft shelter, lightweight, for rapid assembly, medium (approx. 4 x 6.5 m) ^a	3	45 000
		Soft shelter, lightweight, for rapid assembly, small (approx. 4 x 4 m) ^a	1	10 000
		Generator 15 kVA – lightweight, for field use ^a	1	10 000
		Power distribution and lighting set ^a	1	8 500
		Environmental control system ^a	1	14 500
		Stackable equipment storage boxes, medium (approx. 1 x 0.45 x 0.45 m) ^a	10	1 500

<i>Facility</i>	<i>Generic fair market value</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Generic fair market value</i>
		Stackable equipment storage boxes, small (approx. 0.5 x 0.45 x 0.45 m) ^a	15	1 500
		Portable water storage ^c	48 hours' supply	
		Portable fuel storage ^c	48 hours' supply	
		Food storage and water heating for meals ready to eat or combat rations ^c	7 days' supply for up to 16 personnel	
		Tentage with field beds for staff accommodation ^c	Adequate for 16 personnel	
E. Waste disposal		Waste collection, treatment/disposal ^{a,e}	1	
F. Helicopter landing site kit		Helicopter landing site kit ^a	1 set	
Total	593 086			593 086

Abbreviation: ICRC, International Committee of the Red Cross.

^a Reimbursed under major equipment.

^b International Atomic Energy Agency Safety Standards Series No. SSG-46 (Radiation protection and safety in medical uses of ionizing radiation) is to be applied.

^c Reimbursed under self-sustainment.

^d Instruments to comply with International Committee of the Red Cross minimum set.

^e To be negotiated separately as a special case, in accordance with the Environmental Policy for United Nations Field Missions, the Waste Management Policy for United Nations Field Missions and United Nations Environment Programme, "Compendium of technologies for treatment/destruction of health-care waste".