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Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East: United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

Budget performance for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022 and proposed budget for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024 for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

Appropriation for 2021/22	\$476,842,000
Expenditure for 2021/22	\$476,825,800
Unencumbered balance for 2021/22	\$16,200
Appropriation for 2022/23	\$502,920,500
Projected expenditure for 2022/23 ^a	\$502,920,500
Projected underexpenditure for 2022/23	\$0
Proposal submitted by the Secretary-General for 2023/24	\$551,113,500
Adjustment recommended by the Advisory Committee for 2023/24	(\$6,546,500)
Recommendation of the Advisory Committee for 2023/24	\$544,567,000

^a Estimates as at 31 March 2023.



I. Introduction

1. During its consideration of the reports on the financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) ([A/77/740](#) and [A/77/602](#)), the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions met in person and online with representatives of the Secretary-General, who provided additional information and clarification, concluding with written responses received on 22 March 2023. The observations and recommendations of the Committee on cross-cutting issues related to peacekeeping operations are contained in its report ([A/77/767](#)), and those pertaining to the findings and recommendations of the Board of Auditors on United Nations peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021 are presented in its related report ([A/77/802](#)).

II. Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

2. By its resolution [75/250](#) B, the General Assembly appropriated \$476,842,000 gross (\$463,163,000 net) for the maintenance of UNIFIL for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022. Expenditure totalled \$476,825,800 gross (\$462,609,700 net), for a budget implementation rate of almost 100 per cent. The unencumbered balance of \$16,200 represents less than 0.1 per cent of the total resources and reflects the combined effect of: (a) the reduced requirements for military and police personnel, attributable primarily to the lower actual average deployment of military contingent personnel and lower costs for contingent marine operations due to challenges faced by the Organization with regard to their deployment; (b) the increased requirements for civilian personnel, attributable to higher salary costs in the international and national staff categories of personnel; and (c) the increased requirements for operational costs due to the higher actual average price per litre of fuel for generators, vehicles and air operations, resulting from the global rise in fuel costs. A detailed analysis of variances is provided in section IV of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Force for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022 ([A/77/602](#)).

3. The Advisory Committee was informed that unliquidated obligations had decreased from \$102,712,500 in 2020/21 to \$94,627,000 in 2021/22 and, as at 30 June 2022, amounted to: (a) \$86,485,800 for military and police personnel; (b) \$127,400 for civilian personnel; and (c) \$8,013,800 for operational costs. Upon enquiry, the Committee was informed that, as of 9 March 2023, the unliquidated obligations had decreased to an amount of \$21.8 million, of which \$21.4 million is related to military personnel costs.

4. During 2021/22, a total of \$11,964,400 was redeployed from group I, military and police personnel, comprising \$7,668,900 to group II, civilian personnel, and \$4,295,500 to group III, operational costs. The redeployment of funds to group II was attributable primarily to the increased requirements for international and national staff costs resulting from the higher actual average post adjustment multiplier compared with the multiplier rate applied in the computation of international staff salaries in the approved budget, and the impact of the application of the revised salary scale for national staff, effective 1 February 2022, compared with the budgeted scale. The redeployment of funds to group III was attributable primarily to the increased requirements for petrol, oil and lubricants for generators, vehicles and air operations resulting from the higher actual average price per litre of fuel compared with the budgeted price (*ibid.*, III.B).

5. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that the mission had established a resource stewardship executive group, to support decision-making, oversight and good governance in the allocation and utilization of approved mission resources. The resource stewardship executive group, which functions throughout the year, serves as the principal body supporting the Head of mission in administering a framework for the exercise of resource stewardship in the mission. Furthermore, the work of the group strengthens the integration of mission planning, resource stewardship, accountability and programme delivery by reinforcing the framework within which the Head of mission and the Senior Leadership Team are able to determine or update priorities, monitor the use of resources allocated towards those priorities and oversee statutory reporting requirements. **The Advisory Committee notes the establishment of the resource stewardship executive group and the positive practice of enhanced coordination to further good governance in resource allocation. In view of the significant redeployment of resources between groups in the performance period, the Committee trusts that the work of the group will improve the alignment of the mission's budgets to actual requirements, as well as the allocation and utilization of approved mission resources.** The Committee discusses redeployment of resources in its report on cross-cutting issues related to peacekeeping operations ([A/77/767](#)).

Matters pertaining to the report of the Board of Auditors

6. In considering the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNIFIL, the Advisory Committee also had before it the report of the Board of Auditors on the accounts of the United Nations peacekeeping operations for the financial period ended 30 June 2022. In its report, the Board noted the expenditure trend, loans from UNIFIL to other missions and problems in risk mitigation plans and in valuation of fuel reserves in the mission ([A/77/5 \(Vol. II\)](#), chap. II, paras. 18, 25, 135, 153 and 243, and chap. IV, paras. 30, 41 and 142).

III. Information on performance for the current period

7. With regard to current and projected expenditure for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023, the Advisory Committee was informed that, as at 31 March 2023, expenditure amounted to \$446,211,400 (gross). At the end of the current period, the estimated total expenditure would amount to \$502,920,500 (gross), or a budget implementation rate of 100 per cent. Upon enquiry, the Committee was informed that, pursuant to Security Council resolution [2650 \(2022\)](#), support and assistance to the Lebanese Armed Forces had been provided by UNIFIL for a finite period of six months, from September 2022 to February 2023, and that UNIFIL had provided relevant additional non-lethal material (fuel, food and medicine) valued at \$359,000. The Committee was informed that the delay in replacement of one UNIFIL Maritime Task Force vessel supported the reprioritization of resources for Lebanese Armed Forces provisions (see also [A/77/740](#), para. 29, and paras. 5 above and 23 below).

8. The Advisory Committee was informed that, as at 4 March 2023, \$11,462,181,000 had been assessed on Member States in respect of UNIFIL since its inception. Payments received amounted to \$11,243,545,000, leaving an outstanding balance of \$218,636,000. As at 27 February 2023, the cash available amounted to \$216,008,000, which was sufficient to cover the three-month operating reserve of \$52,798,000 (excluding reimbursements to troop- and police-contributing countries). As at 1 January 2023, the outstanding balance for contingent-owned equipment amounted to \$23,731,000.

9. The Advisory Committee was also informed that, as at 2 March 2023, an amount of \$23,710,000 had been paid to settle 286 death and disability claims since the inception of UNIFIL, and that 70 claims were pending. Upon enquiry, the Committee was informed that 47 claims were older than 90 days, of which 44 were related to post-traumatic stress disorder and 3 were related to other injuries. Of the 44 post-traumatic stress disorder claims, 17 were under review and 30 were pending information from the Member State. The Committee notes that, of 59 pending post-traumatic stress disorder claims in active missions indicated in the report on the overview of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations as at 31 December 2022, 57 were in UNIFIL. **The Advisory Committee notes that the majority of pending post-traumatic stress disorder claims are in UNIFIL and that 23 claims of fewer than 90 days are under review. The Committee trusts that further information on post-traumatic stress disorder claims will be provided to the General Assembly at the time of consideration of the present report, as well as in the next budget report. The Committee further trusts that all the remaining death and disability claims will be settled expeditiously.**

IV. Proposed budget for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024

A. Mandate and planning assumptions

10. The mandate of UNIFIL was established by the Security Council in its resolutions [425 \(1978\)](#) and [426 \(1978\)](#) and extended most recently, until 31 August 2023, in resolution [2650 \(2022\)](#). The planning assumptions and mission support initiatives of UNIFIL for the 2023/24 period are summarized in section I.B of the report of the Secretary-General on the proposed budget for the Force for that period ([A/77/740](#)).

11. With regard to the support provided by the UNIFIL Maritime Task Force to the Lebanese Armed Forces, the Advisory Committee was informed, upon enquiry, that within the framework of the strategic dialogue process, the Maritime Task Force and the Lebanese Navy had identified three benchmarks for the partial transfer of responsibilities in the short, medium and long term. UNIFIL continued to support the capacity-building of the Lebanese Navy and would continue to train, support, assist and advise the Lebanese Navy in the execution of the training concept to help to sustain operational capability. Furthermore, if realized, the anticipated provision of three ships by the United States of America would boost the midterm naval capacity of Lebanon. The Committee was informed that those three refurbished United States Coast Guard protector-class vessels, to be donated to the Lebanese Navy, were expected in the second quarter of 2023 and that the training of the Lebanese crew would commence in March 2023.

Inflation and exchange rates

12. With regard to the impact of inflation in Lebanon, the Advisory Committee was informed, upon enquiry, that the mission had experienced challenges in a number of areas, including: the acquisition of goods from vendors experiencing difficulties; the importation of necessary items, including fuel, resulting in the increased unreliability of power and increased reliance on generators, which have a direct impact on the cost of living and increase the price of goods and services; and increased inflation from the devaluation of the Lebanese pound, which is having an impact on government services and causing delays in the mission's administrative and logistical support. The Committee was informed that the sustained hyperinflation had affected the cost of

fuel and salaries, as well as the cost of goods procured locally, in particular imported goods, which comprised the majority of the various commodity markets.

13. The Advisory Committee was further informed that, with effect from 1 November 2022, the source of the United Nations operational rate of exchange for Lebanon had been changed to the Sayrafa rate, which is the average of the daily buy/sell rates of foreign exchange transactions performed by banks and currency exchange houses on Sayrafa, the currency exchange platform of the Lebanese Central Bank. The information further indicates that the United Nations operational rate of exchange used prior to November 2022 for the conversion from Lebanese pounds to United States dollars had been stable at 1 dollar to 1,500 Lebanese pounds for the previous decade. With the adoption of the Sayrafa rate, the conversion rate became 1 dollar to 30,000 Lebanese pounds effective 1 November 2022.

14. With regard to the impact of the adoption of the Sayrafa rate on the salary scales for locally recruited staff members in Lebanon, since the start of 2020, staff members have had stable salaries denominated in United States dollars. The Advisory Committee was informed that the denomination of salaries in United States dollars was aimed at containing the impact of local inflation and that the change to the Sayrafa rate had no impact on national salaries budgeted in United States dollars in the 2023/24 proposed budget.

15. With regard to the salaries for international professional staff, the Advisory Committee was informed that, as of 1 October 2022, the post adjustment multiplier for Lebanon, based on the previous United Nations operational rate of exchange, was 121.5. With the transition to the Sayrafa rate, this post adjustment multiplier would go down by approximately 34 per cent of net remuneration. Adjustments over a subsequent transitional period would be in accordance with the evolution of relevant macroeconomic indicators and factors, including inflation and exchange rate movements, as well as the results of surveys anticipated to be conducted annually during the transition period. The Committee was also informed that the January 2023 post adjustment multiplier of 116.6 per cent for UNIFIL had been applied in the cost estimate for the international salary rates for the 2023/24 proposed budget, in line with the methodology applied for peacekeeping missions (88.0 post adjustment multiplier applied in the approved budget for the 2022/23 period), and that the impact of the change in the United Nations operational rate of exchange to the Sayrafa rate for the 2023/24 period, under the provisions of the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC), will be clarified by the outcome of the ICSC review.

16. Regarding operational costs, the Advisory Committee was informed that UNIFIL transacted primarily in United States dollars and had renegotiated the few contracts that were in Lebanese pounds, to limit an insignificant budgetary impact for the 2023/24 period. **The Advisory Committee notes the significant change in the applicable exchange rate with the introduction of the Sayrafa rate as of November 2022. The Committee trusts that further information on the financial implications of such a change, including details on ICSC timelines for the revision of salary costs and the post adjustment multiplier and the impact on common staff costs and on operational costs and possible efficiencies to be explored, will be provided to the General Assembly at the time of consideration of the present report and in the next budget report.**

B. Resource requirements

17. The proposed budget in the amount of \$551,113,500 (gross) represents an increase of \$48,193,000, or 9.6 per cent, compared with the apportionment of \$502,920,500 for the 2022/23 period (see table below).

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	Apportionment (2021/22)	Expenditure (2021/22)	Apportionment (2022/23)	Expenditure as at 31 March 2023	Cost estimates (2023/24)	Variance	
						Amount	Percentage
Military and police personnel	331 053.6	319 078.6	338 206.1	315 286.3	360 230.0	22 023.9	6.5
Civilian personnel	99 180.3	106 847.6	116 416.0	89 710.8	128 062.5	11 646.5	10.0
Operational costs	46 608.1	50 899.6	48 298.4	41 241.2	62 821.0	14 522.6	30.1
Gross requirements	476 842.0	476 825.8	502 920.5	446 238.3	551 113.5	48 193.0	9.6

18. The increase in resource requirements is attributable to higher requirements under military and police personnel (\$22,023,900), operational costs (\$14,522,600) and civilian personnel (\$11,646,500). Information on variances between the apportionment for 2022/23 and the proposed resources for 2023/24 is contained in section IV and paragraph 28 of the proposed budget (ibid.).

1. Military and police personnel

Category	Authorized 2021/2022 ^a	Actual as at 30 June 2022	Authorized 2022/23 ^a	Actual as at 31 March 2023	Authorized 2023/24 ^a	Variance	Proposed budget troop strength
Military contingent personnel	13 000	9 771	13 000	9 576	13 000	–	10 039

^a Representing the highest level of authorized strength.

19. The proposed resources for military contingent personnel for 2023/24 amount to \$360,230,000, reflecting an increase of \$22,023,900, or 6.5 per cent, compared with the apportionment for 2022/23. The increase is attributable primarily to higher costs for: (a) major contingent-owned equipment, in connection with the transition of one key infantry battalion from using United Nations-owned equipment in the conduct of UNIFIL operations to using contingent-owned equipment; (b) standard troop cost reimbursement; (c) long-term chartered flights for travel on emplacement, repatriation and rotation due to the global rise in fuel costs; and (d) contingent marine operations of the Maritime Task Force (ibid., para. 77).

Delayed deployment factors

(Percentage)

Category	Approved 2021/22	Actual average 2021/22	Approved 2022/23	Average January– December 2022	Actual as at 31 March 2023	Actual average as at 31 March 2023	Projected 2023/24	Variance
Military and police personnel								
Military contingents	22.9	25.1	22.9	25.7	26.3	26.2	22.8	–

20. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that the UNIFIL proposed vacancy rate of 22.8 per cent for military personnel reflected the planned deployment level of 10,039 personnel, within the authorized strength of 13,000. The proposed vacancy rate takes into account the experience of the Force to date and mission-specific circumstances in relation to the deployment of uniformed personnel. The assumptions considered for the proposed vacancy factors include the current 12-month average vacancy rate, from January to December 2022, or the actual

vacancy rate as at 31 December 2022, as well as the projected planned deployment of uniformed personnel.

21. The Advisory Committee was also informed that the projected planned deployment for the 2023/24 period included the 200-person crew for the sixth flagship of the Maritime Task Force and 17 signal personnel to operate the radars, and that a higher vacancy rate or lower number of military personnel deployed would not be feasible, as the deployment of the sixth vessel required the deployment of its crew and signal personnel to operate the radar system.

22. Upon enquiry as to the planning assumptions regarding the deployment of six vessels in UNIFIL, it was indicated that, noting that the full deployment of all six vessels was included in the proposed budget for the 2023/24 period, the United Nations continued to assess the capacity and operational needs of the Maritime Task Force in connection with the ongoing capacity development of the Lebanese Navy (see para. 11 above). Information provided (see annex) to the Advisory Committee further indicates an average deployment of 4.8 vessels per month in 2021/22 and an average deployment of 4.4 vessels per month in 2022/23 as at 28 February 2023 against the budgeting for the full deployment of six vessels. The Committee was further informed that one of the two budgeted corvette/helicopters had not been deployed since January 2021 and that there were currently no negotiations under way with regard to the deployment of the vessel.

23. The Advisory Committee is of the view that the full deployment of six vessels for the Maritime Task Force budgeted for 2023/24 does not reflect the average actual deployment or a realistic projected planned deployment. In the absence of current negotiations for the deployment of the sixth vessel, the Committee recommends that the General Assembly apply a 50 per cent delayed deployment factor to one corvette of the Maritime Task Force and that all related budget assumptions, such as the 200-person crew for the sixth flagship of the Maritime Task Force, be adjusted accordingly (see para. 5 above).

24. Subject to its recommendation in paragraph 23 above, the Advisory Committee recommends the approval of the proposals of the Secretary-General for military and police personnel.

2. Civilian personnel

<i>Category</i>	<i>Approved 2021/22</i>	<i>Actual 2021/22</i>	<i>Approved 2022/23</i>	<i>Encumbered as at 1 January 2023</i>	<i>Encumbered as at 31 March 2023</i>	<i>Proposed 2023/24</i>	<i>Variance</i>
Posts							
International staff	254	241	254	232	231	254	–
National General Service staff	544	514	544	512	507	544	–
National Professional Officers	46	42	46	44	45	46	–
Temporary positions	–	–	1	1	1	1	–
Total	844	797	845	789	784	845	–

25. The proposed resources for civilian personnel for 2023/24 amount to \$128,062,500, reflecting an increase of \$11,646,500, or 10.0 per cent, compared with the apportionment for 2022/23. The increase is attributable to the higher salary rates for international staff based on the revised salary scale, and the higher salary rates for National Professional Officers and national General Service staff reflected in the revised salary scale, based on a local salary survey conducted in 2022. The increased requirements are offset in part by reduced requirements attributable to (a) the

application of the lower common staff cost rate for international staff, compared with the rate applied in the approved budget for the 2022/23 period, and (b) the application of the higher vacancy rates of 3.9 per cent for international staff and 2.4 per cent for national General Service staff, compared with the rates of 2.0 per cent and 1.5 per cent, respectively, applied in the approved budget for the 2022/23 period (*ibid.*, paras. 78–80).

26. A total of 845 civilian posts and positions, reflecting no change in the number of approved posts and positions, are proposed for 2023/24, comprising 254 international posts, 544 national General Service posts, 46 National Professional Officers and 1 general temporary assistance position. Details with respect to the staffing proposals are provided in section I.E of the report of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*).

Recommendations on posts and positions

27. It is proposed that one Administrative Assistant (national General Service) post be reassigned as a Geospatial Information System Assistant (national General Service) post within the Field Technology Section to support the implementation of the Strategy for the Digital Transformation of United Nations Peacekeeping. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that the cost-neutral staffing change enabled the Geospatial Information Systems Unit to increase the product and service delivery required to support operations, in particular increased involvement of UNIFIL in Blue Line work requiring geospatial expertise, increased operational reporting requirements of the Security Council as outlined in its resolution [2650 \(2022\)](#), and increased support to strategic communications and efforts to monitor and counter disinformation and misinformation, as emphasized by the Council in paragraph 24 of the resolution. Furthermore, UNIFIL is committed to operationalizing the United Nations system-wide data strategy by establishing a data-focused position, within existing resources, in support of the implementation of the Strategy for the Digital Transformation of United Nations Peacekeeping and the plan to invest in data-related trainings to ensure that at least 5 per cent of UNIFIL staff attend data-related training in the 2023/24 period.

Vacancy rates

28. In his report on the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations, the Secretary-General indicates that the Office of Programme Planning, Finance and Budget provided policy guidance to improve the accuracy and consistency of the vacancy rate factors applied in the proposed budgets for the 2023/24 period, and ensure that proposed vacancy rates are based, as much as possible, on actual rates ([A/77/779](#), para. 225). The table below provides a summary of the vacancy rates for civilian personnel experienced during the 2021/22 and 2022/23 periods, as well as those proposed for 2023/24.

Vacancy rates

(Percentage)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Budgeted 2021/22</i>	<i>Actual average 2021/22</i>	<i>Approved 2022/23</i>	<i>Actual as at 31 December 2022</i>	<i>Actual average January– December 2022</i>	<i>Actual as at 31 March 2023</i>	<i>Actual average as at 31 March 2023</i>	<i>Proposed 2023/24^a</i>
Civilian personnel								
International staff	5.1	5.1	2.0	8.7	5.9	9.1	7.5	3.9
National General Service staff	2.0	8.7	2.2	5.9	5.9	6.8	6.3	2.2
National Professional Officers	4.3	5.5	1.5	4.3	8.7	2.2	6.5	2.4
Temporary positions								
International staff	–	–	50.0	–	–	–	–	–

^a The assumptions considered for the vacancy factors include the current 12-month average vacancy rate, from January to December 2022, or the actual vacancy rate as at 31 December 2022 (A/77/740, para. 60).

29. The Advisory Committee notes that the rates proposed for 2023/24 for all staff categories do not align with the actual vacancy rates experienced during the period from January to December 2022. The proposed rates only align with the actual vacancy rates experienced for National Professional Officers during the current 2022/23 period, as at 31 March 2023. **The Advisory Committee acknowledges the policy guidance provided to improve the accuracy and consistency of the vacancy factors applied in the proposed budgets for the 2023/24 period. The Committee is, nonetheless, of the view that efforts should continue to be made to ensure that the proposed vacancy rates are based, as much as possible, on actual rates. Where the proposed rates differ from the actual rates, updated information should be provided to the General Assembly at the time of the consideration of the present report and clear justification should be systematically presented in future proposed budget and related documents, including realistic projected recruitment and potential upcoming vacancies, to the extent possible.** The Committee discusses vacancy rates in its report on cross-cutting issues related to peacekeeping operations (A/77/767).

Vacant posts

30. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that, as at 28 February 2023, a total of 62 posts were vacant (1 P-5, 4 P-4, 6 P-3, 12 FS, 1 NO-B, 38 NGS), comprising 8 with a lien on the post and 14 posts in the onboarding stage of recruitment. As at 31 January 2023, two posts had been long-vacant of over 2 years, comprising one Field Language Assistant (NGS) and one Associate Website Officer (NO-B). The Committee was informed that, as at 28 February 2023, the Field Language Assistant was in the process of onboarding and scheduled to arrive at the duty station in April 2023. Regarding the position of Associate Website Officer, which had been vacant since November 2020, the Committee was informed that the lengthy vacancy was due to two consecutive unsuccessful recruitment processes, as well as a classified job description that reflected a number of outdated technical skills; the unsuccessful nature of the recent recruitment process; and the readvertisement of the position on the basis of the reclassified job description of Associate Public Information Officer to reflect the required skills. **Taking into consideration that the post of Associate Website Officer (NOB) has been vacant since November 2020 and the related recruitment is still at its early stages, the Advisory Committee recommends the abolishment of the post of Associate Website Officer (NO-B).**

31. The Advisory Committee recalls the repeated requests of the General Assembly that the Secretary-General ensure that vacant posts are filled expeditiously (General Assembly resolution 76/274, para. 33) and trusts that an update on the recruitment of all vacant posts will be provided to the General Assembly at the time of its consideration of the present report and in the next budget submission. As regards posts with a lien, the Advisory Committee makes further comments and observations regarding human resource matters in its related reports (see A/76/733 and A/77/728).

Special post allowance

32. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that, as at 28 February 2023, three staff members had been in receipt of special post allowance for one year or longer: one Senior Information Analyst, Political Affairs (P-5), and one Political Affairs Officer (P-4), since November 2020, and one Associate Civil Affairs Officer (NO-B) since November 2021.

33. Subject to its recommendation in paragraph 27 above, the Advisory Committee recommends the approval of the proposals of the Secretary-General for civilian personnel.

3. Operational costs

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	Apportionment	Expenditure	Apportionment	Expenditure as at	Cost estimates	Variance	
	2021/22	2021/22	2022/23	31 March 2023	2023/24	Amount	Percentage
		(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)=(3)-(2)	(5)=(4)÷(2)
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consultants and consulting services	109.4	71.7	85.4	110.1	88.3	2.9	3.4
Official travel	536.3	408.5	664.1	475.5	794.2	130.1	19.6
Facilities and infrastructure	15 351.1	22 027.2	21 336.7	20 078.3	29 165.0	7 828.3	36.7
Ground transportation	5 165.8	7 902.7	6 648.5	6 808.7	11 005.6	4 357.1	65.5
Air operations	6 834.4	6 390.7	7 007.4	4 338.5	7 687.6	680.2	9.7
Marine operations	133.8	359.6	215.4	53.2	205.9	(9.5)	(4.4)
Communications and information technology	12 489.7	8 611.8	7 451.7	5 745.6	8 159.6	707.9	9.5
Medical	1 858.4	1 845.9	1 532.9	1 083.3	1 323.2	(209.7)	(13.7)
Special equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other supplies, services and equipment	3 629.2	2 781.5	2 856.3	2 326.1	3 891.6	1 035.3	36.2
Quick-impact projects	500.0	500.0	500.0	221.9	500.0	—	—
Total	46 608.1	50 899.6	48 298.4	41 241.2	62 821.0	14 522.6	30.1

34. The proposal for operational costs for the 2023/24 period amounts to \$62,821,000, reflecting an increase of \$14,552,600, or 30.1 per cent, compared with the resources approved for the 2022/23 period. The proposed increase reflects: (a) increases under consultants and consulting services, official travel, facilities and infrastructure, ground transportation, air operations, communications and information technology and other supplies, services and equipment; (b) decreases under marine operations and medical; and (c) no change under quick-impact projects (A/77/740, sects. II and IV).

Asset replacement plan

35. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was provided with information on the overall increase in operational costs proposed for the 2023/24 period in the amount of \$14,552,600, as well as information regarding the status of implementation of the five-year replacement plan initiated in the 2019/20 period. The Committee was informed that, by the end of the 2023/24 period, 68 per cent of UNIFIL United Nations-owned assets would have reached past their useful life. The Committee was further informed that, through efficient management and maintenance efforts, UNIFIL already maximized the benefit from those assets by extending their use well beyond their normal useful life and condition. The condition of the assets and associated costs were under review and would be included in a new replacement plan that would cover the next five-year period.

Comments and recommendations on operational costs*Official travel*

36. Proposed requirements for official travel in the amount of \$794,200, reflecting an increase of \$130,100, or 19.6 per cent, compared with 2022/23, would provide for non-training travel (\$588,300) and training-related travel (\$205,900). Expenditure under official travel amounted to \$408,500, against a provision of \$536,300, for the 2021/22 period and \$475,500 as at 31 March 2023 against a provision of \$664,100 for the 2022/23 period. **The Advisory Committee is of the view that greater use should be made of virtual meetings and online training tools. Taking also into account the level of expenditures in the current and performance periods, the Committee recommends a 50 per cent reduction (\$65,100) to the proposed resource increase under official travel.**

Facilities and infrastructure

37. The proposed requirements of \$29,165,000 represent an increase of \$7,828,300 (36.7 per cent) from \$21,336,700 in the 2022/23 period and are attributable primarily to: (a) the higher anticipated average cost of fuel for generators; (b) the acquisition of four 1,250 kVA generator sets and electrical equipment, three generators that require replacement owing to mechanical failure and three additional solar photovoltaic hybrid systems and additional panels required to produce renewable energy in connection with the efforts of UNIFIL to reach the key targets for renewable energy and the reduction of carbon emissions; and (c) the acquisition of safety and security equipment for the phased replacement of obsolete infrastructure for vehicular access control to UNIFIL premises and pedestrian gates (A/77/740, para. 83; and paras. 52 and 53 below).

38. The supplementary information provided to the Advisory Committee indicates proposed requirements of \$1,563,700 for construction, alteration, renovation and major maintenance. Upon enquiry, the Committee was provided with information regarding the major construction projects, as follows: (a) fuel station – required to address fuel security and supply and environmental concerns of UNIFIL, to equip UNIFIL with environmentally compliant above-ground storage to accommodate the volume of fuel required in a safe and secure location and minimize risks at headquarters in Naqoura for a total cost of \$1.5 million; (b) observation towers – a security requirement to support implementation of the UNIFIL mandate in the surveillance of the Blue Line and protection of troops; (c) sewage sludge system – to replace the non-operational abandoned system in Sector East and to address sanitation issues; and (d) swimming pool maintenance.

39. The Advisory Committee notes that expenditure under construction, alteration, renovation and major maintenance amounted to \$609,200 against a provision of \$931,400 for the 2021/22 period and \$472,000 as at 31 March 2023 against a provision of \$1,408,400 for the 2022/23 period. As regards the amount of \$2,084,100 for the acquisition of generators and electrical equipment, representing an increase of \$1,556,000 (294.6 per cent) compared with the apportionment for 2022/23, expenditures amounted to \$430,800 against a provision of \$814,300 for the 2021/22 period and \$143,600 as at 31 March 2023 against a provision of \$528,100 for the 2022/23 period. **In view of the underexpenditures for 2021/22 and the pattern of expenditure for the current period, the Advisory Committee recommends a reduction of 5 per cent (\$568,200) to the proposed resources under facilities and infrastructure, excluding the proposed resources for petrol, oil and lubricants (\$17,801,300) (see also para. 43 below).**

Ground transportation

40. The proposed resources of \$11,005,600 represent an increase of \$4,357,100, or 65.5 per cent, compared with the apportionment for 2022/23. The increase is primarily attributable to: (a) the higher anticipated average cost of fuel for vehicles of \$1.069 per litre compared with \$0.752 per litre included in the approved budget for the 2022/23 period and mobilization fees associated with the relocation of the fuel station; and (b) the acquisition of a higher number of 106 vehicles (92 general-purpose vehicles, 11 special purpose vehicles and 3 armoured vehicles), scheduled for replacement in line with the fifth year of the five-year phased asset replacement plan, compared with 46 vehicles included in the approved budget for the 2022/23 period ([A/77/740](#), para. 84). **The Advisory Committee considers that UNIFIL should be able to take a phased approach to the proposed increase under acquisition of vehicles, the Committee recommends a reduction of 30 per cent (\$546,500) to the proposed resource increase for the acquisition of vehicles under ground transportation (\$1,821,500) excluding the increased resource requirements for petrol, oil and lubricants (\$2,407,800) (see also para. 43 below).**

Communications and information technology

41. The proposed resources of \$8,159,600 represent an increase of \$707,900 (9.5 per cent) compared with the apportionment for 2022/23. The increased requirements are mainly attributable to the acquisition of electronic countermeasure equipment and accessories in line with the implementation of the five-year phased asset replacement plan for communications and information technology, compared with the equipment included in the approved budget for the 2022/23 period. **The Advisory Committee considers that UNIFIL should be able to take a phased approach to the proposed increase under communications and information technology and, therefore, recommends a 15 per cent reduction (\$94,500) to the proposed resource increase for communications and information technology equipment (\$630,200).**

Other supplies, services and equipment

42. The proposed resources of \$3,891,600 reflect an increase of \$1,035,300 (36.2 per cent). Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that the increased requirements were attributable mainly to higher freight costs owing to the acquisition of a higher number of vehicles and other items that are proposed in line with the five-year phased asset replacement plan and a higher average shipping rate in connection with the global rise in fuel costs, compared with the number of vehicles and rate applied in the approved budget for the 2022/23 period. **The Advisory Committee notes that the increased requirements are mainly due to the freight costs associated with the acquisition of vehicles and other assets related to the five-**

year replacement plan. Taking into consideration a phased approach to the increase in the proposed acquisition of assets, the Committee recommends a 20 per cent reduction (\$212,340) to the proposed resource increase under other freight and related costs (see paras. 39, 40 and 41 above).

Fuel

43. The Advisory Committee notes, from supplementary information provided, that a total amount of \$25,048,200 is budgeted across three budget classes, reflecting an increase of \$8,296,700, mainly owing to higher average prices compared with the prices applied in the approved budget for 2022/23, as follows: (a) \$1.069 per litre of diesel fuel under facilities and infrastructure, compared with \$0.752 per litre; and (b) \$1.069 per litre of diesel fuel for vehicles under ground transportation, compared with \$0.752 per litre, and \$1.058 per litre of petrol fuel, compared with \$0.918 per litre; (c) \$1.143 per litre of aviation fuel under air operations, compared with \$0.734 per litre. The Committee notes that, as regards the three budget classes, the increases for 2023/24 are as follows: (a) the amount of \$17,801,300, reflects an increase of \$4,783,186, or 45.8 per cent, compared with 2022/23 under facilities and infrastructure, with an increase of 162,894 litres; (b) the amount of \$6,496,789 reflects an increase of \$1,257,930, or 58.9 per cent, compared with 2022/23 under ground transportation, with an increase of 205,988 litres; and (c) the amount of \$750,093 reflects an increase of \$254,591, or 64.1 per cent, compared with 2022/23 under air operations, with an increase of 38,533 litres. The Committee discusses matters concerning petrol, oil and lubricants in its report on cross-cutting issues related to peacekeeping operations ([A/77/767](#)).

Quick-impact projects

44. In paragraphs 72 to 74 of his report ([A/77/740](#)), the Secretary-General provides information on the resources required to support to communities across three substantive areas: the extension of State authority, civic education and capacity-building; conflict management and confidence-building initiatives; and providing communities with access to basic services. The proposed resources of \$500,000 and the number of projects (25) remain unchanged from 2022/23. As at 31 December 2022, total expenditure for 2022/23 amounted to \$100,600 against an apportionment of \$500,000. The apportionment for 2021/22 was also \$500,000, with a total expenditure also of \$500,000. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that, in terms of quick-impact projects, the major challenges due to the socioeconomic crisis included the inability of municipalities to execute projects since they could only receive local currency in their official bank accounts at the official transfer rates; volatile market conditions and fewer vendors available for various supplies; banking restrictions, making it difficult for the mission to partner with identified civil society organizations; and closures of banks and restricted working hours, posing difficult challenges for implementing partner/executing agencies in gaining access to their accounts and the money disbursed. **The Advisory Committee trusts that UNIFIL will continue to ensure that its quick-impact projects will benefit the local population.**

45. **Subject to its recommendations in paragraphs 36 and 39-42 above, the Advisory Committee recommends the approval of the proposals of the Secretary-General for operational costs.**

V. Other matters

Cost recovery

46. As regards services provided by UNIFIL to other entities, information received by the Advisory Committee indicates that an amount of \$433,700 is expected to be received for the 2023/24 period for services provided to other peacekeeping and non-peacekeeping entities. Upon enquiry, the Committee was informed that UNIFIL provided support to the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon as the mission continued to require some support from UNIFIL for the administration of its personnel and facilities, given that a staffing capacity had not been established in the Office to fully replicate those support functions. A memorandum of understanding reflected all elements of support provided to the Office, including the delineation of functions and responsibilities between the parties. Administrative services for finance and procurement activities provided to the Office were not recovered under the memorandum of understanding. The Committee was informed that UNIFIL recovered costs from the Office for other logistic services and goods provided, such as fuel, rations, information and communications technology (ICT) assistance, vehicle support services and medical services, and the rates were established in line with the Administration's cost recovery policy and guidelines of the Organization. The Committee was further informed that UNIFIL provided training services to other peacekeeping operations and other United Nations entities, that it had established extensive inter-mission training cooperation mechanisms with other missions and that it continuously offered training support to regional United Nations entities. The Committee further discusses cost-recovery in its report on cross-cutting issues related to peacekeeping operations ([A/77/767](#)).

Regional Field Technology Service

47. In his report, the Secretary-General indicates that UNIFIL is mandated to provide strategic leadership and oversight to Field Technology Service units and enable the strategic objectives of reducing disparity of service across missions, creating economies of scale and eliminating duplication of effort with regard to providing ICT services across the four regional peacekeeping missions and other United Nations entities in region 1, which has expanded to include 18 peacekeeping and special political missions ([A/77/740](#), para. 33). Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that the Regional Field Technology Service for region 1 was a regional technology cooperation framework and not a service provider, as it did not provide services to the 18 entities, and therefore there was no memorandum of understanding in place. According to the Secretariat, unlike its counterpart for African missions – Regional Field Technology Service for region 2 under the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda, which has a distinct budget and authorized staffing table – the Regional Field Technology Service for region 1 primarily seeks to ensure that ICT is close to its clients and responsive to their needs, while at the same time ensuring that local offices benefit from coordinated direction from Headquarters and regional initiatives. It also contributes to the community of practice of similarly sized missions and capacity-building in its member missions. The Committee notes that the Field Technology Section has a proposed staffing complement of 83 posts.

48. The Advisory Committee was further informed that the Regional Field Technology Services region 1 was focused on capacity-building by coordinating the conduct of workshops on field remote infrastructure monitoring and cloud services and that, in the future, it planned to explore opportunities to co-develop applications that automate certain manual processes, leveraging the expertise of the lead mission. Furthermore, the expansion of Regional Field Technology Services membership and the inclusion of the missions in the western hemisphere, i.e., the United Nations

Integrated Office in Haiti and the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia, was an attempt to simplify the structure of the regional cooperation frameworks. With the aid of modern technology, the time zone difference and geographical separation no longer posed a barrier to the collaboration of information technology professionals. **The Advisory Committee notes the differences in scope and provision of services by the Regional Field Technology Service for region 2, in Entebbe, compared with the capacity-building cooperation framework of the Regional Field Technology Service for region 1, in UNIFIL. The Committee trusts that further information on the different models of the Regional Field Technology Service for regions 1 and 2, including on the relation between the resources allocated to the UNIFIL Field Technology Section, the services provided as regional field technology services and the expansion of entities covered in region 1, will be provided in the context of the next budget proposal.** The Committee makes further comments and recommendations regarding regional technology services in the context of its report on the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe ([A/77/767/Add.5](#)).

Demining activities

49. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that demining in UNIFIL was performed by the UNIFIL military contingents owing to the unique geopolitical circumstances in the UNIFIL area of operation. The parties involved in the dispute over the Blue Line only accepted that peacekeepers perform maintenance of the Blue Line, and UNIFIL military contingents received approval through the tripartite arrangements to conduct clearance operations along the Blue Line. The Committee was informed that, because of that capability and the fact that maintenance of the Blue Line did not fully occupy their time, the UNIFIL demining contingents were available to conduct humanitarian demining in the area of operation. Mine action efforts included the clearance of 24,822 m² of land and the location and destruction of 4,584 anti-personnel mines by UNIFIL military contingents. In addition, contingents had launched the second maintenance campaign for the blue barrels along the Blue Line, maintaining 69 cut lanes and 65 barrels (see also [A/75/772](#), p. 59).

50. The Advisory Committee was informed that, while UNIFIL military contingents conducted demining, the UNMAS component in UNIFIL ensured the safety and efficiency of the demining operations conducted by contingents by providing the latter with in-mission confirmatory training support and validation that the demining work was conducted to national and international mine action standards; quality assurance and quality management monitoring; technical expertise and advice; and risk awareness briefings. National authorities would not accept the work completed by the peacekeepers as “to standard” unless the quality was assured by a recognized civilian capacity. The Committee notes from information provided that five mine action personnel under contract with UNOPS support the planned mine action activities of UNIFIL and that resources in the amount of \$529,329 are proposed for UNOPS to deliver demining training and risk education training to the Force’s military contingent. The Committee makes further comments and recommendations on demining activities in its report on the United Nations Mine Action Service delivery model ([A/77/816](#)).

Gender balance

51. Information provided to the Advisory Committee shows that the percentage of female staff within the mission, as at 28 February 2023, was as follows: 33.3 per cent at the P-5 level and above; 45.3 per cent at the P-1 to P-4 levels; 34.3 per cent in the Field Service category; 51.1 per cent of the National Professional Officers; 25.3 per cent of the national General Service staff; and 52 per cent of the United Nations

Volunteers. As regards military personnel, the Committee was informed that 801 out of 9,618 uniformed personnel deployed as at 28 February 2023 were female, representing 8.3 per cent, compared with 646, or 6.3 per cent, as of August 2022. The Committee was also informed that UNIFIL benefitted from around \$300,000 in funding from the Elsie Initiative for Women in Peace Operations, to provide and improve accommodation, ablution and welfare facilities for Ghanaian peacekeepers in four United Nations positions. This resulted in that battalion sending nearly 20 per cent of its female peacekeepers in its last 2022 rotation, up from less than 16 per cent and representing a strong presence of women in UNIFIL, and in peacekeeping, given the full participation of the battalion's women in all contingent activities. **The Advisory Committee notes the increase in the deployment of female uniformed personnel and trusts that the mission will continue its efforts to improve gender representation, both in uniformed and civilian personnel (see also A/76/760/Add.1, para. 35).**

Energy efficiencies

52. The energy efficiency initiatives of the Mission are detailed in paragraphs 23 to 25 and 58 of the budget report for the 2023/24 period (A/77/740), including solar equipment, comprising three photovoltaic diesel hybrid systems and panels. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that the Mission was working on reducing dependency on fuel through the installation of renewable energy low-to-medium penetration solar photovoltaic systems, replacing fluorescent lights with LED lights, replacing old air-conditioning units with more efficient units and recommending the rightsizing of contingent-owned generators to increase power generation efficiency. As regards the solar power systems, the Committee was informed that UNIFIL operated nearly 3,000 photovoltaic solar panels in 21 solar farms across the UNIFIL area of operations and that UNIFIL expected to install a 690-kilowatt peak capacity annually before 2030 to reach 24 per cent renewable energy production for the mission. UNIFIL expects to achieve up to 5 per cent of its total power generation from renewable energy by June 2024.

53. The Advisory Committee was informed that, during the 2022/23 period, UNIFIL had installed six new solar farms, increased renewable energy production by 35 per cent between July 2022 and January 2023 and reduced its consumption of energy produced from diesel sources by 1,462,772 kWh. The Committee was further informed that, in the 2021/22 period, 637,742 kWh of energy had been produced from renewables (solar systems) and 486,603 kWh of energy had been saved from LEDs and air-conditioning units, as per the energy infrastructure management plan. **Taking into account recent efforts and the planned expansion of renewable energy production, the Advisory Committee trusts that updates on related efficiency gains, including financial, will be provided in future reports.**

Qana incident

54. In paragraph 74 of his report, the Secretary-General provides details of the Qana incident. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that, pursuant to the requests made by the General Assembly in its relevant resolutions, the amount of \$1,117,005 resulting from the incident at Qana on 18 April 1996 had been recorded under accounts receivable in the special account for UNIFIL, and the Secretariat had transmitted letters annually to the concerned Member State, to which no response had been received. No additional steps had been taken. The Committee was further informed that a contribution in-kind of the equivalent value from the Member State, if useful for UNIFIL, was feasible.

VI. Conclusion

55. The actions to be taken by the General Assembly with regard to the financing of UNIFIL for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022 are indicated in section V of the performance report ([A/77/602](#)). **The Advisory Committee recommends that the unencumbered balance of \$16,200 for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022, as well as other revenue/adjustments amounting to \$6,335,000 from other/miscellaneous revenue (\$96,200) and the cancellation of prior-period obligations (\$6,696,500), offset by investment loss (\$457,700), for the period ended 30 June 2022, be credited to Member States.**

56. The actions to be taken by the General Assembly with regard to the financing of UNIFIL for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024 are indicated in section V of the proposed budget ([A/77/740](#)). **Taking into account its observations and recommendations above, the Advisory Committee recommends that the proposed resources be reduced by \$6,546,500, from \$551,113,500 to \$544,567,000. Accordingly, the Committee recommends that the General Assembly appropriate the amount of \$544,567,000 for the maintenance of the Force for the 12-month period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024.**

Annex

Number of vessels and months of deployment for each vessel approved, versus actual number of vessels and time of deployment (UNIFIL)

<i>2018/19 approved</i>				<i>Actual number of months and vessels</i>												
<i>TCC</i>	<i>Type of ship</i>	<i>Number of vessels planned</i>	<i>Number of months planned</i>	<i>Jul-18</i>	<i>Aug-18</i>	<i>Sep-18</i>	<i>Oct-18</i>	<i>Nov-18</i>	<i>Dec-18</i>	<i>Jan-19</i>	<i>Feb-19</i>	<i>Mar-19</i>	<i>Apr-19</i>	<i>May-19</i>	<i>Jun-19</i>	<i>Total actual number of months</i>
Türkiye	Corvette	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Germany	Corvette	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Bangladesh	Corvette	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Greece	Corvette	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Indonesia	Corvette/Helo	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Brazil	Corvette/Helo	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Total		6		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	

<i>2019/20 approved</i>				<i>Actual number of months and vessels</i>												
<i>TCC</i>	<i>Type of ship</i>	<i>Number of vessels planned</i>	<i>Number of months planned</i>	<i>Jul-19</i>	<i>Aug-19</i>	<i>Sep-19</i>	<i>Oct-19</i>	<i>Nov-19</i>	<i>Dec-19</i>	<i>Jan-20</i>	<i>Feb-20</i>	<i>Mar-20</i>	<i>Apr-20</i>	<i>May-20</i>	<i>Jun-20</i>	<i>Total actual number of months</i>
Türkiye	Corvette	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Germany	Corvette	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Bangladesh	Corvette	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Greece	Corvette	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Indonesia	Corvette/Helo	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Brazil	Corvette/Helo	1	6 ^a	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Total		6		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	

2020/21 approved				Actual number of months and vessels												
TCC	Type of ship	Number of vessels planned	Number of months planned	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21	Total actual number of months
Türkiye	Corvette	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Germany	Corvette	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Bangladesh	Corvette	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Greece	Corvette	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Indonesia	Corvette/Helo	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Brazil	Corvette/Helo	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1							6
Total		6		6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	

2021/22 approved				Actual number of months and vessels												
TCC	Type of ship	Number of vessels planned	Number of months planned	Jul-21	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Total actual number of months
Türkiye	Corvette	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Germany	Corvette	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	10
Bangladesh	Corvette	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Greece	Corvette	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Indonesia	Corvette/Helo	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
TBD	Corvette/Helo	1	12													
Total		6		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	

2022/23 approved				Actual number of months and vessels as of February 2023												
TCC	Type of ship	Number of vessels planned	Number of months planned	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Total actual number of months
Türkiye	Corvette	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					8
Germany	Corvette	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1							6
Bangladesh	Corvette	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					8
Greece	Corvette	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					8

2022/23 approved				Actual number of months and vessels as of February 2023											Total actual number of months	
TCC	Type of ship	Number of vessels planned	Number of months planned	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23		Jun-23
Indonesia	Corvette/Helo	1	12	1	1				1	1	1					5
TBD	Corvette/Helo	1	12													
Total		6		5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4					

Abbreviations: helo, helicopter; TCC, troop-contributing countries.

^a The proposal for six vessels was reflected in the budget for the 2019/20 period. However, the General Assembly reduced the overall budget, and this legislative adjustment was subsequently applied to the marine contingent operations budget line. The approved budget reflects resource requirements for six months deployment of the sixth vessel.