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

Results of the survey to support the review of the standard rate of reimbursement to troop- and police-contributing countries

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

In its resolution [67/261](#), the General Assembly approved the conclusions and recommendations summarized in section IV of the report of the Senior Advisory Group on rates of reimbursement to troop-contributing countries and other related issues ([A/C.5/67/10](#), annex). In the report, the Group had indicated that, to be credible and sustainable, the system for reimbursing troop-contributing countries needed to include two key elements: a factual basis, grounded in the reality of the actual costs incurred, and a transparent process for periodic adjustment and review.

The goal of the collection and analysis of data on actual costs is to provide Member States with a credible basis for agreement to be reached on a standard rate for the common and essential additional costs of deployment to peacekeeping operations.

In resolution [67/261](#), the General Assembly approved the recommendation of the Senior Advisory Group that, once a new base had been approved, there be a full review, with data gathered from a newly selected sample, every four years.

The results of the first such survey were submitted to the General Assembly in 2014 in the report of the Secretary-General on that topic ([A/68/813](#)). The results of the second survey were submitted in 2018 in the second such report of the Secretary-General ([A/72/728](#)). The present report includes details regarding the most recent process of conducting a survey to collect cost data from 10 participating Member States, pursuant to resolution [67/261](#) and the criteria recommended by the Senior Advisory Group.

The action to be taken by the General Assembly is set out in section VI of the present report.



I. Background

1. Since the 1980s, a system of reimbursement has been in place to compensate troop- and police-contributing countries for the common and essential additional costs incurred in deploying uniformed personnel in contingents to United Nations peacekeeping operations. In 2012, on the basis of the recommendations of the Senior Advisory Group on rates of reimbursement to troop-contributing countries and other related issues (see [A/C.5/67/10](#), annex), the General Assembly established a new framework through which to inform its periodic consideration of the rate of reimbursement to troop- and police-contributing countries. The framework was based on a quadrennial survey on the common and essential additional costs incurred by a sample of 10 troop- and police-contributing countries.

2. At the core of the recommendations of the Senior Advisory Group, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution [67/261](#), was the goal of establishing an effective, transparent and equitable system for periodically reviewing the rate of reimbursement to countries contributing uniformed contingents to United Nations peacekeeping operations. Such a system is based on actual data associated with the common, additional and essential costs incurred by troop- and police-contributing countries.

3. In approving the recommendations, the General Assembly recognized that troop- and police-contributing countries had had to augment their investment to address the contemporary challenges of peacekeeping and to meet the stricter standards that it entails.

4. The General Assembly did not request the Secretary-General to make a recommendation on the actual rate of reimbursement for the contribution of uniformed personnel. However, with a view to assisting the Assembly in making an informed decision on the rate, the recommendations of the Senior Advisory Group (*ibid.*, para. 60), as endorsed by the Assembly, called for a more targeted and interactive approach that included:

- (a) The collection of data from a sample of countries that represent the full range of troop contributions;
- (b) A focused set of questions that facilitate a meaningful analytical review;
- (c) An interactive data-gathering exercise that allows for explanations and clarifications as well as direct engagement with the sample countries;
- (d) The possibility of obtaining access to open-source information for comparison;
- (e) A one-year time period for the collection, analysis and review of data;
- (f) Sign-off on the data by the highest-ranking financial official in the relevant government ministry.

5. This methodology replaced the questionnaire previously approved by the General Assembly in its resolution [63/285](#) (see [A/60/725/Add.1](#)). The data were now to be collected through a pared-down and simplified questionnaire to allow for more meaningful and analytical review. The questionnaire represented an evolution from the previous approach to overcome a number of problems identified in the report of the Senior Advisory Group (see [A/C.5/67/10](#), annex, para. 57), including a low response rate; incomplete data; complexity and lack of relevance; an extended time frame for data collection; and a lack of feedback and proactive assistance.

6. As mandated by the General Assembly, data were to be collected from the sample of 10 countries in five categories of costs: (a) allowances; (b) personal kit and

equipment; (c) predeployment medical expenses; (d) inland transportation; and (e) United Nations-specific predeployment training. Sample countries were also requested to report any other costs.

7. The sample of 10 countries were to be selected from the top 20 contributors over the previous three-year period, incorporating relative proportional contributions. Countries were to be reflected in four broad income categories on the basis of World Bank data and classification: low, lower-middle, upper-middle and high.

8. In addition, in adopting resolution [67/261](#), the General Assembly stipulated that the 10 participating sample countries must represent a collective minimum of 50 per cent of the total troop and police contributions made over the previous three-year period and must be willing to provide the required data with the assistance of a survey team.

9. In 2013, the Secretariat undertook the first revised survey for the purpose of collecting data on the common, additional and essential costs incurred by countries contributing troops, applying the new methodology.

10. The General Assembly, upon considering the data collected and presented in the report of the Secretary-General ([A/68/813](#)), welcomed, in paragraph 4 of its resolution [68/281](#), the results of the revised survey and decided to establish a single rate of reimbursement to countries contributing contingent personnel to United Nations field operations in the amount of \$1,332 per person per month as from 1 July 2014, increasing to \$1,365 per person per month as from 1 July 2016 and increasing to \$1,410 per person per month as from 1 July 2017.

11. In keeping with the recommendations of the Senior Advisory Group, as approved by the General Assembly,¹ once a new base has been approved, there should be a full review, with data gathered from a newly selected sample, every four years (see [A/C.5/67/10](#), annex, para. 110).

12. In 2017, the Secretariat undertook the second survey applying the new methodology. The data collected were presented in the report of the Secretary-General ([A/72/728](#)). The General Assembly in its resolution [72/285](#) established a single rate of reimbursement to countries contributing contingent personnel to United Nations field operations in the amount of \$1,428 per person per month from 1 July 2018.

II. The 2021/22 review of personnel costs

13. As mandated by the General Assembly, a quadrennial review of the personnel costs incurred by contributing countries has been undertaken in 2021/22, following the methodology approved by the Assembly in resolution [67/261](#).

A. Sample

14. A process of meetings and briefings was undertaken over the past year to inform Member States of the various steps involved in the survey process. In establishing the sample, interest was solicited from the 20 eligible Member States. The Secretariat received positive responses from 15 of those countries.

15. The list of sample countries that met the criteria approved by the General Assembly in resolution [67/261](#) is set out in table 1. Of the 10 countries, 6 contribute formed police units as well as military contingents. In accordance with the recommendations of the Senior Advisory Group, and as approved by the Assembly in

¹ See resolution [67/261](#).

resolution [67/261](#), the final list of sample countries was communicated by the Secretary-General to the President of the Assembly in a letter dated 10 June 2021.

Table 1
Sample countries participating in the personnel cost survey, 2021/22

<i>Country</i>	<i>Average contribution (percentage of total contributions) (2018–2020)^a</i>	<i>Income level</i>
Ethiopia	8.90	Low
Bangladesh	8.18	Lower-middle
Rwanda	8.00	Low
India	7.57	Lower-middle
Nepal	6.40	Lower-middle
Pakistan	6.21	Lower-middle
Morocco	2.38	Lower-middle
Burkina Faso	2.12	Low
Italy	1.41	High
South Africa	1.40	Upper-middle
Total	52.57	

^a Only military and police contingent personnel deployed to peacekeeping missions.

B. Data

16. In line with the approved methodology, a questionnaire was shared with the participating sample countries in order to collect data in the five categories of common, additional and essential costs incurred in deploying uniformed personnel to peacekeeping operations. To allow for comparability, as mandated by the General Assembly (see [A/C.5/67/10](#), annex, para. 73), the collected data corresponded to an identical time period based on troop and police deployments in June 2021. The base month of June 2021 was chosen to ensure the collection of the most recent data while allowing sufficient time for the completion of the survey and the submission of the data to the Assembly.

17. Costs were requested in the currencies in which they had been incurred, and the United Nations operational rate of exchange was subsequently applied. This approach produced a snapshot of deployment costs for a set period, allowing participating sample countries to report actual expenses incurred at a specific point in time.

18. While participating sample countries were also requested to report any other costs, the data presented in table 2 include only the common and essential additional costs in the five mandated categories.

C. Review of data

19. Following the completion of the questionnaires by the participating sample countries, the data were reviewed to ensure completeness and comprehensiveness and to support a detailed understanding of the information provided. In the analysis of the data, the primary consideration was to ensure that the costs captured were comparable and specific to the deployment of uniformed personnel to United Nations peacekeeping operations.

20. The data were analysed strictly in terms of the actual common costs incurred by the sample countries during the period specified in the survey. Although the data collected, in particular those on allowances, do indicate a relationship between the current rate of reimbursement and the costs incurred by troop- and police-contributing countries, the survey was not designed to assess how the current reimbursement was being used.

21. To assist the participating countries in ensuring that the data represented actual additional common costs, the review benefited from a methodology that allowed for an interactive approach (*ibid.*, para. 70). Follow-up visits to participating sample countries were made between October and December 2021 by Secretariat-led teams comprising relevant military, police and reimbursement experts. One support session was conducted virtually owing to travel restrictions relating to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic in place in that particular sample country. In most cases, revised questionnaires were submitted to reflect the clarifications provided during the visits.

22. The Secretariat also worked with the Contingent-Owned Equipment/Memorandum of Understanding Management Review Board, given its composition of military, police, logistical, political and financial experts at the Director level from the Department of Operational Support and the Department of Peace Operations, to ensure that the approved methodology had been followed and that the data were, as far as possible, complete, consistent and in accordance with the criteria established by the General Assembly.

D. Presentation of data

23. In its recommendations, the Senior Advisory Group requested that the data collected be collated and the aggregated costs presented by category for each country, and that the overall monthly cost for each sample country also be presented (*ibid.*, para. 71). Such an approach would allow the General Assembly to obtain a full picture of the costs in each of the representative countries rather than an average or median cost figure (*ibid.*, para. 72).

24. In accordance with that recommendation, the data collected from each of the participating sample countries are presented in table 2 by category (allowances, personal kit and equipment, predeployment medical expenses, inland transportation and predeployment training) for each country. Aggregated costs by category are also provided in the relevant sections below.

25. In line with the approved methodology, the data were collated and aggregated to establish average monthly costs per person over the course of the standard deployment length of 12 months (although some sample countries have adopted shorter deployment periods). In most of the cost categories, including the acquisition of personal kit, medical preparation, inland transportation and predeployment training, the costs are not generally incurred on a monthly basis. In the case of predeployment training, the investment involved in planning, developing and providing preparation for United Nations peacekeeping can be a long-term activity that requires significant capital expenditure and entails ongoing operational costs.

26. Since each of the 10 participating sample countries represents a different percentage of total contributions to United Nations peacekeeping, a simple average across the 10 sample countries would not accurately represent the total costs incurred by the sample countries. Accordingly, the present report provides cost data weighted by the contribution of each sample country as a percentage of the sample population. The weighted average approach was used in 2014 (General Assembly resolution [68/281](#)) and 2018 (Assembly resolution [72/285](#)). **The monthly per-person weighted**

average across all five cost categories and reflecting the proportionate size of the contributions of participating sample countries amounts to \$1,453.31.

27. In the light of the legitimate concerns of participating sample countries regarding the confidentiality and sensitivity of the data collected, individual countries are not identified in its presentation, as stressed in the recommendations of the Senior Advisory Group. In keeping with this approach, the data presented in the present report are anonymous. Throughout the survey process, all information provided by participating sample countries was handled with strict confidentiality.

Table 2
Summary of the 10 countries and five categories of data

(United States dollars)

Sample country	Average per-person monthly amount by category										Weighted average
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	
Allowances	973.26	392.95	1 151.83	23.12	1 686.21	6 833.93	1 428	1 169	1 434.65	1 449.76	1 255.56
Personal kit and equipment	213.54	168.75	160.38	236.79	98.75	113.51	90.29	68.41	113.94	80.12	123.50
Predeployment medical expenses	43.61	42.63	29.51	15.22	32.93	42.07	15.07	13.08	74.47	31.88	35.73
Inland transportation	21.45	7.47	0.35	2.43	18.39	1.39	24.54	4.15	5.42	18.01	9.86
United Nations-specific predeployment training	13.87	72.84	39.78	27.80	19.00	7.81	0.21	24.70	4.19	50.60	28.67
Total per person per month	1 265.73	684.64	1 381.86	305.35	1 855.29	6 998.72	1 558.11	1 279.34	1 632.68	1 630.38	1 453.31

1. Allowances

28. The cost data presented in table 2 for this category provide an overall average amount per person per month for allowances paid by participating sample countries to uniformed personnel specific to their service in United Nations peacekeeping operations.

29. The questionnaire included a request for detailed information, broken down by rank, on the average monthly allowances paid to officers and non-officers in each infantry battalion and specialized unit. Specific information was also requested on the allowances paid to formed police units.

30. The questionnaire also included a request for detailed information on any allowances paid to specialized uniformed personnel, such as aviation, medical or naval personnel, and any allowances specific to higher ranks. It was requested that the costs associated with regular domestic pay and allowances not be included in the data submission.

31. There is variation in the types of and the approaches taken to determining additional allowances paid for service in United Nations peacekeeping operations. Some countries reported a flat-rate allowance, mostly linked to the United Nations reimbursement rate, which was \$1,428 per person per month for the base month of the submitted data. A few of the participating sample countries indicated that, in

certain instances, a portion or all of the allowances were disbursed in United States dollars.

32. More detailed discussions with sample countries on the rate of allowances revealed that several factors in addition to the standard rate of United Nations reimbursement seemed to influence the payment of allowances. One factor in some cases was national legislation that determined the amount and the type of allowance that uniformed personnel must be paid when serving overseas. Some participating sample countries reported the payment of allowances to the families of deployed uniformed personnel. A few of the participating sample countries indicated the existence of schemes, in line with national legislation, to provide supplementary long-term medical care and death and disability benefits. The additional allowances, determined by national legislation, are not included in table 2.

33. The monthly per-person weighted average across all 10 participating sample countries of the allowances provided to peacekeeping personnel amounts to \$1,255.56 (86 per cent of the total weighted average costs).

2. Personal kit and equipment

34. The cost data represent the amount incurred per person amortized over the standard one-year deployment period. The data are based on the list of personal kit and equipment for military and police personnel, as set out in the appendix to annex A to chapter 9 of the Manual on Policies and Procedures concerning the Reimbursement and Control of Contingent-Owned Equipment of Troop/Police Contributors Participating in Peacekeeping Missions (A/75/121).² Details were also requested with respect to any additional costs incurred in equipping women contingent members or police personnel. All sample countries issue an entirely new set of items upon deployment. Some countries reported the need to replace standard items during a deployment, given the standard 12-month deployment period.

35. While the list of personal kit and equipment is standard for all military and police personnel, table 2 shows a level of variation in costs in this category among participating sample countries. Several factors need to be considered, including different national production capacities and market prices. In most sample countries, the costs of standard items are established through a central process that reflects market surveys and tendering based on both price and quality. In addition, different national systems in place have differing impacts on the cost structure with respect to kitting and the equipping of personnel.

36. During the survey visits, further details were requested on how the costs were established, including the impact of national systems and related acquisition processes in place to equip military personnel and/or police. In some participating sample countries, standard equipment is relatively expensive owing to a reliance on importation, which is subject to additional tariffs and transportation costs. In some cases, technical specialists were issued more specialized kit, which entailed increased costs.

37. The monthly per-person weighted average across all 10 participating sample countries of the costs incurred in providing individual contingents with personal kit and equipment amounts to \$123.50 (9 per cent of the total weighted average costs).

² The General Assembly, in its resolution [74/279](#), took note of the report of the 2020 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment ([A/74/689](#)). In accordance with Assembly resolution [59/298](#), the Manual is distributed as a United Nations document in all six official languages.

3. Predeployment medical expenses

38. The monthly cost in this category represents the total average amount per person, incurred shortly prior to deployment, amortized over the standard one-year deployment period. The data provided by the participating sample countries comprise costs incurred for medical examinations, tests, X-rays and vaccinations based on the standard mandatory requirements for the deployment of uniformed personnel to United Nations peacekeeping operations. The costs associated with the mandatory predeployment testing associated with COVID-19 were requested and are also included in table 2.

39. Many of the participating sample countries have extensive processes and systems in place for managing the predeployment medical requirements of large numbers of uniformed personnel being deployed to peacekeeping operations, which require additional administrative investments and overhead expenses. National systems and acquisition processes have a major impact on related costs. In a few instances, there are differences between military and police medical expenses, depending on the type of facility used for predeployment medical processes.

40. Some sample countries provided the costs of examinations or tests in addition to the predeployment medical requirements specified in the questionnaire. While the good health of deploying uniformed military and police personnel is of direct benefit to the United Nations, these additional costs were not included in the overall amounts in order to ensure comparability across all participating sample countries.

41. Most participating sample countries also reported costs incurred in administering the COVID-19 vaccine to uniformed personnel being deployed to United Nations peacekeeping operations. The costs were incurred in line with the national mandates on vaccination in response to the pandemic and were not included in the overall amounts.

42. A few participating sample countries also noted the costs incurred for medical examinations and procedures after deployment to United Nations peacekeeping operations. Post-deployment medical costs, which included COVID-19 tests, other tests, psychological examinations and counselling, were not included in the overall amounts.

43. The monthly per-person weighted monthly average across all 10 participating sample countries of the costs incurred in providing predeployment medical examinations, tests and vaccinations amounts to \$35.73 (2 per cent of the total weighted average costs).

4. Inland transportation

44. This category comprises the average monthly amount expended per person for costs incurred in moving a contingent, once ready to deploy, to the point of assembly and/or embarkation to a United Nations peacekeeping operation. It represents the total average amount per person amortized over a standard one-year deployment period. In line with the approved methodology of using an identical period, the data relate specifically to the costs of transporting uniformed personnel who were deployed in formed units to United Nations field missions in June 2021.

45. The incurred costs reported by participating sample countries reflect the diversity of geographical size, terrain and infrastructure. They also reflect differences in the respective national systems in place for forming military and police units. In addition, some participating countries provided data on costs related to the internal transport of contingents/police to areas in which United Nations-specific training was

being conducted, which have been disaggregated and added to the other costs of training.

46. The monthly per-person weighted average across all 10 participating sample countries of the costs incurred for inland transportation amounts to \$9.86 (1 per cent of the total weighted average costs).

5. United Nations-specific predeployment training

47. This category represents the monthly costs incurred per person for generic, specialized and, where appropriate, mission-specific peacekeeping training that is provided before deployment to a United Nations peacekeeping operation. In line with General Assembly resolution 49/37, Member States retain the primary responsibility for the delivery of predeployment training for deploying uniformed personnel pursuant to the standards, guidance and training materials provided by the United Nations.

48. The questionnaire included a request for details on training specific to United Nations peacekeeping that was provided to uniformed personnel prior to their deployment. The predeployment phase of United Nations peacekeeping training includes individual and collective technical and tactical profession-specific skills training, United Nations peacekeeping training, mission-specific training and integration training, which is intended to ensure that the unit can operate as a coherent entity in accordance with United Nations standards within a mission context.

49. This category is the most complex, given that training costs can comprise broader types of costs, such as the operational costs of a peacekeeping training centre or the costs of managing a complex simulation exercise involving the implementation of United Nations mandates. While the in-person visits considerably assisted in the clarification of training costs, the vastly different national systems and approaches utilized by participating sample countries made it difficult to determine fully comparable costs. Another factor noted was the considerable differences, in terms of time, curriculum and investment, between military and police training in some instances.

50. The monthly per-person weighted average across all 10 participating sample countries of the costs incurred for United Nations-specific predeployment training amounts to \$28.67 (2 per cent of the total weighted average costs).

III. General observations

51. The following are general observations related to the survey process and the data collected with respect to each of the five categories of costs:

(a) In addition to the differences between the participating sample countries with respect to number of deployments and level of income, it is important to note their different respective histories of contributing to peacekeeping, as well as the broad variety of national systems for and approaches to forming and sustaining military and police units. These factors have a major impact on the process of establishing composite units, with considerable time and resources spent on preparing personnel in such units for deployment;

(b) Investment by the participating sample countries in the various cost categories was not always easy to isolate from general military/police expenses. Inevitably, costs were incurred that, while spent in relation to peacekeeping, also benefited more general activities carried out by national military or police personnel;

(c) Given that four of the cost categories were incurred on a one-off basis for each deployment, the monthly cost per person broadly reflects the pattern of expenditure and investment by the participating sample countries. In some categories, such as training, the investment involved in planning, developing and providing predeployment preparation for United Nations peacekeeping operations can, in effect, be a long-term activity requiring significant capital expenditure and entailing ongoing operational and maintenance costs;

(d) The participating sample countries follow different patterns in utilizing the reimbursement provided by the United Nations. For example, some countries traditionally pay the full amount of the reimbursement, which is intended to cover all five categories of costs, directly to their personnel in the form of allowances. This adds to the variation in the costs incurred by each of the participating sample countries and the extent to which the reimbursement covers those costs;

(e) In a few instances, expenditure was reported as unique to one country; in others, a cost was identified as significant in line with the national system of the contributing country (e.g. related to the dependants of contingent members). Since the review applies to both common and essential costs of United Nations peacekeeping operations, such individual costs are described in the section below entitled "Other costs";

(f) The area of deployment has an impact on most of the five cost categories. As the level of risk in the individual peacekeeping missions increases, non-uniform additional costs may be incurred. Examples of such costs, including the costs of danger pay, specialized training, specialized equipment and additional vaccinations, were reflected in some questionnaires;

(g) Costs also vary by type of deployment. The cost of deploying common types of contingents is often different from that of deploying a specialized unit. Furthermore, in most cases, police units do not exist organically and are constituted specifically for service in United Nations operations. They are usually assessed prior to deployment, including for rotation purposes. This requires considerably longer predeployment lead times and preparation;

(h) Similarly, the length of deployment has an impact on costs. While the General Assembly established the typical personnel rotation cycle at 12 months in its resolution [67/261](#), some contributing countries elected to rotate their personnel at shorter intervals. The costs of preparing troops in such cases are proportionate to the number of rotations carried out per year;

(i) Throughout the survey process, the Secretariat team worked with the participating sample countries to isolate specific common costs to the extent possible. To that end, various factors resulting in uncommon or overhead costs have been nullified in the data presented. Any additional categories of costs, other than the weighted averages of costs, are reflected in the section "Other costs";

(j) While the costs incurred by participating sample countries have changed since the previous survey was conducted, the average cost is also affected by differences in both the make-up of the sample of participating countries and their weighting within the sample group.

IV. Other costs

52. In addition to the five mandated categories of costs, the questionnaire included a request for information about any other costs incurred by participating sample countries. Some reported costs are worth noting, although in most cases they were not

common to all participating sample countries. One cost reported by seven of the countries related to the issuance of passports. The lowest additional cost per person was \$1.26, while the highest was \$15.15.

53. The following points comprise some of the additional costs reported in the five categories:

(a) *Allowances.* Because of the nature of this category, no additional allowances were reported beyond those included in the weighted average; other reported allowances were not considered to be specific to United Nations peacekeeping operations;

(b) *Personal kit and equipment.* A number of participating sample countries reported the provision of items of personal kit and equipment in addition to those required in United Nations standards. They included articles of clothing as well as mission-specific equipment. The lowest additional cost per person per month for other items in this category was \$1.43, while the highest was \$84.11;

(c) *Predeployment medical expenses.* In accordance with national systems, most participating sample countries reported costs for various medical procedures or items of equipment in addition to those required in United Nations standards, including additional tests, vaccinations and medical kits. The additional cost per person per month in this category ranged between a minimum of \$0.28 and a maximum of \$19.90;

(d) *Inland transportation.* At least one participating sample country reported additional costs involving the transportation of dependants to a home location prior to the deployment of contingent members to a peacekeeping mission. The additional cost per person per month in this category was found to be approximately \$8.13;

(e) *Training.* The range of costs in this category is directly proportional to the variation in the types of additional training programmes provided for different units. Some countries also identified allowances that were payable to contingent members during their predeployment training. Reported costs ranged between a minimum of \$2.43 and a maximum of \$27.43 per person per month.

54. Some participating countries indicated costs associated with returning contingents or individual contingent members to normal duties, and/or their reintegration, following deployment to a United Nations peacekeeping operation. These additional costs included mandatory quarantining, COVID-19 testing, other medical examinations, inland transportation and training.

V. Costs specific to the deployment of women peacekeepers

55. The number of women uniformed peacekeepers deployed in contingents increased over the past four years, from 3,358 in January 2018 to 4,538 in December 2021. Women peacekeepers have specific needs and requirements in terms of their deployment to United Nations peacekeeping operations.

56. The questionnaire included a request for specific information on costs associated with deploying women peacekeepers. Although all 10 participating countries deploy women uniformed personnel, only some costs specific to women peacekeepers were reported. Most of the reported costs related to national traditions and therefore cannot be considered either common or essential to United Nations peacekeeping operations.

57. Observations on the reported costs, by category, related to the deployment of women peacekeepers are as follows:

(a) *Allowances.* One sample country reported additional support provided to women peacekeepers on a case-by-case basis;

(b) *Personal kit and equipment.* A few participating sample countries reported specific items of personal gear provided to women contingent members and police officers on the basis of national traditions;

(c) *Predeployment medical expenses.* Countries providing women contingent members reported additional costs related to administering pregnancy tests and gynaecological examinations. Reported costs ranged between a minimum of \$0.30 and a maximum of \$4.26 per person per month.

VI. Action to be taken by the General Assembly

58. **The General Assembly is requested:**

(a) **To take note of the report of the Secretary-General;**

(b) **To express appreciation to the sample countries for their participation in the survey.**
