

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ROTATION OF EQUIPMENT AT UNITED NATIONS EXPENSE

1. ISSUE PAPER THEME: Major Equipment

2. SUMMARY / BACKGROUND

This paper proposes three interrelated changes to Chapter 4 of the COE manual, as follows:

- A. To add all categories of electrical equipment (i.e., generators: stationary and mobile, ISO 8528, renewable energy integrated diesel-photovoltaic and other renewable energy) to the list of equipment eligible for rotation at United Nations expense under the criteria and processes outlines in section VII of Chapter 4 of the COE Manual.
- B. To use this rotation to encourage T/PCCs to right-size their generators and to replace higher-rated generators with lower-rated generators where appropriate, with no financial penalty.

3. DETAILED PROPOSAL

- A. Since July 2020, aircraft/airfield support equipment, combat vehicles, police vehicles, engineering equipment, engineering vehicles, support vehicles (commercial pattern) and support vehicles (military pattern) have been eligible for rotation at United Nations expense if they are non-operable or no longer economical to maintain in the mission area if certain criteria, established in paragraph 29 of Chapter 4 of the COE Manual, are met and when the mission CMMRB determines that such rotation is necessary on the basis of operational requirements within the mission. Electrical equipment (i.e., generators) are proposed to be added to the list of equipment eligible for rotation to facilitate the replacement of generators whose fuel efficiency may have decreased due to extended use and the replacement of older-model generators with more fuel-efficient models.
- B. This rotation should also be used to encourage and facilitate the “right-sizing” of generators. When the mission CMMRB and the national contingent commander both agree that the rating of generators that have met the minimum deployment period is higher than that of operational requirements (for example, if the average load on a diesel generator is 50 per cent or less), a T/PCC may replace the generators with lower-rated generators while continuing to receive the reimbursement for the original class of generator. This would not only reduce unnecessary fuel consumption but would also reduce the maintenance challenges associated with the prolonged usage of generators at low load.

The Secretariat should provide a report in advance of the 2026 Working Group on how missions have made use of the provision for rotation of equipment at United Nations expense, which should include data on rotation costs and the number and type of equipment by year and mission.

4. PROPOSED MANUAL TEXT

Chapter 4 of the COE Manual should be amended as follows:

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

29. To be eligible for consideration, equipment must have been continuously deployed in ~~peacekeeping~~ operations for at least seven years or 50 per cent of its estimated useful life, whichever comes earlier. Rotation will be considered when the amount of equipment proposed for rotation represents 10 per cent or more of the amount of equipment in at least one eligible category. Equipment to be rotated at United Nations expense shall be treated by the United Nations as if it were contingent-owned equipment being repatriated at the end of the unit's deployment to a mission area. Replacement equipment shall be treated as if it were equipment being deployed under the contingent's initial deployment to a mission area. In exceptional circumstances, such as higher-risk missions, the seven years requirement could be reduced to five years for equipment that is unserviceable due to operational tempo, environmental conditions, extreme climate, location, mileage, hours of usage, trafficability or non-negotiable terrain, to be determined and recommended by the mission leadership and decided by the Secretariat. The rotation at United Nations expense will not include equipment that is not serviceable due to lack of maintenance.

29 bis. The mission contingent-owned equipment and memorandum of understanding review board, in consultation with the applicable contingent commander, should review whether individual generators eligible for rotation under United Nations expense can be replaced with generators of a lower kVa rating based on operational requirements and considerations such as low average load. If the board concludes that such a replacement is appropriate, the relevant troop- or police-contributing countries would be encouraged to replace such generators with generators of lower kVa ratings, but would continue to be eligible for reimbursement at the level of the original generators as agreed in the applicable memorandum of understanding.