



PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

350 EAST 35TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10016

PRESS RELEASE

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中国代表团孙旭东参赞在第 68 届联大五委  
关于议题 152: 联合国组织刚果民主共和国稳定特派团  
2014 年 7 月 1 日至 2015 年 6 月 30 日期间  
经费筹措的发言  
(2014 年 5 月 13 日)

主席先生:

中国代表团感谢方案规划、预算和账务厅主任 Chandru Ramanathan 先生就秘书长关于联刚稳定团经费筹措问题报告所作介绍,感谢行政和预算问题咨询委员会主席 Carlos Ruiz Massieu 先生就行预咨委报告所作介绍。

联合国维和行动在维护世界和平、稳定地区形势方面发挥着重要作用。中国政府一贯支持联合国维和行动,并为此在人力和财力方面做出了积极贡献。非洲是联合国现阶段部署维和行动最多的大陆,也是经济发展较快且富有希望的大陆,中国坚定地支持联合国在非洲的维和行动。联刚稳定团一直是规模最大的维和行动,自成立以来发挥了重要作用。

主席先生:

中国代表团就联刚稳定团 2014/15 财年预算谈以下三点:

一、提供必要的资源,是保障维和行动实现目标的基础。随着世界安全局势的变化,联合国维和行动的规模不断扩大、领域日趋

复杂，维和经费激增。2014/15 年度维和拟议总预算已达近 80 亿美元，联刚稳定团拟议预算达 13.8 亿美元。坦率地讲，这一定会给会员国带来巨大的挑战。中国作为最大的发展中国家和人口大国，虽然人均国民收入水平仍然较低，在实现现代化进程中需要完成的任务和解决的困难依然很多，但中国一直积极认真履行对联合国应尽的财政义务，有力地保障了联合国各项维和行动顺利开展。

二、高度重视特派团的预算编制，切实提高资金使用效益。秘书处一定要管好用好资金，不能因为资金规模大就放松管理。中国代表团欢迎秘书处在采取国际公共会计准则和“团结”项目方面所作的努力。同时，我们也注意到审计委员会指出的缺陷和问题，各特派团业务领域还存在着严重的内部控制缺陷，特别是在预算、采购和资产管理方面。例如，联刚稳定团业务费中，空运所占支出比例最高，正如审计委员会报告中指出，在燃油管理方面，联刚稳定团存在管理当局未发现滥用燃料情况的风险。此外，各特派团普遍存在安理会授权时间与预算周期不一致的问题，影响了预算的严肃性与合法性，更不利于会员国审议预算。

三、加强对维和行动行政和预算管理的监管和问责。我们希望秘书处按照审计监督部门及行预咨委会的建议，进一步改进维和经费的管理。对联合国纽约总部和各特派团，包括联刚稳定团，都要加强问责和监管，发现问题要及时予以纠正，并追究相关人员责任。切实采取措施，最大限度地用好成员国提供的宝贵资源，坚决杜绝浪费，提倡勤俭节约。

中国代表团将积极参与包括联刚稳定团在内的各项维和预算的审议。

谢谢主席先生。



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Statement by Mr. Sun Xudong  
Counselor, Permanent Mission of China to the United Nations  
On Agenda Item 152: MONUSCO

Mr. Chairman,

The Chinese delegation wishes to thank Mr. Chandru Ramanathan, Officer-in-Charge, the Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts, for his introduction to the Secretary General's report on financing for MONUSCO and Mr. Carlos Ruiz Massieu, Chairman of the ACABQ, for his presentation of the report of the committee.

UN peacekeeping plays an important role in maintaining world peace and stabilizing regional situations. The Chinese government has always supported UN peacekeeping operations and has made positive contributions both in terms of personnel and in terms of finance. While Africa has the largest number of UN peacekeeping operations, it is also a continent full of promises that enjoys fast economic growth. China firmly supports the UN in conducting peacekeeping operations in Africa. As the largest peacekeeping mission, MONUSCO has since its inception played an important role.

Mr. Chairman,

The Chinese delegation wishes to make three points on the budget of MONUSCO for the 2014/15 biennium:

First, adequate resources constitute the foundation for ensuring that peacekeeping operations accomplish their mission. With the world's changing security situation, UN peacekeeping operations have experienced continuous increase in scope and complexity and sharp rise in resource requirement. The total amount of peacekeeping budget for the 2014/15 biennium is almost 8 billion US dollars, of which the proposed budget of MONUSCO takes up 1.38 billion. Frankly, this inevitably poses a huge challenge to

member states. As the largest developing country with the largest population in the world, China faces multiple tasks and numerous difficulties in its modernization process. However, China has fulfilled in earnest its financial obligations to the UN and has done its part in ensuring the smooth conduct of UN peacekeeping operations.

Secondly, great attention must be paid to the budgeting of peacekeeping missions to effectively increase the efficiency of fund utilization. The Secretariat must make sure that funds are managed well and used wisely, and must not slacken management just because the funds involved are huge in size. My delegation welcomes the efforts of the Secretariat in adopting IPSAS and in implementing the UMOJA project. At the same time, we have noted the drawbacks and problems identified by the Board of Auditors. There are serious inadequacies in internal control in the operation of various missions, especially in budgeting, procurement and asset management. For example, in the operational expenses of MONUSCO, air transportation takes up the largest proportion. As pointed out by the report of the Board of Auditors, in fuel management, there is a risk that MONUSCO management fails to discover the misuse of fuels. Moreover, the problem common to all peacekeeping missions of the mismatch between the mandate period given by the Security Council and the budget cycle not only undermines the integrity and legitimacy of the budget, but also negatively affects the consideration of the budget by member states.

Thirdly, oversight and accountability of the administrative and budgetary management of peacekeeping missions must be strengthened. We hope that the Secretariat will act according to the recommendations of auditing and regulatory bodies and the ACABQ to further improve the management of peacekeeping resources. Accountability and regulation both at the Headquarters and in field missions, including MONUSCO, must be strengthened. Once a problem is discovered, timely action must be taken to rectify it and people concerned be held accountable. Effective measures must be taken to maximize the utilization of the precious resources provided by member states. Economy should be advocated and practiced and an end must be put to waste.

The Chinese delegation will take an active part in the consideration of the budgets of various peacekeeping missions, including that of MONUSCO.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.