



**PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**  
**MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS**

350 EAST 35TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10016  
<http://www.china-un.org>

**中国常驻联合国代表团在第 76 届联大五委二续会议**  
**关于“投资预防和建设和平”议题的发言**  
(2022 年 5 月 12 日下午, 第三会议室)

主席先生：

中国代表团感谢秘书处对“投资预防和建设和平”议题报告所作介绍，以及行政和预算问题咨询委员会副主席介绍有关报告。中方高度重视建设和平工作，联大和安理会设立了联合国建设和平架构，经过多年努力取得积极进展。在当前形势下，建和工作所承载的期待越来越高。探讨实现充足、可预测、可持续的建和融资具有重要意义。中方愿就本议题谈几点看法：

第一，联合国应不断创新伙伴关系，拓展建设和平融资渠道。建和工作涉及到经济、社会等诸多领域，联合国应加强战略设计和统筹，调动各方面资源，形成合力。目前情况下，建和融资模式的任何调整和创新，不

应改变根据联大和安理会决议规定的建设和平基金的自愿性质，不应弱化发达国家作为主要出资方的历史责任。发展中国家严峻的现实困难，很多是历史遗留问题造成的。帮助发展中国家加快发展，是发达国家应承担的道义责任。传统捐资方要继续承担建和融资的首要责任。

第二，联合国要厘清现有建和授权安排。建和基金由联大和安理会决定设立。调整建和基金融资模式，应事先得到联大和安理会的政治授权。“授权驱动资源”是联合国预算和财务工作的基本准则。当前会员国尚未就此形成政治共识。目前建和领域工作的管理、决策和监管缺乏会员国有效参与，要改革治理结构，增强透明度，扩大出资方，以及发展中国家承接方的发言权。不少会员国都认为，在当前情况下讨论用摊款支持建和基金的提议尚不成熟，也超出了五委工作范围，不符合联合国预算和财务规则。

第三，联合国要切实按照联合国预算和财务规则制定建和工作所需预算。目前联合国政治与建和部、一些政治特派团、维和行动也都有建和授权，并通过联合国会费或维和摊款获得资金支持。根据工作需要适当加强该领域的资源投入具有一定合理性，可根据财务规则制

定预算并报五委审批。建和基金要避免重复劳动，以免和政治特派团与维和行动已经开展的建和工作相互踩脚，防止浪费资源，也要避免给会员国增加不必要的财政负担。

中方作为联合国第二大会费国与维和摊款出资国，为联合国建和领域工作作出重要贡献。中方愿同各方一道以积极和建设性姿态参与磋商，有关具体问题中方将在磋商中提出。

谢谢主席先生。

*(Please check against delivery)*

**Statement by the Permanent Mission of the People's Republic  
of China to the UN on Agenda Item "Investing in Prevention  
and Peacebuilding" at the Second Resumed Session of the  
Fifth Committee during the 76th Session of the GA  
(May 12, 2022)**

Mr. Chair:

The Chinese delegation thanks the Secretariat for presenting the report of the Secretary-General on the agenda item "Investing in prevention and peacebuilding", and the Vice-Chair of the Advisory Committee for introducing the Committee's related report. China attaches great importance to the issue of peacebuilding. The General Assembly and the Security Council have established the UN peacebuilding architecture and have reached positive progress through years' efforts. The expectations for peacebuilding are growing under current circumstance. It is important to explore sufficient, predictable and sustainable peacebuilding financing. China would like to make the following comments regarding this agenda item:

First, the UN should continuously innovate partnership, and broaden the channels for peacebuilding financing. Peacebuilding is related to economic, social and a lot of other areas. The UN should strengthen strategic programming and coordination, mobilize resources from all areas and form synergy. Any alternation or innovation of peacebuilding financing modality should not change the voluntary nature of the Peacebuilding Fund under current circumstance, which was decided by the resolutions of the General Assembly as well as the Security Council, and should not weaken the historical responsibility of developed countries as the main contributors. Severe difficulties in developing countries' reality are mostly attributable to historically left-over problems. It is developed countries' moral responsibility to help developing countries to accelerate development. Traditional contributors should continue to shoulder primary responsibility of peacebuilding financing.

Second, the United Nations should clarify the existing peacebuilding mandates. The General Assembly and the Security Council have decided to establish the Peacebuilding Fund. It must get the political mandate from the General Assembly and the Security Council before changing the Peacebuilding Fund financing modality. "Mandate drives resource" is the basic principle of the UN budgetary and financial work. Member States

have not yet formed political consensus. At present, the management, decision-making and oversight of peacebuilding lack effective engagement of Member States and it is needed to reform governance structure, strengthen transparency, and enhance the say of contributors as well as developing countries as the receiving parties. A lot of Member States believe that it is not mature to discuss the proposal of support the Peacebuilding Fund with assessed contributions at this stage, and this proposal is beyond the scope of Fifth Committee as well as against the budgetary and financial rules and regulations of the UN.

Third, the UN should formulate budget requirement of peacebuilding strictly in line with the UN budgetary and financial rules and regulations. The DPPA, some SPMs and Peacekeeping Operations (PKOs) have peacebuilding mandates now, and are funded by the UN regular budget or peacekeeping assessments. It is reasonable and there is merit to moderately intensify resource inputs of certain areas and it should be budgeted and reported to Fifth Committee for review and approval according to the financial rules and regulations. The Peacebuilding Fund should avoid duplication with SPMs and PKOs' existing peacebuilding efforts, waste of resources as well as unnecessary extra financial burden for Member States.

China, as the second largest contributor of UN regular budget

and peacekeeping assessments, has made important contributions to the UN peacebuilding efforts. I reassure you of China's commitment to engage positively and constructively on this agenda item, and will raise specific questions during the consultations.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.