

# **FINANCIAL REPORT**

## **Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework 2016- 2021**

**Additional documents for this item:** Interim Financial Management Update for the period 1 January 2020 to 31 March 2021 (UNAIDS/PCB(48)/20.13).

**Action required at this meeting – the Programme Coordinating Board is invited to:**  
*Accept* the financial report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

**Cost implications for decisions:** none

## Table of contents

<b>Part I: Introduction</b>	5
<b>Part II: 2020 Statement of Internal Control</b>	10
<b>Part III: Audited financial statements, schedules, and notes to the accounts for the year ended 31 December 2020</b>	
Background note	16
Certification of Financial Statements	17
Letter of transmittal of the External Audit	18
Opinion of the External Auditor	19
Statement I: Statement of Financial Position All sources of funds as at 31 December 2020	23
Statement II: Statement of Financial Performance All sources of funds for the year ended 31 December 2020	24
Statement III: Statement of changes in net assets/equity All sources of funds for the year ended 31 December 2020	25
Statement IV: Cash Flow Statement All sources of funds for the year ended 31 December 2020	26
Statement V: Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amount for the year ended 31 December 2020 relating to the 2020–2021 Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework	27
Notes to the Financial Statements	28
Statement of Objectives	28
Basis of preparation and presentation	28
Significant accounting policies	29
Supporting information to the Statement of Financial Position	35
Supporting information to the Statement of Financial Performance	49
Schedule 1: Statement of Financial Performance by Segments All sources of funds for the year ended 31 December 2020	52
Reconciliation between Statement of Budgetary Comparison (Statement V) and Statement of Financial Performance (Statement II)	53
Schedule 2: Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework Details of revenue for the year ended 31 December 2020	56
Schedule 3: Supplementary funds Details of revenue for the year ended 31 December 2020	57
Schedule 4: Extra-budgetary funds Details of revenue for the year ended 31 December 2020	58
<b>Part IV: Management information</b>	59
Table 4: 2020-2021 Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework approved allocations, expense and encumbrance for the financial period ended 31 December 2020	60

Table 5: Supplementary funds Funds available, expense and encumbrance summary by source of revenue for the year ended 31 December 2020 .....	62
Table 6: Extra-budgetary funds Funds available, expense and encumbrance summary by source of revenue for the year ended 31 December 2020.....	63
Table 7: Country and Regional expense and encumbrances by all sources of funds for the year ended 31 December 2020 .....	64
Table 8: Country Envelopes allocation, expense and encumbrances for the year ended 31 December 2020.....	66

## PART I

### INTRODUCTION

1. In accordance with the Programme Coordinating Board Modus Operandi, Function 5 (vi) of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, the UNAIDS Secretariat is submitting the financial report for the year ended 31 December 2020 to the Programme Coordinating Board (PCB) for review, as per established procedures which require the Board to review the financial report of the Programme.
2. The Financial Statements, Accounting Policies, and Notes to the Financial Statements have been prepared in compliance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the World Health Organization (WHO).
3. This is the 9th year that UNAIDS financial statements have been prepared based on IPSAS, which continues to enhance transparency, increase accountability and improve the financial reporting of UNAIDS.
4. Managerial accountability, transparency and risk management are key aspects of the reform agenda in UNAIDS and progress continues unabated in this regard. In line with the best practice a Statement of Internal Control (SIC) is included in the Audited Financial Statements. The SIC is a public accountability document signed by the Executive Director, describing the effectiveness of UNAIDS's internal controls and provides details of any significant control issues and risks during the year, and actions taken in response. The SIC will continue to be reviewed each year to assure stakeholders and demonstrate accountability.
5. The implementation of IPSAS does not currently impact the preparation of the Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF), which continues to be prepared on a modified cash basis. As this basis differs from the accrual basis applied to the financial statements, reconciliation between the budget and the principal financial statements is provided in accordance with the requirements of IPSAS.
6. Highlights of revenue, expense, net assets/equity, assets and liabilities of the Programme are supplied, as is information on cash flow, liquidity and equity. This is done to provide a complete picture of the financial position of UNAIDS, as at 31 December 2020.

#### **Approved budget and work plan**

7. The 2016–2021 UBRAF is the Joint Programme's instrument to operationalize the UNAIDS Strategy for 2016–2021, which the PCB approved at its 37<sup>th</sup> meeting in October 2015. It aims to advance progress towards reaching UNAIDS' long-term vision of zero new HIV infections, zero discrimination, zero AIDS-related deaths.
8. At its 44th meeting in June 2019, the Programme Coordinating Board approved the 2020–2021 budget of US\$ 484 million (or an annual budget of US\$ 242 million) and the proposed allocation between the 11 Cosponsors and the Secretariat based on the revised resource mobilization and allocation model. It approved an annual core budget of US\$ 187 million and distribution of US\$ 140 million to adequately resource the UNAIDS Secretariat; allocation of US\$ 47 million to Cosponsors (US\$ 22 million with US\$ 2 million to each Cosponsor allocated centrally and a further allocation of US\$ 25 million at country level in the form of country envelopes to leverage joint action in the Fast-Track countries and in support of populations in greatest need in other countries). An increase of US \$ 3 million in the form of country envelopes when compared to 2018-2019 biennium,

9. It also approved annual allocation of additional resources in the form of supplemental funds totaling US\$ 55 million (US\$ 40 million for the Cosponsors and US\$ 15 million for the Secretariat) to address particular epidemic and country contexts, thus bringing the total resources to the level of a fully funded Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework to US\$ 242 million per annum or US\$ 484 million in 2020-2021 biennium.

## Revenue

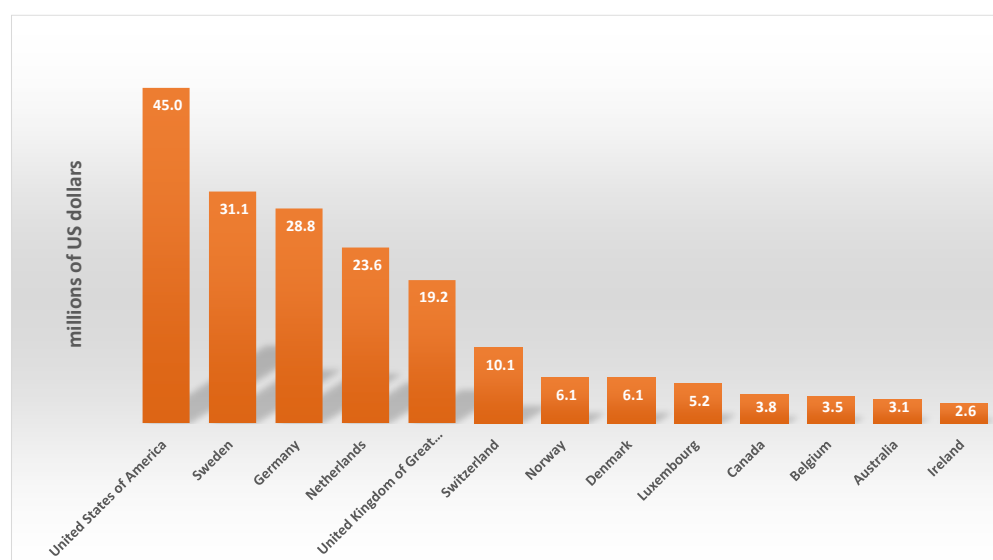
10. Total revenue (including finance revenue) for the year ended 2020 for both core and non-core funds was US\$ 269.5 million (compared to US\$ 227.6 million for 2019). Of this amount, US\$ 194.1 million was made available towards the UBRAF and US\$ 75.4 million to non-core funds. The non-core funds were made available to UNAIDS to provide support to a number of global, regional and country activities and are designated for specific countries or purposes. Table 1 provides details of revenue for 2020 and 2019.

**Table 1. Details of revenue: all funds (in US dollars)**

Revenue	UBRAF Core Funds		Non-Core Funds		TOTAL	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Governments	192 079 177	179 019 416	65 737 033	38 231 147	257 816 210	217 250 563
Cosponsoring organizations	-	-	6 343 310	3 688 171	6 343 310	3 688 171
Others	261 128	212 956	3 681 797	2 038 561	3 942 925	2 251 517
<b>Sub-total operating revenue</b>	<b>192 340 305</b>	<b>179 232 372</b>	<b>75 762 140</b>	<b>43 957 879</b>	<b>268 102 445</b>	<b>223 190 251</b>
<i>Finance revenue</i>	<i>1 718 474</i>	<i>3 561 658</i>	<i>( 352 806)</i>	<i>698 829</i>	<i>1 365 668</i>	<i>4 260 487</i>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>194 058 779</b>	<b>182 794 030</b>	<b>75 409 334</b>	<b>44 656 708</b>	<b>269 468 113</b>	<b>227 450 738</b>

11. As summarized in Table 1 above, revenue totaling US\$ 194.1 million was mobilized and made available towards the UBRAF. This represented 80.2% of the Secretariat resource mobilization target of US\$ 242 million for the year 2020 (compared to US\$ 182.8 million or 75.5% for 2019), which resulted in a shortfall of US\$ 47.9 million against the PCB-approved budget. The 2020 shortfall is US\$ 11.3 million less than the US\$ 59.2 million shortfall in 2019.
12. Figure 1 (below) provides details of revenue received from UNAIDS main donors towards the UBRAF for the year 2020.

**Figure 1. Details of revenue received from main donors towards the Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework for the year 2020 (in millions of US dollars)**



## Expense

13. Total expenses for the year ended 31 December 2020 amounted to US\$ 272.1 million (compared to US\$ 230.8 million for 2019), of which US\$ 179.3 million related to expenses against the core UBRAF for 2020–2021; US\$ 52.2 million represented expenses under the non-core funds; US\$ 38.2 million representing additional accrual under the After Service Health Insurance Fund (ASHI), Terminal Payments and Special Fund for Compensation fund based on the actuarial study and in accordance with IPSAS 39 (Employee Benefits) and US\$ 2.4 million related to prior period expenses. Table 2 provides details of expense by fund type for 2020 and 2019.

**Table 2. Details of expense: all funds (in US dollars)**

Expense	2020	2019
UBRAF core funds	179 313 405	177 427 793
Non-core funds	52 210 126	51 811 648
Prior period expense	2 422 331	-
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>233 947 882</b>	<b>229 239 441</b>
Additional accrual for staff benefits	38 156 288	1 533 857
<b>Total Expense</b>	<b>272 104 170</b>	<b>230 773 298</b>

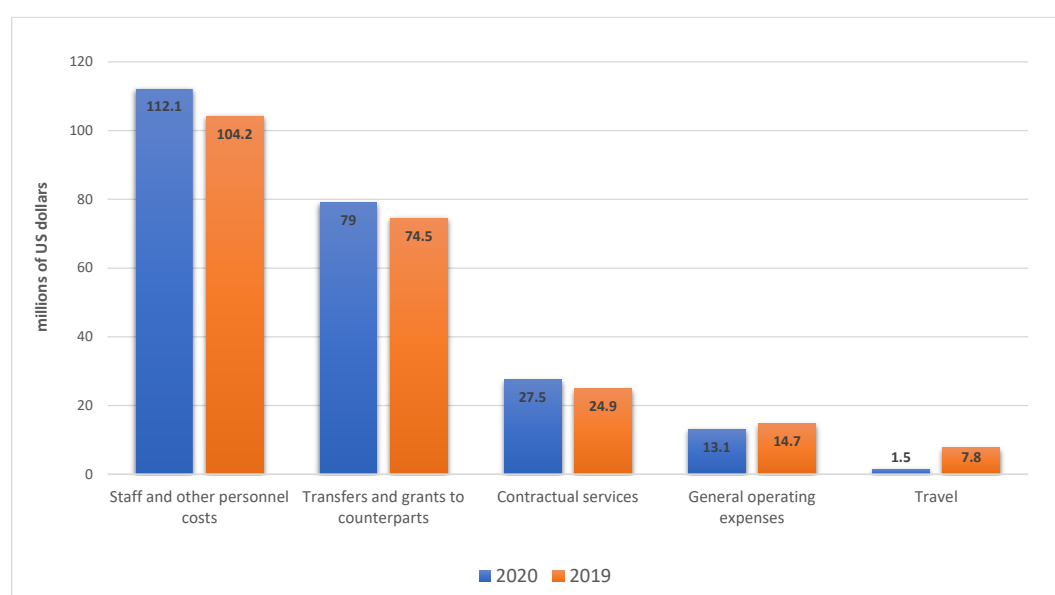
14. Through initiatives and measures put in place to reduce costs and increase cost-effectiveness and efficiency the Secretariat expense stayed within its approved share of the UBRAF (i.e. to US\$ 136.3 million against US\$ 140 million in the approved core budget). The 2020 Secretariat core UBRAF expense and encumbrances of US\$ 136.3 million is in line with that of 2019 of US\$ 137.5 million.
15. In addition, the 2020 expense of US\$ 233.9 million represented a net increase of US\$ 4.7 million or 2% compared to the expense for the year ended 2019 which amounted to US\$ 229.2 million. This is reflected in Table 3 and Figure 2 (below), which also show an increase in costs of US\$ 8 million under the staff expense category; US\$ 4.4 million under the transfers and grants to counterparts expense category and US\$ 2.4 million under contractual services expense category. The remaining expense under the other major expense categories are lower when compared to 2019.
16. The increase in staff costs of US\$ 8 million, is mainly due to the increase in core and non-core funded positions, one time payments to staff who opted for separation by mutual agreements and increase in staff costs provisions; transfers and grants to counterparts from US\$ 74.5 million in 2019 to US\$ 79 million in 2020 is almost entirely related to non-core funding for activities in Myanmar (USAID), Russian Federation funded projects, and USAID funded projects to provide essential technical support to priority cities in Fast-Track countries. The increase in contractual services expenditures from US\$ 24.9 million in 2019 to US\$ 27.2 million in 2020 are related almost entirely to the continued expansion of requests made for technical support for countries provided via the USAID funded UNAIDS Technical Support Mechanism.
17. The reduction of over 80% in travel expense from US\$ 7.8 million in 2019 to US\$ 1.5 million in 2020 were in the most part due to restrictions resulting from the Covid 19 pandemic, but also the enhanced travel planning during 2021.

**Table 3. Details of expense by category (in US dollars)**

Expense	2020	2019
Staff and other personnel costs <sup>a/</sup>	112 120 520	104 164 579
Transfers and grants to counterparts	78 971 493	74 536 016
Contractual services	27 254 494	24 901 282
General operating expenses	13 136 679	14 682 755
Travel	1 509 515	7 809 773
Equipment, furniture and vehicles	405 672	443 240
Depreciation	549 510	543 944
<b>Total Expense</b>	<b>233 947 882</b>	<b>227 081 589</b>

<sup>a/</sup> Excludes US\$ 38.2 million for 2020 and US\$ 3.7 million for 2019 related to expense against the After Staff Health Insurance (ASHI) and Terminal Payments Fund due to movement in the actuarial liability.

**Figure 2. Details of expense by major category for year 2020 and 2019 (in millions of US dollars)**



## Fund balance

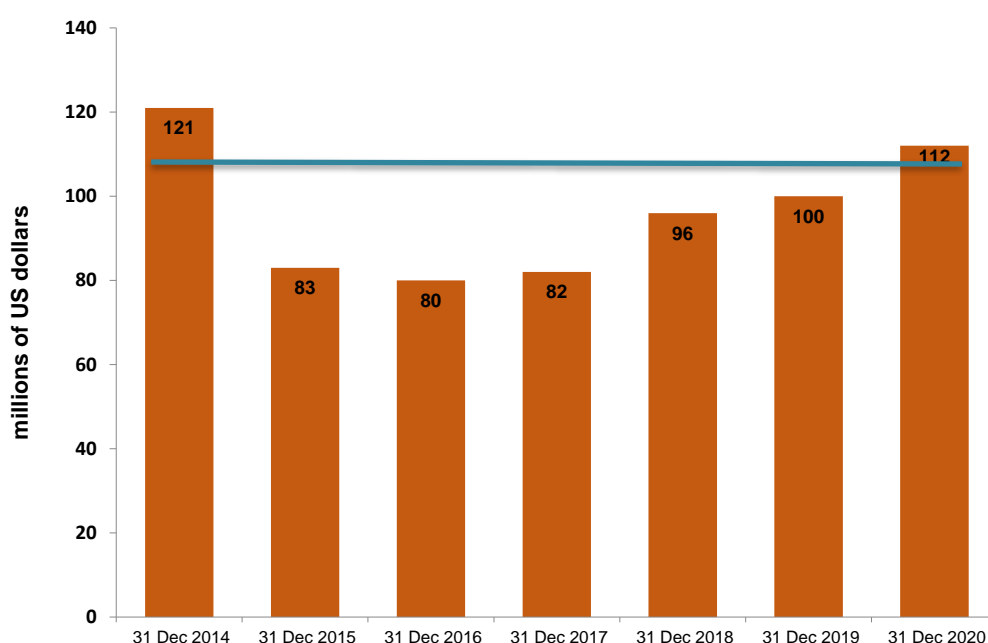
18. The nature of UNAIDS as a voluntary funded programme requires a fund balance that serves as working capital to initiate and implement activities pending receipt of firm pledges/contributions. To ensure continuity of activities from one year to the next, including the transfer of funds to Cosponsors, a sufficient fund balance at the end of each year is necessary to ensure the smooth start up and implementation of the UBRAF in the following year/biennium.
19. At its 26<sup>th</sup> meeting, held in Geneva from 22–24 June 2010, the PCB approved a maximum level for the UBRAF net fund balance equivalent to 35% (i.e. US\$ 170.0 million) of the



UNAIDS biennial budget. Furthermore, at its 36<sup>th</sup> meeting, held in Geneva from 30 June to 2 July 2015, the Board approved the minimum level for UNAIDS net fund balance equivalent to 22% (i.e. US\$ 107 million) of the UNAIDS biennial budget.

20. As of 31 December 2020, the net fund balance of the UBRAF stood at US\$ 112 million or 23.1% of the biennial budget<sup>1</sup> (compared to US\$ 100.3 million or 20.7% at 31 December 2019 and US\$ 95.6 million or 19.7% at 31 December 2018). This is above the minimum level of 22% (or US\$ 107 million) of the biennial budget as approved by the Board in June 2015.
21. The net fund balance of the UBRAF at 31 December 2020 is above the approved minimum level by US\$ 5 million and represents an increase of US\$ 11.7 million when compared to fund balance at 31 December 2019 of US\$ 100.3 million.
22. As highlighted under paragraph 18, the fund balance of the UBRAF is the Joint Programme's working capital. It enables the transfer of funds to the Cosponsors at the beginning of each year and enables the Joint Programme to operate without interruption. Although the level of the fund balance as of 31 December 2020 is above the minimum balance established by the PCB, the Secretariat will continue monitor the fund balance closely and intensify the mobilization of resources to ensure the fund balance is maintained at a level that enables the effective implementation of the UBRAF.
23. As reflected in figure 3 below, the core fund balance reached its lowest level at the end of 2016 of US\$ 80 million. The increase to the current level of US\$ 112 million has been made possible through a progression of prudent financial initiatives and measures put in place from 2016 to date to reduce costs and increase cost-effectiveness and efficiency.

**Figure 3. Management of the Core fund balance for the years 2014 to 2020**  
(in millions of US dollars)



<sup>1</sup> In addition to the expense of US\$ 179.4 million in 2020 under the 2020–2021 UBRAF, US\$ 4 million was encumbered during 2020 (representing firm commitments of goods and services to be delivered in 2021). As a result, the net fund balance as at 31 December 2020 under the UBRAF to cover 2020 UBRAF activities was US\$ 112 million (US\$ 116 million less US\$ 4 million reserved for 2020 encumbrances).

## **PART II**

### **2020 STATEMENT OF INTERNAL CONTROL**

#### **Scope of responsibility**

As Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), I am accountable, in accordance with the responsibilities assigned to me, in particular, Financial Regulation 12.1, for maintaining a sound system of internal control to “ensure the accomplishment of established objectives and goals for operations; the economical and efficient use of resources; the reliability and integrity of information; compliance with policies, plans, procedures, rules and regulations; and the safeguarding of assets.”

#### **Purpose of internal control**

The system of internal control is designed to reduce and manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve the UNAIDS Secretariat’s objectives and related policies. Therefore, it can only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of effectiveness. It is an ongoing process designed to identify the principal risks, evaluate the nature and extent of those risks, and to manage them efficiently, effectively, and economically.

Internal control is a process, effected by the Programme Coordinating Board, the Executive Director, senior management, and other personnel, and designed to provide reasonable assurance on the achievement of the following objectives:

- effectiveness and efficiency of operations and safeguarding of assets.
- reliability of financial reporting; and
- compliance with applicable rules and regulations.

From an operational perspective, UNAIDS’ internal control system operates continually at all levels of the Secretariat through internal control processes to ensure the above objectives. My current statement on UNAIDS’ internal control processes, as described above, applies for the year ended 31 December 2020, and up to the date of the approval of the Organization’s 2020 financial statements.

#### **UNAIDS operating environment**

UNAIDS operates in challenging environments and is therefore exposed to situations with a high level of inherent risk, including in terms of the security of its employees and, in some cases, its ability to maintain the highest standards of internal control. The security situation in each country in which UNAIDS (and the United Nations in general) operates is closely monitored, and strategic decisions are taken where necessary to adapt UNAIDS’ operations and to manage and mitigate the risk exposure of its personnel. All risks are captured in a formal risk register and will be subject to regular review by managers.

#### **The Internal Control Framework and Risk Management**

UNAIDS’ Management Accountability Framework operates in tandem with the Risk Management Framework and the Internal Control Framework. These frameworks are critical to the accomplishment of the Joint Programme’s objectives and goals with enhanced accountability and greater transparency.

The risk management framework aims to embed a systematic and effective approach to identifying, assessing, and managing risks and opportunities. Senior Management have identified the high-level risks and opportunities which have been compiled into a UNAIDS Risk Universe. Department, Regional, Liaison and Country Office Directors/Managers develop risk registers, including mitigating action plans, based on their risk analysis. Quality assurance of registers is undertaken prior to their evaluation by the Risk Committee.

In addition to a set of rules, procedures and processes, the internal control framework comprises mechanisms for assessing its overall effectiveness. On an annual basis, managers with delegated financial and administrative authorities, complete a Self-Assessment checklist to assess and monitor the overall internal controls, as well as the key functional control areas, across their respective Offices or Department. Results of the self-assessment checklists are analyzed in light of recurrent audit findings and top risks identified to feed into an overall review of effectiveness and continuous improvement action plans.

### **Review of the effectiveness of internal controls**

My review of the effectiveness of the system of internal control is mainly informed by:

- My senior managers, in particular Deputy Executive Directors, Regional Support Team and Liaison Office Directors, Country Office Directors, Department and Functional Directors, who play important roles and are accountable for results, performance, controlling activities under their purview and the resources entrusted to them.
- I derive assurance from the Attestations of Internal Control signed by the Department/Regional Directors. These letters confirm the importance of ensuring that adequate internal controls are in place, along with other assurances.
- The internal control self-assessment checklist completed by managers. The 2020 self-assessment exercise deemed internal controls to be adequate overall. The operational control area of risk management was considered to have the most room for improvement. For the functional control areas, human resources, and security, in particular succession planning and occupational health and safety, were also listed as in need of strengthening. The results of the self-assessment exercise will be reviewed carefully, and action plans developed to address areas for improvement, if applicable.
- The risk assessments completed by managers. The 2020 exercise deemed that the top risks in terms of occurrence relate to human resources, political risks, programmatic, funding and governance risks.
- Reports issued by the Office of Internal Oversight, which include independent and objective information on the adequacy and effectiveness of UNAIDS' system of internal controls together with recommendations for improvement.
- Reports issued by the External Auditor that provide an independent oversight and reporting on UNAIDS' compliance with financial rules and regulations. The External Auditor presents an update of its work and key findings to the Programme Coordinating Board.
- The Programme Coordinating Board's observations.

### **Implications of the Covid-19 pandemic**

The COVID-19 pandemic has aggravated the challenges faced by people living with and affected by HIV and increased further the risk that targets are not achieved due to a combination of factors.<sup>2</sup> These include:

- Localized and country-level lockdown measures, disrupting HIV testing and prevention programming.

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<sup>2</sup> See "Covid-19 and HIV: Progress report 2020" (UNAIDS/PCB (47)/20.38). Available online: [https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media\\_asset/COVID-19\\_HIV\\_EN.pdf](https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/COVID-19_HIV_EN.pdf)

- Border closures and supply chain disruptions, impacting on the availability of medicines and other HIV commodities.
- Increased pressure on fragile health care systems, limiting access to HIV services.
- Inadequate social protection, and heightened risk of discrimination, stigma and gender-based violence.
- Redirection of national / regional resources to address urgent, emerging health priorities.

However positive innovations in the HIV response have emerged in the context of COVID-19, representing opportunities to enhance resilience to pandemics and to build on the lessons learnt from dealing with HIV. Some of our achievements at the country, regional and global levels are as follows:

- Our advocacy and on-the-ground presence helped to keep HIV responses and services largely uninterrupted and where they were interrupted to rebound quickly.
- UNAIDS advocated for the inclusion of people living with HIV, women and girls, and key populations in national HIV programming.
- We stepped up our engagement with communities.
- UNAIDS mobilized Cosponsors, governments, donors, civil society organizations and communities in partnerships to strengthen COVID-19 responses.
- Extra funding was catalysed for UNAIDS' work.

For the Secretariat, COVID-19 has also spurred innovation to mitigate staff security and safety risks and ensure business continuity.

- An internal Crisis Management Group regularly reviewed the consequences for UNAIDS' work, and developed measures to mitigate risk to staff wellbeing and business continuity.
- Intensive work was undertaken to rapidly produce and communicate human resources policy guidance relevant to COVID-19.
- Business Continuity Plans were updated and reviewed for all UNAIDS offices.
- The ICT team enhanced training and support, including in the context of teleworking.

### Significant risk issues noted

After all Departments, Regional and country offices completed the risk register in 2020, the consolidated findings were reviewed and endorsed by the Risk Management Committee. The most significant risks currently facing the Organization are as summarized below.

Top risks	Examples of ongoing or planned mitigation activities
UNAIDS is unable to align staffing and human capacity with priority objectives and emerging needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alignment exercise to ensure structures and competencies/skills are fit to deliver on the Strategy.</li> <li>• Enhance recruitment practices to attract people with the appropriate skills and experience.</li> <li>• Review and redesign the staff mobility policy, workforce planning and career development modalities.</li> <li>• Enhance delegations of authority and the role of the regional team in human resource and operational support to country offices.</li> <li>• Continue efforts to develop new ways of working, simplify processes and use ICTs for efficiency gains.</li> <li>• Planned capacity assessment of Cosponsors to identify recommendations to optimize human and other capacities to deliver on the Strategy.</li> <li>• Simplification of consultancy project staff selection process.</li> </ul>

Top risks	Examples of ongoing or planned mitigation activities
<p>Weak management practices expose UNAIDS to loss of critical staff and/or under-performance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment centres incorporating expanded methods and tools to assess candidates on staff members' managerial competencies.</li> <li>• 360 appraisals expanded and linked to coaching programme.</li> <li>• Strengthened and ongoing emphasis from senior management on duty of care and implementation of the Management Action Plan, JIU recommendations and culture transformation agenda</li> <li>• Revised and updated core talent management policies – for recruitment, mobility, as well as policies for dealing with abusive conduct and diversity and inclusion.</li> <li>• Priorities identified by and for the Senior Leadership Team from the Global Staff Survey Staff discussed and addressed through concrete actions.</li> <li>• Dashboards and review mechanisms</li> </ul>
<p>Staff safety and well-being compromised</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure duty of care obligations to staff are fully met, in particular with regards to the ongoing and evolving Covid-19 pandemic</li> <li>• Ensure alternative/flexible working modalities are supported by the organization.</li> <li>• Provide staff with information and access to services to promote and protect mental health and wellbeing.</li> <li>• Ensure all offices have up-to-date business continuity plans in place.</li> <li>• Ensure all staff take at least the minimum number of leave days per year, as set out in the Staff Rules.</li> <li>• Ensure access to information on the availability of emergency medical care in country, and what healthcare facilities recognize WHO Staff Health Insurance</li> <li>• Routine communication with the Staff Association, to understand staff views and do “smoke detection” on issues of concern.</li> </ul>
<p>Implementation of the Joint Programme's (JP) work is delayed, and targets are not reached due to competing priorities and reduced funding both at national and regional level</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Follow through on key issues identified in the Independent Evaluation of the UN system response 2016-2019 and implement the related management response, notably to better convey UNAIDS' value proposition to prospective donors and sustain the support of current ones.</li> <li>• New UBRAF beyond 2022 to clearly articulate the JP's contribution to the delivery of the strategy, underpinned by a clear theory of change, latest data and evidence, and sound process of consultation within the UNAIDS Secretariat and JP, and with stakeholders and partners in countries.</li> <li>• New UBRAF to include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Updated results framework with more transparent resource allocation methodology,</li> <li>○ Enhanced accountability mechanisms with clearer prioritization and alignment between roles and expected results</li> <li>○ Medium-term framework and biennial workplan and budget to adapt to an evolving context and needs.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Update UNAIDS performance monitoring indicators and link to new global AIDS response indicators (Global AIDS Monitoring), which are based on the global targets outlined in the next strategy.</li> <li>• An Enhanced Resource Mobilization strategy to achieve a fully resourced UBRAF, calibrated to deliver UNAIDS's full comparative advantage in supporting countries.</li> <li>• Enhance Technical Support platforms including innovative approaches.</li> <li>• Joint programme capacity assessment to provide an overview of how diverse forms of expertise will be mobilized and leveraged</li> </ul>

Top risks	Examples of ongoing or planned mitigation activities
	<p>across locations as well as gaps and areas requiring reinforcements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deepened Global Fund collaboration, including financing agreement, will help align work and expectations, and increase the visibility of UNAIDS' contributions to the impact and sustainability of Global Fund investments.</li> <li>• Continue to work closely with PEPFAR, according to areas of comparative advantage, guiding investments in line with the global AIDS strategy, and supporting country ownership and the sustainability of results.</li> </ul>
<p>Changing agenda and priorities of strategic partners, including cosponsors and other stakeholders, limit their work on AIDS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase advocacy efforts, engaging with governments, decision-makers, and donors in country.</li> <li>• Reinforce country-level resource mobilization capacity.</li> <li>• Strengthen Joint Teams capacity to mobilise additional resources.</li> <li>• Enhance visibility on HIV-related work of Cosponsors and further mainstreaming of HIV into their broader mandate and expertise</li> </ul>
<p>High level complacency and diminishing focus on the AIDS response</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strong build up to and execution of HLM and Political declaration</li> <li>• Strengthen capacity in core areas to influence the agenda including strategic information and strategic positioning and better integration of the AIDS response as part of broader health, social and development frameworks, initiatives (e.g., UHC, education for All) and related sustainable financing.</li> <li>• Demonstrate relevance of and lessons from the HIV response to competing priorities, such as Covid 19 and broader development outcomes including in sexual and reproductive health and rights.</li> <li>• Deliver strong and consistent messaging both internally and externally (through communications and commitment of resources) on top priorities.</li> <li>• Continue leadership in evidence-informed and people-centered communication and advocacy</li> </ul>
<p>Donors significantly decrease their funding for AIDS and UNAIDS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop further communications highlighting UNAIDS' strategic role and value added in supporting countries to address the dual pandemics of HIV and COVID-19.</li> <li>• Continue efforts to expand and diversify conventional donor base and explore innovative financing.</li> <li>• Expand private sector funding.</li> <li>• Reinforce donor confidence through enhanced transparency and reporting on management accountability actions (e.g., quality Performance Monitoring Reporting, Up to date Results and Transparency Portal, continued compliance with International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) and reporting on SDG Funding Compact)</li> <li>• Demonstrate to donors the value added of core funding</li> <li>• Develop new Unified Budget Results and Accountability Framework beyond 2022 and biennial Workplan and Budget with strong engagement from the PCB and clearly outlining UNAIDS role and expected results as well as resources allocation methodology and accountability mechanisms informed by a fully articulated theory of change.</li> <li>• Enhance donor confidence in UNAIDS by reinforcing award management capacity to enhance effective and accountable implementation and reporting of all sources of funds</li> </ul>

## Statement

Internal control, while operating effectively, has inherent limitations, including the possibility of circumvention, no matter how well designed, and therefore can provide only reasonable assurance. Furthermore, because of changes of conditions, the effectiveness of internal control may vary over time.

I am committed to addressing any weaknesses in internal controls that may be noted during the year and brought to my attention.

Based on the above, I conclude that, to the best of my knowledge and information, there are no material weaknesses that would prevent the external auditor from providing an unqualified opinion on UNAIDS financial statements, nor are there other significant matters arising that would need to be raised in the present document for the year ended 31 December 2020 and up to the date of approval of the financial statements.



Winnie Byanyima  
Executive Director

Geneva, 16 March 2021

## PART III

### FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, SCHEDULES AND NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

This section of the financial report presents the overall financial position of UNAIDS as of and for the year ended 31 December 2020. The relevant financial statements, accompanying notes and supporting schedules have been prepared in compliance with the requirements of the WHO Financial Regulations, Financial Rules and the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The schedules provide background details and explanations in support of individual funds and accounts administered by UNAIDS, through the WHO financial systems, for the year ended 31 December 2020.

#### **Certification of Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2020**

The financial statements, accounting policies and notes to the financial statements have been prepared in compliance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The financial statements are also prepared in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Financial Rules of WHO, which provides administration in support of UNAIDS as per ECOSOC resolution 1994/24, and Article XI of the Memorandum of Understanding among Cosponsors establishing UNAIDS.

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020, together with the notes to the statements and supporting schedules are approved.



George Farhat  
Director, Planning Finance  
And Accountability



Winnie Byanyima  
Executive Director  
UNAIDS

Geneva, 16 March 2021



**LETTER of TRANSMITTAL**

*Girish Chandra Murmu*



भारत के नियंत्रक एवं महालेखापरीक्षक  
COMPTROLLER & AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA

**Dated: June 7, 2021**

**Letter of Transmittal**

**Dear Sir/Madam,**

I have the honour to present to the Programme Coordinating Board, the External Auditor's Audit Report and Opinion on the financial statements of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) for the financial year ended 31 December 2020.

I record my appreciation to the Programme Coordinating Board for the honor and privilege to serve as External Auditor of UNAIDS.

Yours sincerely,

**Girish Chandra Murmu**  
**Comptroller and Auditor General of India**

**The Chair**  
**Programme Coordinating Board**  
**Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS**  
**Geneva, Switzerland**

## **REPORT OF THE EXTERNAL AUDITOR**

### **Report of the External Auditor on the financial statements: Audit opinion**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), which comprise the statement of financial position (statement I) as at 31 December 2020, the statement of financial performance (statement II), the statement of changes in net assets/equity (statement III), the statement of cash flow (statement IV) and the statement of comparison of budget and actual amount (statement V) for the year then ended, as well as the notes to the financial statements, including summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of UNAIDS as at 31 December 2020 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS).

#### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are described in the section below entitled "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements". We are independent of UNAIDS in accordance with the ethical requirements relevant to our audit of the financial statements and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with those requirements. We believe that the audit evidence that we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### **Information other than the financial statements and the auditor's report thereon**

The Management is responsible for the other information, which comprises the Management Information for the year ended 31 December 2020 but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information, and we do not express any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, on the basis of the work that we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement in the other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### **Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements**

The Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IPSAS and for such internal control as the Management determines to be necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Management is responsible for assessing the ability of UNAIDS to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to the going concern and using the going-concern basis of accounting unless the Management intends either to liquidate UNAIDS or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of UNAIDS.

### **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- (a) Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omission, misrepresentation or the overriding of internal control;
- (b) Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control of UNAIDS;
- (c) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Executive Director;
- (d) Draw conclusions as to the appropriateness of the Management's use of the going-concern basis of accounting and, on the basis of the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists in relation to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of UNAIDS to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause UNAIDS to cease to continue as a going concern;

- (e) Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

**Report on other legal and regulatory requirements**

Furthermore, in our opinion, the transactions of UNAIDS that have come to our notice or that we have tested as part of our audit have, in all significant respects, been in accordance with the WHO Financial Regulations.

In accordance with Regulation XIV of the WHO Financial Regulations, we have also issued a long-form report on our audit of UNAIDS.



**Girish Chandra Murmu**  
**Comptroller and Auditor General of India**

**7 June 2021**

**Statement I**  
**Statement of Financial Position**  
**All sources of funds as at 31 December 2020**  
(in US dollars)

	Note	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	4.1	198 093 402	157 182 670
Accounts receivable - current	4.2	109 737 473	118 773 647
Staff receivables	4.3	2 176 889	2 123 425
Prepayments	4.4	1 016 724	661 516
Other current receivables	4.5	273 438	271 410
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>311 297 926</b>	<b>279 012 668</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Accounts receivable - non-current	4.2	3 180 317	20 354 701
Property, plant and equipment	4.8	19 880 852	20 379 747
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>23 061 169</b>	<b>40 734 448</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>334 359 095</b>	<b>319 747 116</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Accounts payable	4.9	4 709 986	1 867 329
Staff payable	4.10	240 768	167 370
Accrued staff benefits - current	4.11	11 172 401	8 358 543
Deferred revenue - current	4.12	21 007 545	33 069 404
Long-term borrowings - current	4.13	677 237	613 333
Other current liabilities	4.14	147 582	-
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>37 955 519</b>	<b>44 075 979</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Accrued staff benefits - non-current	4.11	164 439 125	47 189 712
Deferred revenue - non-current	4.12	3 109 883	20 297 717
Long-term borrowings - non-current	4.13	23 703 283	22 080 000
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>191 252 291</b>	<b>89 567 429</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>229 207 810</b>	<b>133 643 408</b>
<b>NET ASSETS/EQUITY</b>			
<b>Net assets/reserves</b>			
Operating Reserve Fund	4.15	35 000 000	35 000 000
Equity in capital assets		9 094 183	8 416 946
Common Fund		(15 585 609)	(13 780 335)
Non-restricted funds		116 012 670	104 119 627
Restricted funds		68 985 287	45 561 000
Building Renovation Fund	4.17	6 450 892	5 923 004
Staff Benefits		(119 506 979)	(2 105 672)
Non-payroll staff entitlements Fund		4 700 841	2 969 138
<b>TOTAL NET ASSETS/EQUITY</b>		<b>105 151 285</b>	<b>186 103 708</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS/EQUITY</b>		<b>334 359 095</b>	<b>319 747 116</b>

The statement of significant accounting policies and the accompanying notes form part of the financial statements.

**Statement II**  
**Statement of Financial Performance**  
**All sources of funds for the year ended 31 December 2020**  
(in US dollars)

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>31 December 2020</u>	<u>31 December 2019</u>
<b>Revenue</b>	5.2		
Voluntary contributions			
Governments		257 816 210	217 250 563
Cosponsoring organizations		6 343 310	3 688 171
Others		3 701 269	1 798 292
		-----	
<b>Sub total voluntary contribution</b>		<b>267 860 789</b>	<b>222 737 026</b>
Miscellaneous		241 656	453 225
		-----	
<b>Total revenue</b>		<b>268 102 445</b>	<b>223 190 251</b>
		-----	
<b>Expense</b>	5.3		
Staff and other personnel costs		150 276 808	107 856 288
Transfers and grants to counterparts		78 971 493	74 536 016
Contractual services		27 254 494	24 901 282
General operating expenses		13 136 679	14 682 755
Travel		1 509 515	7 809 773
Equipment, vehicles and furniture		405 672	443 240
Depreciation		549 510	543 944
		-----	
<b>Total expense</b>		<b>272 104 170</b>	<b>230 773 298</b>
		-----	
<b>Finance revenue</b>	5.4	<b>1 365 668</b>	<b>4 260 487</b>
		-----	
<b>Total surplus/(deficit) for the year</b>		<b>(2 636 057)</b>	<b>(3 322 560)</b>
		-----	

The statement of significant accounting policies and the accompanying notes form part of the financial statements.

**Statement III**  
**Statement of Changes in Net Assets/Equity**  
**All sources of funds for the year ended 31 December 2020**  
(in US dollars)

	Notes	31 December 2020	2020 Movements	2020 Adjustments	31 December 2019
<b>Net assets/reserves</b>	4.15				
<b>Operating Reserve Fund</b>	4.16	<b>35 000 000</b>			<b>35 000 000</b>
<b>Equity in capital assets</b>		4 458 270			4 458 270
Loan adjustments		4 635 913	677 237		3 958 676
<b>Total Equity in capital assets</b>		<b>9 094 183</b>	<b>677 237</b>	-	<b>8 416 946</b>
<b>Common Fund</b>					
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment		(7 794 062)	( 549 510)		(7 244 552)
Revaluation reserve		(7 791 547)	(1 255 764)		(6 535 783)
<b>Total Common Fund</b>		<b>(15 585 609)</b>	<b>(1 805 274)</b>	-	<b>(13 780 335)</b>
<b>Non-restricted funds</b>					
UBRAF Core unrestricted		116 012 670	12 323 043	( 430 000)	104 119 627
<b>Restricted funds</b>					
UBRAF Supplementary restricted		49 136 815	21 447 544		27 689 271
Extra-budgetary funds		19 848 471	1 976 742		17 871 729
<b>Total Restricted</b>		<b>68 985 286</b>	<b>23 424 286</b>	-	<b>45 561 000</b>
<b>Other Funds</b>					
Building Renovation Fund	4.17	6 450 892	97 888	430 000	5 923 004
<b>Staff Benefits Fund</b>					
Terminal Payments		8 176 144	(1 457 680)		9 633 824
Staff Health Insurance		(125 562 295)	(37 345 876)	(78 139 929)	(10 076 490)
Special Fund for Compensation		(2 120 828)	( 281 384)	( 176 438)	(1 663 006)
<b>Total Staff Benefits Fund</b>		<b>(119 506 979)</b>	<b>(39 084 940)</b>	<b>(78 316 367)</b>	<b>(2 105 672)</b>
<b>Non-payroll staff entitlements Fund</b>		4 700 841	1 731 703		2 969 138
<b>Net assets/equity</b>		<b>105 151 284</b>	<b>(2 636 057)</b>	<b>(78 316 367)</b>	<b>186 103 708</b>

The statement of significant accounting policies and the accompanying notes form part of the financial statements.

**Statement IV**  
**Statement of Cash Flow**  
**All sources of funds for the year ended 31 December 2020**  
(in US dollars)

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	(2 636 057)	(3 322 560)
Depreciation	549 510	543 944
Unrealized (gains)/Losses on revaluation of long-term borrowings	1 255 764	1 136 682
(Increase)/decrease in accounts receivables - current	9 036 174	(25 087 844)
(Increase)/decrease in accounts receivables - non-current	17 174 384	(7 588 378)
(Increase)/decrease in staff receivables	( 53 464)	281 525
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments	( 355 208)	( 78 916)
(Increase)/decrease in other current receivables	( 2 028)	( 180 824)
Increase/(decrease) in accounts payables	2 842 657	(2 040 887)
Increase/(decrease) in staff payables	73 398	6 158
Increase/(decrease) in accrued staff benefits - current	2 813 858	( 56 634)
Increase/(decrease) in deferred revenue - current	(12 061 859)	19 095 210
Increase/(decrease) in accrued staff benefits - current	147 582	-
Increase/(decrease) in deferred revenue - non-current	(17 187 834)	7 588 378
Increase/(decrease) in accrued staff benefits - non-current	117 249 413	(18 841 676)
Direct adjustments to net assets/equity	(78 316 367)	23 138 210
<i>Net cash flow from operating activities</i>	<u>40 529 923</u>	<u>(5 407 612)</u>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
(Increase)/decrease in property, plant and equipment	( 50 615)	( 230 604)
<i>Net cash flow from investing activities</i>	<u>( 50 615)</u>	<u>( 230 604)</u>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
Increase/(decrease) in long-term borrowings - current	63 904	7 457
Increase/(decrease) in long-term borrowings -non-current	1 623 283	1 157 693
<i>Net cash flow from financing activities</i>	<u>1 687 187</u>	<u>1 165 150</u>
<b>Net Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<u>42 166 495</u>	<u>(4 473 066)</u>
Net unrealized (gains)/Losses on revaluation	(1 255 764)	(1 136 682)
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year</b>	<u>157 182 670</u>	<u>162 792 418</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>	<u>198 093 402</u>	<u>157 182 670</u>

The statement of significant accounting policies and the accompanying notes form part of the financial statements.



**Statement V**

**Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amount  
2020-2021 Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework  
for the period ended 31 December 2020**

(in US dollars)

	2020-2021 Approved core budget	Expense 2020	Balance	Percentage implementation	
	(a)	(b)	(c) = (a-b)	(d) = (c / a)	
<b>I. Result Areas</b>					
1	HIV testing and treatment	28 259 200	14 144 150	14 115 050	50.1%
2	Elimination of Mother To Child Transmission	4 554 200	2 223 000	2 331 200	48.8%
3	HIV prevention among young people	14 407 000	7 021 950	7 385 050	48.7%
4	HIV prevention among key populations	16 468 800	8 533 550	7 935 250	51.8%
5	Gender inequality and GBV	7 054 000	3 572 200	3 481 800	50.6%
6	Human rights, stigma and discrimination	10 176 000	4 851 950	5 324 050	47.7%
7	Investment and efficiency	5 252 400	2 670 250	2 582 150	50.8%
8	HIV and health services integration	7 828 400	3 982 950	3 845 450	50.9%
<b>Total Cosponsors</b>		<b>94 000 000</b>	<b>47 000 000</b>	<b>47 000 000</b>	<b>50.0%</b>
<b>II. Core Functions</b>					
1	Leadership, advocacy and communication	64 298 000	30 954 121	33 343 879	48.1%
2	Partnerships, mobilization and innovation	55 131 000	26 188 638	28 942 362	47.5%
3	Strategic information	39 985 000	18 100 609	21 884 391	45.3%
4	Coordination, convening & country implementation support	64 282 000	30 788 961	33 493 039	47.9%
5	Governance and mutual accountability	56 304 000	26 331 531	29 972 469	46.8%
<b>Total Secretariat</b>		<b>280 000 000</b>	<b>132 363 860</b>	<b>147 636 140</b>	<b>47.3%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>374 000 000</b>	<b>179 363 860</b>	<b>194 636 140</b>	<b>48.0%</b>
<b>Basis differences</b>					
	Capitalization of assets		( 50 615)		
	Loan repayment		( 677 237)		
<b>Total basis differences</b>			<b>( 727 852)</b>		
<b>Timing differences</b>					
	Expenses incurred in prior period against all funds		<b>4 364 883</b>		
<b>Entity differences</b>					
	Expenses under other funds		<b>89 103 279</b>		
<b>Total expense as per the Statement of Financial Performance (Statement II)</b>			<b>272 104 170</b>		

The statement of significant accounting policies and the accompanying notes form part of the financial statements.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 1. STATEMENT OF OBJECTIVES

The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) was established through the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolution 1994/24 of 26 July 1994 to “undertake a joint and co-sponsored United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS on the basis of co-ownership, collaborative planning and execution, and an equitable sharing of responsibility”. UNAIDS currently consists of eleven United Nations organizations referred to as Cosponsors.<sup>3</sup>

The Programme is headed by an Executive Director, appointed by the UN Secretary-General upon the recommendation of the Cosponsors, who reports to the Programme Coordinating Board which serves as the governing board of the Programme.

The objectives of UNAIDS, are contained in the Memorandum of Understanding among Cosponsors establishing UNAIDS and in the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC) resolutions 1994/24 and 1995/2.

The objectives of UNAIDS were further refined and updated in UNAIDS new vision and mission statement which were endorsed by the UNAIDS Programme Coordinating Board at its 26th meeting held in Geneva, from 22-24 June 2010. These are:

- **Uniting efforts** of the UN, civil society, governments, the private sector, global institutions and people living with and most affected by HIV;
- **Speaking out in solidarity** with the people most affected by HIV in defence of human dignity, human rights and gender equality;
- **Mobilizing resources** (political, technical, scientific and financial) and holding ourselves and others accountable for results;
- **Empowering agents of change** with strategic information and evidence to influence and ensuring that resources are targeted where they deliver the greatest impact;
- **Supporting inclusive country leadership** for sustainable responses that are integral to and integrated with national health and development efforts.

### 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION

The accounts of UNAIDS are maintained in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Financial Rules of WHO, which provides administration in support of UNAIDS as per ECOSOC resolution 1994/24, and Article XI of the Memorandum of Understanding among Cosponsors establishing UNAIDS. The accounting policies and financial reporting practices applied by UNAIDS are therefore based upon the WHO Financial Regulations and Financial Rules.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual and going concern basis and in accordance with the requirements of International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) using the historical cost convention.

#### Financial period

The Programme’s financial period for budgetary purposes is a biennium consisting of two consecutive years. The financial statements are prepared annually.

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<sup>3</sup> When UNAIDS was established in 1994 the Joint Programme consisted of six UN system organizations: UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, UNESCO and the World Bank. Since that time, a further five UN agencies, namely UNODC, ILO, WFP, UNHCR and UN Women, have become UNAIDS Cosponsors.

## **Functional currency and translation of foreign currencies**

The functional and reporting currency of the Programme is United States dollar.

The foreign currency transactions are translated into United States dollars at the prevailing United Nations Operational Rate of Exchange, which approximates to the exchange rates at the dates of the transaction. The Operational Rates of Exchange are set once a month and revised mid-month if there are significant exchange rate fluctuations relating to individual currencies.

Assets and liabilities in currencies other than United States dollars are translated into United States dollars at the prevailing United Nations Operational Rates of Exchange year-end closing rate. Resulting gains or losses are accounted for in the Statement of Financial Performance.

## **Materiality and the use of judgements and estimates**

Materiality is central for the preparation of UNAIDS financial statements. The process for reviewing accounting materiality provides a systematic approach to the identification, analysis, evaluation, endorsement, and periodic review of decisions taken involving the materiality of information spread over numerous areas of accounting.

The financial statements include amounts based on judgement, estimates and assumptions by the management. Changes in estimates are reflected in the period they become known. Estimates include, but are not limited to, defined benefit medical insurance and other post-employment benefit obligations (the value of which is calculated by an independent actuary); financial risk on accounts receivable accrued charges and the degree of impairment of fixed assets. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

## **Financial Statements**

In accordance with IPSAS 1, a complete set of financial statements have been prepared as follows:

- Statement of Financial Position
- Statement of Financial Performance
- Statement of Changes in Net Assets/Equity
- Statement of Cash Flow
- Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts: and
- Notes to the financial statements, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other relevant information.

The accounting policies set out below have been consistently applied in the preparation of the financial statements throughout the period.

## **3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

### **3.1 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits in transit, cash in bank and balances held by WHO on behalf of UNAIDS. These balances are held centrally by WHO and invested on behalf of UNAIDS in accordance with WHO's rules and practices. UNAIDS has adopted the disclosure notes of WHO to reflect the accounting policies for investments.

Financial instruments are recognized when WHO/UNAIDS becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument until such time when the rights to receive cash flows from those assets have expired or have been transferred and WHO/UNAIDS has substantially transferred all the risks and rewards of ownership. Investments can be classified as financial assets or

financial liabilities at fair value through surplus or deficit, held-to-maturity, available for sale and bank deposits and other receivables. All purchases and sales of investments are recognized on the basis of their trade date.

Financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through surplus or deficit are financial instruments that meet either of the following conditions: (i) they are held for trading; or (ii) they are designated by the entity upon initial recognition at fair value through surplus or deficit. Financial instruments that belong to this category are measured at fair value and any gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value are accounted for through surplus or deficit and included within the Statement of Financial Performance of WHO/UNAIDS in the period in which they arise. All derivative instruments, such as swaps, currency forward contracts and options are classified as held for trading except for designate and effective hedging instruments defined under IPSAS 29. Financial assets in the externally managed portfolios designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through surplus or deficit, are classified as current assets or non-current assets according to the time horizon of the investment objectives of each portfolio. If the time horizon is less than or equal to one year, they are classified as current assets.

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity that WHO has both the intention and ability to hold to maturity. Held-to-maturity investments are stated at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, with interest revenue being recognized on an effective yield basis in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Available-for-sale investments are classified as being available-for-sale where WHO has not designated them either as held for trading or as held-to-maturity. Available-for-sale items are stated at fair value (including transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset) with value changes recognized in net assets/equity. Impairment charges and interest calculated using the effective interest rate method are recognized in the Statement of Financial Performance of WHO. As at 31 December 2020, no available-for-sale financial assets were held by WHO.

Bank deposits and other receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Accrued revenue related to interest and dividend and pending cash to be received from investments to settle are included herein. Bank deposits and receivables are stated at amortized cost calculated using the effective interest rate method, less any impairment. Interest revenue is recognized on the effective interest rate basis, with the exception of short-term receivables for which the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The interest accrued is held globally by WHO which includes UNAIDS portion attributable due to the share in the portion of bank deposits held by WHO on UNAIDS behalf.

### **3.2 Accounts receivable**

Accounts receivable are recorded at their estimated net realizable value after providing for allowances for non-recovery and after careful review of the outstanding receivable. Current receivables are for amounts due within twelve months of the reporting date, while non-current receivables are due more than twelve months from the reporting date of the financial statements.

An allowance for doubtful accounts receivable is recognized when there is a risk that the receivable may be impaired. Changes in allowance for doubtful accounts receivable are recognized in the Statement of Financial Performance.

### **3.3 Inventories**

UNAIDS inventory only comprises of publications on hand held for distribution, free of cost, and has no value. Inventories are not recognized in Statement of Financial Position (Statement I) as they are treated as expenses in the year of publication.

### 3.4 Prepayments

Prepayments relate to amounts paid to suppliers for goods and services not yet received. Advances are made to UNDP to cover payments made on behalf of UNAIDS in accordance with the “Working Arrangement between the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) covering the provision of administrative support services by UNDP” signed in April 1996 and updated in June 2008. In addition, advances to UNAIDS Cosponsors could be made to enable them to carry out their mandates under the UNAIDS 2016-2021 Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework when necessary.

### 3.5 Property, plant and equipment (PP&E)

Property, plant and equipment (PP&E) with a value of US\$ 5 000 and above are recognized as non-current assets in the Statement of Financial Position. They are initially recognized at cost, unless acquired through a non-exchange transaction, in which case they are recognized at fair value at the date of acquisition. PP&E is stated at historical costs less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Heritage assets have not been valued and are not considered in the financial statements.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount of the asset and are included in the Statement of Financial Performance. Impairment reviews are undertaken for all PP&E annually and all losses are recognized in the Statement of Financial Performance. Impairment indicators also include the obsolescence and deterioration of PP&E.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the asset’s useful life except for land, which is not subject to depreciation. Property, plant and equipment are reviewed annually for impairment to ensure that the carrying amount is still considered to be recoverable. The estimated useful lives of the asset classes that make up property, plant and equipment are provided in the table below.

Asset Class	Estimated Useful Life (in years)
Land	N/A
Buildings - Permanent	60
Buildings - Mobile	5
Fixtures and fittings	5
Vehicles and transport	5
Office equipment	3
Communications equipment	3
Audio Visual equipment	3
Computer equipment	3
Network equipment	3
Security equipment	3
Other equipment	3

Improvements are capitalized over the remaining life of the asset when the improvement results in an increase in the useful life of the asset or adds usable space. The residual value of the asset and the cost of the improvement will be amortized over the adjusted useful life (remaining life). Normal repair and maintenance costs are expensed in the year when the costs are incurred.

### **3.6 Intangible assets**

Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment. UNAIDS only recognizes intangible assets if the useful life of the asset is more than one year and the value is above US\$ 100 000. Intangible assets are amortized over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method. The estimated useful life of 'software acquired externally' is between two to six years.

Intangible assets are assumed to have a residual value of zero as intangible assets are not sold or transferred at the end of their useful life. Intangible assets are reviewed annually for impairment.

### **3.7 Leases**

A lease is an agreement whereby the lessor conveys to the lessee, in return for a payment or series of payments, the right to use an asset for an agreed period of time. UNAIDS reviews all leases on an annual basis to determine whether these constitute a finance or operating lease.

### **3.8 Contributions received in advance**

Contributions received in advance arise from legally binding agreements between UNAIDS and its donors whereby the funds are received in advance of the amounts concerned falling due to the Organization.

### **3.9 Accounts payable and accrued liabilities**

Accounts payable are liabilities for goods and services received by the Programme but which have not yet been paid for. Accrued liabilities are liabilities where goods and services have been received by the Programme but have not been paid and for which an invoice for payment to be made has not yet been received. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are recognized at cost due to the discounting being considered not to be material.

### **3.10 Employee benefits**

UNAIDS recognizes the following categories of employee benefits:

- short-term employee benefits which fall due wholly within 12 months after the end of the accounting period in which employees render the related service;
- post-employment benefits;
- other long-term employee benefits; and
- termination benefits

#### **3.10a Short-term employee benefits**

Liabilities are established for short-term employee benefits including items such as wages, salaries and social security contributions, paid annual leave and paid sick leave, and non-monetary benefits (such as medical care) for current employees. Actuarial assumptions and valuations have been used to measure accumulated annual leave. In addition, liabilities are established for the value of accumulated leave, deferred home leave and overtime earned but unpaid at the reporting date and for education grants payable at the reporting date that have not been included in current expenditure.

### **3.10b Post-employment benefits**

Post-employment benefits include pension plans, post-employment medical care and post-employment insurance. Also included are benefits to which eligible staff members are entitled on termination of their contracts and include repatriation grants, repatriation removal and repatriation travel. Post-employment benefits under defined benefit plans are measured at the present value of the defined benefit obligation (DBO) adjusted for unrecognized actuarial gains and losses and unrecognized past service costs.

#### United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

UNAIDS is a member organization participating in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (UNJSPF), which was established by the United Nations General Assembly to provide retirement, death, disability and related benefits to staff. The Pension Fund is a funded, multi-employer defined benefit plan. As specified by Article 3(b) of the Regulations of the Fund, membership in the Fund shall be open to the specialized agencies and to any other international, intergovernmental organization which participates in the common system of salaries, allowances and other conditions of service of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

The plan exposes participating organizations to actuarial risks associated with the current and former staff of other organizations participating in the Fund, with the result that there is no consistent and reliable basis for allocating the obligation, plan assets, and costs to individual organizations participating in the plan. UNAIDS and the UNJSPF, in line with the other participating organizations in the Fund, are not in a position to identify UNAIDS's proportionate share of the defined benefit obligation, the plan assets and the costs associated with the plan with sufficient reliability for accounting purposes. Hence UNAIDS has treated this plan as if it was a defined contribution plan in line with the requirements of IPSAS 39 (Employee Benefits). UNAIDS contributions to the plan during the financial period are recognized as expenses in the Statement of Financial Performance.

### **3.11 Borrowing costs**

UNAIDS has taken an interest free loan from the Swiss Government and Canton de Genève jointly with WHO for the construction of the UNAIDS/WHO building in Geneva. There are no borrowing costs associated with this loan. Borrowings are currently stated at amortized cost; any difference between the proceeds and the redemption value is recognized in the Statement of Financial Performance over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. As the loan received by UNAIDS is an interest-free loan, the benefit to UNAIDS of this arrangement has been treated as an in-kind contribution.

### **3.12 Deferred revenue**

Deferred revenue is recognized when legally binding agreements between the Programme and its donors, (including governments, international organizations and private and public institutions) are confirmed and the funds are earmarked and due in the future periods. Deferred revenue which is due after one year from the reporting date has been classified as non-current.

### **3.13 Provisions and contingent liabilities**

Provisions are recognized for future liabilities and charges where UNAIDS has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that the Programme will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are recorded as expense in the Statement of Financial Performance and a corresponding liability is established in the Statement of Financial Position when the occurrence of the obligation for settlement has been ascertained and can reasonably be estimated.

Other commitments which do not meet the recognition criteria for liabilities, are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements as contingent liabilities when their existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events which are not wholly within the control of UNAIDS.

### **3.14 Contingent assets**

Contingent assets will be disclosed when an event gives rise to a probable inflow of economic benefits or service potential and there is sufficient information to assess the probability of the inflow of economic benefits or service potential.

### **3.15 Revenue recognition**

**Voluntary contributions** - UNAIDS receives only voluntary contributions. Voluntary contributions are recorded on an accrual basis. Voluntary contributions which are supported by formal funding agreements signed by both parties are recognized as revenue at the time the agreement becomes binding and when control over the underlying asset is obtained. Where there are no payment terms specified by the contributor or payment terms are in the current accounting year, revenue is recognized immediately.

Agreements which are subject to conditions such as performance and/or receipt of funds are conditional on a certain future date, such agreements are established recognizing a receivable and a corresponding deferred revenue as a liability. Revenue is recognized when the condition is discharged.

**Contributions in-kind and in-service** - Contributions of goods or services in-kind or in-service are recorded in the period in which the contribution was received by UNAIDS. They are recognized and reflected as revenue and expense under the non-core funds at the best estimate of fair value.

### **3.16 Expense recognition**

UNAIDS recognizes expense at the point when goods have been delivered or services rendered and not when cash or its equivalent is paid.

### **3.17 Segment reporting-fund accounting**

Fund accounting is a method of segregating resources into categories, (i.e. funds) to identify both the source and use of funds. Establishment of such funds helps ensure better reporting of revenue and expenses along with a distinguishable group of activities for achieving its objectives and making decisions for future allocation of resources. The five types of funds for UNAIDS are core Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework funds, supplementary Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework funds, extra-budgetary funds, common fund and staff benefits and other funds. Any transfers between funds that would result in duplication of revenue and/or expense (including Programme Support Costs) are eliminated during consolidation. UNAIDS' assets and liabilities are not allocated to individual funds since ownership rests with the Programme, however, the balances against the respective funds and working capital reserve are recognized.

### **3.18 Statement of cash flow**

The Statement of Cash Flow (Statement IV) is prepared using the indirect method.

### **3.19 Budget comparison**

The Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework continues to be prepared on a modified cash basis and is presented in the financial statements as Statement V, Statement of



Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts. The Programme Coordinating Board provides approval of the Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework and the UNAIDS financial statements encompass all activities of the Programme.

As stipulated in IPSAS 24, the actual amounts presented on a comparable basis to the budget shall, where the financial statements and the budget are not prepared on a comparable basis, be reconciled to the actual amounts presented in the financial statements, identifying separately any basis, timing, presentation and entity differences. There may also be differences in formats and classification schemes adopted for the presentation of financial statements and the budget. As the bases used to prepare the budget and financial statements differ, and in order to facilitate a comparison between the budget and the financial statements, reconciliation between the actual amounts presented in Statement V to the actual amounts presented in Statement II and Statement IV are included in the notes to the financial statements.

#### 4. SUPPORTING INFORMATION TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

##### 4.1 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, imprest bank account balances, petty cash, cash deposits in transit and balances held by WHO on behalf of UNAIDS. Cash and cash equivalents are held for meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes. The balance also reflects cash and cash equivalents held in the portfolios managed by investment managers.

The total cash and cash equivalents stood at US\$ 198 093 402 as at 31 December 2020 (US\$ 157 182 670 as at 31 December 2019).

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
	(in US dollars)	(in US dollars)
Cash on hand and at bank (imprest accounts)	114 703	125 780
Cash held on behalf of UNAIDS by WHO	197 978 699	157 056 890
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>198 093 402</b>	<b>157 182 670</b>

##### Investments

Details of significant accounting policies and methods adopted criteria for recognition and de-recognition, basis of measurement and basis on which gains, and losses are recognized are set out in the Accounting Policies.

The main objectives for investments are the preservation of capital, the maintenance of sufficient liquidity to meet all payments of liabilities on time and the optimization of income return. The Investment Policy reflects the nature of funds, which may be held for the short-term, pending programme implementation, or for the longer term in order to meet liabilities under the other long-term funds of the Organization.

Short-term investments are funds related to pending programme implementation, which are invested in cash and high-quality, short-term, government, agency, corporate bonds and time deposits as defined in the approved Investment Policy. Investments included within 'financial assets at fair value through surplus and deficit' include fixed income securities and derivatives instruments held to cover projected liabilities and unexpected cash requirements. Financial assets in the externally managed portfolios designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through surplus or deficit are classified as short-term investments where the investment time

horizon objective of these portfolios is less than or equal to a year. For short-term tactical investment reasons, the external managers of these portfolios may from time to time decide to lengthen temporarily the average duration of these portfolios to slightly longer than one year. This will not change the short-term classification of these financial assets unless the investment time horizon objective of the portfolio and the duration of its benchmark have been changed to more than one year. The investments in the 'held-to-maturity' portfolio with a duration of less than one year are classified as current assets in the category 'financial assets at amortized costs'.

Long-term investments are for funds managed under the Terminal Payments Account as defined in the approved Investment Policy and are invested in high-quality, medium-dated and long-dated, government, agency and corporate bonds. The financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit upon initial recognition in the Terminal Payments Fund investment portfolio are classified as long-term investments in accordance with the investment time horizon objective of the portfolio and the duration of its benchmark which are both greater than one year.

### **Risk exposure**

UNAIDS shares the risk of WHO which is exposed to financial risks including credit risk, interest rate risk, foreign currency exchange risk and investment price risk. Derivative financial instruments are used to hedge some of its risk exposures. In accordance with WHO Financial Regulations, funds not required for immediate use may be invested. All investments are carried out within the framework of the investment policy approved by the WHO Director General. Some portfolios are managed by external managers appointed by WHO to manage funds in accordance with a defined mandate. The Advisory Investment Committee reviews regularly the investment policies, the investment performance and the investment risk for each investment portfolio. The Committee is composed of external investment specialists who can make investment recommendations to the Director General of WHO.

### **Credit risk**

UNAIDS shares similar credit risks to those of WHO and makes full disclosures with respect to the same. The WHO's investments are widely diversified in order to limit its credit risk exposure to any individual investment counterparty. Investments are placed with a wide range of counterparties using minimum credit quality limits and maximum exposure limits by counterparty (and by groups of related counterparties) established in investment mandates. These limits are applied both to the portfolios managed internally by the WHO Treasury Unit, and also to the portfolios managed by external investment managers. The WHO Treasury Unit monitors the total exposure to counterparties across all internally and externally managed portfolios to ensure that total counterparty exposure across portfolios are tracked and managed.

The credit and liquidity risk for cash and cash equivalents are minimized by investing only in major financial institutions that have received strong investment grade credit ratings from primary credit rating agencies. The WHO Treasury Unit regularly reviews the credit ratings of the approved counterparties and takes prompt action whenever a credit rating is downgraded.

### **Interest rate risk**

UNAIDS is exposed to interest rate risk through short-term and long-term fixed income investments. The investment duration is a measure of sensitivity to changes in market interest rates, and the effective average duration of WHO's investment as at 31 December 2020 was 1 year for short-term investments (excluding bank deposits) and 7 years for the long-term investments. An increase of 1 % in the interest rate would cause a decrease of 1% in the value of the short-term investments (excluding bank deposits) and a decrease of 7% in the value of the long-term investments. The interest rates on short-term bank deposits are fixed at the time of investment; their values are not affected by any subsequent movement in interest rates.

Fixed income derivatives may be used by external investment managers to manage interest rate risk under strict investment guidelines. Typically, the interest rate instruments are used for portfolio duration management and strategic interest rate positioning.

### Foreign exchange currency risk

UNAIDS receives voluntary contributions and makes payments in currencies other than US dollars and it is exposed to foreign exchange currency risk arising from fluctuations in the currency exchange rates. Exchange gains and losses on the purchase and sale of currencies, revaluation of cash book balances and all other exchange differences are adjusted against the funds and accounts eligible to receive interest under the interest apportionment programme. Translation into US dollars of transactions expressed in other currencies is performed at the United Nations Operational Rates of Exchange prevailing at the date of transaction. Assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the United Nations Operational Rates of Exchange year end closing rate. Forward foreign exchange contracts are transacted to hedge foreign currency exposures and to manage short-term cash flows. Realized and unrealized gains and losses resulting from settlement and revaluation of foreign currency transactions are recognized in the Statement of Financial Performance (Statement II).

### Hedging foreign exchange exposures on future payroll costs

The value of non-dollar (i.e. Swiss Franc) payroll expenditures in 2020 has been protected from the impact of movements in foreign exchange rates against the US dollar. Protection has been affected through the transaction of forward currency contracts during 2020. As at 31 December 2020 the forward foreign currency exchange hedging contracts were CHF 17.6 million. Unrealized net gain on these contracts amounted to US\$ 0.8 million as at 31 December 2020 (unrealized gain of US\$ 0.2 million as at 31 December 2019). Realized gains or losses on these contracts will be recorded on maturity of the contracts and applied during 2021.

### Hedging foreign exchange exposures on receivables and payables

Currency exchange risk arises as a result of differences in the exchange rates at which foreign currency receivables or payables are recorded, and the exchange rates at which the cash receipt or payment is subsequently recorded. A monthly programme of currency hedging is in place to protect against this foreign currency risk. On a monthly basis the exposures in respect of accounts receivable and accounts payable exposures are netted by currency and each significant net foreign currency exposure is bought or sold forward using a forward foreign exchange contract equal and opposite to the net currency exposure.

These exposures are re-balanced at each month end to coincide with the settings of the monthly United Nations Operational Rates of Exchange. Through this process the exchange gains or losses realized on the forward foreign currency contracts match the corresponding unrealized exchange losses and gains on the movements in the net accounts receivable and accounts payable. As at 31 December 2020 the total forward foreign currency hedging contracts by currency for UNAIDS were as follows:

Currency forward sold	Sum amount sold	Sum amount bought	Net unrealized gain/(loss)
		(US dollars)	(US dollars)
Australian dollar	9 000 000	6 854 238	( 85 879)
Canadian dollar	5 000 000	3 911 727	( 12 865)
Swiss Francs	10 000 000	11 331 920	25 328
<b>Total</b>		<b>22 097 885</b>	<b>( 73 416)</b>

#### 4.2 Accounts receivable

As at 31 December 2020, US\$ 112.9 million in contributions receivable was outstanding (US\$ 139.1 million as at 31 December 2019). A total of US\$ 86.6 million of this receivable is due to letters of credit outstanding with the Government of the United States of America; and US\$ 26.3 million represents receivables due in future financial periods (broken down between current, 2022 and beyond).

	<u>31 December 2020</u>	<u>31 December 2019</u>
<b>Accounts receivable - current</b>		
Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework	68 085 292	89 563 560
Supplementary Funds	39 406 973	26 094 157
Extra-budgetary Funds	2 245 208	3 115 930
Allowance for doubtful debt against Extra-budgetary Funds	-	-
<b>Total accounts receivable - current</b>	<b><u>109 737 473</u></b>	<b><u>118 773 647</u></b>
<b>Accounts receivable - non-current</b>		
Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework	3 109 883	16 300 410
Supplementary Funds	-	1 843 787
Extra-budgetary Funds	-	2 153 520
Others	70 434	56 984
<b>Total accounts receivable - non current</b>	<b><u>3 180 317</u></b>	<b><u>20 354 701</u></b>
<b>Total accounts receivable</b>	<b><u>112 917 790</u></b>	<b><u>139 128 348</u></b>

#### 4.3 Staff receivables

In accordance with WHO's Staff Rules and Regulations, staff members are entitled to certain advances including salary, rent, education grant and travel advances. Advances are recovered periodically from staff salaries through payroll except for education grants which are settled at the end of the scholastic year. International staff members are eligible to receive an advance equal to the estimated amount of education grant for each child at the beginning of the scholastic year and are settled at the end of the scholastic year.

As at 31 December 2020, US\$ 2.2 million in staff receivables was outstanding including salary advances, rental advances, travel advances and education grant advances (US\$ 2.1 million as at 31 December 2019). The education grant advances represent the advances made to staff members for the scholastic year 2020-2021.

	<u>31 December 2020</u>	<u>31 December 2019</u>
	(in US dollars)	(in US dollars)
<b>Staff receivables</b>		
Salary advances	31 950	39 158
Rental advances	115 962	197 035
Education Grant advances	1 680 638	1 735 671
Travel advances	44 254	6 450
Expected Sick Leave Insurance Contribution	270 993	123 945
Other staff receivables	33 091	21 166
<b>Total staff receivables</b>	<b><u>2 176 889</u></b>	<b><u>2 123 425</u></b>

#### **4.4 Prepayments**

The total value of prepayments as at 31 December 2020 was US\$ 1 million (US\$ 0.7 million as at 31 December 2019). Out of this amount US\$ 0.5 million represents payments to suppliers in advance of receipt of goods or services which will be charged to expense in 2021. The remaining amount of US\$ 0.5 million relates to advances made to UNDP to cover payments made on behalf of UNAIDS.

	<b>31 December 2020</b>	<b>31 December 2019</b>
	(in US dollars)	(in US dollars)
<b>Prepayments</b>		
Advances to UNDP	493 133	481 411
Advances to Suppliers	523 591	180 105
<b>Total prepayments</b>	<b>1 016 724</b>	<b>661 516</b>

#### **4.5 Other current receivables**

As at 31 December 2020, US\$ 0.3 million in other receivables was outstanding (US\$ 0.3 million as at 31 December 2019) representing mainly value added tax (VAT) receivables.

#### **4.6 Inventories**

The Secretariat only held publication for distribution with no realizable value. The cost of publications expensed during 2020 was zero.

#### **4.7 Intangibles**

The Secretariat has no intangible assets to report.

#### **4.8 Property, plant and equipment (PP&E)**

##### Building

The carrying value of the UNAIDS building at headquarters has been calculated at cost less depreciation. The building was constructed jointly with WHO and ownership is recognized at the 50% value with WHO. The land upon which the building has been constructed was made available by the Swiss Government at no cost. The value of the land has therefore not been valued and disclosed in the financial statements. The estimated useful life of the building has been determined at 60 years and has been depreciated using the straight-line method.

##### Plant and equipment

UNAIDS has capitalized all plant and equipment purchased in 2020 with a value of US\$ 5 000 or above.

As at 31 December 2020, the total value of recognized property, plant and equipment (net of accumulated depreciation) was US\$ 19.9 million (US\$ 20.4 million as at 31 December 2019).

Out of which total value of property (net of accumulated depreciation) was US\$ 19.6 million (US\$ 20.1 million as at 31 December 2019) and the total value of equipment (net of accumulated depreciation) was US\$ 0.24 million (US\$ 0.32 million as at 31 December 2019).

Assets value purchased during 2020 amounted to US\$ 50 615 and have been depreciated for an amount of US\$ 7,678 prorated to their date placed in the service using the straight-line method. Equipment with original cost value totalling US\$ 1.6 million has been fully depreciated and are still in use by the Secretariat.

	<b>Building</b>	<b>Furniture and Fixtures</b>	<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>Communications and IT Equipment</b>	<b>Other Equipment</b>	<b>Total</b>
	(in US dollars)	(in US dollars)	(in US dollars)	(in US dollars)	(in US dollars)	(in US dollars)
Cost or fair value	25 613 445	11 298	1 249 700	346 040	403 817	27 624 299
Accumulated depreciation	(5 549 583)	( 11 298)	( 987 497)	( 330 405)	( 365 769)	(7 244 552)
<b>Total carrying cost as at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>20 063 862</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>262 202</b>	<b>15 635</b>	<b>38 048</b>	<b>20 379 747</b>
Movements 1 January to 31 December 2020						
Additions	-	-	25 675	16 605	8 335	50 615
Disposals						-
Depreciation	( 426 891)	-	( 90 373)	( 10 172)	( 22 074)	( 549 510)
<b>Total property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>19 636 971</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>197 505</b>	<b>22 067</b>	<b>24 309</b>	<b>19 880 852</b>

	<b>Building</b>	<b>Furniture and Fixtures</b>	<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>Communications and IT Equipment</b>	<b>Other Equipment</b>	<b>Total</b>
	(in US dollars)	(in US dollars)	(in US dollars)	(in US dollars)	(in US dollars)	(in US dollars)
Cost or fair value	25 613 445	11 298	1,249,699.59	346 040	403 817	27 624 299
Accumulated depreciation	(5 549 583)	( 11 298)	( 987 497)	( 330 405)	( 365 769)	(7 244 552)
<b>Total carrying cost as at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>20 063 862</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>262 202</b>	<b>15 635</b>	<b>38 048</b>	<b>20 379 747</b>
Movements 1 January to 31 December 2020						
Additions	-	-	25 675	16 605	8 335	50 615
Disposals						-
Depreciation	( 426 891)	-	( 90 373)	( 10 172)	( 22 074)	( 549 510)
<b>Total property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>19 636 971</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>197 505</b>	<b>22 067</b>	<b>24 309</b>	<b>19 880 852</b>

#### 4.9 Accounts payable

This represents the total amount outstanding to suppliers for goods and services. The total accounts payable for UNAIDS programme activities as at 31 December 2020 was US\$ 4.7 million (US\$ 1.9 million as at 31 December 2019).

	<b>31 December 2020</b>	<b>31 December 2019</b>
	(in US dollars)	(in US dollars)
<b>Accounts payable</b>		
Payables to suppliers	2 887 575	926 773
Non-staff meeting participants payable	10 854	15 714
Accrual of goods and services	1 811 557	924 842
<b>Total - accounts payable</b>	<b>4 709 986</b>	<b>1 867 329</b>

#### 4.10 Staff payable

The total balance for staff payable as at 31 December 2020 was US\$ 0.24 million (US\$ 0.24 million as at 31 December 2019). These amounts relate to salaries payable and other staff liabilities.

## Staff Payables

	<b>31 December 2020</b>	<b>31 December 2019</b>
	(in US dollars)	(in US dollars)
<b>Staff payables</b>		
Salaries payable	162 079	103 725
Other staff payables	78 689	134 970
<b>Total - staff payables</b>	<b>240 768</b>	<b>238 695</b>

### 4.11 Accrued staff benefits

UNAIDS staff benefits liabilities are determined by professional actuaries. The actuarial studies commissioned determined various liabilities to be established to cover different staff benefits in accordance with IPSAS for WHO, UNAIDS and the other non-consolidated entities as at 31 December 2020. The professional actuarial studies were calculated based on personnel data and past payment experience. As per the actuarial studies as at 31 December 2020, the total liability for staff benefits stood at US\$ 276.9 million (out of which US\$ 175.6 million is reflected in our accounts).

	<b>31 December 2020</b>	<b>31 December 2019</b>
	(in US dollars)	(in US dollars)
<b>Accrued staff benefits - current</b>		
Terminal Payments	11 157 724	8 282 133
Special fund for compensation	14 677	5 085
<b>Total accrued staff benefits - current</b>	<b>11 172 401</b>	<b>8 287 218</b>
<b>Accrued staff benefits -non-current</b>		
Terminal payments	11 360 092	10 044 714
After-service health insurance	150 695 211	35 209 406
Special fund for compensation	2 383 822	1 935 592
<b>Total accrued staff benefits - non-current</b>	<b>164 439 125</b>	<b>47 189 712</b>
<b>Accrued staff benefits</b>		
Terminal payments	22 517 816	18 326 847
After-service health insurance	150 695 211	35 209 406
Special fund for compensation	2 398 499	1 940 677
<b>Total accrued staff benefits</b>	<b>175 611 526</b>	<b>55 476 930</b>

## Terminal Payments

The Terminal Payments Fund was established to finance the terminal emoluments of staff members, including repatriation grants, accrued annual leave, repatriation travel and removal on repatriation. It is funded by a salary and post adjustment budgetary provision.

Liabilities arising from repatriation benefits and annual leave are determined by independent consulting actuaries. However, the accrued leave is calculated on a walk-away basis – that is, as if all staff separated immediately – and, therefore, is not discounted.

The actuarial study as at 31 December 2020 has estimated the total liability for terminal payments (excluding annual leave) to be US\$ 12.5 million (US\$ 11.2 million as at 31 December 2019). This calculation did not include cost of end of service grant and separation by mutual agreement.

The annual leave entitlements stood at US\$ 9.9 million as at 31 December 2020 (US\$ 7.1 million as at 31 December 2019) representing an increase of US\$ 2.8 million.

### **After Service Health Insurance**

UNAIDS participates in a health insurance scheme which is managed as a separate entity, WHO Staff Health Insurance, and which has its own governance. It provides for the reimbursement of expenses for medically recognized health care incurred by staff members, recognized dependents and retired staff. It is financed from the contributions made by the participants and the Programme.

UNAIDS has recognized staff health insurance liabilities as a Post-Employment Benefit. Actuarial gains and losses are recognized in the net assets / equity in accordance with IPSAS 39 (Employee Benefits).

The defined benefit obligations as at 31 December 2020 determined by professional actuaries based on personnel data and past payments experience provided by WHO stood at US\$ 252 million (US\$ 118.6 million as at 31 December 2019) of which US\$ 101.3 million is funded (including incurred-but-not-paid reserve) resulting in net unfunded liability of US\$ 150.7 million which is reflected in the Statement of Financial Position (Statement I). Further details on Staff Health Insurance can be found in the Staff Health Insurance Annual Report.

In accordance with IPSAS 39 (Employee Benefits), the actuarial loss of US\$ 78.1 million was transferred directly to net assets / equity in 2020 and an additional accrual of US\$ 37.4 million was charged to staff costs in the Statement of Financial Performance (Statement II).

It should be noted that whilst the ASHI actuarial study reflects an unfunded liability of US\$ 150.7 million as at 31 December 2020, following the Programme Coordinating Board decision at its 30<sup>th</sup> meeting (held in June 2012) to fully fund the organizational staff-related liabilities from the fund balance, a total of US\$ 25.1 million has so far been attributed towards funding the ASHI liability. Therefore, the unfunded ASHI liability as at 31 December 2020 stood at US\$ 125.6 million (i.e. US\$ 150.7 million as per actuarial study less the funding of US\$ 25.1 million).

### **Special Fund for Compensation**

In the event of a death or disablement attributable to the performance of official duties of an eligible staff member, the Special Fund for Compensation covers all reasonable medical, hospital, and directly related costs, as well as funeral expenses. In addition, the fund will also provide compensation to the disabled staff member (for the duration of the disability) or the surviving family members.

UNAIDS accounts for the Special Fund for Compensation as a post-employment benefit. Actuarial gains and losses are recognized in the net assets / equity in accordance with IPSAS 39 (Employee Benefits).

As per the actuarial study, the total liability was US\$ 2.4 million at 31 December 2020 (US\$ 1.9 million as at 31 December 2019). In accordance with IPSAS 39, the actuarial loss of US\$ 0.2 million was transferred directly to net assets / equity in 2020 and an additional accrual of US\$ 0.3 million has been recognized by nature of expenses in the Statement of Financial Performance (Statement II).



## Actuarial calculations

Staff Benefits as per Actuarial Valuation

IPSAS Disclosure tables as at 31 December 2020

Description	After Service Health Insurance	Terminal Payments excluding Accrued Annual Leave	Special Fund for Compensation
	(in US dollars)	(in US dollars)	(in US dollars)
<b>RECONCILIATION OF DEFINED BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS</b>			
Defined Benefit Obligation at 31-Dec-2019	118 571 717	11 202 635	1 940 677
Service cost for 2020	8 347 683	598 075	250 374
Interest on Defined Benefit Obligation for 2020	2 131 804	318 582	31 010
(Actual Gross Benefit Payments in 2020)	( 364 049)	( 163 705)	
(Actual After Service Admin Expenses in 2020)	( 24 364)		
Actual Contributions by After Service Participants in 2020	140 469		
Plan Amendments Adopted during 2020	34 365 387		
(Gain)/Loss on DBO Due to Financial Assumption Changes	89 547 541	396 211	26 059
(Gain)/Loss on DBO Due to Other Assumption Changes	( 712 869)	113 209	150 379
<b>Defined Benefit Obligation at 31-Dec-2020</b>	<b>252 003 319</b>	<b>12 465 007</b>	<b>2 398 499</b>
<b>RECONCILIATION OF ASSETS</b>			
Market value of ASHI Assets at 31-12-2019, Gross of IBNP Reserve	84 623 311		
(Actual Total Gross Benefit Payments for 2020)	(4 442 824)	( 163 705)	
(Actual Total SHI Administrative Expenses in 2020)	( 296 334)		
Actual Total SHI Participant Contributions during 2020	3 502 579		
Actual Total Organization Contributions during 2020	6 942 245	163 705	
Interest on Net WHO-Administered SHI Assets for 2020	1 568 086		
Gain/(Loss) on Plan Assets during 2020	10 991 045		
<b>Assets at 31-Dec-2020, for SHI Net of 470.1 Reserve</b>	<b>102 888 108</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>RECONCILIATION of Incurred-But-Not-Paid Reserve, Offset to Assets</b>			
Incurred-But-Not-Paid Reserve at 31-12-2019	1,261,000		
Interest On Incurred-but-Not-Paid Reserve for 2020	22,698		
(Gain)/Loss on Incurred-But-Not-Paid Reserve	296 302		
Incurred-But-Not-Paid Reserve at 31-12-2020	1 580 000		
<b>Net Assets (Gross Assets Minus Incurred-but-Not-Paid Reserve at 31-12-2020)</b>			
<b>RECONCILIATION OF FUNDED STATUS</b>			
Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO)			
Active	219 084 428	12 465 007	2 039 225
Inactive	32 918 891		359 274
<b>Total DBO</b>	<b>252 003 319</b>	<b>12 465 007</b>	<b>2 398 499</b>
<b>Plan Assets</b>			
(Gross Plan Assets)	(102 888 108)		
Offset for WHO 470.1 Reserve			
<b>(Net Plan Assets)</b>	<b>(102 888 108)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Net (Surplus)/Deficit	150 695 211	12 465 007	2 398 499
Current (Asset)/Liability		1 104 915	14 677
Noncurrent (Asset)/Liability	150 695 211	11 360 092	2 383 822
Unrecognized Gain/(Loss)		509 420	176 438
<b>Net (Asset)/Liability Recognized in Statement of Financial Position</b>	<b>150 695 211</b>	<b>11 360 092</b>	<b>2 383 822</b>
<b>(Gain)/Loss on Defined Benefit Obligation</b>	<b>78 139 929</b>		
Current (Asset)/Liability		1 104 915	14 677
Non-current (Asset)/Liability	150 695 211	11 360 092	2 383 822
<b>Net (Asset)/Liability Recognized in Statement of Financial Position</b>	<b>150 695 211</b>	<b>12 465 007</b>	<b>2 398 499</b>
<b>Annual Expense for 2020</b>			
Service cost	8 347 683	598 075	250 374
Interest cost	586 416	318 582	31 010
Remeasurements		509 420	
Past Service (Credit)/Cost	34 365 387		
<b>Expected Accounting Contributions during 2020</b>	<b>43 299 486</b>	<b>1 426 077</b>	<b>281 384</b>
<b>Expected Organization Contributions during 2021</b>			
Contributions by UNAIDS for Active Staff	6 106 000	1 116 456	14 758
Contributions by UNAIDS for Inactives	693 000		
<b>Total Expected Contributions for 2021</b>	<b>6 799 000</b>	<b>1 116 456</b>	<b>14 758</b>
<b>Sensitivity Analysis</b>			
<b>31 December 2020 Defined Benefit Obligation</b>			
Current Medical Inflation Assumption Minus 1%	179 657 719		
Current Medical Inflation Assumption	253 583 319		
Current Medical Inflation Assumption Plus 1%	355 535 784		
Current Discount Rate Assumption Minus 1%	346 132 587	13 457 102	3 128 844
Current Discount Rate Assumption	253 583 319	12 465 007	2 398 499
Current Discount Rate Assumption Plus 1%	189 383 811	11 522 021	1 881 192

## Actuarial methods and assumptions

Each year, the Programme identifies and selects assumptions and methods that will be used by actuaries in the year-end valuation to determine the expense and contribution requirements for the Programme's staff benefits. Actuarial assumptions are required to be disclosed in the financial statements in accordance with IPSAS 39. In addition, each actuarial assumption is required to be disclosed in absolute terms.

### Measurement Date

All plans	31 December 2020
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### Discount rate

Terminal Payments (other than accrued leave)	The discount rate used is 2.1% (decrease from 3% in the prior valuation). Based on the projected benefit payments with weights of 100% on the Aon AA Above Median Curve outside of Switzerland. The resulting discount rate is rounded to the nearest 0.1%.									
After Service Health Insurance	<p>Europe—0.2% ( decrease from 1.8% in prior valuation).</p> <p>The Americas—2.7% (decrease from 3.5% in prior valuation).</p> <p>Other Countries—2.7% (decrease from 3.7% in prior valuation).</p> <p>The discount rates are based on the yields on high grade corporate bonds. The yield curve approach is used to reflect the expected cash flows and assumed currency exposure-specific to ASHI.</p> <p>The liability is assumed to be incurred in Swiss Francs, euros and US dollars, based on approximate liability mix for UNAIDS and the following yield curves:</p> <p>Switzerland - SIX - Swiss Exchange curve Euro Zone - iBoxx Euro Zone curve United States - Aon Hewitt AA Bond Universe</p> <p>The discount rates for the 31 December 2020 valuation are based on the currency mix of the after service health claims and not on the geographic locations of the UNAIDS offices. The resulting rates which are rounded to the nearest 0.1% are shown in the table below:</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">% of Rate for 2020</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Switzerland</th> <th>Euro Zone</th> <th>United States</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">80%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">20%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	% of Rate for 2020			Switzerland	Euro Zone	United States	80%	20%	0%
% of Rate for 2020										
Switzerland	Euro Zone	United States								
80%	20%	0%								
Special Fund for Compensation	The discount rate used is 1.1% (decrease from 1.6% in the prior valuation). Based on the combined projected benefit payments from the prior valuation with weights of 75% on the Aon Hewitt AA Bond Universe yield curve and 25% on the SIX Swiss Exchange yield curve as of 31 December 2019. The resulting discount rate is rounded to the nearest 0.1%.									

### Annual General Inflation

Terminal Payments (other than accrued leave)	The weighted-average inflation rate used is 2%. The regional weightings used are 100% on non-Swiss rate. Rounding of the resulting weighted-average inflation rates for each plan to the nearest 0.1%.
After Service Health Insurance	<p>Europe—1.4% ( no change from prior valuation).</p> <p>The Americas and Other Countries—2.2%. (no change from prior valuation)</p> <p>The inflation rates are based on a weighted average of the United Nations common assumptions (for long-duration plans) of 1.2% Switzerland, 1.8% Euro Zone and 2.2% for the United States as directed by the United Nations System Task Force on Accounting Standards using the same weighted average methodology as the discount rate.</p>
Special Fund for Compensation	The weighted-average inflation rate used is 1.5%. The regional weightings used are 75% on non-Swiss rate and 25% on Swiss rate. Rounding of the resulting weighted-average inflation rates for each plan to the nearest 0.1%.

### Annual Salary Scale

All Plans	Includes merit/promotional increases, plus 3.5% static increases for general inflation, plus productivity growth.
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### Actuarial Method

Repatriation Travel and Removal on Repatriation	Calculated using projected unit credit with service prorate, with an attribution period from the "entry on duty date" to separation. Plus 2% increase is applied for incurred but not yet paid benefits (IBNP)
Repatriation Grant, Termination Indemnity, and Grant in Case of Death	Calculated using the projected unit credit method with accrual rate proration. Plus 2% increase is applied for incurred but not yet paid benefits (IBNP)
Accrued Leave	The liability is set equal to the walk-away liability as if all staff separated immediately. Plus 2% increase is applied for incurred but not yet paid benefits (IBNP)
Abolition of Post, End-of-Service Grant, and Separation by Mutual Agreement	These benefits are considered termination benefits under IPSAS 39 and, therefore, excluded from the valuation.
Special Fund for Compensation	Calculated using projected unit credit, with an attribution period from the "entry on duty date" to separation.
After- Service Health Insurance	Liabilities are attributed using the projected unit credit method linearly from the "entry on duty date" to the earlier of the full eligibility date (the latest of age 55, 10 years of service, and five years of continuous service) and retirement date.

## United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

UNAIDS is a member organization participating in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (the "Fund"), which was established by the United Nations General Assembly to provide retirement, death, disability and related benefits to employees. The Fund is a funded, multi-employer defined benefit plan. As specified in Article 3(b) of the Regulations of the Fund, membership in the Fund shall be open to the specialized agencies and to any other international, intergovernmental organization which participates in the common system of salaries, allowances and other conditions of service of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

The Fund exposes participating organizations to actuarial risks associated with the current and former employees of other organizations participating in the Fund, with the result that there is no consistent and reliable basis for allocating the obligation, plan assets and costs to individual organizations participating in the Fund. UNAIDS and the Fund, in line with the other participating organizations in the Fund, are not in a position to identify the UNAIDS's proportionate share of the defined benefit obligation, the plan assets and the costs associated with the plan with sufficient reliability for accounting purposes. Hence, UNAIDS has treated this plan as if it were a defined contribution plan in line with the requirements of IPSAS 39, Employee Benefits. UNAIDS's contributions to the Fund during the financial period are recognized as expenses in the Statement of Financial Performance.

The Fund's Regulations state that the Pension Board shall have an actuarial valuation made of the Fund at least once every three years by the Consulting Actuary. The practice of the Pension Board has been to carry out an actuarial valuation every two years using the Open Group Aggregate Method. The primary purpose of the actuarial valuation is to determine whether the current and estimated future assets of the Fund will be sufficient to meet its liabilities.

UNAIDS' financial obligation to the UNJSPF consists of its mandated contribution, at the rate established by the United Nations General Assembly (7.9% for participants and 15.8% for member organizations) together with any share of any actuarial deficiency payments under Article 26 of the Regulations of the Pension Fund. Such deficiency payments are only payable if and when the United Nations General Assembly has invoked the provision of Article 26, following determination that there is a requirement for deficiency payments based on an assessment of the actuarial sufficiency of the Pension Fund as of the valuation date. Each member organization shall contribute to this deficiency an amount proportionate to the total contributions which each paid during the three years preceding the valuation date.

The latest actuarial valuation for the Fund was completed as of 31 December 2019, and a roll forward of the participation data as of 31 December 2019 to 31 December 2020 will be used by the Fund for its 2020 financial statements.

The actuarial valuation as of 31 December 2019 resulted in a funded ratio of actuarial assets to actuarial liabilities, assuming no future pension adjustments, of 144.2% (139.2% in the 2017 valuation). The funded ratio was 107.1% (102.7% in the 2017 valuation) when the current system of pension adjustments was taken into account.

After assessing the actuarial sufficiency of the Fund, the Consulting Actuary concluded that there was no requirement, as of 31 December 2019, for deficiency payments under Article 26 of the Regulations of the Fund as the actuarial value of assets exceeded the actuarial value of all accrued liabilities under the plan. In addition, the market value of assets also exceeded the actuarial value of all accrued liabilities as of the valuation date. At the time of this report, the General Assembly has not invoked the provision of Article 26.

Should Article 26 be invoked due to an actuarial deficiency, either during the ongoing operation or due to the termination of the UNJSPF pension plan, deficiency payments required from each member organization would be based upon the proportion of that member organization's contributions to the total contributions paid to the Fund during the three years preceding the valuation date. Total contributions paid to the UNJSPF during the preceding three years (2017, 2018 and 2019) amounted to USD 7,546.92 million, of which 0.79% was contributed by the Agency.

During 2020, contributions paid to UNJSPF amounted to US\$ 22 million (2019 US\$ 20.6 million). Expected contributions due in 2021 are approximately US\$ 23.5 million.

Membership of the Fund may be terminated by decision of the United Nations General Assembly, upon the affirmative recommendation of the Pension Board. A proportionate share of the total assets of the Fund at the date of termination shall be paid to the former member organization for the exclusive benefit of its staff who were participants in the Fund at that date, pursuant to an arrangement mutually agreed between the organization and the Fund. The amount is determined by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board based on an actuarial valuation of the assets and liabilities of the Fund on the date of termination; no part of the assets which are in excess of the liabilities are included in the amount.

The United Nations Board of Auditors carries out an annual audit of the Fund and reports to the Pension Board and to the United Nations General Assembly on the audit every year. The Fund publishes quarterly reports on its investments, and these can be viewed by visiting the Fund at [www.unjspf.org](http://www.unjspf.org).

#### **4.12 Deferred revenue**

As at 31 December 2020 deferred revenue amounted to US\$ 24.1 million (US\$ 53.4 million as at 31 December 2019). This represents multi-year pledges made in 2020 for which the revenue recognition has been deferred to future financial periods. Out of this amount, US\$ 3.1 million represents non-current deferred revenue for 2021 and future financial periods.

	<b>31 December 2020</b>	<b>31 December 2019</b>
	(in US dollars)	(in US dollars)
Deferred revenue - current		
Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework	17 010 238	26 736 920
Supplementary Funds	1 843 787	3 606 457
Extra-budgetary Funds	2 153 520	2 726 027
Total deferred revenue - current	<u>21 007 545</u>	<u>33 069 404</u>
Deferred revenue - non-current		
Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework	3 109 883	16 300 410
Supplementary Funds	-	1 843 787
Extra-budgetary Funds	-	2 153 520
Total deferred revenue - non-current	<u>3 109 883</u>	<u>20 297 717</u>
<b>Total deferred revenue</b>	<b><u>24 117 428</u></b>	<b><u>53 367 121</u></b>

#### **4.13 Long-term borrowings**

At its 12<sup>th</sup> meeting in May 2004, the Programme Coordinating Board endorsed UNAIDS' negotiation of a direct loan with the Swiss Confederation for the construction of a new building in Geneva for UNAIDS and WHO at an estimated cost of CHF 66 million, of which UNAIDS' share was estimated at CHF 33 million. In December 2003, the Swiss Confederation agreed to provide an interest-free loan of CHF 59.8 million, of which UNAIDS' share is CHF 29.9 million. The repayment over a 50-year period of UNAIDS' share of the interest-free loan provided by the Swiss Confederation is made through the reallocation of funds otherwise expended on the rental of office space with effect from the first year of the completion of the building. The building was completed in November 2006. The amount under Buildings includes US\$ 25.6 million which represents the 50% share of UNAIDS' expense incurred on the building up to 31 December 2007.

The Swiss Confederation 30-year bonds rate was -0.356% at December 2020 (-0.16% for 2019). Hence, in line with prudent accounting principles the non-current outstanding amount of US\$ 23.7 million for the UNAIDS building loan was not discounted. Of the total amount outstanding on the loan totaling US\$ 24.4 million, US\$ 0.7 million will be due in the next 12 months and is shown as a current liability, which is separately disclosed.

#### **4.14 Other current liabilities**

As at 31 December 2020, US\$ 0.15 million in other current liabilities, those represent accrued pension liability made by UNAIDS on behalf of temporary staff.

#### **4.15 Changes in net assets/equity**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020, the net assets/equity decreased by US\$ 80.9 million, out of which US\$ 78.3 million related to actuarial losses under ASHI and SFFC which was transferred directly to net assets/equity in accordance with IPSAS 39 (Employee benefits) and US\$ 2.6 million related to a deficit in 2020 (compared to a deficit of US\$ 3.3 million in 2019).

In line with the Programme Coordinating Board's approval to fund the annual replenishment of the Building Renovation Fund, in 2020 the Executive Director authorized the transfer of a total of US\$ 0.43 million from the fund balance towards the Building Renovation Fund. The Programme

Coordinating Board during its 46th meeting held from 23 - 25 June 2020 took note of the Executive Director's decision.

The unfunded staff-related liabilities, stood at US\$ 119.5 million as at 31 December 2020 (US\$ 2.1 million as at 31 December 2019), a net decrease of US\$ 117.4 million. Of this amount, US\$ 39.1 million was due to the movements in the actuarial liabilities of ASHI, Special Fund for Compensation and Terminal Payments Fund and actuarial loss of US\$ 78.3 million under ASHI and Special Fund for Compensation).

#### ***4.16 Operating Reserve Fund***

Pending receipt of core contributions, implementation of the Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework may be financed from the Operating Reserve Fund (ORF), which was established by the Programme Coordinating Board in June 1996. The rules and procedures guiding the use of the ORF by the Executive Director were decided by the Programme Coordinating Board at its sixth meeting held in Geneva in May 1998.

#### ***4.17 Building Renovation Fund***

The Building Renovation Fund was established by the Programme Coordinating Board at its 30<sup>th</sup> meeting in June 2012. This fund has been set up to meet the future costs of major repairs of, alterations to, and investments in, the UNAIDS office building.

The Programme Coordinating Board also approved the annual replenishment of the fund for an amount equivalent to the accumulated depreciation of the UNAIDS building. In line with the decision of the Programme Coordinating the Building Renovation Fund was increased by US\$ 0.43 million in 2020 (same amount as in the last year).

## 5. SUPPORTING INFORMATION TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

### 5.1 Statement overview

The Statement of Financial Performance consolidates revenue and expenses for all activities throughout the Programme. The statement segregates operating activities from those arising from financing operations.

### 5.2 Revenue

Voluntary contributions to the Programme totalled US\$ 267.9 million (US\$ 222.7 million for 2019). Out of which US\$ 257.8 million from governments; US\$ 6.4 million from UNAIDS Cosponsors; and a net of US\$ 3.7 million from other operating revenue received from intergovernmental organizations, other United Nations Organizations, institutions, as well as the private sector. (included in this figure is an amount of US\$ 1.8 million representing in-service contributions) and miscellaneous income of US\$ 0.2 million. There has been no revenue received on account of exchange transactions.

Revenue	2020			Total 2020	Total 2019
	UBRAF Core Funds	Supplementary Funds	Extra budgetary Funds		
	(in US dollars)	(in US dollars)	(in US dollars)	(in US dollars)	(in US dollars)
<b>Voluntary contributions</b>					
Governments	192 079 177	56 181 798	9 555 235	257 816 210	217 250 563
Cosponsors	-	6 281 753	61,557	6 343 310	3 688 171
Others	34 109	3 947 272	( 280 112)	3 701 269	1 798 292
<b>Sub total voluntary contributions</b>	<b>192 113 286</b>	<b>66 410 823</b>	<b>9 336 680</b>	<b>267 860 789</b>	<b>222 737 026</b>
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	<b>227 019</b>	<b>13 137</b>	<b>1 500</b>	<b>241 656</b>	<b>453 225</b>
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>192 340 305</b>	<b>66 423 960</b>	<b>9 338 180</b>	<b>268 102 445</b>	<b>223 190 251</b>

### 5.3 Expense

UNAIDS recognizes expense at the point when goods have been delivered or services rendered. An encumbrance represents a firm commitment or obligation for goods and services which have not been delivered. Encumbrances are not reported in the Statement of Financial Performance (Statement II).

#### 5.3.1 Staff and other personnel costs

Staff and other personnel costs represent the total cost of employing staff at all locations, including remuneration of base salary, post adjustment and any other type of entitlements (e.g., pension and insurance) paid by the Programme. Staff costs also include the increase in the SHI actuarial liability which is recognized as expense in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Description	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
	(in US dollars)	(in US dollars)
Salary cost	103 229 595	97 760 427
Actuarial cost	37 596 250	3 768 692
Other personnel costs	9 450 963	6 327 168
<b>Total staff cost</b>	<b>150 276 808</b>	<b>107 856 288</b>

### 5.3.2 Transfers and grants to counterparts

Transfers and grants to counterparts represent agreements signed with UN entities, non-profit non-governmental organizations and academic institutions to perform activities to help achieve specific objectives of the UNAIDS Secretariat and transfers to UNAIDS Cosponsors for their share of the Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework for 2020-2021.

Description	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
	(in US dollars)	(in US dollars)
Direct financial Cooperation	3 204 426	2 764 884
Letter of Agreements	75 767 066	71 771 132
<b>Total Transfer and grants to counterparts</b>	<b>78 971 492</b>	<b>74 536 016</b>

### 5.3.3 Contractual services

Contractual services represent expenses for service providers. The main components are Agreements for Performance of Work (APWs), consulting contracts given to individuals to perform activities on behalf of the Programme.

Description	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
	(in US dollars)	(in US dollars)
Contractual services	25 059 913	22 703 646
Security expenses	1 627 505	1 862 600
Training	471 496	253 923
Direct implementation and Special service agreements	95 580	81 113
<b>Total Contractual Services</b>	<b>27 254 494</b>	<b>24 901 282</b>

### 5.3.4 General operating expenses

General operating expenses represent expenses related to general operations in support of headquarters, regional and country offices. This includes costs such as utilities, telecommunications and rent.

Description	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
	(in US dollars)	(in US dollars)
General operating expenses	13 136 679	14 682 755

### 5.3.5 Travel

Travel of staff, meeting participants and consultants paid by UNAIDS are included in the total travel costs. Travel expenses include airfare, per diem and other travel related costs.



Description	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
	(in US dollars)	(in US dollars)
Travel	1 509 515	7 809 773

### **5.3.6 Equipment vehicles and furniture**

Equipment, vehicles, and furniture are charged as expense at the point of delivery. PP&E purchased during 2020 have been recognized and capitalized in accordance with IPSAS 17.

Description	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
	(in US dollars)	(in US dollars)
Equipment, vehicles and furniture	405 672	443 240

### **5.3.7 Depreciation**

Depreciation has been charged on property, plant and equipment (PP&E) using the straight-line method. Depreciation is the expense resulting from the systematic allocation of the amounts on the PP&E over their useful lives. The useful life of the building has been estimated at 60 years. The useful lives of furniture and vehicles have been estimated at 5 years and equipment has been estimated at 3 years.

Description	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
	(in US dollars)	(in US dollars)
Depreciation	549 510	543 944

### **5.4 Finance revenue**

The total interest earnings were US\$ 4.4 million for the financial period ended 31 December 2020; the net realized foreign exchange losses were US\$ 0.9 million; net unrealized foreign exchange losses on revaluation of the accounts receivables and Swiss loan adjustments amounted to US\$ 1.3 million and also includes actuarial interest cost related to valuation of Terminal Payments and Special Fund for Compensation for US\$ 0.9 million. This has resulted in a net total financial revenue amount of US\$ 1.4 million as at 31 December 2020 (US\$ 4.3 million as at 31 December 2019).

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
	(in US dollars)	(in US dollars)
<b>Finance revenue</b>		
Interest	4 381 397	6 012 496
Net realized foreign exchange gains or (losses)	( 898 661)	1 099 683
Actuarial revaluation gains or (losses) on Terminal Payments Funds	-	101 839
Bank charges and investment management fees	( 1 313)	( 2 671)
Net unrealized foreign exchange gains or (losses) on revaluation	(1 255 764)	(1 136 682)
Realised foreign exchange losses on balance sheet hedging	-	(1 367 117)
Actuarial interest cost related to valuation of Terminal Payments Fund and Special Fund for Compensation	( 859 990)	( 447 061)
<b>Total net finance revenue</b>	<b>1 365 668</b>	<b>4 260 487</b>

## 6. SEGMENT REPORTING

Schedule 1  
Statement of Financial Performance by Segments  
All sources of funds for the year ended 31 December 2020  
(in US dollars)

	UBRAF Core Funds	Non-Core Funds								Sub-total non-core funds	TOTAL
		UBRAF Supplementary Funds	Extra-budgetary Funds	Terminal Payments	Non-payroll Entitlements	Special Fund for Compensation	Staff Health Insurance	Common Fund	Eliminations		
<b>Revenue</b>											
<b>Voluntary contributions</b>											
Governments	192 079 177	56 181 798	9 555 235							65 737 033	257 816 210
Cosponsoring organizations	-	6 281 753	61 557							6 343 310	6 343 310
Others	34 109	3 947 272	(280 112)							3 667 160	3 701 269
<b>Sub-total voluntary contributions</b>	<b>192 113 286</b>	<b>66 410 823</b>	<b>9 336 680</b>							<b>75 747 503</b>	<b>267 860 789</b>
Miscellaneous	227 019	13 137	1 500							14 637	241 656
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>192 340 305</b>	<b>66 423 960</b>	<b>9 338 180</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>75 762 140</b>	<b>268 102 445</b>
Programme Support Costs			4 020 455						(4 020 455)	-	-
Payroll transfers to accrual funds				1 472 037	8 518 151				(9 990 188)	-	-
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>192 340 305</b>	<b>66 423 960</b>	<b>13 358 635</b>	<b>1 472 037</b>	<b>8 518 151</b>	-	-	-	<b>(14 010 643)</b>	<b>75 762 140</b>	<b>268 102 445</b>
<b>Expense</b>											
Staff and other personnel costs	105 447 931	4 215 425	3 203 293	3 583 861	6 220 235	250 374	37 345 876		(9 990 188)	44 828 876	150 276 808
Transfers and grants to counterparts	53 602 348	18 062 224	7 306 921							25 369 145	78 971 493
Contractual services	8 516 851	17 892 623	278 806		566 213					18 737 642	27 254 494
General operating expenses	12 202 769	933 911								933 911	13 136 679
Travel	936 801	394 591	(3 813)	181 936						572 714	1 509 515
Equipment, vehicles and furniture	1 029 036	53 873						(677 237)		(623 364)	405 672
Programme Support Costs		3 423 769	596 686						(4 020 455)	-	-
Depreciation								549 510		549 510	549 510
<b>Total expense</b>	<b>181 735 736</b>	<b>44 976 416</b>	<b>11 381 893</b>	<b>3 765 797</b>	<b>6 786 448</b>	<b>250 374</b>	<b>37 345 876</b>	<b>(127 727)</b>	<b>(14 010 643)</b>	<b>90 368 434</b>	<b>272 104 170</b>
<b>Financial revenue</b>	<b>1 718 474</b>			<b>836 080</b>		<b>(31 010)</b>		<b>(1 157 876)</b>		<b>(352 806)</b>	<b>1 365 668</b>
<b>Total Surplus/(Deficit) by fund</b>	<b>12 323 043</b>	<b>21 447 544</b>	<b>1 976 742</b>	<b>(1 457 680)</b>	<b>1 731 703</b>	<b>(281 384)</b>	<b>(37 345 876)</b>	<b>(1 030 149)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(14 959 099)</b>	<b>(2 636 057)</b>

### Schedule 1 (A)

Reconciliation of total expense incurred in 2020

2020 Expense	UBRAF Core Funds	UBRAF Supplementary Funds	Extra-budgetary Funds	Terminal Payments	Non-payroll Entitlements	Special Fund for Compensation	Staff Health Insurance	Common Fund	Eliminations	Sub-total non-core funds	Grand Total
2020 Budget	179 313 405	42 993 508	11 440 801	3 765 797	6 767 896	250 374	37 345 876	(127 727)	(14 010 643)	88 425 882	267 739 287
2019 Budget	2 422 331	1 982 908	(58 908)		18 552					1 942 552	4 364 883
<b>Total</b>	<b>181 735 736</b>	<b>44 976 416</b>	<b>11 381 893</b>	<b>3 765 797</b>	<b>6 786 448</b>	<b>250 374</b>	<b>37 345 876</b>	<b>(127 727)</b>	<b>(14 010 643)</b>	<b>90 368 434</b>	<b>272 104 170</b>

## 7. COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS

UNAIDS Programme Budget is established on a modified cash basis and is approved by the Programme Coordinating Board.

UNAIDS' budget and financial accounts are prepared using two different accounting basis. The Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Financial Performance, Statement of Changes in Net Assets and Statement of Cash Flow are prepared on a full accrual basis, whereas the Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts (Statement V) is prepared on a modified cash basis.

As required by IPSAS 24, reconciliation has been provided between the actual amounts on a comparable basis as presented in Statement V and the actual amounts in the financial accounts identifying separately any basis, timing, presentation and entity differences.

Basis differences - occur when the approved budget is prepared on a basis other than the full accrual accounting basis. Basis differences include the depreciation and capitalization of assets and repayment of the principal on the outstanding loan from the Swiss Confederation.

Timing differences - occur when the budget period differs from the reporting period reflected in the financial statements.

Presentation differences - are due to differences in the format and classification schemes adapted for presentation of Statement of Cash Flow and Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts.

Entity differences - include expenses under non-core funds, which are financed from other sources and are not included in the Unified Budget Results and Accountability Framework approved by the Programme Coordinating Board.

Reconciliation between the actual amounts on a comparable basis in the Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts (Statement V) and the actual amounts in the Statement of Financial Performance (Statement II) and Statement of Cash Flow (Statement IV) for the year ended 31 December 2020 are presented below.

### Reconciliation of Budget Utilization (Statement V) with Statement of Cash Flow (Statement IV) as at 31 December 2020

	Operating	Investing	Financing	Total
	(in US dollars)	(in US dollars)	(in US dollars)	(in US dollars)
Actual amount on budget implementation (Statement V)	(179 363 860)			(179 363 860)
Basis Difference	( 727 852)	( 50 615)	1 687 187	908 719
Timing Difference	4 364 883			4 364 883
Presentation Difference	122 046 874			122 046 874
Entity Difference	94 209 879			94 209 879
<b>Actual Amount in Statement of Cash Flow (Statement IV)</b>	<b>40 529 924</b>	<b>( 50 615)</b>	<b>1 687 187</b>	<b>42 166 495</b>

## 8. ADMINISTRATIVE WAIVERS, AMOUNTS WRITTEN OFF AND, EX-GRATIA PAYMENTS

During the financial year ended 31 December 2020, there were no administrative waivers, amounts written off or ex-gratia payments.

## 9. RELATED PARTY AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT DISCLOSURE

Key management personnel of UNAIDS consists of all staff members graded at the D1 level and above as they have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of UNAIDS.

The aggregate remuneration paid to key management personnel includes salaries, allowances, statutory travel and other entitlements paid in accordance with the Staff Rules and Regulations and applicable to all staff.

Key management personnel are members of the UN Joint Staff Pension Fund (UNJSPF) to which the personnel and UNAIDS contribute and are also eligible for participation in the Staff Health Insurance scheme including the after service medical insurance scheme if they meet the eligibility requirements.

During the year, no loans were granted to key management personnel beyond those available to staff outside this group.

### Key Management Personnel

(in US dollars)

Number of individuals	23
Compensation and post adjustment	4 888 515
Entitlements	557 970
Pension and Health Plans	1 399 559
<b>Total remuneration 2020</b>	<b>6 846 045</b>
Outstanding advances against entitlements	205 939
Outstanding loans (in addition to normal entitlements if any)	-

## 10. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

The Programme's reporting date is 31 December 2020. On the date of the certifying of these accounts, no material events, favorable or unfavorable, occurred between the balance sheet date and the date when the financial statements have been authorized for issue that would have impacted these statements.

## 11. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES, COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

### Contingent Liabilities

As at 31 December 2020, eight outstanding appeals were pending before the WHO Global Board of Appeal (GBA) in respect of UNAIDS staff. The respective recommendations from the GBA for decision by the UNAIDS Executive Director are expected during 2021. Furthermore, nine outstanding personnel matters (complaints) were pending with the ILO Administrative Tribunal (TRIBUNAL) and therefore are not practicable to disclose as the likelihood of repayment has been determined to be remote. There are no cases involving contractual disputes that are to be considered contingent liabilities.

### Operating leases

The Secretariat enters into operating lease arrangements for the use of country, regional and liaison offices premises. Some of the operating lease agreements contain renewal clauses which enable the Secretariat to extend the terms of the leases at the end of the original lease terms and escalation clauses that may increase annual rent payments based on increases in the relevant market price indexes in the respective countries where country, regional and liaison offices are located. Future minimum lease rental payments for the following periods are:

	<b>31 December 2020</b>	<b>31 December 2019</b>
	(in US dollars)	(in US dollars)
<b>Operating leases</b>		
Within one year	960 622	3 033 499
Later than one year but not later than five years	4 577 638	4 542 815
Later than five years	505 236	388 549
<b>Total operating leases</b>	<b>6 043 496</b>	<b>7 964 863</b>

### Commitments

As at 31 December 2020, UNAIDS had commitments for the acquisition of good and services contracted but not yet delivered totalling US\$ 10.5 million.

Commitments are not recognized as expense in the statement of financial performance (Statement II) on the basis of IPSAS 1, and on the basis of the delivery principle.

### Contingent Assets

In accordance with IPSAS 19, contingent assets will be disclosed for cases where an event will give rise to a probable inflow of economic benefits. As at 31 December 2020, there were no material contingent assets to disclose.

Schedule 2

**Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework - details of revenue  
for the year ended 31 December 2020**

(in US dollars)

Revenue	Funds made available towards year 2020 of the Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework
<b>Voluntary contributions</b>	
<b>Governments</b>	
Andorra	35 211
Australia	3 109 883
Belgium	3 529 412
Belgium Flanders	837 054
Canada	3 819 710
China	250 000
Denmark	6 056 935
France	455 063
Germany	28 820 695
Ireland	2 649 007
Japan	600 000
Liechtenstein	52 209
Luxembourg	5 233 220
Monaco	164 080
Netherlands	23 557 126
New Zealand	632 911
Norway	6 094 464
Poland	53 203
Portugal	113 766
Russian Federation	500 000
Sweden	31 091 305
Switzerland	10 080 645
Thailand	100 000
Turkey	50 000
United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland	19 193 278
United States of America	45 000 000
<b>Sub-total Governments</b>	<b>192 079 177</b>
<b>Other</b>	
UNFCU	18 258
Others	15 851
<b>Sub-total - Other</b>	<b>34 109</b>
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	<b>227 019</b>
<b>Total operating revenue</b>	<b>192 340 305</b>
<b>Finance revenue</b>	<b>1 718 474</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>194 058 779</b>

Schedule 3

**Supplementary - details of revenue  
for the year ended 31 December 2020**

(US dollars)

Revenue	Funds made available towards Supplementary funds 2020
<b>Governments</b>	
China	750 000
France	3 400
Japan	250 000
Kazakhstan	50 000
Netherlands	564 479
Russian Federation	3 576 666
Switzerland	29 342
United States of America (CDC)	7 378 992
United States of America (USAID)	43 578 919
<b><i>Sub-total Governments</i></b>	<b><u>56 181 798</u></b>
<b>Cosponsoring Organizations</b>	
ILO	5 000
UNDP	1 985 910
UNFPA	3 507 468
UNICEF	766 364
WFP	13 011
WHO	4 000
<b><i>Sub-total Cosponsors</i></b>	<b><u>6 281 753</u></b>
<b>Other</b>	
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	1 668 749
Global Fund	300 000
International Initiative for Impact Evaluation, Inc. (3ie)	57 311
MPTF Office	665 958
Oak Foundation	160 775
Open Society Foundations	742 574
The Regents of the University of California	172 090
UNOPS	446 203
Others	30 501
Refund to donors	( 271 889)
Adjustments	( 25 000)
<b><i>Sub-total others</i></b>	<b><u>3 947 272</u></b>
<b><i>Miscellaneous</i></b>	<b><u>13 137</u></b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b><u>66 423 960</u></b>

Schedule 4

**Extra-budgetary funds - details of revenue  
for the year ended 31 December 2020**  
(US dollars)

Revenue	Funds made available towards Extra-budgetary funds 31 December 2020		
	In Cash	In- Kind and In-service	Total
<b>Governments</b>			
Belguim		45 208	45 208
Denmark		163 500	163 500
Finland		161 000	161 000
France		237 000	237 000
Germany		281 750	281 750
Luxembourg		161 000	161 000
Netherlands		456 250	456 250
Russian Federation	2 726 027		2 726 027
Sweden		323 500	323 500
United States of America (USAID)	5 000 000		5 000 000
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>7 726 027</b>	<b>1 829 208</b>	<b>9 555 235</b>
<b>Cosponsoring Organizations</b>			
UNDP	61 557		61 557
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>61 557</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>61 557</b>
<b>Other</b>			
Adjustment	( 280 112)		( 280 112)
<b>Sub-total others</b>	<b>( 280 112)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>( 280 112)</b>
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	<b>1 500</b>		<b>1 500</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7 508 972</b>	<b>1 829 208</b>	<b>9 338 180</b>



## **PART IV**

### **MANAGEMENT INFORMATION**

#### **I. Funds made available for the financial period ended 31 December 2020**

During the period under review, revenue totalling US\$ 194.1 million was made available towards the UBRAF. Twenty-six governments contributed 99% of this amount. The remaining 1% was made up of financial revenue (primarily interest earnings) received and apportioned during the reporting period as well as miscellaneous income, including funds received from private contributors and public institutions other than governments, as well as miscellaneous donations and honoraria. Schedule 2 on page 55 provides the details of this revenue.

Furthermore, non-core resources amounting to US\$ 75.8 million were made available to UNAIDS to provide support to a number of global, regional and country activities that are designated for specific countries or purposes. Details on the sources of these funds are detailed in Schedules 3 and 4 on pages 56 and 57.

#### **II. Funds expended for the financial period ended 31 December 2020**

The total expense for the financial period ended 31 December 2020 against the core UBRAF for 2020–2021 amounted to US\$ 179.4 million and expenses against the non-core funds amounted to US\$ 52.3 million (excluding encumbrances).

##### **A. Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework**

During the year ended 31 December 2020, expense and encumbrance (including transfers to Cosponsors) totalling US\$ 183.3 million were incurred against the core budget of US\$ 187 million approved for the 2020–2021 UBRAF which corresponded to a financial implementation of 98%.

The total expense and encumbrance for the implementation of the activities contained in the Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework were distributed as follows:

- US\$ 47 million was transferred to the Cosponsors and
- US\$ 132.4 million was expended and US\$ 4 million encumbered for Secretariat activities and staff costs.

Table 4 provides details on the year 2020 of the 2020-2021 UBRAF approved core budget, expense and encumbrances, broken down by result area, and the Secretariat core functions for the biennium 2020-2021.

**Table 4**  
**2020–2021 Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework approved core budget, expense and encumbrances for the period ended 31 December 2020**  
(in US dollars)

	2020-2021 Approved core budget	2020 Expense	Encumbrances <sup>a/</sup>	Total	Balance	Percentage implementation
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d) = (b + c)	(e) = (a - d)	(f) = (d / a)
<b>I. Result Areas</b>						
1 HIV testing and treatment	28 259 200	14 144 150		14 144 150	14 115 050	50.1%
2 Elimination of Mother To Child Transmission	4 554 200	2 223 000		2 223 000	2 331 200	48.8%
3 HIV prevention among young people	14 407 000	7 021 950		7 021 950	7 385 050	48.7%
4 HIV prevention among key populations	16 468 800	8 533 550		8 533 550	7 935 250	51.8%
5 Gender inequality and GBV	7 054 000	3 572 200		3 572 200	3 481 800	50.6%
6 Human rights, stigma and discrimination	10 176 000	4 851 950		4 851 950	5 324 050	47.7%
7 Investment and efficiency	5 252 400	2 670 250		2 670 250	2 582 150	50.8%
8 HIV and health services integration	7 828 400	3 982 950		3 982 950	3 845 450	50.9%
<b>Total Cosponsors</b>	<b>94 000 000</b>	<b>47 000 000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>47 000 000</b>	<b>47 000 000</b>	<b>50.0%</b>
<b>II. Core Functions</b>						
1 Leadership, advocacy and communication	64 298 000	30 954 121	902 325	31 856 446	32 441 554	49.5%
2 Partnerships, mobilization and innovation	55 131 000	26 188 638	849 398	27 038 036	28 092 964	49.0%
3 Strategic information	39 985 000	18 100 609	360 503	18 461 112	21 523 888	46.2%
4 Coordination, convening & country implementation support	64 282 000	30 788 961	1 004 323	31 793 284	32 488 716	49.5%
5 Governance and mutual accountability	56 304 000	26 331 531	834 052	27 165 583	29 138 417	48.2%
<b>Total Secretariat</b>	<b>280 000 000</b>	<b>132 363 860</b>	<b>3 950 601</b>	<b>136 314 461</b>	<b>143 685 539</b>	<b>48.7%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>374 000 000</b>	<b>179 363 860</b>	<b>3 950 601</b>	<b>183 314 461</b>	<b>190 685 539</b>	<b>49.0%</b>

<sup>a/</sup> Encumbrances representing firm commitment for good and/or services which have not yet been delivered

### i) Funds transferred to Cosponsors

In 2020, a total amount of US\$ 47 million has been transferred to the Cosponsors. This represents 100% of the Cosponsors' share for year 2020 of the 2020-2021 biennium core budget. US\$ 2 million has been transferred to each of the eleven Cosponsors to cover their core activities and a further US\$ 25 million has been transferred to Cosponsors at country level in the form of country envelopes.

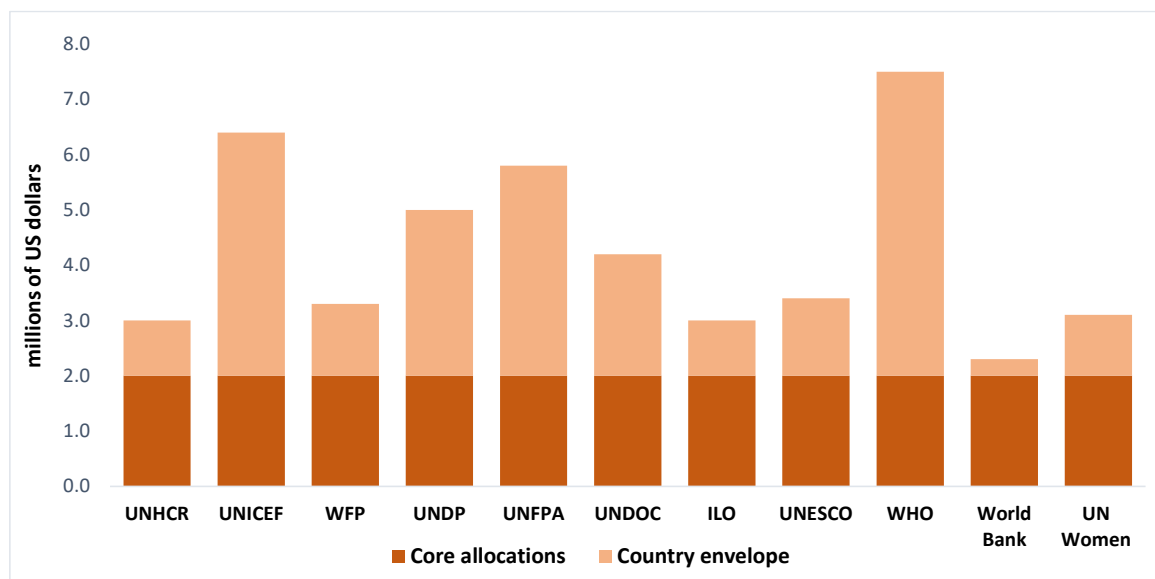
The country envelope funding modality was first introduced in the 2018-2019 biennium following the approval of the refined UNAIDS Joint Programme operating model by the Programme Coordinating Board (PCB) at its 40th meeting in June 2017.

This new approach serves three overarching objectives: to deploy human and financial resources where they are needed most; to reinvigorate country-level joint work and collaborative action; and to reinforce accountability and results for people.

The country envelopes were established for seventy-one countries through a process which entailed engagement of the Cosponsor at all levels to reach consensus on the formula, process, deliverables and allocations. (Table 8 on pages 66 to 67 provides details of funds transferred to Cosponsors at country level).

Figure 4 illustrates the new, dynamic and differentiated resource allocation model and provides information on the proportion of funds transferred to each individual Cosponsor).

**Figure 4**  
**Funds transferred to the Cosponsors in 2020**



## ii) Funds expended and encumbered against the Secretariat budget

During the year ended on 31 December 2020, a total amount of US\$ 132.6 million was expended and US\$ 4 million encumbered for Secretariat activities and staff costs against the Secretariat 2020 core budget of US\$ 140 million which together represent a financial implementation rate of 97.4% of the Secretariat part of the 2020 core budget.

Table 4 provides details on the 2020–2021 UBRAF approved core budget, expense and encumbrances, broken down by result area, and the Secretariat core functions for the biennium 2020–2021.

### B. Expense incurred against the non-core funds

During the year ended 31 December 2020, a total amount of US\$ 56.3 million was expended by the Secretariat against non-core funds (US\$ 45 million was expended against supplemental funds and US\$ 11.3 million was expended against extra-budgetary funds). In addition to the above, US\$ 5.9 million and US\$ 0.6 million was encumbered against supplemental and extra-budgetary funds, respectively, as indicated in Table 5 and Table 6 on pages 62 and 63.

### C. Country and regional expense against all sources of funds

As recommended by the PCB at its 22<sup>nd</sup> meeting, held in Chiang Mai, Thailand from 23–25 April 2008, the report in Table 7 on pages 64 to 65 presents a breakdown of expense and encumbrances of the Secretariat by country and region for both the UBRAF and non-core funds. Country and regional expense amounted to US\$ 87.7 million for the financial period ended 31 December 2020. In addition to the above expense, a total of US\$ 5.2 million was encumbered during the same period, which together totalled US\$ 92.9 million for the financial period ended 31 December 2020.

**Table 5**  
**Supplementary Funds**  
**Funds available, expense and encumbrance by source of revenue**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2020 (in US dollars)**

Source of revenue	2019 carry-over	Funds made available in 2020	Total available funds	Expense	Encumbrance <sup>a/</sup>	Total
	(a)	(b)	(c) = (a+b)	(d)	(e)	(f) = (d + e)
<b>Voluntary contributions and other revenue</b>						
Australia	368 826		368 826	218 314	83 302	301 616
China	2 784 619	750 000	3 534 619			-
France		3 400	3 400		3 177	3 177
Germany	4 400		4 400			-
Italy	122 553		122 553	108 764		108 764
Ireland	702 900		702 900	324 071	40 449	364 520
Japan	116 249	250 000	366 249	198 622	129 938	328 560
Kazakhstan		50 000	50 000			-
Netherlands	532 329	564 479	1 096 808	225 308	86 750	312 058
Russian Federation	879 650	3 576 666	4 456 316	3 394 371	279 499	3 673 870
Sweden	151 244		151 244			-
Switzerland	89 018	29 342	118 360	997		997
United States of America (CDC)	1 910 302	7 378 992	9 289 294	3 021 504	1 115 488	4 136 992
United States of America (USAID)	12 342 975	43 578 919	55 921 894	29 753 173	3 030 356	32 783 529
Asian Development Bank	228 252		228 252	158 998		158 998
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	1 721 115	1 668 749	3 389 864	1 108 316	218 927	1 327 243
Children's Investment Fund Foundation (CIFF)	162 913		162 913	143 916	15 700	159 616
China Social Assistance Foundation (CSAF)	8 468		8 468	7 072		7 072
Ford Foundation	100 493		100 493	100 127		100 127
Global Fund	27 517	300 000	327 517	84 795		84 795
International Initiative for Impact Evaluation, Inc. (3ie)		57 311	57 311			-
MDTF Office	1 618 937	665 958	2 284 895	1 272 880	141 995	1 414 875
M.A.C. AIDS Fund	880 793		880 793			-
Oak Foundation		160 775	160 775			-
OFID	133 969		133 969			-
Open Society Foundations		742 574	742 574	403 024	4 216	407 240
The Regents of the University of California		172 090	172 090	32 529		32 529
ILO		5 000	5 000	5 000		5 000
WHO	69 099	4 000	73 099	143 565	3 737	147 302
WFP	498 000	13 011	511 011	3 253		3 253
UNDP	45 956	1 985 910	2 031 866	858 439	17 777	876 216
UNHCR	16 179		16 179	6 089		6 089
UNICEF	152 610	766 364	918 974	383 928	197 429	581 357
UNFPA	2 130 021	3 507 468	5 637 489	2 367 743	497 023	2 864 766
UNCERF	31 361		31 361	26 453		26 453
UNOPS	476 706	446 203	922 909	532 213	22 751	554 964
UNDESA	166 304		166 304	37 505		37 505
Miscellaneous	53 643	43 638	97 281	55 447	32 803	88 250
Interest and other	( 357 597)	( 25 000)	( 382 597)			-
Refund to donors	( 480 533)	( 271 889)	( 752 422)			-
<b>Total</b>	<b>27 689 271</b>	<b>66 423 960</b>	<b>94 113 231</b>	<b>44 976 416</b>	<b>5 921 317</b>	<b>50 897 733</b>

<sup>a/</sup> Encumbrance equals a firm commitment for goods and/or services which have not yet been delivered.

Table 6  
**Extra-budgetary funds**  
**Funds available, expense and encumbrance summary by source of revenue**  
**for the year ended 31 December 2020**  
(in US dollars)

Source of revenue	2019 carry-over	Funds made available in 2020	Total available funds	Expense	Encumbrance <sup>a/</sup>	Total
	(a)	(b)	(c) = (a+b)	(d)	(e)	(f) = (d + e)
<b>Voluntary contributions and other revenue</b>						
Belgium	179 354	45 208	224 562	45 208		45 208
Denmark		163 500	163 500	163 500		163 500
Finland		161 000	161 000	161 000		161 000
France		237 000	237 000	237 000		237 000
Germany	218 601	281 750	500 351	281 750		281 750
Japan	300 000		300 000			-
Luxembourg	27 341	161 000	188 341	161 000		161 000
Netherlands	379 910	456 250	836 160	456 250		456 250
Norway	294 945		294 945			-
Russian Federation	139 183	2 726 027	2 865 210	2 760 483		2 760 483
Sweden		323 500	323 500	323 500		323 500
United States of America (CDC)	99 341		99 341			-
United States of America (USAID)	289 928	5 000 000	5 289 928	5 000 000	69 444	5 069 444
European Commission	203 761		203 761			-
UNDP	286 692	61 557	348 249			-
UNWTO ST-EP Foundation	25 000		25 000			-
WHO	528 927		528 927			-
Miscellaneous and other	4 620 718	1 500	4 622 218			-
Programme support costs and other	10 278 028	3 740 343	14 018 371	1 792 202	546 244	2 338 446
<b>Total</b>	<b>17 871 729</b>	<b>13 358 635</b>	<b>31 230 364</b>	<b>11 381 893</b>	<b>615 688</b>	<b>11 997 581</b>

<sup>a/</sup> Encumbrance equals a firm commitment for goods and/or services which have not yet been delivered.

Table 7  
**Country and Regional expense and encumbrance against all sources of funds  
for the financial year ended 31 December 2020**  
(in US dollars)

Region	Countries	Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework			Non-core Funds			Total		
		Expense	Encumbrance <sup>a/</sup>	Total	Expense	Encumbrance <sup>a/</sup>	Total	Expense	Encumbrance <sup>a/</sup>	Total
Asia and Pacific	Regional Support Team, Asia and Pacific	3 777 416	100 134	3 877 550	404 527	83 686	488 214	4 181 943	183 821	4 365 763
	Bangladesh	170 711	13 260	183 971	17 887	1 445	19 332	188 598	14 705	203 303
	Cambodia	689 256	4 904	694 160				689 256	4 904	694 160
	China	1 403 929	35 683	1 439 612	19 548	23 383	42 931	1 423 476	59 066	1 482 542
	Fiji	190 196	15 142	205 338				190 196	15 142	205 338
	India	918 801	20 138	938 940	170 899	16 385	187 284	1 089 700	36 523	1 126 224
	Indonesia	594 049	8 119	602 169	265 744	19 652	285 396	859 793	27 771	887 565
	Lao People's Democratic Republic	124 167	4 862	129 029	67 040	26 993	94 033	191 207	31 855	223 062
	Myanmar	658 117	12 385	670 502	5 993 870	269 927	6 263 797	6 651 987	282 312	6 934 299
	Nepal	334 010	15 762	349 773				334 010	15 762	349 773
	Pakistan	698 140	20 121	718 261	38 121		38 121	736 261	20 121	756 382
	Papua New Guinea	780 914	62 681	843 595				780 914	62 681	843 595
	Philippines	245 392	50 105	295 498	1 885		1 885	247 277	50 105	297 382
Thailand	420 072	23 071	443 143	24 926	2 486	27 412	444 998	25 557	470 555	
Viet Nam	434 190	7 650	441 840	66 605	32 950	99 554	500 795	40 599	541 394	
<b>Total Asia and Pacific</b>		<b>11 439 360</b>	<b>394 020</b>	<b>11 833 379</b>	<b>7 071 051</b>	<b>476 906</b>	<b>7 547 958</b>	<b>18 510 411</b>	<b>870 926</b>	<b>19 381 337</b>
East and South Africa	Regional Support Team, East and South Africa	2 443 072	31 828	2 474 901	1 330 050	251 067	1 581 117	3 773 123	282 895	4 056 018
	Angola	1 234 985	19 918	1 254 903				1 234 985	19 918	1 254 903
	Botswana	512 513	3 634	516 147				512 513	3 634	516 147
	Eritrea	259 087	9 563	268 651				259 087	9 563	268 651
	eSwatini	690 885	44 168	735 053				690 885	44 168	735 053
	Ethiopia	1 164 502	19 744	1 184 246	100 708		100 708	1 265 210	19 744	1 284 954
	Kenya	1 498 390	26 813	1 525 203	157 197	68 086	225 283	1 655 587	94 899	1 750 486
	Lesotho	649 722	920	650 641	102 738	15 532	118 269	752 459	16 451	768 910
	Madagascar (covering Seychelles, Comores, Mauritius)	545 911	23 958	569 869				545 911	23 958	569 869
	Malawi	841 234	41 465	882 699	583 548	436 511	1 020 059	1 424 782	477 976	1 902 758
	Mozambique	1 065 675	42 714	1 108 389	428 944	77 288	506 231	1 494 619	120 002	1 614 620
	Namibia	834 407	29 155	863 562	253 790	263 541	517 331	1 088 197	292 696	1 380 893
	Rwanda	617 258	38 475	655 733	62 317	4 890	67 207	679 575	43 364	722 940
	South Africa	1 951 379	47 456	1 998 835	1 680 824	267 404	1 948 228	3 632 203	314 860	3 947 063
	South Sudan	1 028 629	14 141	1 042 770				1 028 629	14 141	1 042 770
	Tanzania, United Republic of	1 735 930	18 906	1 754 836	402 777	39 682	442 460	2 138 708	58 588	2 197 296
	Uganda	1 066 864	29 721	1 096 586	992 072	87 225	1 079 297	2 058 936	116 946	2 175 882
Zambia	1 097 057	50 136	1 147 192	191 504	100 012	291 515	1 288 561	150 147	1 438 708	
Zimbabwe	1 249 137	37 640	1 286 777	143 021	122 399	265 420	1 392 158	160 039	1 552 197	
<b>Total East and South Africa</b>		<b>20 486 638</b>	<b>530 354</b>	<b>21 016 992</b>	<b>6 429 490</b>	<b>1 733 636</b>	<b>8 163 126</b>	<b>26 916 128</b>	<b>2 263 990</b>	<b>29 180 118</b>
Europe	Regional Support Team, Europe	2 004 118	29 207	2 033 325	5 548 242	279 499	5 827 741	7 552 360	308 706	7 861 066
	Armenia				41 112		41 112	41 112		41 112
	Belarus	111 171	6 452	117 623	24 232		24 232	135 404	6 452	141 856
	Kazakhstan	478 276		478 276				478 276		478 276
	Kyrgyzstan	77 446	2 293	79 739	24 646		24 646	102 092	2 293	104 386
	Moldova, Republic of	101 603		101 603	148 369	33 000	181 369	249 972	33 000	282 972
	Tajikistan	34 162	991	35 152	15 935		15 935	50 097	991	51 088
	Ukraine	983 306	17 774	1 001 080	93 634	770	94 404	1 076 940	18 544	1 095 484
	Uzbekistan				18 555		18 555	18 555		18 555
<b>Total Europe</b>		<b>3 790 082</b>	<b>56 717</b>	<b>3 846 799</b>	<b>5 914 726</b>	<b>313 269</b>	<b>6 227 995</b>	<b>9 704 808</b>	<b>369 986</b>	<b>10 074 794</b>

<sup>a/</sup> Encumbrance equals a firm commitment for goods and/or services which have not yet been delivered.

Table 7 continued

Region	Countries	Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework			Non-core Funds			Total		
		Expense	Encumbrance <sup>a/</sup>	Total	Expense	Encumbrance <sup>a/</sup>	Total	Expense	Encumbrance <sup>a/</sup>	Total
Latin America and Caribbean	Regional Support Team, Latin America and Caribbean	2 102 554	139 396	2 241 950	47 937	32 641	80 578	2 150 491	172 037	2 322 528
	Argentina	706 572	22 445	729 017	3 125	625	3 750	709 697	23 070	732 767
	Brazil	553 675	40 470	594 145	7 566		7 566	561 241	40 470	601 711
	Dominican Republic	369 440	18 118	387 557	169 407	49 323	218 730	538 847	67 441	606 288
	El Salvador	159 966	2 595	162 560				159 966	2 595	162 560
	Guatemala	601 273	10 201	611 474				601 273	10 201	611 474
	Guyana	607 317	8 810	616 128				607 317	8 810	616 128
	Haiti	736 244	19 037	755 281	270 458	18 097	288 555	1 006 702	37 134	1 043 836
	Honduras	1 000		1 000				1 000		1 000
	Jamaica	697 306	15 685	712 991	86 072	7 401	93 473	783 378	23 087	806 464
	Peru	593 296	14 519	607 815	5 240		5 240	598 536	14 519	613 055
Venezuela	269 958	7 679	277 637	84 795		84 795	354 753	7 679	362 432	
<b>Total Latin America and Caribbean</b>		<b>7 398 600</b>	<b>298 956</b>	<b>7 697 556</b>	<b>674 599</b>	<b>108 088</b>	<b>782 688</b>	<b>8 073 200</b>	<b>407 044</b>	<b>8 480 244</b>
Middle East & North Africa	Regional Support Team, Middle East and North Africa	1 066 779	69 999	1 136 779				1 066 779	69 999	1 136 779
	Algeria	239 697	7 701	247 398				239 697	7 701	247 398
	Djibouti	166 549	6 160	172 709				166 549	6 160	172 709
	Egypt	122 500	17 930	140 430	208 618	86 750	295 369	331 118	104 681	435 799
	Iran	314 057	27 651	341 708	288 969	181 308	470 277	603 026	208 959	811 985
	Morocco	532 119	7 179	539 298	7 059		7 059	539 178	7 179	546 357
	Sudan	220 915	14 756	235 672				220 915	14 756	235 672
	Tunisia	75 669	8 549	84 218				75 669	8 549	84 218
<b>Total Middle East and North Africa</b>		<b>2 738 285</b>	<b>159 926</b>	<b>2 898 211</b>	<b>504 646</b>	<b>268 059</b>	<b>772 705</b>	<b>3 242 932</b>	<b>427 984</b>	<b>3 670 916</b>
West and Central Africa	Regional Support Team, West and Central Africa	2 871 009	70 277	2 941 285	263 333		263 333	3 134 342	70 277	3 204 618
	Benin	553 698	7 388	561 086	21 131	109	21 240	574 829	7 497	582 326
	Burkina Faso	838 833	12 317	851 150				838 833	12 317	851 150
	Burundi	471 443	13 970	485 413				471 443	13 970	485 413
	Cameroon	1 145 174	57 617	1 202 791	19 916		19 916	1 165 090	57 617	1 222 707
	Central African Republic	912 105	30 969	943 073	156 143	16 604	172 747	1 068 248	47 573	1 115 821
	Chad	701 538	22 737	724 274				701 538	22 737	724 274
	Congo	483 286	24 037	507 324				483 286	24 037	507 324
	Côte d'Ivoire	1 010 082	69 693	1 079 775	453 685	34 387	488 072	1 463 767	104 079	1 567 846
	Democratic Republic of Congo	1 856 285	130 514	1 986 800	136 663	1 516	138 180	1 992 949	132 031	2 124 979
	Equatorial Guinea	281 695	5 686	287 380				281 695	5 686	287 380
	Gabon	498 738	14 351	513 089	108 667	33 500	142 166	607 404	47 851	655 255
	Gambia	94 216	3 916	98 132				94 216	3 916	98 132
	Ghana	783 479	34 797	818 277	46 646	15 443	62 090	830 125	50 241	880 366
	Guinea	467 586	43 928	511 514				467 586	43 928	511 514
	Liberia	452 066	10 243	462 309				452 066	10 243	462 309
	Mali	917 186	39 159	956 345	112 917		112 917	1 030 103	39 159	1 069 262
	Mauritania	170 579	11 531	182 110				170 579	11 531	182 110
	Niger	575 014	5 760	580 774	22 578	2 475	25 053	597 592	8 235	605 827
Nigeria	2 679 545	99 261	2 778 807	868 950	32 001	900 951	3 548 495	131 262	3 679 758	
Senegal	202 102	4 396	206 498				202 102	4 396	206 498	
Sierra Leone	471 417	11 295	482 713	13 829		13 829	485 246	11 295	496 542	
Togo	555 971	42 690	598 661	25 368		25 368	581 338	42 690	624 029	
<b>Total West &amp; Central Africa</b>		<b>18 993 047</b>	<b>766 533</b>	<b>19 759 580</b>	<b>2 249 826</b>	<b>136 035</b>	<b>2 385 861</b>	<b>21 242 872</b>	<b>902 568</b>	<b>22 145 441</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>64 846 012</b>	<b>2 206 506</b>	<b>67 052 518</b>	<b>22 844 338</b>	<b>3 035 993</b>	<b>25 880 331</b>	<b>87 690 350</b>	<b>5 242 499</b>	<b>92 932 849</b>

<sup>a/</sup> Encumbrance equals a firm commitment for goods and/or services which have not yet been delivered.

**Table 8**  
**2020 Country Envelopes: Details of funds transferred to Cosponsors at country level**  
(in US dollars)

Region	Country	UNHCR	UNICEF	WFP	UNDP	UNFPA	UNODC	ILO	UNESCO	WHO	World Bank	UN Women	Total	
<b>Asia and Pacific</b>	Bangladesh		50 000			57 500	50 000						157 500	
	Cambodia				21 600	41 000	37 400			32 700		17 300	150 000	
	China					60 500		70 600		144 300		64 600	340 000	
	Fiji									54 000			54 000	
	India		150 000		245 400	139 800	133 600	119 300	120 900	150 000			1 059 000	
	Indonesia	27 400	88 900		32 700	73 200	125 900	68 500				59 400	476 000	
	Laos									22 000			22 000	
	Malaysia	50 000			50 000					50 000			150 000	
	Myanmar		57 200	57 300		50 200	57 300		35 000	30 000			287 000	
	Pakistan	31 000			31 000		100 000			25 000	100 000		287 000	
	Papua New Guinea		49 200				38 000			72 800		40 000	200 000	
	Philippines		92 200			90 800	106 800	143 200			184 000			617 000
	Thailand		80 000			35 000	30 000	65 000		20 000				230 000
	Viet Nam		48 200					109 700			136 600		76 000	370 500
<b>Total Asia and Pacific</b>		<b>108 400</b>	<b>615 700</b>	<b>57 300</b>	<b>506 500</b>	<b>597 000</b>	<b>822 100</b>	<b>258 400</b>	<b>200 900</b>	<b>976 400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>257 300</b>	<b>4 400 000</b>	
<b>Europe</b>	Belarus		43 500		51 200	45 700	42 000			32 600			215 000	
	Georgia				30 000	40 000							70 000	
	Kazakhstan		39 600		27 000	43 200	72 500		24 700				207 000	
	Kyrgyzstan		23 500		27 000	27 000	86 600		24 900			23 000	212 000	
	Moldova, Republic of		56 300		30 000	59 000	32 700			28 000			206 000	
	Tajikistan		28 000		84 000	10 800	24 700			29 500		21 000	198 000	
	Ukraine	30 000	50 300		88 000	48 600	80 500	20 000		49 600			367 000	
	Uzbekistan		75 800			10 800	47 000			91 400			225 000	
<b>Total Europe</b>		<b>30 000</b>	<b>317 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>337 200</b>	<b>285 100</b>	<b>386 000</b>	<b>20 000</b>	<b>49 600</b>	<b>231 100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>44 000</b>	<b>1 700 000</b>	
<b>East and South Africa</b>	Angola	33 200	63 500		139 600	73 200				59 900			369 400	
	Botswana					169 500			30 000	50 500		50 000	300 000	
	Ethiopia	59 800		20 700		36 300	27 000		14 900	200 000		41 300	400 000	
	Kenya	64 200	64 200	67 400	70 800	64 600	64 200	73 800	69 400		61 400		600 000	
	Lesotho		128 200	70 000	32 600	55 100			36 900	107 200			430 000	
	Madagascar		45 500	16 000	48 400	26 800		21 400	19 800	42 100			220 000	
	Malawi	97 500	58 900	56 000	59 700		25 000		19 900	60 000	13 100	59 900	450 000	
	Mozambique		212 300	100 000	220 700	100 000	70 000	94 200	80 000	235 800		80 000	1 193 000	
	Namibia		83 600	22 600		87 600	22 600		38 200	22 600		22 800	300 000	
	Rwanda	30 600	69 600	37 400		72 800				69 600			280 000	
	South Africa		186 500		99 200	149 400	101 700	105 800	58 300	296 900	49 300	103 200	1 150 300	
	South Sudan	109 200	35 700	29 600	20 600	58 900			50 100	131 600		21 600	457 300	
	Eswatini		59 900	55 000	21 600	55 300			31 800	45 900	30 500		300 000	
	United Republic of Tanzania	35 000	131 000	57 000	38 000	59 000	35 000	95 000	78 000	102 000	30 000	40 000	700 000	
	Uganda	40 700	122 000	44 800	52 700	123 100		53 500	31 400	70 800		61 000	600 000	
	Zambia		87 200			80 000	214 000		39 100	86 900	42 800		550 000	
Zimbabwe		53 000	42 100	43 700	48 800	37 800	42 800	42 900	57 000	40 200	41 700	450 000		
<b>Total East and South Africa</b>		<b>470 200</b>	<b>1 401 100</b>	<b>618 600</b>	<b>847 600</b>	<b>1 260 400</b>	<b>597 300</b>	<b>486 500</b>	<b>640 700</b>	<b>1 638 800</b>	<b>267 300</b>	<b>521 500</b>	<b>8 750 000</b>	



Table 8 continued

Region	Country	UNHCR	UNICEF	WFP	UNDP	UNFPA	UNODC	ILO	UNESCO	WHO	World Bank	UN Women	Total
Latin America and Caribbean	Argentina				51 900	42 100				86 000			180 000
	Brazil		91 700			90 200			137 800	80 300			400 000
	Chile	8 500		36 300	38 900					74 700			158 400
	Colombia				35 800	59 100				126 200			221 100
	Cuba		40 000			40 200				69 800			150 000
	Dominican Republic		28 300	28 300	28 400	28 300	28 300			28 400			170 000
	Ecuador		45 000	15 000		45 000				45 000			150 000
	Guatemala		25 000	18 000			35 000			92 000			170 000
	Guyana		27 800			51 300	29 100			42 800			151 000
	Haiti		50 000			35 000	40 000		40 000	40 000	60 000	35 000	300 000
	Honduras		25 400				16 400			107 700			149 500
	Jamaica		56 200			48 000	107 100			88 700			300 000
Peru	40 000	35 000			40 000				35 000			150 000	
Venezuela		80 400				69 000			100 600			250 000	
<b>Total Latin America and Caribbean</b>		<b>48 500</b>	<b>504 800</b>	<b>97 600</b>	<b>289 300</b>	<b>641 500</b>	<b>28 300</b>	<b>40 000</b>	<b>177 800</b>	<b>1 037 200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35 000</b>	<b>2 900 000</b>
Middle East and North Africa	Algeria				30 000	16 200	45 300			10 700			102 200
	Djibouti		20 000	20 000	50 000					60 000			150 000
	Egypt		44 900		30 000		44 800			30 300			150 000
	Iran	44 300	21 400		100 000	44 600	44 700			45 000			300 000
	Morocco				30 000	20 000	30 000		20 000	50 000			150 000
	Somalia			55 100	39 900	55 000							150 000
	Sudan, Republic of		34 700		30 100	46 400			88 800				200 000
	Tunisia			25 000	30 000		21 400			21 400			97 800
<b>Total Middle East and North Africa</b>		<b>44 300</b>	<b>121 000</b>	<b>100 100</b>	<b>340 000</b>	<b>182 200</b>	<b>186 200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20 000</b>	<b>306 200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 300 000</b>
West and Central Africa	Benin		75 900	17 500	23 700	36 700				48 200			202 000
	Burkina Faso	20 000	50 000	30 000	26 000	20 000				30 000			176 000
	Burundi		49 100	15 000		30 200			17 900	22 100		15 700	150 000
	Cameroon	30 000	70 000	30 000	30 000	30 000		30 000	30 000	70 000		30 000	350 000
	Central African Republic	35 000	112 500	40 200	20 000	44 500				40 000		22 300	314 500
	Chad	28 900	53 000	22 100	27 000	77 700			21 200	140 100			370 000
	Cote d'Ivoire		64 200		27 000	41 400	16 000	26 800	18 000	93 100		13 500	300 000
	Democratic Republic of Congo	35 000	70 000	35 000	40 000	35 000			35 000	40 000		10 000	300 000
	Equatorial Guinea		50 000		49 900	50 100							150 000
	Gabon		38 500			35 100			35 000	41 400			150 000
	Gambia		44 500	05 400	16 200					28 900			95 000
	Ghana		89 900	26 700	17 300	68 000			35 000	63 100			300 000
	Guinea (Conakry)	15 000	50 000	20 000	65 000	40 000				30 000			220 000
	Liberia		21 900			38 900			16 100	40 300		32 800	150 000
	Mali	63 800	107 000	53 500		28 900			21 200	25 600			300 000
	Mauritania		09 900		20 300	45 600				24 200			100 000
	Niger		50 200	49 800						50 000			150 000
	Nigeria		275 000		100 000	100 000	100 000	100 000	50 000	325 000		50 000	1 100 000
	Guinea-Bissau, Republic of		67 000	30 000		35 000				24 000			156 000
	Congo, Republic of	23 600	21 400	65 400	56 500					09 100			176 000
Senegal		32 200	15 000	09 700			20 000	42 300	43 900		19 900	183 000	
Sierra Leone		60 000	50 000	87 300					99 900		60 000	357 200	
Togo		55 600		14 700	44 300				85 700			200 300	
<b>Total West and Central Africa</b>		<b>251 300</b>	<b>1 496 400</b>	<b>461 600</b>	<b>639 500</b>	<b>857 900</b>	<b>136 000</b>	<b>172 900</b>	<b>345 900</b>	<b>1 334 300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>254 200</b>	<b>5 950 000</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>952 700</b>	<b>4 456 000</b>	<b>1 335 200</b>	<b>2 960 100</b>	<b>3 824 100</b>	<b>2 155 900</b>	<b>977 800</b>	<b>1 434 900</b>	<b>5 524 000</b>	<b>267 300</b>	<b>1 112 000</b>	<b>25 000 000</b>