

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

Forty-fifth meeting of the Standing Committee
Paris (France), 19-22 June 2001

Strategic and administrative matters

Financial and administrative matters

REPORT OF UNEP

The attached report has been submitted by the United Nations Environment Programme.

UNEP REPORT TO THE 45th MEETING OF THE CITES STANDING COMMITTEE

INTRODUCTION

1. In line with paragraph 16 of the Agreement between the CITES Standing Committee and the Executive Director of UNEP of 20 June 1997, UNEP submits an annual report on its provision of - and support to - the secretariat, including implementation of the Agreement and the administration of the secretariat for consideration at each meeting of the Standing Committee and meetings of the Conferences of the Parties.

PART A: UNEP SUBSTANTIVE SUPPORT TO THE CONVENTION

2. UNEP continues to deploy its technical and scientific expertise to facilitate the effective implementation of CITES and the other UNEP-administered global and regional environmental conventions.

Global Environmental Outlook

3. Multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) such as CITES are powerful tools for tackling environmental problems, depending on the extent of compliance and degree of enforcement. Yet UNEP's second Global Environmental Outlook report for the year 2000 (GEO-2000) confirms the overall assessment of the first report (GEO-1): the global system of environmental management is moving in the right direction but much too slowly. This is in spite of the fact that effective and well tried policy instruments do exist that could lead much more quickly to sustainability. If the first few decades of the 21st century are not to be marred by major environmental setbacks, alternative policies will have to be swiftly implemented.
4. CITES was one of 10 global MEAs singled out for the analysis of MEAs as a policy response in UNEP's second Global Environment Outlook report, GEO-2000. The report examines MEAs in terms of their implementation, compliance, effectiveness and reporting in Chapter 3, in both the Global and Regional Synthesis section and in each of the seven regional sections. For more details, please see the GEO-2000 report (<http://www.unep.org/geo2000/>).
5. The GEO Technical Report on mechanisms to assess the implementation, impact and effectiveness of major MEAs (including CITES) is on-going. The study assesses the adequacy and potential of existing and new data, and assessment systems and technologies to support the evaluation of MEAs. There is fairly high interest and concern by Parties to many of the global MEAs, and several regional MEAs have been developed to support the global ones. The compliance and implementation rate is, however, quite low, partly due to lack of funds.

UNEP Guidelines on Enforcement and Compliance with MEAs

6. UNEP convened a workshop on enforcement and compliance with MEAs in Geneva in July 1999. The workshop focused on illegal trade, environmental crime and violations of the provisions of CITES, and other MEAs (Basel Convention and Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer). Among the recommendations made to improve enforcement and compliance at national and international level was the need to develop guidelines for co-operation on compliance, enforcement and environmental crime. Another recommendation encouraged the development and implementation of regional agreements, such as, the Lusaka Agreement on Co-operative Enforcement Operations Directed at Illegal Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora.
7. Another major outcome of this workshop has been the establishment in UNEP of an Enforcement of MEAs Unit to take a lead in the follow up matters related to the recommendations of the workshop. As

requested during this workshop, UNEP established a database of names and full addresses of national enforcement focal points/persons on the enforcement and compliance with MEAs including CITES. The list will be updated regularly and distributed to governments and convention secretariats such as CITES to facilitate co-operation in the field of enforcement of MEAs.

8. The Montevideo Programme III gave UNEP a mandate to draw up guidelines on compliance and enforcement. In Malmö, the Governing Council recognised compliance and enforcement to be very important areas, with priority given to the application of existing legal instruments. A Working Group of Experts on Compliance and Enforcement was assembled by UNEP to develop guidelines on enforcement and compliance with MEAs. The CITES Secretariat is also a participant in the Working Group. UNEP has carried out six meetings on the issue, with the seventh planned to be held in the latter part of 2001, to share the guidelines with conventions in preparation for a meeting with government experts. Taking into account inputs received from some governments, the draft guidelines were structured and revised to clarify aspects that were questioned or otherwise required clarification. An informal meeting of a small geo-politically balanced group of experts, in their personal capacity, met in Nairobi from 13-15 November 2000. The meeting reviewed documentation and advised on issues that still required further elaboration. The revised draft guidelines (March 2001 version) are available on the website (<http://www.unep.org/DEPI/Compliance-and-Enforcement/>). It is up to each Conference of the Parties to take from the guidelines what may be relevant and helpful.
9. The 21st Session of the UNEP Governing Council held in February 2001 adopted Decision 21/27 on Compliance with and Enforcement of Multilateral Environmental Agreements. The decision requests the Executive Director of UNEP to continue with the development of the guidelines in an open-ended and transparent process. The decision further requests the Executive Director to submit the guidelines to the Seventh Special Session of the Governing Council in 2002 for its consideration. It is hoped that the guidelines would be finalised in time for the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002.

The Ninth Meeting on Co-ordination of the Secretariats of Environmental Conventions

10. The meeting was convened at UNEP headquarters in Nairobi, 11 to 12 February 2001, immediately after the twenty-first session of the UNEP Governing Council. The purpose of the meeting was to promote continued collaboration among multilateral environmental conventions and to discuss progress in, and identify new areas for, provision of programmatic support by UNEP to those conventions. The meeting was attended by representatives of the secretariats of 16 multilateral environmental agreements. Participants suggested that a mechanism be put in place to ensure co-ordination in the planning and organisation of meetings and various activities of different conventions. They also stressed that the calendar of meetings should be further developed to include all the key meetings that involved the participation of multilateral environmental agreements, including the meetings of the Commission on Sustainable Development.
11. During the meeting it was pointed out that 12 of the 26 decisions adopted by the Governing Council at its twenty-first session were relevant to multilateral conventions. It was also noted that during the Governing Council session, several Governments had expressed strong support for UNEP's work on synergies among and support to multilateral environmental agreements and urged a systematic approach to promoting co-ordination among such agreements, focusing on interlinkages and synergies. The Secretary-General of the Ramsar Convention, referring to his statement to the Governing Council, suggested that an in-depth and transparent study be carried out on prospects for true synergies, involving all stakeholders. (For earlier additional information on linkages and support to conventions see documents UNEP/GC.20/17 and UNEP/GC.20.16.)

Harmonisation of National Reporting

12. As the number of MEAs has grown, the number of reports required from parties to those agreements has also increased significantly. Developing countries -and many developed countries- have regularly expressed concerns about the burden this imposes, and the scope for harmonisation and streamlining

measures. The CSD and several Conferences of MEAs have discussed the issue; there is considerable interest in other UN institutions, including the United Nations University (UNU).

13. As the first step towards streamlining national reporting in the field of environment, UNEP has focused its efforts in the field of biodiversity-related conventions. In October 2000, UNEP convened a workshop at WCMC, Cambridge, UK in order to explore ideas for a more harmonised approach on national reporting to international agreements and to develop pilot projects for testing these ideas at national and international levels. The workshop discussed the different possible methods for streamlining national reporting and identified four main ones, namely: (i) modular reporting; (ii) consolidated reporting; (iii) a linkage to State of the Environment (SoE) reporting; and (iv) a regionally-based system for reporting.
14. Based on the discussions and conclusions of the workshop, UNEP, in co-operation with relevant convention secretariats, international organisations, and countries, is preparing to implement pilot projects to test different methods and develop guidelines for harmonised reporting mechanisms at the national and international levels. Pilot projects will be carried out in eight countries - Belgium, Ghana, Hungary, Indonesia, Panama, Seychelles, Spain and the United Kingdom.
15. The results of the pilot projects will be reviewed by the Environment Management Group (EMG) and subsequently presented to the Earth Summit in 2002 as well as the next meetings of CoPs of the participating MEAs.

Cross-cutting Environmental Issues

16. One practical way to achieve genuine synergy between conventions and other bodies working in the environmental field is by identifying specific issues in which several agencies have an interest, and which would benefit from a concerted approach. UNEP is giving special attention to four of these 'cross-cutting' issues: the extinction crises faced by Great Ape species; the over-exploitation of sturgeon for the caviar trade; the role of customs authorities and codes of enforcing trade-related conventions; and the challenge to conserve coral ecosystems in the face of pollution, climate-induced bleaching and over-fishing. Details of the four initiatives – each relevant to CITES – are given below.

(i) Great Ape Conservation

17. UNEP is aware of the urgent need for commitment—at the highest levels—to the survival of the Great Ape species in all range states. UNEP, together with CITES, the World Heritage Convention, the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the African Wildlife Foundation, Born Free Foundation, Fauna and Flora International, the Orangutan Foundation, the Wild Chimpanzee Foundation and the World Wide Fund for Nature, has developed a proposal to bring world-wide attention to the ape crisis, raise funds for conservation, and develop a global conservation strategy for all great ape populations. The project will support initiatives that target the root causes of habitat loss and illegal trade in great apes. UNEP is at present discussing the project with potential donors and partners, including UNESCO and the UN Foundation.
18. As an integral part of the project, UNEP is seeking an individual with outstanding credentials in the field to take on the task of raising the profile of the ape crisis as well as the awareness on the need to protect the great apes and further the collaboration with partners. It is intended that the 'Special Envoy for Great Ape Conservation' would visit each range state and obtain endorsements from the highest political levels for improved protection, strengthened support for conservation and the preparation and adoption of national Great Ape Survival Plans (GASPs) in each range state.

(ii) Conservation and Sustainable Use of Caspian Sturgeon

19. Informal discussions held with relevant organisations during the Third Meeting of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans in Monaco spurred UNEP to explore actions to address the Caspian sturgeon crisis. Several bodies, including CITES, CMS and the Caspian Environment Programme (CEP), are supporting UNEP's efforts towards identifying solutions which will meet the needs of the littoral states as well as inter-governmental bodies.

20. In order to discuss ways and means to address the crisis affecting sturgeon resources in the Caspian Sea, UNEP convened an interagency meeting of stakeholders in Geneva from 15 to 16 February, 2001. CITES issued recommendations to selected Caspian littoral States including a reduction of sturgeon catch and caviar exports in 2001 and the implementation of measures including assessments of sturgeon population levels (with support from FAO) and improved enforcement, licensing, identification, labelling and hatchery control systems.
21. As a result of the discussions held at the meeting, CMS, CBD, CITES, the Caspian Environment Programme, FAO, UNDP, UNEP, IUCN, World Bank, RAMSAR, Interpol and Traffic have suggested "action proposals" and these have been transmitted to the range states. These action proposals, which fully incorporate the requirements of CITES as well as other agencies with a major stake in the region, including the Caspian Environment Programme, will form the basis for a second meeting in Geneva from 12 to 13 June, 2001 between relevant international organisations and the fisheries and environment officials of the range states. The objective of the meeting is to encourage littoral States to take action to meet the conservation crisis affecting sturgeon and ultimately to secure conditions and structures that will allow truly sustainable trade after the current crisis has been addressed. *An oral report on the outcome of this meeting will be given to the CITES Standing Committee in Paris.*

(iii) World Customs Organisation's "Harmonised Commodity Description And Coding System"

22. At the Ninth Meeting on Co-ordination of the Secretariats of Environmental Conventions, it was agreed that UNEP would hold a workshop on the development of codes within the World Customs Organisation's Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System for substances and commodities being controlled under MEAs. The workshop is planned to be held in Geneva later this year. The intent is to have substantial dialogue on customs codes and other Customs enforcement issues relating to MEAs and take decisions on how MEAs can work co-operatively to move forward. As there are unilateral efforts being undertaken by a number of MEAs, possibilities of co-ordinating the efforts and in carrying out studies of possible interest to several MEAs will be explored. An oral update will be given to the Standing Committee in Paris.

(iv) Coral Reef Management

23. Coral reef management is the responsibility of MEAs, UN organizations, Governments and NGOs. UNEP has assembled a partnership comprising regional seas agreements and programmes in four critical areas: the Caribbean, East Africa, the South Pacific and East Asia, and a group of committed NGOs who each have a specific skill or expertise to bring to the partnership-whether it be environmental education for cruise passengers, coral data collection and mapping or co-operation with the fishing industry and local communities. This partnership works as the International Coral Reef Action Network (ICRAN).
24. In March 2001 the UN Foundation announced support of up to US\$10 million for coral reef management activities under the International Coral Reef Action Network, which is designed to leverage another US\$20 million from other sources. To support this project and other coral reef management activities, UNEP has set up a new Coral Reef Unit at its headquarters in Nairobi. *Further details of the ICRAN project, which should help safeguard a number of CITES – listed species, will be available in Paris.*

Customs Officers' Training

25. Customs training activities under the Montreal Protocol have been designed by the UNEP Ozone Action Programme. UNEP envisages the possibility of extending such training courses to include provisions under CITES of relevance to customs officers.

Biomarkers for monitoring illegal trade

26. The Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP) of the GEF, for which UNEP provides the secretariat, has been exploring the use of "biomarkers" to monitor illegal trade in endangered species

across borders. The potential for testing the use of biomarkers to support the objectives of CITES needs to be further explored with the possibility of testing the use of biomarkers at key sites.

Trade and Environment

27. One of the greatest challenges is to promote liberal trade yet maintain and strengthen the protection of the environment and natural resources. UNEP hosted a joint meeting in Geneva between MEAs secretariats and the World Trade Organization (WTO) in June 1999 to discuss institutional level co-operation – at both the national and international level – and improve the understanding of the relationship between MEAs and the WTO. Since then, UNEP has continued to organise a series of meetings and other events, combined with analytical work, including a high level panel discussion on the relationship between MEAs and the WTO hosted by UNEP's Executive Director at CSD-8 in New York in April 2000, and a meeting held in Geneva in October 2000, on Enhancing Synergies and Mutual Supportiveness of MEAs and the WTO with participation by UNEP's Executive Director and the WTO's Director General and various MEA secretariats, including CITES.
28. The importance of co-operation has been underlined at many of the meetings of MEAs, UNEP and the WTO. Co-operation between UNEP, MEA Secretariats and the WTO (including communication between staff, exchange of documents, and participation in each other's meetings) has already improved understanding of each other's respective frameworks. A number of MEAs, including CITES, have also participated in the "information sessions" of the WTO and offered statements to its Committee on Trade and Environment (CTE).
29. The Chairman's Summary from the October 2000 meeting listed concrete steps that could be taken to enhance synergies and mutual supportiveness of MEAs and the WTO. Among those steps was a proposal to elaborate a paper contrasting compliance, enforcement and dispute settlement practices in MEAs and the WTO, for use as a reference by negotiators of trade and environment agreements. This paper is now being developed jointly by UNEP and UNEP-administered MEAs with the WTO. The CITES Secretariat is participating actively in this activity. The paper will be discussed at an "MEA Information Session" that will take place in the WTO's Committee on Trade and Environment (CTE) on 27 June 2001.

Tourism

30. A group of tour operators from different parts of the world have joined forces to create the Tour Operators' Initiative for Sustainable Tourism Development. The Initiative has been developed by tour operators for tour operators with the support of UNEP, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) and the World Tourism Organisation (WTO/OMT), who are also full members of the Initiative. Under this international umbrella, tour operators who are members of the Initiative will be able to respond to international agendas while creating a platform to develop ideas and projects to address the environmental, social, economic and cultural aspects of sustainable development within the tourism sector.
31. Members of the Initiative aim to make their businesses reflect the 'best practice' in sustainable tourism. This best practice includes: responsible use of natural resources such as land, soil, energy, and water; reducing, minimising and preventing pollution and wastes including solid, liquid and atmospheric emissions; maintaining or enhancing biodiversity through the protection of plants, animals, ecosystems and sensitive areas; maintaining or enhancing cultural diversity through the protection of landscapes and cultural heritage; respecting the integrity of local cultures; co-operating with local communities and people; utilising local products and skills. Members of the Initiative also seek to further the goals of sustainable tourism by enhancing co-operation between the tourism industry, national and local authorities, and local communities. This includes co-operation in the development and implementation of integrated planning and management of destinations to preserve the quality and future accessibility of these destinations.

Information support to Conventions by DEC/IUC

32. UNEP continues to provide media and information support to the CITES secretariat. Recent media activities have included producing a press kit and managing media relations for COP 11 and promoting press coverage of efforts to protect the tiger, particularly in India. IUC is also working closely with the secretariat to produce a simple brochure explaining CITES to a general audience.
33. UNEP, in co-operation with IUCN, is developing ECOLEX – a Web-based information service on environmental law. Over 480 environmental treaties, including CITES, CBD, CMS, Ramsar and the Lusaka Agreement, are now available on-line at <http://www.ecolex.org>. The future development of ECOLEX will be focussed on increasing access to national legislation, soft law and literature. IUCN's fauna database will also be available on-line. Plans are underway to include FAO in the ECOLEX consortium.

UNEP- WCMC Support to CITES

34. The World Conservation Monitoring Centre has been providing scientific and technical advice to the CITES Secretariat for more than 20 years. In June 2000, the centre became a scientific service of UNEP. Now more closely integrated with UNEP, the centre is striving to develop its services to CITES and other UNEP-administered conventions. UNEP-WCMC maintains the CITES Trade Database, a database of information on trade in CITES-listed wildlife, compiled from the annual reports submitted by the Parties. This unique resource now contains over 4,000,000 trade records and is regularly used to demonstrate trends and patterns of trade and to determine how well the Convention is being implemented. Regular outputs from the database are provided to the Convention's Technical Committees. A number of reports are also produced at UNEP-WCMC analysing different aspects of the trade according to geographic regions and/or species.
35. The Centre also provides scientific and technical support to Parties to the Convention, and to national and regional information centres, to assist them in their implementation of the Convention. Assistance is also provided, on request, to Parties that are unable to produce their own annual reports, and UNEP-WCMC's Species Conservation Database has been developed in order to assist the decision-making activities of the CITES Scientific and Management Authorities. Checklists of CITES-listed species have also been produced for Parties unable to access the information over the Internet. UNEP-WCMC was instrumental in setting up the CITES site on the World Wide Web in 1997, and maintained the site until the end of 2000. The Centre is also UNEP's principal contractor for the project on harmonization of national reporting (see para. 12-15 above).

The Lusaka Agreement on Co-operative Enforcement Operations Directed at Illegal Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora (Lusaka Agreement)

36. The Agreement's Third Council meeting was held in Kenya in July 2000. The Director reported that a number of intelligence gathering and dissemination activities had been undertaken in Kenya, Uganda and Zambia. The activities ranged from disseminating intelligence information from one National Bureau to another, to conducting joint intelligence operations, and seizure of contraband and specimens. Four joint overt operations between the Lusaka Agreement Task Force, the Tanzanian and Kenyan National Bureaus had been carried out, resulting in seizure of several elephant tusks, recovery of some ammunition, and the arrest and prosecution of several suspects. He noted that poaching activities had declined tremendously in the areas where the intelligence gathering operations had been carried out.
37. The Director further stated that the Task Force was also working closely with other enforcement agencies outside Africa. It has carried out investigations following seizures of specimens of wild fauna and flora in Thailand, Japan and Taiwan. In order to carry out better enforcement operations targeting international or regional criminal syndicates, plans were underway to establish formal working relations, both regionally and internationally, with various enforcement agencies.
38. As training is one of the most crucial components in developing an effective law enforcement system, the Director announced that a training programme covering most aspects of law enforcement had been

carried out in August 2000 in Naivasha, Kenya. The programme brought together 12 African countries, as well as instructors from the U.S., Austria, Israel and Kenya. It is envisaged that most of the participants who successfully completed the programme would form the core of the National Bureaus, as well as to train other officers to join and support them in carrying out enforcement activities at national level.

PART B: UNON ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT TO THE CONVENTION

Financial Management

39. Information on CITES financial accounts and budgets is provided in the CITES Secretariat Documents SC 45.7.2.1, 7.2.2, 7.2.3 and 7.2.4.

40. In addition, UNEP/UNON has prepared the documents listed below:

- Financial Statement of Income and Expenditures for the year 2000 in US dollars (Annex I)
- Trust fund status as at 31 March 2001 (Annex II)
- Statement of Income and Expenditures and Changes in Reserve and Balance for the year 1997 - 2000 (Annex III)

41. The certified Financial Statements of Income and Expenditures for the year 2000 in US dollars are set out in Annex 1 show a deficit of income over expenditure of \$608,899 in 2000. However, this is expected as the Parties decided in its Resolution 10.1 at the 10th Conference of the Parties to partly finance the new programme activities through a draw down in the balance available in the trust fund at the end of the year.

42. Since UNEP operates in a biennial financial period consisting of two consecutive calendar years, the CITES 2000 financial statement in USD is certified. An audited statement based on the UNEP financial report for only 2000 - 2001 will be sent to the CITES Secretariat in April 2002.

43. The CITES trust fund status as at 31 March 2001 (attached as Annex II) reflects a nil balance. This means that the available resources in the trust fund have been fully committed in 2001. A revised trust fund status reflecting the latest status of income and expenditures will be circulated to the members of the Standing Committee during the meeting in June 2001.

44. The statement of income and expenditures and changes in reserve and balance for the year 1997 - 2000 (Annex III) should be read in conjunction with SC45 Doc. 7.2.3 Flow and Use of Resources of the CITES trust fund for the period 2000 - 2002. These are designed to assist the Standing Committee in making projections and forecasts for the 2004 - 2005 budget. While making projections, Parties are strongly urged to maintain an operational reserve of One million Swiss francs (CHF) 1,000,000 in line with the intent of CITES COP 11 resolution 11.2 on "Financing and Budgeting of the Secretariat and of Meetings of the Conference of the Parties."

Audit

45. As a follow up to the audit query on banking arrangement, the UN Headquarters in New York has queried the necessity of maintaining a US dollar account for CITES in Geneva which in their view should be under the "combined cash concentration system" at the Chase Manhattan bank in New York. In response to the United Nations Headquarters in New York, the CITES Secretariat provided justifications for maintaining the dollar account which UNON forwarded to the UNHQ for consideration.

New UN Scale of assessment

46. As reported in the Secretariat report on administrative and financial matters, a new UN scale of assessment for the period 2001 - 2003 has been issued. However, in accordance with Resolution 11.2 the

scale of assessment as approved by the Conference of the Parties at its 11th meeting will remain applicable for the 2001-2002 contributions.

Recruitment and Classification of posts

47. In addition to the regular functions performed by HRMS/UNON related to staff administration, HRMS provided services to CITES with respect to classification of posts and staff recruitment. Since CITES COP 11, five Professional posts and two General Service posts have been classified while four support staff posts have been filled and two Professional posts are being advertised as indicated below:

Five Professional and two General Service posts have been classified and filled:

Post Number	Level	Classification title
* CT/1200/98-02-1117	P-4	Legal liaison Officer
* CT/1200-98-02-1118	P-4	Legal liaison Officer
* CT/1200-98-02-1116	P-4	Programme Officer
* CT/1200-98-02-1115	P-3	Legal Officer
* OTB 27792 EP-4001	P-4	Administrative and Finance Officer
* CT/1200-98-02-1301	GS-6	Meetings Service Assistant
* OTB 27792 EG 5005	GS-5	Administrative Assistant

Recruitment:

Title of post	Level
* Research Assistant	GS-5
* Administrative Assistant	GS-5
* Meetings Services Assistant	GS-6
* Research Assistant	GS-5

Two posts are being advertised:

* Secretary-General	D-2 (reclassification of the post from D1 to D2)
* Training Officer	P-4 (the post is re-advertised)

13 percent overhead on voluntary contribution

48. The 20th session of the UNEP Governing Council adopted Decision 20/35 which states that "the full 13 per cent support charge continues to be levied on all trust fund expenditures and is also levied on directly related expenditures financed from voluntary additional contributions, such as counterpart contributions in support of conventions and other trust fund activities. The consequences of this decision were discussed (but not resolved) at the 43rd and 44th meetings of the Standing Committee. A further discussion will take place between the Finance sub-committee of the Standing Committee and UNEP/UNON representatives on 18 June 2001. *An oral report will then be made to the full Standing Committee.*

UNEP/UNON contribution to CITES COP 11

49. UNEP successfully hosted the 11th COP CITES at its Nairobi Headquarters from 10-20 April 2000, the largest meeting of its kind ever held in Nairobi. A special Task Force consisting of UNEP and UNON staff was created to prepare for and service this meeting. As a special measure, UNEP's Programme Support Budget provided support to the meeting in the amount of \$284,000 to cover part of the Conference costs incurred in Nairobi over and beyond what had been budgeted for by the CITES Secretariat for that meeting.

TRUST FUND FOR THE CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA	
I. PROVISIONAL STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE AND CHANGES IN RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES FOR THE FIRST YEAR OF THE 2000-2001 BIENNIUM ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2000	
	USD
INCOME	
Voluntary contributions	4,024,338
Interest income	127,195
Miscellaneous income	145,990
TOTAL INCOME	4,297,523
EXPENDITURE	
Staff and other personnel costs	2,743,603
Consultants	118,157
Travel	307,302
Contractual services	287,714
Meetings and conferences	103,624
Rentals	81,971
Operating expenses	67,317
Acquisitions	42,207
Reporting costs	309,744
Sundry	169,796
Hospitality	4,750
Bank charges	80
Loss on exchange	119,453
Programme support costs	550,704
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	4,906,422
SHORTFALL OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	(608,899)
Prior period adjustment	(948)
NET SHORTFALL INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	(609,847)
RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	4,042,412
RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES, END OF PERIOD	3,432,565
II STATEMENT OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2000	
ASSETS	
Cash and term deposits	3,591,528
Voluntary contributions receivable	5,095,218
Inter-fund balances receivable	30,690
Other accounts receivable	408,328
Provision for doubtful debts	(115,270)
Other assets-Deferred charges	23,581
TOTAL ASSETS	9,034,075
LIABILITIES	
Contributions received in advance	4,460,663
Unliquidated obligations	663,799
Other accounts payable	370,644
Other liabilities-advances by implementing agencies	106,404
TOTAL LIABILITIES	5,601,510
RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES	
Cumulative surplus	3,432,565
TOTAL RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES	3,432,565
TOTAL LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES	9,034,075
<p>_____ David Hastie Officer In-Charge ACCOUNTS SECTION</p>	
CT	FINANCIAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT SERVICE
	15/05/2001

TRUST FUND FOR THE CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA		
Status as at 31/03/2001		
<u>COMMITTABLE RESOURCES:</u>		
	Balance Available as at 01 January 2000	3,221,669
	Contributions Received in 2000/01	4,770,045
	Interest Accrued in 2000/01	145,679
	Programmable Income Based on Pledges	2,281,217
	Less: Operating Reserve	(500,000)
A.	Committable Resources	9,918,611
<u>ALLOCATION:</u>		
	2000/01 Allocation Issued by the Executive Director	6,361,740
<u>APPROVED COMMITMENTS:</u>		
	Approved Commitments for 2000/01	10,317,616
	Approved Provisions for <u>Programme Support Costs (PSC)</u> for 2000/01	1,341,290
B.	Total Approved 2000/01 Commitments & PSC Provisions	11,658,906
C.	Balance Available after Commitments (A - B)	(1,740,295)
<u>PROPOSED COMMITMENTS:</u>		
	Proposed Commitments for 2000/01	(1,540,084)
	Proposed Provisions for <u>Programme Support Costs (PSC)</u> for 2000/01	(200,211)
D.	Total Proposed Commitments & PSC Provisions	(1,740,295)
E.	Total Approved & Proposed Commitments & PSC Provisions (B + D)	9,918,611
F.	Balance Available after Commitments and Proposals (A - E)	0

B. APPROVED COMMITMENTS:

	Project Number and Title	2000	2001	2002	Total 2000/2
1.00	CT/1200-96-41 - Japanese Contribution to "Evaluation of the Status of Population of Brotogeris Pyrrhopterus and Aratinga Erythrogeus in Peru".	0	0	0	0
2.00	CT/1200-96-42 - Spanish Contribution to "Evaluation of the Status of Population of Brotogeris Pyrrhopterus and Aratinga Erythrogeus in Peru".	0	0	0	0
3.00	CT/1200-96-43 - Swiss Contribution to "Status Survey, Distribution and Utilization of the African Grey Parrots (Psittacus Erithacus) in Central and West Africa".	0	0	0	0
4.00	CT/1200-96-44 - Japanese Contribution to "Status Survey, Distribution and Utilization of the African Grey Parrots (Psittacus Erithacus) in Central and West Africa".	0	0	0	0
5.00	CT/1200-96-45 - Zairois Contribution to "Status Survey, Distribution and Utilization of the African Grey Parrots (Psittacus Erithacus) in Central and West Africa".	0	0	0	0
6.00	CT/6105-84-04 (2564)/Rev. 41 - Provision by UNEP of the Secretariat on the Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.	0	0	0	0
7.00	CT/6105-84-41 - UK's P3 Deputy Enforcement Officer.	0	0	0	0
8.00	CT/1200-98-02/Rev.7 - Budgetary Provision for the Operations of the UNEP/CITES Secretariat	5,522,663	4,310,000	0	9,832,663
9.00	CT/1200-98-89 - Sub-project of 1200-98-02 Umbrella Project	59,195	0	0	59,195
10.00	CT/1200-98-13/Rev. 1 - Provision of Trade Monitoring and Technical Support Services to CITES Secretariat	0	0	0	0
11.00	CT/6010-00-25 Provision of Support Services to CITES Secretariat.	144,510	108,189	173,059	425,758
Total Approved Commitments		5,726,368	4,418,189	173,059	10,317,616

D. PROPOSED COMMITMENTS:

	Project Number and Title	2000	2001	2002	Total 2000/2
1.00	CT/1200-96-41/Rev. 1	0	0	0	0
2.00	CT/1200-96-42/Rev. 1	0	0	0	0
3.00	CT/1200-96-43/Rev.1	0	0	0	0
4.00	CT/1200-96-44/Rev. 1	0	0	0	0
5.00	CT/1200-96-45/Rev. 1	0	0	0	0
6.00	CT/1200-98-02/Rev. 8	(1,540,084)	0	0	(1,540,084)
7.00	CT/1200-98-13/Rev. 2 - Provision of Trade Monitoring and Technical Support Services to CITES Secretariat (Closing Revision)	0	0	0	0
8.00	CT/1200-98-89/Rev. 8	1,467	(1,467)	0	0
9.00	CT/1200-99-08	0	0	0	0
10.00	CT/6105-84-04 (2564)/Rev. 42	0	0	0	0
11.00	CT/6105-84-41/Rev.39	0	0	0	0
12.00	CT/6010-00-25/Rev.1 Provision of Support Services to CITES Secretariat.	0	0	0	0
Total Proposed Commitments		(1,538,617)	(1,467)	0	(1,540,084)

Copies to:-

- Mr. E. F. Ortega
- Ms. M. Jankowska
- Ms. B. Bendahmane

Trust Fund for the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora						
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE AND CHANGES IN RESERVE AND FUND BALANCE FOR THE YEARS 1997 - 2000						
	INCOME	1997	1998	1999	2000	Total
	Voluntary contributions	4,521,537	4,001,335	4,284,289	4,024,338	16,831,499
	Interest income	73,533	87,065	203,590	127,195	491,383
	Miscellaneous income	26,468	13,267	26,875	145,990	212,600
	Gain in Exchange	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL INCOME	4,621,538	4,101,667	4,514,754	4,297,523	17,535,482
	EXPENDITURE					
	Staff and other personnel costs	2,597,951	2,549,623	2,323,911	2,743,603	10,215,088
	Consultants	228,946	61,227	122,012	118,157	530,342
	Travel	295,365	159,538	296,409	307,302	1,058,614
	Contractual services	56,113	495,275	540,928	287,714	1,380,030
	Meetings and conferences	84,080	228,147	462,578	103,624	878,429
	Rentals	33,254	93,429	50,086	81,971	258,740
	Operating expenses	153,511	63,871	78,849	67,317	363,548
	Acquisitions	29,217	50,845	49,227	42,207	171,496
	Reporting costs	39,185	24,162	87,080	309,744	460,171
	Sundry	139,804	74,514	147,364	169,796	531,478
	UNEP participation costs	-	-	-	-	-
	Hospitality	-	159	6,102	4,750	11,011
	Bank charges	25	33	1,833	80	1,971
	Loss on Exchange	395,625	124,038	387,983	119,453	1,027,099
	Programme support costs	475,465	494,103	541,391	550,704	2,061,663
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	4,528,541	4,418,964	5,095,753	4,906,422	18,949,680
	EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	92,997	(317,297)	(580,999)	(608,899)	(1,414,198)
	PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENT	-	-	(179,790)	(948)	
	FUND BAL. AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD	5,027,501	5,120,498	4,803,201	4,042,412	
	FUND BALANCE AT THE END OF THE PERIOD	5,120,498	4,803,201	4,042,412	3,432,565	