

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

Fifth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties

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Financing and Budgeting of the Secretariat and of Meetings  
of the Conference of the Parties

EXTERNAL FUNDING

Report from the Secretariat

As the number of Parties to CITES increases, the requirements for specific projects and the development of various enforcement aids become more and more important in achieving satisfactory development of the Convention and in guaranteeing a minimum degree of efficiency in the pursuit of its objectives. However, the regular budget does not provide for such activities and is strictly limited to operational expenditure. Furthermore, the non-payment of contributions by certain Parties creates a situation in which the Secretariat has to drastically reduce expenditure in certain budget items to cover for expenditure where there is no flexibility.

The Secretariat considers that there are many ways in which the development of the Convention is dependent upon activities which are not covered by the regular funding of the Convention. Thus, it is of paramount importance that the Secretariat should seek and negotiate external funding to enable such projects to be undertaken and thus improve the implementation and the evolution of the Convention.

Independently from the regular funding of the Secretariat, the Convention benefited in 1983-84 from external funding for several projects:

- Identification Manual. The project document FP/1110-81-02 (PP/2242) was signed by UNEP and the Secretariat in April 1981. The draft was presented to the New Delhi meeting and the final document appeared as Annex to the document Doc. 4.15. A revision of the project document is attached to document Doc. 5.15.

For the years 1983-84 UNEP contributed a total of US\$ 67,076 which, added to the US\$ 11,584 remaining at the end of 1982, covered most of the project-related expenditure for these two years.

Furthermore, the project has benefited during 1983-84 from the following external funding:

- US\$ 12,000 from the German Fur Trade Association.
- US\$ 6,500 from World Wildlife Fund, Switzerland.

- Standard nomenclature. During the years 1983-84 the project has benefited from a US\$ 10,000 contribution from UNEP, allowing the project to at least remain afloat.
- Implementation of the Convention in Latin America. In August 1983, the Secretariat arranged for the first of three Seminars on CITES Implementation. This was held in Washington D.C., (USA) for the South and Central American Parties (and non-Parties) to CITES. Funding was obtained from the following sources:
  - A contribution from the Government of the United States of America, both financial and in kind amounting to US\$ 50,000.
  - A financial contribution from World Wildlife Fund US amounting to US\$ 30,000.
  - A financial contribution from UNEP amounting to US\$ 30,000.
  - A contribution in kind from the Government of Canada amounting to US\$ 10,000.
- CITES Brochure. The US\$ 5,000 received in 1983 from the Pet Industry Joint Advisory Council (PIJAC) was allocated to the publication, in 1984, of the CITES brochure.
- Study of the Status of Caiman Populations in South America (Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay). At the end of 1983, the Secretariat developed, with the United States Government, WWF-US and other interested parties, a project to study the status of Caiman populations in South America, mainly in Bolivia, Brazil and Paraguay. A total of US\$ 72,000 has already been committed, including US\$ 35,000 from the US Government.
- Trade Law Project. In 1983-84, WWF-US committed a total of US\$ 35,000 for the Trade Law Project which was linked to the Seminars on CITES Implementation. The first part, covering South and Central America has already been printed and distributed to Parties, while the two following parts (covering Africa, Asia and Oceania) are in the process of being edited and printed.
- CITES Permits for St. Lucia. In 1984, US\$ 2,500 were contributed by WWF-US for the printing of CITES permits for St. Lucia on security paper.
- Implementation of the Convention in Africa. The second Seminar (for the African region) was held in Brussels (Belgium) at the end of June 1984, and was funded by the following:
  - US\$ 50,000 contribution in kind from the Commission of European Communities, covering mainly conference rooms, interpreters, staff, etc.
  - US\$ 25,500 from the Commission of the European Communities to cover participants' per diem, Secretariat expenditure, etc.
  - US\$ 26,000 from UNEP, to cover travel expenses of African representatives.
  - US\$ 20,000 contribution in kind from France, Federal Republic of Germany, United Kingdom, Denmark and Sweden.

It should be emphasized that this external funding was also partially used for the first meeting of the Technical Committee.

- Implementation of the Convention in Asia and Oceania. The third Seminar, for the Asian and Oceanian regions, was arranged by the Secretariat in Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia) at the beginning of October 1984 with the following funding:
  - US\$ 20,000 from UNEP.
  - US\$ 20,000 from the U.S. Government, both financial and in kind.
  - US\$ 10,000 from the Government of Malaysia, both financial and in kind.
  - US\$ 3,000 from WWF Malaysia.
  - US\$ 4,000 from WWF USA and WWF Japan.
- Mission to Liberia. In 1984, the Secretariat received a free air ticket to Liberia from Swissair equivalent to US\$ 1,200.
- Remittance by UNEP of 50% of the Administrative Cost of the Trust Fund. In 1983, UNEP remitted US\$ 16,868 (representing 50% of the cost of administering the Trust Fund for 1982) and in 1984 US\$ 49,300 (representing 50% of the cost of administering the Trust Fund for both 1983 and 1984). These amounts were applied to budget line 13 (administrative support personnel) for both years in which they were received.
- Survey of the Status of the Nile Crocodile. US\$ 20,000 were received from the Commission of the European Communities for a survey of the status of the Nile Crocodile. The project was completed by the end of 1984.
- Trade in African Ivory. US\$ 30,000 were received from the Commission of European Communities for a project on the establishment of the African ivory export quotas and associated control procedures. The project was completed at the end of March 1985.

Furthermore the Secretariat wishes to report on the following forecast for 1985-86 and future years:

- CITES Secretariat Professional Staff. The Governments of two Parties to the Convention have each agreed to second one professional staff member to the CITES Secretariat for a minimum of two years. The People's Republic of China has agreed in principle to the secondment and is now searching for the most suitable candidate. Japan has also agreed and designated a candidate who will enter into post as soon as the administrative procedures are completed. One of these two professionals will be applied to the Special Project Unit, the other to the Scientific Unit.
- Ivory Unit. In order to achieve proper implementation of the Parties' decision with respect to controls of trade in ivory, the Secretariat has sought funding (for at least two years) for the establishment of an Ivory Unit responsible for co-ordinating the implementation of the export quota system and other control mechanisms. The Ivory Division of the Japan General Merchandise Importers' Association has agreed to fund, through WWF Japan, 60% of the Unit's budget (i.e. approximately US\$ 63,000 per year). The Secretariat is seeking other sources of funding for the remaining 40% of the cost of the Unit and is optimistic that sufficient funding will become available to ensure that the Unit is viable.

- Special Projects Unit. The International Fur Trade Federation has agreed to provide US\$ 25,000 per year for two years to be applied to the operation of the Special Projects Unit.
- Enforcement Seminar. The Secretariat is in the process of planning an enforcement seminar to be held in the early part of 1986 as a follow-up to the implementation seminars. Several sources of funding are being investigated.

### Conclusions

Since the beginning of 1983, more than US\$ 1,000,000 in external funding (both financial and in kind) have been obtained by the Secretariat (outside of the regular budget of the Convention) for 1983, 1984 and future years. Whilst, as stated above, such external funding is vital to the work of the Convention, it can only be applied to projects or activities outside of the regular operations of the Secretariat whose funding remains solely the responsibility of the Parties. The Secretariat is grateful to all those who have made our work easier and more effective through these special contributions.