

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

Sixth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties

Ottawa (Canada), 12 to 24 July 1987

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 between the fifth and sixth meetings 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 was attached to document Doc. 5.15. The last project also includes editing and proof-reading of the Identification Manual into French (see Annex to document Doc. 6.15).

For the years 1985-86 UNEP contributed a total of US\$ 150,000.

Contributions, both in kind and cash, have also been received from various governmental and non-governmental sources for the preparation of the sheets for the French edition of the Manual as well as for subsidies for printing of the updated Manual. For details of this support, reference may be made to the report of the Identification Manual Committee (document Doc. 6.15).

- Translation of the CITES Identification Manual (ID Manual) into Spanish. The Secretariat has hired a Spanish translator since April 1986 and the data sheets for Volume 1 (mammals) have already been translated. The remainder will also be translated. After completion, all manuscripts will be reviewed by the Chairman of the ID Manual Committee and the Secretariat, and then be edited and published. This project is of prime importance for the implementation of CITES in the Spanish speaking countries.

A total of US\$ 55,359 received from the Commission of the European Communities was allocated to the project.

- Standard nomenclature. To compile a standard checklist of the vertebrates of the world, the Secretariat has developed the project in co-operation with UNEP and the Association of Systematics Collections since 1982.

In 1985, the project has benefited from a US\$ 17,500 contribution from UNEP. However, since 1986, this activity has been absorbed into the regular programme of the Secretariat funded by the Trust Fund.

- Development of a Conservation Programme for the Crocodylians of the Genus Caiman in Southern South America. Caiman species are distributed throughout Central and South America. While C. latirostris and C. crocodilus apaporiensis are listed in Appendix I, other subspecies of C. crocodilus are listed in Appendix II. However, little is known of biological aspects of these species and subspecies. As basic data are essential for management of the species, the Secretariat started studying the taxonomy, biology and geographic distribution in Bolivia, southern Brazil and Paraguay in 1986, and the results of studies in Bolivia and Paraguay are already available.

Funding was obtained from the following sources:

- A financial contribution from the Commission of the European Communities amounting to US\$ 15,000.
- A financial contribution from the Government of Japan amounting to US\$ 20,000.
- A financial contribution from the Government of the United States amounting to US\$ 35,000.
- A financial contribution from the All Japan Association of Reptile Skin and Leather Industry amounting to US\$ 15,000.
- A financial contribution from Trading SRL (Bolivia) amounting to US\$ 17,120.
- A financial contribution from U. Müller, GmbH (FRG) amounting to US\$ 5,000.
- A financial contribution from France-Croco amounting to US\$ 5,000.
- A financial contribution from Fonseca Fur & Hide (USA) amounting to US\$ 4,000.
- A financial contribution from Syndicat National des Tanneurs de Reptiles Français amounting to US\$ 3,000.

- A financial contribution from J.G. Mahler Co. (USA) amounting to US\$ 2,500.
- A financial contribution from Italrettile (Italy) amounting to US\$ 20,000.
- A financial contribution from Bodiopelli (Italy) amounting to US\$ 2,000.
- A financial contribution from ASICUSA (Bolivia) amounting to US\$ 2,000.
- A financial contribution from Tanneries et Cuirs d'Indochine et de Madagascar (France) amounting to US\$ 5,000.

- Status of All Felidae Populations in Bolivia. All Latin American spotted cats, of which little is known of the status, are listed in Appendix I or II. So far as Bolivia is concerned, illegal trade in spotted cats has flourished. If the illegal trade continues, populations will decline seriously. However, these cats also represent a valuable resource for such developing countries as Bolivia. To assess the status of all populations of each species and also to prepare conservation/management programmes, the Secretariat carried out a survey in June 1986 and the results were made available at the end of October 1986.

A total of US\$ 23,700 has been committed by the Commission of the European Communities.

- Survey of the Biological and Trade Status of Chelonia mydas and Eretmochelys imbricata. Since the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, there has been much debate with regard to the present status of the green turtle and the hawksbill turtle as well as ranching operations. In order to collate up to date information on a global scale and to make recommendations for consideration at the Ottawa meeting, the Secretariat launched this project in July 1986. The results were made available in May 1987.

Funding was obtained from the Government of Japan amounting to US\$ 80,000.

- Survey of the Status of the Leopard Panthera pardus in Sub-Saharan Africa. Control of the trade in leopard skins from several African countries has been subject to considerable discussion since the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Gaborone, 1983), where a Resolution on the establishment of quotas for non-commercial export of leopard skins was adopted. This issue was discussed at the fifth meeting, and is to be considered at the sixth meeting as well. In order to provide sufficient data to allow full discussion, the Secretariat developed a project for a survey of the leopard in sub-Saharan African countries. The survey began in November 1986 and was completed at the end of March 1987.

The Safari Club International has committed US\$ 50,000 and US\$ 10,000 has been received from the American Fur Institute to cover an anticipated total cost of US\$ 60,000 for this project.

- CITES Enforcement Seminar. The first Seminar on CITES Enforcement was held in Bristol, United Kingdom from 27 September to 5 October 1986. The overall objective was to determine the most effective ways of improving the Parties' ability to enforce the Convention and, thus, to reduce the volume of illegal trade. A total of 56 participants attended the Seminar. This included representatives from 23 Party states and from Interpol, the Customs Co-operation Council and the Secretariat.

The Seminar was funded by the following:

- US\$ 10,000 from the American Fur Merchants' Association, Inc.
- Two air tickets from Hong Kong and Zimbabwe from British Caledonian Airways.
- Two air tickets from Brussels from Sabena.
- One air ticket from Bangkok from Thai Airways International.
- US\$ 4,061 from WWF-International, covering travel expenses and per diem of Indonesian and Tanzanian representatives.
- Assistance (air ticket) to Suriname from WWF-Netherlands.
- US\$ 450 from WWF-UK, to cover per diem of a representative from Hong Kong.
- US\$ 8,000 from WWF-US, mainly to cover travel expenses and per diem of two representatives of Zimbabwe.
- Three air tickets from India and Pakistan from the Government of the United States.
- A contribution in kind from the host Government of United Kingdom.
- Provision of Leopard Skin Tags. At the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Buenos Aires, 1985), quotas for leopard skin exports were agreed for seven African Parties including the United Republic of Tanzania. Acceptance of the quota system was conditional upon the adequate marking of exported skins. For this purpose, the Tanzanian Management Authority used the tags manufactured by local industries. As they were not safe to use because of their poor quality, the Management Authority asked the Secretariat if the tags for 1986 could be provided.

US\$ 200 was received from the International Foundation for the Conservation of Game.

- Provision of Crocodile Skin Tags. At the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Buenos Aires, 1985), the Nile crocodile (Crocodylus niloticus) populations of nine African countries and the saltwater crocodile (Crocodylus porosus) population of Indonesia were transferred from Appendix I to Appendix II subject to agreed annual export quotas. Acceptance of the quota system was conditional upon the adequate marking of exported skins. The transfer of the above populations to Appendix II took effect on 1 August 1985. In order to assist developing countries in implementing the export quota system, the Secretariat ordered self-locking, serially numbered skin tags from a manufacturer in the USA and had distributed them to those countries by the end of 1985 and in early 1986 for the second year.

The project was funded by the Commission of the European Communities amounting to US\$ 5,000.

- Study of Significant Trade in Appendix II Species. The Technical Committee decided to establish a Working Group to consider the issues related to Appendix II species subject to significant trade at the first meeting of TEC (Brussels, 1984). In accordance with the recommendation made by the

Group, the Secretariat contracted the IUCN-CMC to carry out a study on those species. The results were submitted at the second meeting of TEC (Lausanne, 1986).

Funding was obtained from the following sources:

- US\$ 10,000 from the Government of the United States.
- US\$ 3,500 from WWF-US.

At the second TEC meeting, the Technical Committee designated species for which high priority should be given in order to develop new projects immediately. The Secretariat is seeking the necessary funds for these urgent projects. The Government of Japan has agreed to contribute to the projects. The Secretariat hopes that other Parties, particularly the principal importing countries, will follow the example set by the Government of Japan.

- Publication of the CMC Report on Significant Trade in Appendix II Species. At its second meeting (Lausanne, 1986), the Technical Committee recommended that if the necessary funding was rapidly forthcoming, CMC should incorporate review comments and new information, standardize presentation, write the necessary introduction and edit the report. The Secretariat contracted CMC to complete this project before the Ottawa meeting.

Funding was obtained from the following:

- US\$ 5,000 from Pet Industry Joint Advisory Council (PIJAC).
- US\$ 5,000 from WWF-Switzerland.
- US\$ 5,000 from the Commission of the European Communities.
- CITES Technical Committee Meeting. The second meeting of TEC was held in Lausanne from 23 to 27 June 1986.

The meeting was funded by the following:

- US\$ 48,000 from UNEP, to cover the travel and per diem expenses of participants from developing countries.
- US\$ 5,000 from PIJAC, to cover the travel and per diem expenses of participants from developing countries.
- A contribution from the Municipality of Lausanne, in the provision of conference rooms and facilities.
- Survey of the Status of the Hyacinth Macaw *Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus*. A proposal to transfer the hyacinth macaw from Appendix II to Appendix I is to be discussed at the Ottawa meeting. At the second TEC meeting, the Technical Committee recommended that a project for the hyacinth macaw be developed immediately in order to collect sufficient data to allow in-depth discussion in Ottawa. A field survey was carried out in Brazil, Bolivia and Paraguay in February and March 1987.

Funding was obtained from the following sources:

- A contribution in kind from the New York Zoological Society equivalent to US\$ 6,000.

- A contribution in kind from WWF-US equivalent to US\$ 20,000.
- A contribution in kind from the Government of Brazil equivalent to US\$ 4,000.
- A financial contribution from the Japan Livestock Importers Association amounting to US\$ 10,000.
- Mission to Hong Kong and Japan. In 1986, the Secretariat received a free air ticket to Hong Kong from Lufthansa equivalent to US\$ 2,500.

Furthermore the Secretariat wishes to report on staff assignments which have benefited from external funding.

- Special Projects Unit. At the end of 1985, the Government of Japan seconded a professional staff member to the Secretariat for a minimum of two years for this programme. Japan has also agreed to the extension of his contract for a further one-year period.

Also, the International Fur Trade Federation has contributed a total of US\$ 50,000 towards this Unit during 1985-86 for the services of a secretary and administrative costs.

- Ivory Unit. In order to achieve proper implementation of the Parties' decision with respect to controls of trade in ivory, the Secretariat sought funding for the establishment of an Ivory Unit responsible for co-ordinating the implementation of the export quota system and other control mechanisms.

The Unit was established at the beginning of 1986 and has been funded by the following:

- US\$ 87,700 from the Ivory Division of the Japan General Merchandise Importers' Association.
- US\$ 14,780 from the Government of the United Kingdom.
- US\$ 5,667 from Friedlein & Co.
- US\$ 3,000 in 1987 from other sources.

In addition, the Ivory Division of the Japan General Merchandise Importers' Association has also agreed to a contribution amounting to US\$ 25,000 for 1987.

#### Others

- The services of an administrative assistant is provided by UNEP from part of the overhead costs charged to the Trust Fund.
- The Secretariat has benefited from the service of an information consultant paid for by UNEP on a part-time basis who has been responsible for all the press outputs until now.

#### Under negotiation

- US\$ 150,000 from various sources for covering the cost of the travel and per diem of participants from developing countries to the sixth meeting (listing of sources to be provided at the beginning of the meeting).

- US\$ 150,000 from the Government of Japan for the following activities: a) publication of an Identification Manual for Plants, b) extension of the Caiman project in Brazil, Colombia and Venezuela, and c) the project on Asian monitor lizards.
- Tupinambis project in Argentina in co-operation with WWF-US, amounting to US\$ 215,000 spread over a period of five years and funded by the Cámara de Industriales Curtidores de Reptiles (CICUR) de Argentina.

### Conclusions

Since the beginning of 1985, more than US\$ 2,000,000 in external funding (both financial and in kind) have been obtained by the Secretariat (outside of the regular budget of the Convention) for 1985, 1986, 1987 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.