

UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre ANNUAL REPORT 2000



UNEP WCMC

A WORLD FOR THE WORLD

WELCOME

On 8 June 2000 the World Conservation Monitoring Centre became an integral part of the United Nations Environment Programme. Already in existence for more than 20 years and with a fine track record of achievement, what benefits will this association bring to the Centre?

First and foremost, UNEP has been a core financial supporter of the Centre since 1988. This new arrangement ensures that our support is increased, enabling UNEP-WCMC to plan for the future, to maintain its information systems and to deliver services to many other organisations.

The Centre is known for its scientific integrity and objectivity, strengths that are equally valued within UNEP.



I have established an international Scientific Advisory Council, chaired by Cristián Samper, to guide the Centre's programme and advise on its partnerships with non-governmental organizations and the private sector.

Worldwide users of biodiversity information will be better served now that the Centre's global reach is extended and it has achieved international status as a UNEP Centre. For its part, UNEP is unquestionably enriched by the addition of this centre of excellence to its global environmental network.

In closing, let me acknowledge with gratitude the support I have received during the Centre's transition from friends and colleagues in IUCN, WWF and the Government of the United Kingdom.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Klaus Töpfer', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Klaus Töpfer
Executive Director, UNEP



FOREWORD

The year 2000 was an exciting and historic one for the Centre. After more than 20 years promoting the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity through better use of information, the Centre has acquired intergovernmental status. As an integral part of UNEP we will be better able to serve the needs of multilateral environmental agreements and to work with scientists worldwide in undertaking biodiversity assessments.

At the same time, we are maintaining and building our programmes of work with the non-governmental community and the private sector. This Annual Report demonstrates the many ways in which these activities are enthusiastically being carried forward. We shall continue to work in partnership to achieve our goals.

Over the past thirty years the practice of conservation has changed from benign stewardship to active management for mutual benefit. Today the priority is maintenance of biological resources valued for their contribution to our quality of life, for many of our basic necessities and ultimately for our very survival.

The Centre's theme, "A World for the Wise", embraces this shift in emphasis. Our aim is to help decision-makers recognise the value of biodiversity and to apply this knowledge in all that they do. Our challenge is to transform complex data into policy-relevant information, to build tools and systems for analysis and harmonisation, and to support the needs of nations and the international community as they engage in joint programmes of action.

As we begin our work within UNEP we will re-examine our focus, ensuring that everything we do helps nations to understand the significance of biodiversity, and provides them with the means to take better decisions for a wiser world.

Mark Collins
Director, UNEP-WCMC



OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITIES ASSESSMENT AND EARLY WARNING

Assessment and compilation of recent research on species and ecosystems is an important part of the Centre's work. Our aim is to make such information accessible and meaningful to policy-makers, and to help guide policies and priorities for conservation and sustainable use for the future.

GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY: EARTH'S LIVING RESOURCES IN THE 21ST CENTURY

This completely new 250-page overview of global biodiversity draws together essential information about the components and condition of the biosphere. Human and domesticated species are absorbing 40% of the world's natural productivity and causing other species and communities to decline. The book establishes an essential baseline against which to measure mitigating actions for conservation and sustainable use.

LIVING PLANET REPORT 2000

The Centre has developed the first biodiversity index derived from time series of species population data. Intended as a simple index to parallel financial indices, this *Living Planet Index* was a major component of the series of *Living Planet Reports* produced by WWF in 1998, 1999 and, in expanded format, in 2000.

IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON WILDLIFE AND FORESTS

Scientists at an international workshop co-hosted with WWF, English Nature and the RSPB presented 20 case studies on coral bleaching, amphibian decline, songbirds, seasonality, butterfly ranges and invasive species in cloud forests. A book will be published: *The Impact of Climate Change on Wildlife*. The Centre has also launched (with support from BP) a website on climate change and biodiversity (<http://www.unep-wcmc.org/climate/index.html>), registered in the UK National Grid for Learning as an approved site. A pilot study has identified forests that will be damaged by climate change. These include boreal forest at its southern extremes; temperate forests in the Mediterranean, USA, Mexico and China; rain forests in Amazonia, Central America and the Congo Basin; and tropical cloud forests. More in-depth analysis will identify steps for conservation planning.

BIODIVERSITY AND ARCTIC CLIMATE CHANGE

Arctic biodiversity is perhaps the most at risk from climate change. Assessment has shown that Arctic-breeding waterbirds, notably geese and sandpipers, are particularly vulnerable and results have been published in a WWF-funded report *Waterbirds on the Edge*. A complementary website, the *Arctic Bird Library*, contains information on status, threats and distribution of 120 Arctic water birds, supported by photographs, sounds and video clips (<http://www.unep-wcmc.org/arctic/birds/ArcticBirdLibrary.htm>). The Centre has contributed extensively to a CAFF (Conservation of Arctic Fauna and Flora) report *Arctic Flora and Fauna: Status, Ecology and Conservation*, soon to be published.

Programme Development: Dr Tim Johnson

Coastal & Marine Programme: Dr Edmund Green

Forests & Drylands Programme: Dr Adrian Newton

Global Biodiversity Programme: Dr Brian Groombridge

www.unep-wcmc.org

POVERTY MAPPING SOUTH ASIA

Mapped indicators and indices of poverty and population pressure linked to forest cover, protected areas, water catchments, development projects and infrastructure are combined in this useful analytical tool. Based around an interactive map server, the system can be used to identify threatened forests and priority areas for action and to assist decision-makers in national governments, donor agencies and NGOs working in the forest sector.

FOREST RESOURCES

The Centre's input to FAO's Forest Resources Assessment 2000 focused on developing an ecological zones map; analysing forest integrity and fragmentation; identifying forest species of conservation concern and monitoring forest protection. With support from the MacArthur Foundation and Forest Monitor, logging concessions in six tropical forest countries have also been mapped and put on-line, with individual concessions linked to corporate data. This is opening up new visions of what forests may look like in future. Studies at the Centre indicate that 56% of Europe's forests have already been lost. The CD-ROM arising from this WWF - funded research provides detailed data and maps on past and present forest cover and current levels of protection - essential background for WWF's campaign on "Insight into Europe's Forest Protection".



MOUNTAINS AND MOUNTAIN FORESTS OF THE WORLD

Publication of the first global maps of mountain areas (as distinct from elevation) and mountain forests in digital and paper forms will provide an important basis for the 2002 Year of Mountains. Over 7000 paper maps were distributed and a website developed http://www.unep-wcmc.org/habitats/mountains//Global_regions.gif.

ASSESSMENT OF BAMBOO

Bamboos are vital resources for many tropical nations; this project with the International Network for Bamboo and Rattan has examined the distribution of species in five countries. A full overview of the Asia-Pacific region will be completed.

CONSERVATION AND CULTIVATION OF MEDICINAL PLANTS IN GHANA

The Centre is working with collaborators in the UK and Ghana to help conserve medicinal plants. Workshops, training, IT equipment and cultivation are part of a wide-ranging strategy. The Aburi Botanic Garden is a focal point for herbarium and living collection development, with funding from the Darwin Initiative.



MARINE AND COASTAL ASSESSMENTS

This period saw completion of the main research phase for the *World Atlas of Coral Reefs*, the first major compendium of maps, space shuttle photos and information on the status of reefs, to be published mid 2001.

Substantial work, supported by the Marine Aquarium Council, is underway to develop the *Global Marine Aquarium Database* (GMAD) that aims to provide quantitative information on the trade in marine ornamental species, such as marine ornamental fish and invertebrates. In this way the debate surrounding the international trade in these species will be enhanced.

The Centre collaborated with US NOAA on a study of the incidence of coral diseases worldwide with a view to assisting the conservation of coral reefs. By far the majority of disease in the Caribbean, for example, has been recorded from coral reefs where human activities are expected to have medium to high impacts. Regional-scale patterns in the incidence of coral disease may therefore be suitable bio-indicators of disturbance to coral reefs.

The UNEP Regional Seas programme represents a major opportunity to conserve and manage marine resources and the Centre has promoted the use of internet-based information management systems for the Caribbean, Baltic, Black Sea and East Africa. In conjunction with the Swedish Threatened Species Unit at the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences UNEP-WCMC mapped endangered coastal species in the Baltic Sea.

CONVENTIONS AND POLICY SUPPORT

Support for multilateral environmental agreements is an important part of the work of UNEP, including UNEP-WCMC. For more than 20 years the Centre has provided technical and analytical services to all the biodiversity-related treaties. This aspect of our work achieved a new and reinvigorated focus during the period under review.

CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY (CBD)

The Centre's framework for revised national reporting was adopted by the Conference of Parties and, together with UNEP Regional Office for Europe help has been given to governments in six countries in the CEE/NIS region to review implementation of the CBD using a standard methodology. The Centre also continues to advise on the operations of the clearing house mechanism.

The Centre has prepared the draft of a *Global Biodiversity Outlook*, planned for publication by the CBD Secretariat in 2001. The first of a regular series of reports, the *Outlook* provides an overview of the state of global biodiversity, and of how the CBD has been implemented at national and international levels.

UNEP-WCMC and the UNEP Division of Environmental Conventions convened a workshop to review options for harmonizing reporting to international biodiversity-related agreements. Representatives of eight convention secretariats and eight countries recommended several pilot projects to test approaches to harmonization. This is one of several projects for streamlining and harmonization of information management and reporting for international agreements.

WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION

The Centre continues to support IUCN and the UNESCO World Heritage Centre in the evaluation of natural World Heritage site nominations, notably in drafting information sheets and first evaluations for each nominated site. We also provide advice on information management and use for the World Heritage Convention, and assist the World Heritage Centre in delivering information services.

*CBD & Regional Agreements: Jeremy Harrison
CITIES, CMS & Species: Gerardo Fragoso*

Ramsar & World Heritage & Protected Areas: Javier Beltrán

The Centre works closely with the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas, collaborating during the year on several projects. This included development of a new format for the *UN List of Protected Areas* that was endorsed by the multi-agency Ecosystem Conservation Group in May. UNEP-WCMC also developed a number of case studies on traditional peoples and protected areas, and published a report on protected area budgets and staffing.

CITES

Throughout this period, the Centre continued to provide support to the CITES Secretariat. This included management of the official database of trade data on listed species and provision of reports, technical support, and analysis of data.

Following the 11th Conference of the Parties, production of the 2001 CITES Checklist and Annotated Appendices commenced. A Review of Significant Trade for a selection of species was undertaken for the Scientific Animals Committee, in collaboration with partner organisations. Technical and Scientific support provided to Parties to the Convention, including provision of relevant data through the Species Information Services on the web.

CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES (CMS)

For CMS the Centre prepared an information management plan, a revision of which was adopted at the Conference of the Parties in Cape Town.

The Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) is an independent treaty developed under CMS. The Centre supports the agreement's web site, soon to include an interactive map server with species information.

BIODIVERSITY INFORMATION SERVICES

An important aim of the Centre is to provide access to biodiversity information to all sectors of society. While the focus of the Centre's services is the intergovernmental community, we are particularly interested in strengthening collaboration with the educational and private sectors.

The Internet is a key delivery route for the Centre's information. Use of the website has doubled, with more than 225,000 people from more than 150 countries downloading over 17 gigabytes of data every month. The latest technology enables Internet users to create maps interactively to meet their own specialist needs. In addition to the Internet, the Centre receives an average 1000 enquiries per month, with over 80% arriving by email. Half of these come from the educational sector, equally divided between schools and universities. In the last eighteen months the Centre has also welcomed over 2,350 visitors.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND GIS

The Centre continues to invest heavily in GIS technology, and receives important support from ESRI in developing new and innovative mapping facilities. Many projects already described use this technology. In addition, valuable project management systems using interactive map servers have been developed for the UK's DFID and for the GEF, and may be extended for use by the UNFF.

Increasingly these technologies will change the way in which we access information. UNEP.net is a UNEP-wide initiative to provide environmental information services. Still in its infancy, the system will benefit extensively from the Centre's biodiversity databases.

Data and network security is a high priority for the Centre since many of our assets and client relations depend on secure storage and back-up systems. A detailed review has been carried out and a number of further improvements are in hand.

GIS Services: Tim Richards

Internet Services: Phill Fox

Library Enquiries & Publications: Mary Cordiner

Head of ICT: Rod Underwood

UNEP-WCMC FINANCIAL REPORT

On 8 June 2000 the World Conservation Monitoring Centre transferred the management of its activities to the United Nations Environment Programme. The portfolio of project work and all assets, other than the building, were transferred from the charity to the newly established UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre. The balance sheet reflects the gift of the operational assets of £158,000 from WCMC 2000 to UNEP-WCMC.

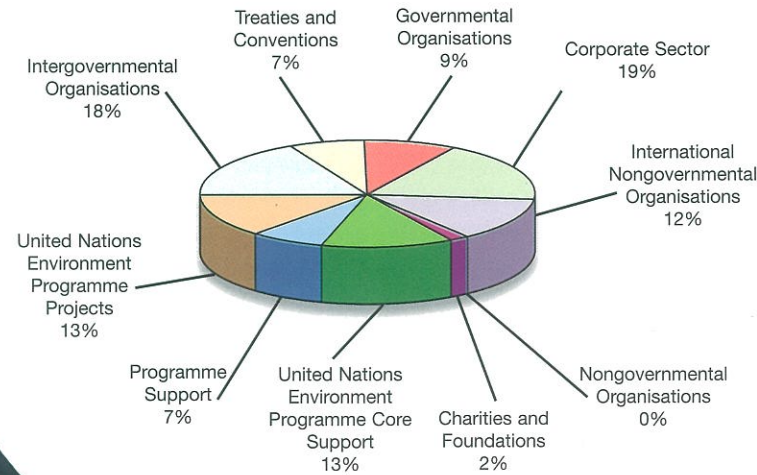


Figure 1

This financial report covers only the 29 week period from 8 June 2000 to 31 December 2000. This was a time of transition for the Centre, when exceptional expenses, the opportunity cost of additional administrative and managerial work, and deferral of project work and necessary fixed asset purchases placed a significant strain on the funding requirement. During this "start-up" phase, which also covered most of the summer holiday period, the contribution from project work to the Centre fell short of target. Despite cost controls the result was a deficit for the 29 weeks of £85,000 on a turnover of £1.1M.

Project management has been excellent, a result of the ongoing programme of training within the Centre. This has resulted in a very low write-off of 1% of project income, and this was attributable to an unavoidable currency exchange loss of £10,000 on a single European Commission project.

The analysis of sources of income for the 29 week period (Figure 1) shows that UNEP was the largest source of revenue for the Centre, providing 26% of the total income (13% in core support and 13% in project income). The second largest provider of income (19%) was the corporate sector, particularly BP, Rio Tinto, Shell and PCCI. A large proportion (18%) was received from intergovernmental organisations, in particular the European Commission.

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE PERIOD 8 JUNE 2000 TO 31 DECEMBER 2000

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

Income	£	£
Core income		146,209
Programme support		<u>84,321</u>
		230,530
Restricted project income		<u>883,461</u>
		<u>1,113,991</u>
Expenditure		
Personnel	826,141	
Travel	81,733	
Operational	85,177	
Marketing and outreach	23,301	
Establishment	39,191	
Office supplies/computer costs	78,521	
Professional services	4,480	
Depreciation	45,445	
WCMC 2000 interest	15,089	
		<u>1,199,078</u>
Operating deficit		(85,087)
Bank interest receivable		-
Deficit on ordinary activities for the period		<u>(85,087)</u>

BALANCE SHEET

As at 31 December 2000As at 8 June 2000

	£	£	£	£
Fixed Assets				
Tangible assets		226,776		158,805
Current assets	834,735		329,353	
Less: current liabilities	<u>988,414</u>		<u>329,974</u>	
Net current assets		<u>(153,679)</u>		<u>(621)</u>
Net assets		<u>73,097</u>		<u>158,184</u>
Representing:				
Income and expenditure account				
Transfer from WCMC 2000	158,184		158,184	
Deficit for period	<u>(85,087)</u>		-	
		<u>73,097</u>		<u>158,184</u>
		<u>73,097</u>		<u>158,184</u>

Figures quoted are from UNEP-WCMC's Management Accounts.

HUMAN RESOURCES

The key objective for Human Resources is to pursue personal development programmes through training, equal opportunities and improving internal relations, thereby meeting personal and corporate goals. Maintaining the Centre's prestigious *Investors in People* accreditation awarded in 1999 ensures that efficiency of the organisation is maximised and staff benefit from a high level of self-achievement.

The Centre employs 38 professionals, 12 support staff, five specialist advisors and five students. The ratio of professional staff and specialist advisors to support staff is 3:6:1. We strive to achieve an international equal opportunity balance through recruitment and have increased international staff from 10 to 12 (including specialist advisors). The centre has maintained the ratio of female to male staff at 2:3, and has two female Senior Managers.

PUBLICATIONS

The Centre produces publications in both printed and electronic formats. Complete lists, together with ordering facilities - are available through the Centre's web site <http://www.unep-wcmc.org/reception/publications.htm>. A few examples only are highlighted here.

GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY: EARTH'S LIVING RESOURCES IN THE 21ST CENTURY

This book provides a comprehensive overview, exploring global issues in greater depth than ever before.

A GLOBAL REVIEW OF PROTECTED AREA BUDGETS AND STAFF

The first attempt to review national expenditure on protected areas, and to assess staffing levels.

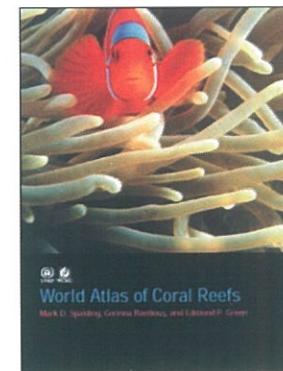
WATER BIRDS ON THE EDGE

The first circumpolar assessment of climate change impact of Arctic breeding water birds.

Forthcoming -

WORLD ATLAS OF CORAL REEFS

This is to be published by the University of California Press, summer 2001.



SPONSORS

The financial support and guidance of IUCN, WWF and UNEP in the Centre's formative years is gratefully acknowledged. The financial support and assistance in kind of the following organisations is much appreciated.

Alcatel
Aventis Foundation
Bloomberg
BP
British Airways, Assisting Conservation
British Council
Convention Secretariats: - Convention on Biological Diversity, Convention on Trade in Endangered Species, Convention on Migratory Species World Heritage Convention, Wetlands Convention
Government of Colombia
Darwin Initiative
Dulverton Trust
Government of the Netherlands
Environmental Systems Research Institute Inc
European Commission
GlaxoSmithKline
International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association
IUCN
MacArthur Foundation
Marine Aquarium Council
Novell
Packard Foundation
PADI, Project AWARE (UK)
PCCI
PSINet
Raleigh International
Rio Tinto
The Salters' Company
Shell
SmartLogik
UK Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions
UK Department for International Development
UK Foreign & Commonwealth Office
UK Hydrographic Office
Vauxhall Motors
WWF

NETWORKING AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

UNEP-WCMC has an international staff employing professionals from Africa, Asia, Europe, and Latin and North America. Through these staff and their expertise, we have built up successful programmes that have enabled us to disseminate our information and services widely.

UNEP-WCMC works with a host of other organizations worldwide. A selection of recent project partners is listed below.

INTERNATIONAL/REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS

Botanic Gardens Conservation International, BirdLife International, British Council
CABI, Center for International Forestry Research, Commonwealth Secretariat, Convention Secretariats: Bern, CBD, CITES, CMS and related Agreements, Ramsar, World Heritage, European Environment Agency, European Centre for Nature Conservation, European Forest Institute, European Commission, EU Joint Research Centre, FAO, Fauna & Flora International, Global Environment Facility, International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development, International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management, International Institute for Environment and Development, International Tropical Timber Organization, IUCN Regional Offices, International Union of Forestry Research Organizations, SPREP, Western Samoa, TRAFFIC International, UNEP Regional Offices, UNESCO, World Resources Institute, Wetlands International, WWF International, National Offices and Programmes

NATIONAL CONSERVATION AND RESEARCH ORGANISATIONS

African Centre for Technology Studies, Kenya. Africa. Resources Trust. Albertine Rift Conservation Society. Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand. Asociación Centro de Estudios y Acción Social Panameño, Panamá. Association Nationale pour le Gestion des Aires Protégées, Madagascar. CATIE, Costa Rica. Centre de Suivi Ecologique, Sénégal. Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographical Information Systems, Ghana. Centre National de Télédétection et de Surveillance du Couvert Forestier, Benin. College of African Wildlife Management, Tanzania. Comité National de Télédétection et d'Information Géographique, Côte d'Ivoire. CONABIO, Mexico. CONAF, Chile. Conservation Foundation, UK. Earthwatch, UK & USA. Ecole de Formation des Spécialistes de la Faune, Cameroon. Econatura, Venezuela. English Nature, UK. Environmental Resources Centre, Côte d'Ivoire. Fundación Habitat, Argentina. Fundación Natura, Ecuador. INBIO, Costa Rica. JNCC, UK. National Botanical Institute, South Africa. Natural History Museum, UK. NASA, USA. NOAA, USA. Oxford Forestry Institute, UK. Raleigh International, UK. Rijksinstituut voor Volksgezondheid en Milieu (RIVM) The Netherlands. Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, UK. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, UK. Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, UK. Russian Institute for Nature Conservation, Russian Federation. Southern African Wildlife College, South Africa. Universities of Cambridge (UK), Legon (Ghana), Makerere University Institute of Natural Resources Management (Uganda), Moscow State (Russian Federation) and UNAM (Mexico), Wildlife Institute of India.

ABOUT UNEP-WCMC

The Centre's vision is for a wiser world, in which people everywhere recognize that diversity of life is vital to the future of humanity - and use this knowledge in all their decisions. In pursuing this vision the Centre provides assessments for early warning, analytical support to international environmental agreements, and public access to sources of information on the living world.

The World Conservation Monitoring Centre is UNEP's resource centre for assessment and information on biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. Within UNEP it provides specialized services that include ecosystem assessments, capacity-building for implementation of environmental agreements, regional and global biodiversity information support, research on threats to ecosystems and species, and development of future scenarios for the living world.

For further information please contact us at the following address:

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WCMC 2000

FINANCIAL REPORT



The World Conservation Monitoring Centre (a UK charity) changed its name to WCMC 2000 in March 2000. On 8 June 2000 WCMC 2000's operational activities were transferred to the management of the United Nations Environment Programme. At that time the portfolio of project work and all assets, other than the building, were transferred from WCMC 2000 to UNEP-WCMC. The Balance Sheet reflects the gift of these operational assets to UNEP-WCMC. The charity's Year End has been changed from 30 June to 31 December and these financial reports cover the 18 month period 1 July 1999 to 31 December 2000.

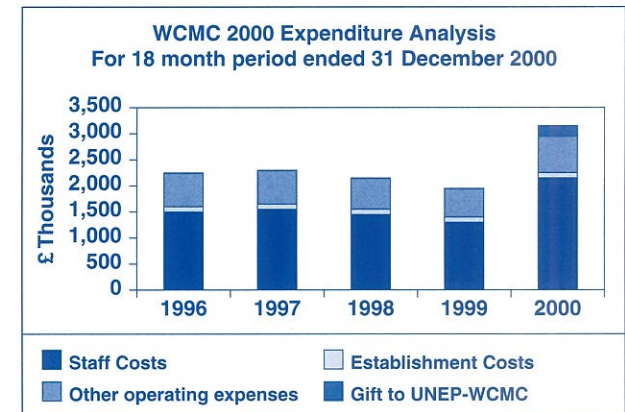
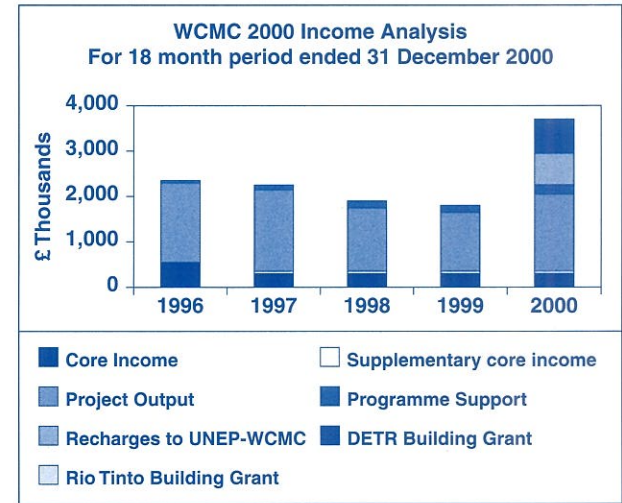
An endowment of £671,407 was received from the UK Department of Environment, Transport and the Regions to help finance the building. A further grant towards the building of £37,500 was received from Rio Tinto. These endowments increased the earlier donations of £513,205 towards the building received from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the World Conservation Union (IUCN) and the Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF). All these contributions are most gratefully acknowledged.



End of Year results were on target, with the Income and Expenditure report showing a surplus of £15,753 for the 18 month period before exceptional items were taken into account. These included endowments totalling £708,907 and the transfer of assets (£158,186) to UNEP-WCMC, leaving a surplus for the period of £566,474. During the first 12 months of the period there was a net surplus of £53,117 (forecast £50,000 surplus) which was reduced in the final six months by depreciation of the building and legal fees for the transition.

These accounts demonstrate the continued strong financial management of the Centre and the transition has left the charity in a healthy position, just £42,807 short of being fully-funded, a considerable improvement on the previous year.

Chairman: Rudolph Agnew
 Secretary: Ray Gambell OBE
 Trustees: Adnan Amin
 Sir Martin Holdgate CB
 Alasdair Poore
 Prof David Ingram OBE
 Patrick Haighton



WCMC 2000
FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE 18 MONTHS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2000
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

	2000		1999	
	£	£	£	£
Income				
Core income from partners		350,000		300,000
Supplementary core income		100,000		100,000
Recharges to UNEP-WCMC		702,225		-
Programme support		<u>136,181</u>		<u>116,910</u>
		1,288,406		516,910
Restricted project income		<u>1,675,328</u>		<u>1,377,763</u>
		<u>2,963,734</u>		<u>1,894,673</u>
Expenditure				
Personnel	2,129,086		1,323,238	
Travel	94,785		93,384	
Operational	180,752		99,306	
Marketing and outreach	10,173		12,703	
Establishment	69,147		65,573	
Office supplies/computer costs	113,038		88,363	
Professional services	51,796		18,474	
Depreciation	150,107		91,579	
Irrecoverable VAT	82,886		60,393	
Interest and bank expense	10,941		2,542	
		<u>2,892,711</u>		<u>1,855,555</u>
Operating surplus/(deficit)		71,023		39,118
Interest payable		(57,658)		(57,166)
Bank interest receivable		<u>2,387</u>		<u>6</u>
		15,753		(18,042)
Exceptional Items				
DETR grant for building finance	671,407		-	
Rio Tinto grant	<u>37,500</u>	708,907	-	-
Gift to UNEP-WCMC				
Fixed Assets	(158,806)		-	
Net project balance	<u>620</u>	(158,186)	-	-
-				
Surplus/(Deficit) on ordinary activities for the period		<u>566,474</u>		<u>(18,042)</u>

BALANCE SHEET

	2000		1999	
	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets				
Tangible assets		1,457,758		1,735,201
Current assets	553,638		554,963	
Less: current liabilities	<u>596,445</u>		<u>741,687</u>	
Net current assets		(42,807)		(186,724)
		1,414,951		1,548,477
Less: long-term liabilities				
Bank mortgage loan		-		700,000
Net assets		<u>1,414,951</u>		<u>848,477</u>
Representing:				
Endowments				
Partners' contribution				
to New Building	513,205		513,205	
Grants from DETR/Rio Tinto	<u>708,907</u>	1,222,112	-	513,205
Income and expenditure account				
Opening balance	335,272		353,314	
Surplus/(Deficit) for period	566,474		(18,042)	
Transfer Endowments	<u>(708,907)</u>		-	
		192,839		335,272
		<u>1,414,951</u>		<u>848,477</u>

Figures quoted are from WCMC 2000's Management Accounts.

Statutory accounts under SORP (Statements of Recommended Practice) are available on request.



For further information please contact us at the following address:

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Charity No: 328044