**DRAFT BUDGET PROPOSAL FOR 2023 - 2025**

**Introduction**

In accordance with Article VI, paragraph 8c of the Agreement, the budget and any other matters relating to financial arrangements for the Agreement shall be adopted at each ordinary session of the Meeting of the Parties.

At MOP7 in December 2018, the Parties adopted the triennial budget and the Scale of contributions for 2019-2021 through Resolution 7.12 on the basis of the criteria and approach recommended by the Standing Committee:

1. The minimum contribution was retained at 2,000 EUR;
2. The EU contribution was fixed at the original 2.5 %;
3. The maximum threshold was retained at 20 %;
4. All contributions that would decrease compared to MOP6 were frozen at their current amount. This led to a "saving".
5. The “saving” was used to decrease those Parties' contributions that would otherwise contribute more than 10 % to the total budget; contributions that fell below the amount adopted at MOP6 through this exercise were again frozen and the "saving" was used to further decrease the most affected contributions (i.e. with the highest increase);
6. The return to the UN scale of assessments was planned to be implemented through a gradual transitional period consisting of two MOP cycles (six years), through which the Parties experiencing an increase would see their contributions increase gradually year per year, respectively an increase of 30, 33 and 37 %;
7. Contributions from new Parties were to be directed into the AEWA Trust Fund, as done in the past.

Through Resolution 7.12 the Contracting Parties, further, requested “the Secretariat, using the financial and staff rules and regulations of the United Nations including UNEP financial rules, and other administrative issuances promulgated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to develop a series of budget scenarios for further consideration by Parties at the 8th Session of the Meeting of Parties”.

Moreover, the Parties recognized “*that all P posts recommended for upgrade in the reclassification assessment undertaken in 2016 will need to be reconsidered for upgrade at the 8th Session of the Meeting of the Parties in order to meet United Nations rules and regulations*”.

At its 16th Meeting on 4-6 May 2021 the Standing Committee advised not to continue returning to the UN scale of assessments through a second (and last) transitional period in 2022-2024, but – considering the difficult financial situation faced by many countries due to the COVID-19 pandemic - to maintain the method used at MOP7 for another triennium and postpone the move towards the UN scale of assessments in order to avoid considerable increases for certain Parties caused by the return to the UN scale of assessments.

The recommendations of the Standing Committee in connection with the scale of contributions were as follows:

* To use the current UN scale of assessments 2019-2021;
* To keep the minimum contribution at 2,000 EUR;
* To retain the maximum threshold at 20 %;
* To freeze all contributions that would otherwise decrease.

The 8th Session of the Meeting of the Parties scheduled for October 2021 was postponed by the Contracting Parties through Resolution Ex. 2 via a silence procedure. Under the same procedure the Parties adopted through Resolution Ex. 3 on Financial and Administrative Matters a budget for 2022, which maintained **all Party contributions with the same amount as invoiced for the year 2021.**

On the basis of Resolution 7.12 and the recommendations of the Standing Committee in connection with the scale of contributions, and taking into account the postponement of MOP8, the Secretariat has prepared four budget scenarios and tables reflecting the contributions of Parties under each scenario for the new budget period 2023-2025.

**Actions Requested from the Meeting of the Parties**

The Meeting of the Parties is requested to review the elaborated scenarios and contributions tables, to take note of the draft Programme of Work of the Secretariat for 2023-2025 linked to the budget scenarios and to adopt a budget for 2023-2025 and draft Resolution AEWA/MOP8 DR12 on Financial and Administrative Matters.

1. **Budget scenarios for 2023-2025**

For the different scenarios described below, the budget has been divided into the following categories (similar to the previous budget for the period of 2019-2021 adopted through Resolution 7.12):

* General Management
* Implementation of the African Initiative
* Servicing the Meeting of Parties
* Servicing the Technical Committee
* Servicing the Standing Committee
* Programme Support Costs (13% UNEP overhead costs)

**Scenario 1**: **Zero nominal growth (0 % increase)**

Under Scenario 1, no increase of the total budget is foreseen compared to the overall budget approved for the triennium 2019-2021. The CMS standard salary costs as adopted at MOP7 have been applied, including the 2% annual increment to account for the impact of inflation on statutory staff costs (these standard salary costs are maintained throughout all scenarios). As a consequence, the operational costs have to be reduced to keep the grand total budget at a zero nominal growth level. Operative costs are reduced to a minimum in this scenario and will allow the Secretariat to maintain very basic services only. It should be noted that the costs linked to the implementation of the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system UMOJA, covered by the 13 % UNEP overhead in the past, are now charged directly by UNEP to the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat, separately from the overhead. For 2023-2025 the Secretariat will therefore face an additional yearly expenditure of roundabout 17,000 EUR for the costs of the ERP UMOJA implementation. This new significant expenditure implies an even lower budget available for operation costs under this scenario. In order to maintain the total budget at the same level as in 2019-2021, the budget lines for staff travel and for the organization of MOP9 have been radically decreased, while no budget is allocated for the meetings of the other AEWA subsidiary bodies (Standing Committee (StC) and Technical Committee (TC)), which are all thereby suggested to be organized in an online format under this scenario, should no voluntary contributions be found to permit the organization of in-person meetings. This suggestion is maintained for the meetings of the Standing Committee throughout all budget scenarios for reasons of cost efficiency. The Secretariat would, however, like to point out that in-person meetings are still seen as the preferred option for both subsidiary bodies and especially with respect to the TC, as the work done by the TC members benefits tremendously from these opportunities to meet and discuss in person the elaboration and implementation of the very extensive TC work plan. Funding has therefore been foreseen for in-person TC meetings, as requested by the Committee and its Chair, under scenario 2, 3 and 4.

In terms of Secretariat staff, this scenario maintains all nine positions[[1]](#footnote-1) funded by the core budget. However, it should be noted that the post occupancy of four of these posts[[2]](#footnote-2), thanks to voluntary contributions and savings, has been increased and maintained on a higher post occupancy during the past years to be able to cope with the workload. None of these increased post occupancies are reflected under Scenario 1, thereby creating a high risk of losing these additional positions and post occupancies. The zero-nominal growth budget presented under this scenario in fact implies a “real reduction” in terms of the operation and functioning of the Secretariat. One additional post[[3]](#footnote-3) was fully funded through voluntary contributions for 14 years and has been vacant since early 2021 due to a temporary funding suspension until differences in opinion between Contracting Parties over the Lesser White-fronted Goose ISSAP are cleared at MOP8. As such, this scenario will actually lead to a significant decrease in terms of human resources available to the Secretariat, due to the uncertainty of possible voluntary contributions for staff during the period of 2023-2025.

Budget scenario 1 thus bears a high risk that mandatory tasks and even the core work of AEWA cannot be carried, should voluntary funds not be secured. With meetings holding in a virtual format and a very limited travel budget, there will be reduced in-person contact between the Secretariat, the AEWA bodies and the wider network. The lack of funding under this scenario might also affect important areas of work like the coordination of development and implementation of International Single Species Action Plans (ISSAPs), the Secretariat’s support for the Implementation Review Process or the production of mandatory reviews to MOP9, which will not receive the needed attention in a situation in which staff time and financial resources are limited to a minimum. The situation for the African Initiative Unit (AIU) will especially be insecure as both posts partly depend on voluntary contributions (P-2: 50 %; G-5: 30 %) while the implementation of the African Initiative itself depends very much on these human resources to fundraise, implement and manage activities defined by the Plan of Action for Africa (PoAA).

In this context the Secretariat would like to stress that the adoption of a budget which does not foresee funding for the Secretariat’s core mandates results in a significant amount of time spent by all staff members on tasks linked to fundraising and the management of voluntary contributions that will permit delivery of these mandates. Voluntary contributions are more and more difficult to obtain, especially for staff costs, thereby making fundraising efforts more and more time-consuming and resulting in a situation whereby the team structure itself and the implementation of most intersessional tasks remain in a constant state of uncertainty.

While voluntary contributions towards the implementation of activities are most important for the delivery of activities, it needs to be well understood that they will not replace the need for responsible staff in charge of the respective area of work. Especially the implementation work under the Science, Implementation and Compliance Unit (SICU) as well as under the African Initiative Unit (AIU) will very much benefit and be pushed forward should the Contracting Parties decide to adopt a budget in the range of scenario 2 to 4.

**Scenario 2:** **Zero real growth** (+ **6.1 % / Scenario 1)**

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| --- |
| Zero nominal growth |
| + 2 %/ year as per estimated inflation rate, allowing for the following additional allocations: |
| * 30% Programme Management Assistant AIU (G-5) |
| * 30 % Information Assistant (G-5) |
| * 20 % Programme Management Assistant SICU (G-5) as of 2025 |

This scenario aims at covering the loss of purchasing power due to inflation and can be regarded as the zero real growth scenario. Using the figure of 2% per year for the period of 2022 to 2025, this leads to an increase of 6.1 % in total compared to Scenario 1 The Secretariat wishes to point out that it is suggested not to use the current actual inflation of 7 %/year in order to keep the budget under Scenario 2 as low as possible.

Scenario 2 includes all elements included in Scenario 1 and decreases some of the risks described above.

Operational budget

Similar to Scenario 1, the additional yearly estimated expenditure of 17,000 EUR for the costs linked to the implementation of the ERP system UMOJA limits the possibilities under Scenario 2.However, in order to reduce the risks highlighted under Scenario 1, the Secretariat would like to propose allocating an increased amount for G-staff salaries.However, with an overall increase of 6.1 % the present scenario provides for a better budget for official travels, for servicing the Meeting of the Parties and for slight increases in all other operative budget lines. It also allows for the allocation of funding for the organization of two in-person meetings out of the three intersessional meetings of the Technical Committee, which reflect some improvement compared to Scenario 1.

Extension of post occupancy at G-staff level within the AEWA core budget

Finally, Scenario 2 permits a progressive increase of staff time at G-staff level which reflects the current “actual” working situation of G-staff within the core budget over the triennium: the positions of Information Assistant and Programme Management Assistant AIU are suggested to be maintained at the current “actual” level of post occupancy of 100 % and 80 % respectively from year 2023 onward; this is reached through an extension of 30 % in the core budget allocation for both posts[[4]](#footnote-4). In addition, it is suggested to foresee a budget increase of 20 % for maintaining the post of Programme Management Assistant SICU at 100 % as of 2025.These positions all deliver on key aspects of the Secretariat’s work programme, directly related to the mandate given to the Secretariat by the Agreement and the MOP. Failure to secure voluntary contributions to support the operation of these positions at the current actual levels of operation would jeopardise the continuity of this essential support as it becomes increasingly difficult to successfully fundraise for staff positions. This in turn will negatively impact the Secretariat’s (and staff members’) operation and planning security.

**Scenario 3:** **Consolidating the current staff composition (+ 19.9 % / Scenario 2)**

|  |
| --- |
| Zero real growth |
| + upgrade of the Executive Secretary to P-5 |
| + upgrade of the Head of SICU to P-4 |
| + upgrade of the Executive Management Support Officer to P-3 |
| + upgrade of the Information Officer to P-3 |
| + 50 % Coordinator of the African Initiative (+ upgrade to P-3) |
| + 20 % Programme Management Assistant SICU (G-5) in 2023 and 2024 |

Scenario 3 foresees an increase of 19.9 % compared to Scenario 2.

The following two additional major areas of improvement have been captured under this scenario in order to consolidate the Secretariat staff composition in an aim to facilitate maintaining the current quality and quantity of work delivered by the Secretariat throughout 2023-2025 and comply with the UN rules and regulations:

1. Upgrade of under-graded posts at P-staff level

The Contracting Parties recognized through Resolution 7.12, para 21 “*that all P posts recommended for upgrade in the reclassification assessment undertaken in 2016 will need to be reconsidered for upgrade at the 8th Session of the Meeting of the Parties in order to meet United Nations rules and regulations’’*.

These upgrades are suggested to be included in this scenario which provides for the full consolidation of the Secretariat team. Currently all P-staff level posts in the AEWA Secretariat funded through the core budget are under-graded[[5]](#footnote-5), which is probably a unique case amongst all secretariats of Multilateral Environmental Agreements.

1. Full extension of post occupancy at P- and G-staff level within the AEWA core budget

In order to maintain its full current “actual” staff capacity, there is need to increase the post of the Coordinator of the African Initiative in the core budget from 50 % to 100 %. This post has been occupied on 100 % basis since its creation in 2008, thanks to voluntary contributions which had to be secured from various sources. The African Initiative positions are linked to Article VIII(d) of the Agreement as well as Resolutions 4.9 and 5.9. Secondly, this scenario foresees the increase of post occupancy of the Programme Management Assistant SICU from year 2023 onwards.

This scenario will provide the whole Secretariat and especially the African Initiative Unit with planning security in terms of general support and particularly allow all units to focus on the core programmatic work.

**Scenario 4: Consolidating the current Secretariat team and strengthening the Science, Implementation and Compliance Unit (+ 24.4 % / Scenario 3)**

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| --- |
| Zero real growth |
| + upgrade of the Executive Secretary to P-5 |
| + upgrade of the Head of SICU to P-4 |
| + upgrade of the Executive Management Support Officer to P-3 |
| + upgrade of the Information Officer to P-3 |
| + 50 % Coordinator of the African Initiative (+upgrade to P-3) |
| + 20 % Programme Management Assistant SICU (G-5) in 2023 and 2024 |
| + 100 % Associate Technical Committee Support Officer (P-2) – as of July 2023 |
| + 100 % Species Officer (P-3) – as of July 2023 |
| + 100 % Compliance Officer (P-3) – as of July 2024 |

Scenario 4 foresees an increase of 24.4 % compared to Scenario 3. The rationale behind this scenario is to present the Secretariat’s full need in terms of staff capacity to be able to follow up on a large majority of mandatory tasks under the Agreement and MOP Resolutions. In this respect it is suggested, in addition to the changes under Scenarios 2 and 3, to create the following three additional posts in the Science, Implementation and Compliance Unit for areas of work which are directly linked to the Agreement’s implementation work and core mandates of the Secretariat. Scenario 4 will significantly increase the support for the implementation of the Strategic Plan 2019-2027 (see document AEWA/MOP 8.XX[[6]](#footnote-6)).

* An **Associate Technical Committee Support Officer (P-2)** as of mid-2023 is suggested to support and facilitate the work of the Technical Committee as well as arrange for and service the meetings of the Technical Committee which is mandated to the Secretariat under Article VIII(a) of the Agreement. This additional support is expected to also free staff time of the Head of Unit who could put a stronger focus on strategic work and Strategic Plan implementation as shown the draft Secretariat Programme of Work 2023-2025 (see document StC21.4).
* Secondly, it is suggested to allocate in the core budget funding for the post of **Species Officer** (P-3) with primary focus on the coordination of development and implementation of Single Species Action Plans. This position was in place for 14 years (2007-2021) thanks to voluntary contributions received from the Government of Norway towards the coordination of the Lesser White-fronted Goose action plan. This post has unfortunately been vacant since March 2021 due to suspended funding. The coordination of development and implementation of species action plans is a task mandated to the Secretariat under paragraph 2.2.1 of the AEWA Annex 3 (Action Plan). This additional P-3 level post is expected to also free some staff time of the Head of Unit who could put a stronger focus on strategic work and Strategic Plan implementation.
* Finally, it is suggested to establish a **Compliance Programme** **with integration of a full-time post at P-3 level** within the Secretariat to deliver on the programme and improve the overall implementation and compliance rate throughout the Agreement area (compare Art. II, III and VIII(c) of the Agreement) and attend also to other core Secretariat mandates under Article VIII(e) of the Agreement and paragraphs 7.3, 7.4 and 7.5 of the AEWA Annex 3 (Action Plan). The analysis of national reports to MOP7 in 2018 and the final assessment of the implementation of the Strategic Plan 2009-2018, have provided evidence of very low levels of compliance by Parties with the provisions of the Agreement (e.g., only 12 % of the Parties reported full protection of all Column-A-listed populations). Such a position cannot depend on voluntary funding from individual countries as this might create a conflict e.g., between donor Parties and Parties involved in cases relating to compliance review, e.g., under the AEWA Implementation Review Process (IRP). This additional P-3 level post is expected to also free some staff time of the Head of Unit who could put a stronger focus on strategic work and Strategic Plan implementation. The establishment of a Compliance Programme and a post of a **Compliance Officer** is considered of key importance for improving the delivery and progress towards attainment of the objectives of the Agreement.

**Conclusion:**

The Secretariat is well aware that scenarios 3 and 4 will increase the contributions of many Parties. However, their details should be considered carefully as these are the only scenarios which enable the Secretariat to comply with the UN rules and regulations (upgrade of P-positions) and secure the attendance to mandatory tasks resulting from the Agreement and its Action plan (e.g. through securing the African Initiative Unit, coordinating the development and implementation of ISSAPs and establishing a Compliance Programme).

It should be noted that linking positions to different/ changing sources of voluntary funding creates a high risk for the Secretariat not to be able to fulfil some activities due to lacking funds. Catering for these positions in the core-budget as proposed under Scenarios 3 and 4 will also free up valuable fundraising efforts for activities directly relating to the implementation of the Agreement.

Tables 1-5: Overview of costs for the individual posts added under each scenario (in Euro)

**Scenario 1:**



**Scenario 2:**



**Scenario 3:**





**Scenario 4 add-on:**



Further details for each scenario are provided in **Annex 1**.

1. **Scale of contributions for 2023-2025**

At MOP7 the budget for 2019-2021 was adopted with a scale of contributions which returns to the UN scale of assessments, as primarily foreseen by the Agreement, but with a gradual transitional period planned over two consecutive MOP cycles (six years). The 2016-2018 UN scale was used for the calculations as the 2019-2021 one was not yet approved by the UN GA. At the same time, the maximum threshold of 20 % was maintained as well as the application of a minimum contribution of EUR 2,000, while contributions that would have decreased were frozen to the advantage of increasing contributions, allowing a smoother transition. Thus, the adopted scale of contributions for the distribution of the 2019-2021 triennial budget represented a modified version of the UN scale of assessment with integration of the above-mentioned criteria.

The strict application of the UN scale of assessment for the budget 2023-2025 would create considerable increases for a number of Parties, even if the budget was maintained at a zero nominal growth level. This could eventually lead to the adoption of a budget lower than the one adopted at MOP7, if no agreement was reached at MOP8. Other countries, however, would benefit from the strict application of the UN scale of assessment, although they might be willing to, at least, maintain the current level of financial commitment as stated during the financial working group discussions at MOP7.

Taking into consideration the overall current financial constraints faced by all governments in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Standing Committee decided to maintain the criteria applied at MOP7 and to postpone the second step towards the full application of the UN scale of assessment and to reassess the budget situation and possibility of a full move towards the UN scale prior to MOP9 (StC16 decision). It will be crucial for the further functioning of the Agreement to choose a scale for 2023-2025 which will have no negative impact on the total budget to be shared by Parties.

As basis for calculations for the individual Party contributions to be adopted at MOP8 the Secretariat has used the 2022-2024 UN scale of assessment, which will also determine the distribution of the AEWA core-budget contributions for the year 2025, given that a new UN scale for 2025-2027 will only become available at the end of 2024. It should be noted that the application of the 2022-2024 UN scale by itself causes an increase for certain countries in comparison to the 2016-2018 scale used for calculations at MOP7 due to the newly assessed economic capacity of each country. This explains considerable increases for a few individual cases under Scenario 2 under a still moderate budget increase.

**Annex 1** provides for each budget scenario a table showing the contributions calculated on the basis of the criteria already applied at MOP7.

Under **Scenario 1** all contributions will be maintained with the same amounts as adopted at MOP7, except for Algeria and Nigeria, which had both benefited from a threshold of 50 % applied on an exceptional basis and offset by a withdrawal of 6,000 EUR from the Trust Fund Reserve at MOP7.[[7]](#footnote-7) It should be noted that the method applied creates a “saving” of 18,000 EUR as otherwise some Parties’ contributions would decrease below the amounts adopted at MOP7. In addition to the 18,000 EUR “savings” this scenario creates another savings of 24,000 EUR, resulting from the contributions from the four new Parties that have acceded to the Agreement since MOP7 (Armenia, Malawi, Serbia, Turkmenistan). These two “savings” are however fully absorbed by the additional costs charged by UNEP for the UMOJA ERP system implementation.

Under **Scenario 1** no Party will have higher contributions than at MOP7 except Algeria and Nigeria (see explanation above). There will also be no decreasing contributions.

Under **Scenario 2,** twenty (20) Parties (including the EU) will have increasing contributions to the benefit of the AEWA core budget. There will be no “savings”, but also no withdrawal from the Trust Fund Reserve.

Under **Scenario 3,** twenty-nine (29) Parties (including the EU) will have increasing contributions to the benefit of the AEWA core budget with special focus on the African Initiative. There will be no “savings”, but also no withdrawal from the Trust Fund Reserve.

The application of **Scenario 4** will create an increase for 33 Parties (including the EU) to the benefit of the AEWA core budget, taking into account delivery of the full mosaic of requirements and mandates under AEWA. There will be no “savings” and no withdrawal from the Trust Fund Reserve.

Summary Scenario 2 – 4: The Scenarios 2 – 4 create increases for some Parties to the benefit of the AEWA core budget. No Party will have lower contributions than at MOP7. A withdrawal from the Trust Fund Reserve is not foreseen under any scenario. However, a threshold for increases of e.g., 60 % or 100 % could be considered in order to distribute the increases more evenly between Parties under Scenarios 2 – 4.

1. **Draft Programme of Work of the Secretariat for 2023-2025**

The Secretariat has developed the draft Programme of Work (PoW) reflected under Annex 2 upon request of the Standing Committee at its 19th Meeting (27 September 2021). The purpose of the PoW is to provide Contracting Parties with an overview of the Secretariat’s mandates that could be implemented in light of the different budget scenarios. It is hoped that this piece of information will facilitate the budget discussion and decision-making process at MOP8.

The draft PoW reflects all mandates received by the Secretariat through the Agreement text and its Action Plan, as well as through Resolutions and other strategic documents and decisions made since MOP1 (as far as still valid) in form of a summary. A full list of mandates and tasks was discussed at the 21st Meeting of the Standing Committee and used as the basis for this summary.

The first table of Annex 2 reflects the staff situation under the budget scenarios 1 and 2 respectively, while the second table shows the situation under budget scenarios 3 and 4 (with three additional posts integrated under scenario 4) vis-à-vis the mandates.

The Secretariat wishes to stress that the amount of implemented mandates in 2023-2025 will strongly depend on the staff situation in 2023-2025 as important areas of work created under the mandates will need focused attention and would suffer if staff capacity is lacking. Voluntary contributions towards the implementation of activities are always important and highly valued by the Secretariat, but they cannot replace the need for responsible staff in charge of the respective area of work. Especially the implementation work under the Science, Implementation and Compliance Unit (SICU) as well as under the African Initiative Unit (AIU) will very much benefit and be pushed forward should the Contracting Parties decide to adopt a budget in the range of scenario 3 to 4.

Finally it should be noted that the PoW may need to be modified in the course of the triennium. E.g. in case of a High Pathogenic Avian Influenza the Secretariat could need to allocate staff time to respond to such an emergency situation. Any modifications during the intersessional period will be discussed with the Standing Committee which will make the final decisions.

**Annex 1: Budget scenarios 2023-2025**

**Scenario 1**: **Zero nominal growth** (**0 % increase)**



**Contributions of Parties under Scenario 1:**





**Scenario 2**: **Zero real growth** (+ **6.1/ Scenario 1)**



**Contributions of Parties under Scenario 2:**



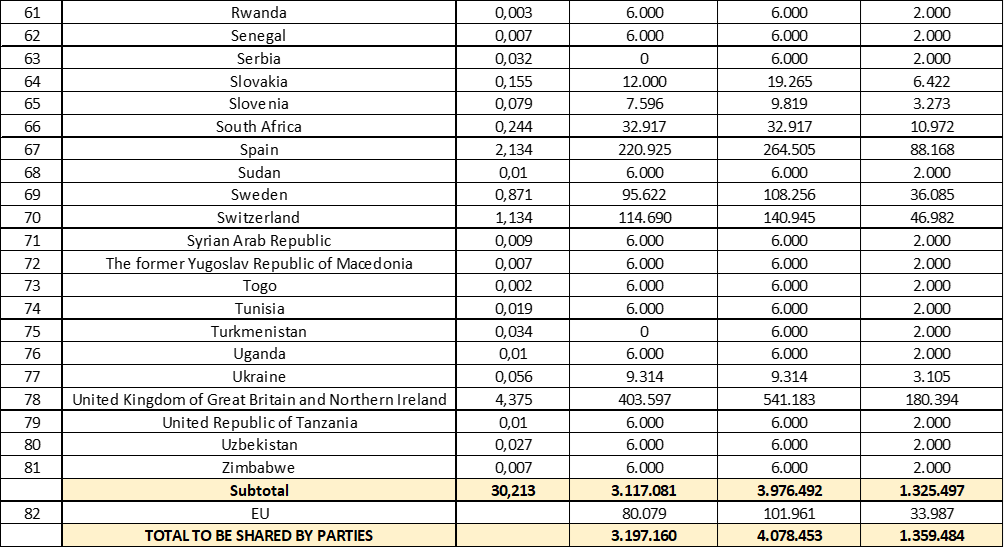


**Scenario 3**: **Consolidating the current staff composition (+ 19.9 %/Scenario 2)**



**Contributions of Parties under Scenario 3:**



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**Scenario 4: Consolidating the current Secretariat team and strengthening the Science, Implementation and Compliance Unit (+ 24.4 % increase/Scenario 3)**



**Contributions of Parties under Scenario 4**



**Annex 2: Draft Programme of Work of the Secretariat for 2023-2025**

**Scenario 1 and 2:**





Scenario 3 and 4:





**Legend:**







1. Full time or part-time, representing 7.3 full time equivalent posts. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Coordinator for the African Initiative from 50 % to 100 %, Programme Management Assistant (African Initiative) from 50 % to 80 %, Information Assistant from 50 % to 80 % with additional 20 % financed by CMS (100 %), Programme Management Assistant (SICU) from 80 % to 100 %. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Coordinator of Single Species Action Plans. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. 20 % of the post of Information Assistant are financed by the CMS Secretariat. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. The P2 Information Officer is no longer functioning as Coordinator of the IMCA team and his new job description will be classified by UNEP/UNON to confirm the upgrade recommended in 2016. The classification is expected before the MOP8 budget document deadline and will be taken into account for the budget proposal submitted to MOP8. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. The MOP8 numbering is pending. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Parties decided through Resolution 7.12 “to set a threshold of 100% increase for all Parties’ contributions during the transitional period towards the UN scale of contributions, except for Algeria and Nigeria, Parties with oil-based economy, for which a threshold of 50% is applied with respect to the budget 2019-2021 at exceptional basis and to be offset by a withdrawal from the AEWA Trust Fund (AWL) of EUR 6,000”. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)