



**PERMANENT MISSION OF JAMAICA
TO THE UNITED NATIONS**

INTERVENTION BY

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**WORKING GROUP ON CAPACITY BUILDING AND
THE TRANSFER OF MARINE TECHNOLOGY, IGC**

**INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCE ON AN INTERNATIONAL
LEGALLY BINDING INSTRUMENT UNDER THE UNITED NATIONS
CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA ON THE CONSERVATION
AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF MARINE BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY OF
AREAS BEYOND NATIONAL JURISDICTION**

**UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK
6TH SEPTEMBER 2018**

Madam Facilitator,

Let me begin by congratulating you on your appointment as Facilitator of the working group on capacity-building and the transfer of marine technology. We look forward to working with you as you guide our deliberations.

My delegation welcomes the opportunity to react to and participate in the conversation concerning capacity building and the transfer of marine technology. In addition to the points made by the G77 and China, AOSIS and CARICOM, we would wish to reiterate the following:

- There is clear evidence of the cross-cutting nature of capacity-building and the transfer of marine technology;
- There is the need, therefore, for an enhanced framework in order to effectively operationalize both elements across all aspects of the 2011 package; and
- In keeping with the foregoing, obligation(s) with respect to capacity-building and the transfer of marine technology must be with a view to advancing the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity.

Against this background, Jamaica believes building on existing mechanisms will be critical to ensuring that we learn from the past and make the most of what is already in place. To this end, the International Seabed Authority is worth recalling given the extensive work now being undertaken, for example, with regional environmental management plans, as well as with training programmes.

It is also worth reiterating the potential positive knock-off effect of capacity-building and the transfer of marine technology in both the BBNJ, as well as within national jurisdiction. Consequently, our deliberations should seek to take both into account.

On the matter of needs assessments, my delegation believes that there is utility in such assessments, and would support the calls made for this to be duly taken into account. We would also suggest that there should be a basis for prioritizing requests that are submitted.

Finally, Madam Facilitator, we would wish to underscore, like other speakers, that the level of detail relevant for the purposes of the treaty would be informed by the lessons learned to date and what obtains in other processes. We would offer, for example, that the details of the Biosafety Clearing House Mechanism under the Cartagena Protocol in Biosafety was determined subsequently by a COP.

Thank you, Madam Facilitator.