



**Statement of Hiroko Muraki Gottlieb
Representative for the Ocean, International Council of Environmental Law**

**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
(UNGA Res. 72/249)**

Item 6: Capacity building and technology transfer (6.3 and 6.4)

New York, Wednesday, 3 March 2019

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Madame Facilitator,

Thank you for giving International Council of Environmental Law the floor.

6.3 Funding

We agree with many delegations that this is one of the most important aspects of the instrument. A funding/financing mechanism could apply to the operations of the ILBI framework and also, to all of the substantive elements, including on the issues of liability. For the instrument to be effectively implemented, whether they are ABMTs, EIAs, ABS etc., it will be crucial that, especially for those countries with acute resource constraints, such as SIDS and LDCs, there is accessible, adequate, sustainable, and predictable funding to allow access to CBTT and/or that they are funded. For that reason, we consider funding to be a cross-cutting issue throughout the instrument as supported by many delegations, including AOSIS, PSIDS and Switzerland.

As with other delegations, we support the idea of having a voluntary fund for contributions as one of the funding sources. However, to implement a robust CBTT, mandatory funding, as supported by many delegations, would provide a systematic mechanism, where funding would be predictable and stable so that it will allow CBTT projects to be timely scheduled to meet the needs of those implementing the CBTT projects and the recipients. This is an important aspect as major scientific research, in particular, take significant amount of preparation time and with sufficient lead time, the recipient will be able to meaningfully participate and maximize the potential of CBTT.

To allow for robust contributions, in addition to traditional donor models such as multilateral institutions and funds, such as the Global Environment Facility and regional development banks, innovative financing, as supported by Vanuatu, could be utilized to support international cooperation, development of technologies and collaborative research. Finally, we believe that incentives, including market-based incentives, could complement the funding/financing mechanism.

Thank you.



6.4 Monitoring and review

On monitoring and review, we agree with other delegations that a mechanism to monitor the impacts of the CBTT programs with a periodic review to assess the effectiveness would allow for transparency and to understand progress of capacity development. However, as emphasized by Singapore and Norway, it will be important that the provider countries and as stated by AOSIS, especially the recipient countries, are not overly burdened with administrative work. To provide support for the resource constrained countries, such as SIDS and LDCs, to comply with any monitoring and review requirements, CBTT could be provided for this element.

Thank you.

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