



Interim National Report on the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol (NR)

PUBLISHED: 31 OCT 2017

General information

Country

Republic of Moldova

1. Title of this national report

Interim National Report on the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, Republic of Moldova, 2017

2. Contact person

PERSON

Dr. Angela Lozan
manager, Biosafety office, Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment
Str. Mitropolit Dosoftei 156A, bir. 3015 Chisinau
MD2004, Republic of Moldova
Phone: +373 22 802090
Fax: +373 22 802090
Email: angelalozan@yahoo.com

Institutional structures for the implementation of the Protocol

3. Has your country made the information available to the ABS Clearing-House as provided in Article 14.2?

Yes

Please provide a summary of the main difficulties and challenges encountered and answer all the following questions.

No major difficulties

Please provide further information

Law Nr. 239 of 08.11.2007 on Plant kingdom, published on 26.02.2008 in the Official Gazette Nr. 40-41, art Nr : 114. Entered into force on 26.02.2009.
Governmental Decision nr. 43 of 15.01.2013 on approval of the Regulation on testing and approval of plant varieties in the Register of the plant varieties.
LAW Nr.439 of 27.04.1995 on Animal kingdom, published on 09.11.1995 in the Official Gazette Nr. 62-63, art Nr : 688.
Law on Horticulture nr. 728-XIII of 06.02.1996 published in Official Gazette of the R.Moldova nr.52-53/161 of 14.04.2010.
LAW Nr. 68 of 05.04.2013 on seeds, published in Official Gazette of 21.06.2013, Nr. 130-134, art Nr : 417. Entered onto force on 21.12.2013.
Law on Protection of plant varieties nr. 39 of 29.02.2008.
NBSAP- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan on Biological Diversity 2015-2020, 2015.
Law on ratification of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS, 2016.

4. Has your country taken legislative, administrative and policy measures on ABS?

Yes

Please provide a summary of the main difficulties and challenges encountered in setting up these measures

The limited administrative and financial capacities of the country are the main challenges in setting up the ABS measures.

Please provide further information

Law on ratification of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS is approved in 2016.
The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for 2015-2020 approved in 2015 and contains provisions for the implementation of the ABS procedures according to the Protocol.
Draft Governmental decision on the nomination of the National Competent Authority - Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment, has been submitted for approval.

The ABS Clearing-House unique ID containing relevant information

- [ABSCH-MSR-MD-238611-1](#)
- [ABSCH-MSR-MD-238610-1](#)

5. Has your country designated a national focal point as provided in Article 13?

Yes

Please provide a summary of the main difficulties and challenges encountered for designating a national focal point

No major difficulties in approving the National FP on ABS

Use the text entry to provide further information

Ms. Veronica Josu has been nominated as the ABS Focal point
Ms. Angela Lozan has been appointed to serve as the ABS Clearing House contact person.

The ABS Clearing-House unique ID containing relevant information

- [ABSCH-NFP-MD-2291](#)

6. Has your country designated one or more competent national authorities as provided in Article 13?

Yes

Please provide a summary of the main difficulties and challenges encountered for designating one or more competent national authority

The current governmental reform leading to some delay for the approval of the competent authority. The process of designation has been initiated by today.

Use the text entry to provide further information

A draft Governmental Decision on the designation of the Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment as the competent national authority for the Nagoya Protocol on ABS as provided in Art.13 is under approval process.

The ABS Clearing-House unique ID containing relevant information

- [ABSCH-CNA-MD-238547-1](#)

7. Has your country made available to the ABS Clearing-House permits or their equivalent issued at the time of access as evidence of the decision to grant prior informed consent (PIC) and of the establishment of mutually agreed terms (MAT)?

Not applicable, since no access requirements are in place

Use the text entry to provide further information.

Not applicable, since no access requirements are in place

8. Has your country made available to the ABS Clearing-House permits or their equivalent for the constitution of an internationally recognized certificate of compliance in accordance with Article 17.2?

Not applicable, since no access requirements are in place

9. Has your country designated one or more checkpoints as provided in Article 17?

No

Please provide a summary of the main difficulties and challenges encountered for designating one or more checkpoints

Not sufficient human and financial capacities in the country.

Use the text entry to provide further information

No checkpoints have been yet designed as provided in Art. 17.

10. Additional information:

No additional information provided

Legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing (ABS measures)

Access to genetic resources (Article 6)

11. Is access to genetic resources subject to PIC as provided in Article 6.1?

No

Use the text entry to provide further information

There is no specific legislation on access to genetic resources as well as benefit-sharing in Moldova. Accordingly, there are no requirements to obtain PIC and MAT when accessing genetic resources in Moldova. However legislation on nature and species conservation, intellectual property rights, agriculture plant varieties, horticulture and seeds et.al. may apply depending on circumstances (i.e. a collection permit by the environmental authority may be necessary due to species conservation).

The ABS Clearing-House unique ID containing relevant information

- [ABSCH-MSR-MD-238623-1](#)
- [ABSCH-MSR-MD-238622-1](#)
- [ABSCH-MSR-MD-238621-1](#)
- [ABSCH-MSR-MD-238620-1](#)
- [ABSCH-MSR-MD-238631-1](#)

12. Does your country have fair and non-arbitrary rules and procedures on accessing genetic resources as provided in Article 6.3 (b)?

Not applicable

13. Does your country provide information on how to apply for PIC as provided in Article 6.3(c)?

Not applicable

14. Does your country provide for a clear and transparent written decision by a competent national authority as provided in Article 6.3 (d)?

Not applicable

15. Does your country provide for the issuance at the time of access of a permit or its equivalent as provided in Article 6.3 (e)?

Not applicable

16. Please provide the number of permits or their equivalents made available through the ABS-Clearing-House since the entry into force of the Protocol for your country.

Not applicable

17. Does your country have rules and procedures for requiring and establishing MAT as provided in Article 6.3 (g)?

Not applicable

18. Benefits received since entry into force of the Protocol for your country from the utilization of:

No selection made

19. Additional information:

Please provide a summary of the main difficulties and challenges

Not sufficient human and financial capacities in the country.

Fair and equitable benefit-sharing (Article 5)

20. Has your country taken legislative, administrative or policy measures to implement Article 5.1 that provides that benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources as well as subsequent applications and commercialization are shared with the Party providing such resources that is the country of origin of such resources or a Party that has acquired the genetic resources in accordance with the Convention as provided in Article 5.3?

Yes

Use the text entry to provide further information

To some extent. The NBSAP stipulates measures for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS, including provisions of the Art.5.1. and 5.3. The Law on Plant kingdom (amendments to the law approved on 27.10.2017) stipulates some measures relevant to commercialization of the genetic resources to a country of export.

Ex. (9) For issuing the permit (Agreement) for export, there are established taxes that will be transferred to the National Ecological Fund:

- a) Comestible mushrooms, in fresh and semi-proceeded - 2,0 lei/kg;
- b) medicine plants, food, aromatic plants, colorants, ornamental plants from the wild flora, fresh or semi-fresh - 0,50 lei/kg;
- c) other plants of wild flora, or its products - 0,30 lei/kg;
- d) seeds of the forestry species and other wild plant species (genetic resources) - 3,00 lei/kg;
- e) fruits of the wild flora, fresh or semi-proceeded - 1,0 lei/kg.

There are no benefit-sharing measures established at national level at present.

The ABS Clearing-House unique ID containing relevant information

- [ABSCH-MSR-MD-238611-1](#)
- [ABSCH-MSR-MD-238620-1](#)

21. Has your country taken legislative, administrative or policy measures with the aim of ensuring that the benefits from the utilization of genetic resources held by indigenous and local communities, in accordance with domestic legislation regarding the established rights of these indigenous and local communities over these genetic resources, are shared with the indigenous and local communities concerned as provided in Article 5.2?

No

22. Has your country taken legislative, administrative or policy measures in order that benefits arising from the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources are shared with indigenous and local communities holding such knowledge as provided in Article 5.5?

No

Use the text entry to provide further information

There is no special legal provisions related the measures to benefits arising from traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that are shared to indigenous and local communities as provided in Art. 5.5.

23. Additional information:

Please provide a summary of the main difficulties and challenges for putting measures in place

There are no indigenous and local community people in the sense of the CBD. However, the traditional knowledge to protect biological diversity and especial agro bio genetic diversity is considered extremity important and useful to be taken into consideration.

Compliance with domestic legislation or regulatory requirements on ABS (Article 15 and Article 16) and monitoring the utilization of genetic resources (Article 17)

24. Has your country taken appropriate, effective and proportionate legislative, administrative or policy measures to provide that genetic resources utilized within your jurisdiction have been accessed in accordance with PIC and that MAT have been established as required by the domestic ABS legislation or regulatory requirements of the other Party as provided in Article 15.1?

Yes

Please indicate whether your country has taken measures to address situations of non-compliance with those measures as provided in Article 15.2?

No

Have there been specific cases in which your country cooperated with other Parties in cases of alleged violation of ABS measures as provided in Article 15.3?

No

Use the text entry to provide further information

To some extent. The Law on Plant Kingdom and the Law on Animal Kingdom have stipulated juridical rules for collection of flora and fauna species. There is need to develop specific regulation addressed to the ABS measures as provided in the Art. 15.2 and 15.3.

The ABS Clearing-House unique ID containing relevant information

- [ABSCH-MSR-MD-238623-1](#)
- [ABSCH-MSR-MD-238631-1](#)

25. Has your country taken appropriate, effective and proportionate legislative, administrative or policy measures to provide that traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources utilized within your jurisdiction has been accessed in accordance with PIC or approval and involvement of indigenous and local communities and that MAT have been established as required by the domestic ABS legislation or regulatory requirements of the other Party where such indigenous and local communities are located as provided in Article 16.1?

No

Use the text entry to provide further information

There is no regulatory measures to provide jurisdiction base for PIC or approval and MAT established as provided in the Art.16.1. Moldova does not have indigenous or local communities as it understood in the context of the CBD.

26. Does your country require users of genetic resources to provide information related to PIC, to the source of the genetic resource, to the establishment of MAT and/or utilization of genetic resources at a designated checkpoint, as appropriate, as provided in Article 17.1 (a)(i) and (ii)?

No

27. Has your country provided the information referred to in Article 17.1 (a)(i) to relevant national authorities, to the Party providing PIC and to the ABS Clearing-House as provided in Article 17.1 (a)(iii)?

No

Please provide a summary of the main difficulties and challenges

Not applicable, since no access requirements are in place.

28. Has your country taken measures to encourage users and providers to include provisions in MAT to share information on the implementation of such terms as provided in Article 17.1(b)?

No

Use the text entry to provide further information

There is no mechanisms for encouraging users and providers to include provisions in MAT to share information, as provided in Art. 17.1(b).

29. Is your country encouraging the use of cost-effective communication tools and systems as provided in Article 17.1 (c)?

No

Use the text entry to provide further information

There is no mechanisms for encouraging the use of cost-effective communication and system developed, as provided in Art. 17.1(c).

30. Additional information:

Please provide a summary of the main difficulties and challenges for putting measures in place

There are limited human and financial capacities in the country that constrain process of developing the relevant mechanisms as provided in the Art.17.

Compliance with mutually agreed terms (MAT) (Article 18)

31. Is your country encouraging the inclusion of provisions in MAT to cover dispute resolution as provided in Article 18.1 (a) (b) and (c)?

Not applicable, since no access requirements are in place

32. Does your country ensure that opportunity to seek recourse is available under your legal systems in cases of disputes arising from MAT as provided in Article 18.2?

Yes

Use the text entry to provide further information

To some extent. Recourse can be sought subject to the rules of international civil procedure applicable in Moldova.

33. Has your country taken measures regarding the following points as provided in Article 18.3?

Access to justice?

Yes

Please provide further information

To some extent. The national legislation ensure the human right to access to justice, inclusive for ABS scopes, as it is provided in the Art. 18.3. <http://lex.justice.md/md/311759/> - Law on Access to information, nr. 982 of 2000.

Utilization of mechanisms regarding mutual recognition and enforcement of foreign judgements and arbitral awards?

Yes

Please provide further information

To some extent. Some general mechanisms are the subject to the rules of international civil procedure applicable in Moldova.

34. Additional information:

Please provide a summary of the main difficulties and challenges

There is no sufficient human and financial capacities in the country to develop special provision on ABS scopes in relation with the Art. 18 of the Nagoya Protocol.

Special considerations (Article 8)

35. In the development and implementation of ABS legislation or regulatory requirements has your country:

Created conditions to promote and encourage research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity including through simplified measures on access for non-commercial research purposes, taking into account the need to address a change of intent for such research as provided in Article 8(a)?

No

Please provide further information

To some extent. There is no special legal provisions to encourage research which contributes to the conservation use of biological resources for non-commercial research purposes as provided in the Art. 8(a).

The existent national legislation has provided the encouraging mechanisms for research activities in the field of genetics, biodiversity conservation and monitoring.

As ex., the Institute of Genetics, Physiology and Plant Protection of the Moldovan Academy of Sciences, the Laboratory of Plant Genetic Resources:
Research directions:

Study of crop wild relatives of some culture (inventorying of populations and their evaluation) in forest ecosystems of Republic of Moldova;

GPS-positioning and collecting the landraces and other local forms of cultivated species in rural areas;

Ex situ evaluation of the specimens of cereal, pulse, leguminous, technical, nontraditional and new species by morpho-biological, physiological and biochemical characteristics in the field, glass house and laboratory conditions;

Creation and ex situ conservation of the works, actives, base and national collections of agricultural plants and their wild relatives, search and utilization of methods for increasing the viability of germplasm after its long term preservation;

Maintaining and administration of the National Informational System relating to plant agrobiodiversity.

Relevant results

GPS-positioning and description of in situ populations of some crop wild relatives (5 pilot species) were made in forest ecosystems of all soil-climatic zones of the Republic of Moldova and valuable sources of germplasm were identified. Over 1.2 thousand of local forms of cultivated plants related to 35 botanical species and subspecies were collected in 15 regions of the country. Over 2 thousand of cultivars, lines, hybrid populations, mutant forms, and wild plant species were studied in field experiments, and genotypes with valuable productivity and resistance traits were selected. New cultivars of tomato, pepper and eggplant were obtained. Positive influence of millimeter waves on increase of seed viability was demonstrated through the example of genotypes of cereal, technical, vegetable and medicinal crops, protective and reparative effects of radiation were revealed, that is important for seed material preserved for a long time in ex situ collections. Passportization of spiked cereals was performed with regard to polyphenol oxidase enzyme activity, content of crude gluten and gliadins: glutens ratio; passportization of hybrid populations of chickpea – with regard to water-soluble seed protein fraction. ReGen and "Filling cabinet" informational systems were developed and were used for input and management of data on specimens of ex situ collections of plant genetic resources and germplasm conserved in situ.

Research Institute of Genetics, Physiology and Plant Protection - <http://igfpp.asm.md/en>

Research Institute of botany (Botanical Garden) of the Academy of Sciences- <http://www.gradinabotanica.asm.md/en>

Research Institute of Zoology of the Academy of Sciences of Moldova - <http://www.zoology.asm.md/lang-eng.htm>

The ABS Clearing-House unique ID containing relevant information

- [ABSCH-MSR-MD-238611-1](#)
- [ABSCH-MSR-MD-238623-1](#)
- [ABSCH-MSR-MD-238631-1](#)

Paid due regard to cases of present or imminent emergencies that threaten or damage human, animal or plant health as provided in Article 8(b)?

No

Please provide further information

There is no specific legislation to ensure payment for the cases provided in the Art. 8(b). The Administrative code has stipulated general taxation mechanisms for the environmental protection (<http://lex.justice.md/md/330333/>)

However, the Law on Plant kingdom (amendments to the law approved on 27.10.2017) stipulates some measures relevant to commercialization of the genetic resources to a country of export.

Ex. (9), for issuing the permit (Agreement) for export, there are established taxes that will be transferred to the National Ecological Fund:

a) Comestible mushrooms, in fresh and semi-proceeded - 2,0 lei/kg;

b) medicine plants, food, aromatic plants, colorants, ornamental plants from the wild flora, fresh or semi-fresh - 0,50 lei/kg;

c) other plants of wild flora, or its products - 0,30 lei/kg;

d) seeds of the forestry species and other wild plant species (genetic resources) - 3,00 lei/kg;

e) fruits of the wild flora, fresh or semi-proceeded - 1,0 lei/kg.

The ABS Clearing-House unique ID containing relevant information

- [ABSCH-MSR-MD-238631-1](#)

Taken into consideration the need for expeditious access to genetic resources and expeditious fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of such genetic resources, including access to affordable treatments by those in need, especially, in developing countries as provided in Article 8(b)?

No

Please provide further information

No specific legal provisions developed in respect of the provisions of the Art.8(b).

Considered the importance of genetic resources for food and agriculture and their special role for food security as provided in Article 8 (c)?

No

Please provide further information

No specific legal provisions developed in respect of the provisions of the Art.8(c).

36. Additional information:

Please provide a summary of the main difficulties and challenges for putting measures in place

There is need for capacity building to develop legal and administrative settings to ensure provisions of the Art. 8 of the Protocol.

Provisions related to indigenous and local communities (Articles 6, 7 and 12)

37. Does your country have indigenous and local communities?

No

Use the text entry to provide further information

Moldova does not have indigenous or local communities as it understood in the context of the CBD.

38. Do indigenous and local communities have the established right to grant access to genetic resources according to your domestic law? (Article 6.2)

Not applicable

39. In accordance with domestic law has your country taken measures with the aim of ensuring that traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that is held by indigenous and local communities within your country is accessed with the PIC or approval and involvement of these indigenous and local communities and that MAT have been established as provided in Article 7?

Not applicable

40. In implementing the Protocol and in accordance with your domestic law, is your country taking into consideration indigenous and local communities' customary laws, community protocols and procedures with respect to traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources as provided in Article 12.1?

Not applicable

41. Has your country established mechanisms to inform potential users of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources about their obligations as provided in Article 12.2?

Not applicable

42. Is your country supporting the development by indigenous and local communities of the following tools as provided in Article 12.3?

Not applicable

43. Has your country endeavoured not to restrict the customary use and exchange of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge within and among indigenous and local communities as provided in Article 12.4?

Not applicable

44. Additional information:

Not applicable

Contribution to conservation and sustainable use (Article 9)

45. Is your country encouraging users and providers to direct benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources towards the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components as provided in Article 9?

No

Use the text entry to provide further information

It is stipulated in the NBSAP that special mechanisms to encourage users and providers to direct benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources towards conservation needs. However, at the moment there are no any special legal provisions in this context and in accordance with the art.9 of the Protocol.

The ABS Clearing-House unique ID containing relevant information

◦ [ABSCH-MSR-MD-238611-1](#)

46. Please indicate how the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol has contributed to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in your country:

The Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing of genetic resources is extremely important to ensure conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in Moldova. The new mechanisms and procedures of benefit sharing will be helpful to evaluate genetic resources of the country, to establish financial and responsible mechanisms that can be addressed to needed measures for biodiversity conservation and natural protection. The commercial relations in the field of genetic resources, including wild species and agricultural plant varieties will be regulated as the country, farmers, and local users will benefit from their resources.

47. Additional information:

Please provide a summary of the main difficulties and challenges

There is needed to building capacities and resources to establish the legal and administrative mechanisms in the country, relevant to the Art.9 of the Protocol.

Transboundary cooperation (Article 11)

48. Is your country endeavouring to cooperate, with the involvement of indigenous and local communities concerned, with a view to implementing the Protocol in instances where the same genetic resources are found in situ within the territory of more than one Party as provided in Article 11.1?

No

If your country has indigenous and local communities, please provide further detail of their involvement

There is no indigenous and local community people as it is understood in the CBD. However, traditional knowledge is considered to be important.

Use the text entry to provide further information

The country did not developed specific legislation regarding the indigenous and local community issues. However the traditional knowledge is considered in agricultural, cultural, ethical and regional development sectors.

49. Is your country endeavouring to cooperate with a view to implementing the Protocol in instances where the same traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources is shared by one or more indigenous and local communities in several Parties as provided in Article 11.2?

No

Use the text entry to provide further information

See answer at question 48.

50. Additional information:

No additional information provided

Model contractual clauses, codes of conduct, guidelines and best practices and/or standards (Article 19 and 20)

51. Is your country encouraging the development, update and use of model contractual clauses for MAT as provided in Article 19?

No

52. Is your country encouraging the development, update and use of codes of conduct, guidelines and best practices or standards as provided in Article 20?

No

53. Additional information:

Please provide a summary of the main difficulties and challenges

There is need to develop capacities to ensure national codes of conduct, specific guidelines and standards and best practices as it provided in the Art.19 and 20 of the Protocol.
There are limited country financial and human capacities to ensure the respective activities.

Awareness-raising and capacity (Article 21 and 22)

54. Has your country taken measures to raise awareness of the importance of genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources and related access and benefit-sharing issues as provided in Article 21?

No

Use the text entry to provide further information

At the moment there is limited public awareness activity in accordance with the Art. 21 on ABS, provided in the country. There is a need to ensure special public awareness campaign for various stakeholders to aware about the scope and mechanisms of the Nagoya Protocol and the benefits that the country, nature and owner users will be able to achieve. The NBSAP have special provisions for public information and awareness related to the ABS.

55. Has your country taken measures to build and develop capacity and strengthening of human resources and institutional capacities to effectively implement the Protocol as provided in Article 22?

Yes

Has your country taken measures to implement the strategic framework for capacity-building and development to support effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS?

Yes

Please provide a summary of the measures taken

The NBSAP approved for the period of 2015-2020 has stipulates provisions for effective implementation of the ABS mechanisms under the Nagoya Protocol.

The ABS Clearing-House unique ID containing relevant information

◦ [ABSCH-MSR-MD-238611-1](#)

Use the text entry to provide further information

To some extent. The NBSAP have special provisions for develop capacity and strengthen human resources and institutional capacities to effectively implement the ABS Protocol, as it provided in the Art.22.
To be mentioned that under the recent governmental reform a Biodiversity Policy division has been established within the Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment, which is in duty with the biodiversity conservation, nature conservation, genetic resources and biosafety issues. The personnel of the Division are responsible for the coordination of the implementation of the ABS Protocol.

56. Has your country received external support for building and developing capacity for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol?

No

Use the text entry to provide further information

No external support has been received yet to support capacity building in Moldova.

57. Has your country provided external support for building and developing capacity for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol?

No

58. Additional information:

No additional information provided

Technology transfer, collaboration and cooperation (Article 23)

59. Is your country collaborating and cooperating in technical and scientific research and development programmes as a means to achieve the objective of the Protocol as provided in Article 23?

No

Use the text entry to provide further information

A sub-regional cooperation to improve knowledge and skills of scientific and technical personnel on genetic resources in Moldova and Belarus has been initiated in 2017. We consider important and efficient to develop training activities at the sub-regional and regional level for better understanding of the ABS mechanisms and technical guidelines, best practices and standards.

Optional additional information

60. Please provide a summary of the main difficulties and challenges encountered for becoming a Party to the Nagoya Protocol.

No additional information provided

61. Has your country established a mechanism for budgetary allocations of funds for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol?

Yes

Please provide further information

To some extent. There are indirect mechanisms for budgetary allocations of funds for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. A number of measures have been stipulated in the approved National Strategy and Action Plan on biological diversity for 2015-2020, that involves budgetary and non-budgetary financial support for their implementation. A new Division on Biodiversity Policy under the Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment has duties to coordinate actions and to serve the Focal point of the ABS Protocol. A number of research projects under the Academy of sciences and universities are focused to provide inventory of the local genetic resources.

Please provide a summary of the main difficulties and challenges encountered

There is limited financial and human resources available to capacity building to meeting obligations under the Nagoya Protocol on ABS.

62. a) Has your country made financial resources available to other Parties or received financial resources from other Parties or financial institutions for the purposes of implementation of the Protocol as provided in Article 25?

No

62. b) Please provide information on experiences related to the mobilization of resources in support of the implementation of the Protocol.

No information provided

62. c) Please provide information on the status of funds mobilized in support of the implementation of the Protocol.

No information provided

63. Does your country have specific staff to administer functions directly related to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol?

Yes

Please indicate how many

Less than 5

Please provide a summary of the main difficulties and challenges encountered

There are limited human resources and skilled personnel. It is needed cross-sectorial awareness and cooperation among the environmental, agricultural intellectual property rights sectors, as well as scientific, educational, custom control etc.
There is needed to establish a national ABSCH website for better cross-sectorial cooperation, decision making and public information on genetic resources and benefit sharing.

Use the text entry to provide further information

The national ABS FP and the contact person for ABSCH have been appointed.

64. Any other relevant information:

No information provided

Comments in the reporting format

66. Please provide any comment that you may have regarding the format of this report:

No information provided

 [ABSCH-NR-MD-238665-1](#)

Further Information

Questions about the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing or the operation of the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House may be directed to the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity

413 rue Saint-Jacques, suite 800
Montreal, Québec, H2Y 1N9
Canada
Fax: +1 514 288-6588
Email: secretariat@cbd.int