



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



The International Treaty
ON PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES
FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Second Reporting Cycle

**Report on the implementation of the International
Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and
Agriculture (ITPGRFA)**

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

(31 January 2021)

STANDARD REPORTING FORMAT
COUNTRY REPORT ON COMPLIANCE – ITPGRFA

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Date of submission: 31.01.2021

Article 4: General Obligations

1. Are there any laws, regulations procedures or policies in place in your country that implement the Treaty?

Yes

No

If your answer is 'yes', please provide details of such laws, regulations, procedures or policies:

LAW No. 94 of 14-05-2015 on the accession of the Republic of Moldova to the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

2. Are there any other laws, regulations, procedures or policies in place in your country that apply to plant genetic resources?

Yes

No

If your answer is 'yes', please provide details of such laws, regulations, procedures or policies:

- Seed Law no. 68 of 05.04.2013, that in 2018 this law was amended by Law No. 60 of 03-05-2018, Law No. 79 of 24.05.18 and Law No. 185 of 21.09.17 and
- Government Decision No. 257 of 29-05-2019 for the approval of the model documents for the import of seeds
- Government Decision No. 600 of 27.06.2018 regarding the creation and operation of ANSA
- Government Decision No. 600 of 18.07.2014 regarding the creation and operation of ANSA
- Government Decision No. 43 of 15.01.2013 regarding the varieties testing and admission in the Catalog of plant varieties
- Government Decision No. 415 of 21.06.2013 on production, certification and marketing of the fruit planting material
- Government Decision No. 713 of 12.09.2013 for the approval of the Requirements regarding the production and marketing of vegetable seeds, seedlings and vegetable propagating material
- Government Decision No. 836 of 11.11.2011 on the requirements for the marketing of fodder plant seeds
- Government Decision No. 915 of 07.12.2011 on the requirements for the quality and marketing of cultivars, oilseeds and fibers
- Law on Plant Variety Protection no.39 of 29.02.2008
- Law no. 1102-XIII of 6 February 1997 on natural resources
- Law No. 228 of 23.09.2010 on plant protection and phytosanitary quarantine
- Law No. 1515-XII from 16.06.1993 on Environmental Protection,
- Law No.1538-XIII from 25.02.1998 on the state fund of protected natural areas,
- Law no. 1041-XIV of 15 June 2000 on improving degraded lands by forestation
- Law no. 755-XIV of 21 December 2001 on biological security
- Law no. 325-XVI of 15 December 2005 on the Red Book of the Republic of Moldova
- Law no. 239-XVI of 8 November 2007 on vegetal kingdom
- Law No. 94-XVI from 5.04. 2007 on the National Ecological Network etc.,
- National Strategy on Biodiversity Convention (Parliament Decision Nr.112-XV-27.04.2001),
- the Strategy on Sustainable development of the forestry in the RM (Parliament Decision No.350-XV from 12.06.2001),
- the National Programme on establishment of the National Ecological Network for 2011-2018 (Government Decision No.593 from 01.09.2011),
- the National Plan for extending of the forest areas for 2014-2018 (Government Decision No.101 from 10.02.2014),
- Environment Strategy for 2014-2023 (Government Decision No.301 from 24.04.2014),

- Biodiversity Strategy of the Republic of Moldova for 2014-2020 (Government Decision No.274 from 15.05.2015)

3. Is there any law, regulation, procedure or policy in place in your country that needs to be adjusted / harmonized¹ to ensure conformity with the obligations as provided in the Treaty?

Yes

No

If your answer is 'yes', please provide details of such adjustments and any plans to make those adjustments:

- National Programme for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and Action Plan for 2019-2023 was elaborated, but due to some subjective circumstances is not approved yet.
- Law that promote development and commercialization of farmers' varieties/landraces and underutilized species;
- The monitoring systems, as an integral part of the management plans of the protected natural areas, in particular for the crop wild relatives and wild food plants species

Article 5: Conservation, Exploration, Collection, Characterisation, Evaluation and Documentation of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

4. Has an integrated approach to the exploration, conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture (PGRFA) been promoted in your country?

Yes

No

5. Have PGRFA been surveyed and inventoried in your country?

Yes

No

If your answer is 'yes', please provide details of your findings, specifying species, sub-species and/or varieties, including those that are of potential use:

The surveying and inventoring of PGRFA in the Republic of Moldova are conducted especially by the scientific research institutions. In this context can be mentioned the Institute of Genetics, Physiology and Plant Protection, the National Botanical Garden (Institute) "Alexandru Ciubotaru", and the Practical Scientific Institute of Horticulture and Food Technology (partially). The diversity of the species, as well as the coverage of the investigation territory is determined by the research programs of the mentioned institutions. The scientific interests of National Botanical Garden (Institute) "Alexandru Ciubotaru" include, in particular, fodder and ornamental plants in strictly delimited areas. The forage species belonging to *Fabacea* family with *Genista tetragona* Bess., *Lembotropis nigricans* (L.) Griseb. (= *Cytisus nigricans* L.), *Securigera elegans* Panc. Brassicaceae family, such as *Alyssum gmelinii* Jord and *Crambe tataria* Sebeok were studied. The species belonging Poaceae family in natural habitats are

¹ For the purpose of this report, a Contracting Party may choose whichever term (adjusted or harmonized) is appropriate in relation to their legal systems

at risk for extinction. Can be mentioned the species *Koeleria moldavica* M. Alexeenko, *Stipa dasyphylla* (Lindem.) Trautv., *Stipa tirsia* Stev. Most of these species have been included in the Red Book (3rd edition), being identified as endangered and vulnerable species.

The research carried out in Laboratory of PGR of the Institute of Genetics, Physiology and Plant Protection covers the several important species with the status of wild relatives of crop plants and indigenous or traditional crops, in all pedo-climatic areas of the country, as well as wild cherry (*Prunus avium* L.), hazelnut (*Corylus avellana* L.), wild pear (*Pyrus pyraster* (L.) Burgst.), wild apple (*Malus sylvestris* Mill.), cornelian cherry (*Cornus mas* L.).

In the Practical Scientific Institute of Horticulture and Food Technology, the inventory activities were sporadic and did not have a permanent character.

The potential of executors was at the minimum limit of possibilities. The number of surveys and inventories of farmers' varieties is limited. The allocating financial resources are insufficient and limited according to the budget allocated to each institution that significantly reduced the cooperation and coordination in field of PGRFA surveys and inventories at national level. In addition, there is no single vision on the concept and the strategic role of PGRFA in the country.

If your answer is 'no', please indicate:

Any difficulties encountered in surveying or inventorying PGRFA;

Any action plans to survey and inventory PGRFA;

The most important PGRFA that should be surveyed and inventoried:

6. Has any threat to PGRFA in your country been identified?

Yes

No

If your answer is 'yes', please indicate:

The species, subspecies and/or varieties subject to such threats;

The sources (causes) of these threats;

Any steps taken to minimize or eliminate these threats;

Any difficulties encountered in implementing such steps:

The results of research conducted on the areas of plant diversity and their populations, showed an increase in the number of rare and endangered plant species, due to human activity, as well as climate change and environmental disasters, increased pests and diseases virulence. This fact is reflected in the Red Book of the Republic of Moldova. The 3rd edition of the Red Book of the Republic of Moldova, was published in 2015 and approved by the Law on Red Book, which includes 208 species of rare, vulnerable and endangered plants, compared to 126 species included in the second edition. 165 vascular plant species are listed in Red Book of the Republic of Moldova, of which 7.1% represent PGRFA with an increasing extinction risk.

Despite the existence of a network of protected natural areas and significant progress in the expansion of these areas, as well as the creation of a national ecological network, the process of degradation of ecosystems and natural habitats and, consequently, the reduction of plant biodiversity, however, it does take place.

In the forest areas threatened species include: *Prunus avium* L., *Prunus mahaleb* L., *Malus sylvestris* Mill., *Pyrus pyraster* (L.) Burgsd., *Pyrus elaeagnifolia* Pall, *Sorbus torminalis* (L.) Grantz, *Sorbus aucuparia* L., *Sorbus domestica* L.; *Amygdalus nana* L., *Cornus mas* L., *Corylus avellana* L.; *Cotoneaster melanocarpus*

(Bunge) Loudon, *Crataegus curvisepala* Lindm.; *Crataegus monogyna* Jacq., *Crataegus pentagyna* Waldst. & Kit. Ex Willd, *Rosa canina* L.; *Rosa corymbifera* Borkh., *Rubus idaeus* L.; *Rubus caesius* L., *Rubus tomentosus* Borkh., *Vitis sylvestris* C.C. Gmel. Also, interest presented *Asparagus officinalis* L., *Portulaca oleracea* L., *Fragaria vesca* L.

Among threatened PGRFA of pastures and grasslands there are: *Crambe tataria* Sebeok; *Astragalus pastellianus* DC, *Trifolium pannonicum* Jacq ., that were classified as endangered and vulnerable species and *Genistella sagittalis* (L.) Gams., that is critically endangered; *Teucrium chamaedrys* L.; *Teucrium polium* L.; *Stipa lessingiana* Trin. & Rupr, *Stipa capilata* L., *Festuca valesianca* Schleich. ex Gaudin, *Arrhenatheretum elatius* (L.), *Poa angustifolia* L., *Poa pratense* L. and *Poa versicolor* Bess. The last one was included in the Red Book as vulnerable species. Most of the mentioned species have been included in the Red Book, being identified as endangered and vulnerable species.

Several measures, including legislative, normative or practical action (new plantings, extension of protected areas, digital forest maps, forests, etc.) have been carried out to stop forest fragmentation and biodiversity loss. Legislative and regulatory measures: a new edition of the Forest Code was adjusted to the new requirements and challenges faced by the forestry sector, being supplemented with provisions underlying the sustainable management of forests drafted;; the Strategy for Biological Diversity of the Republic of Moldova and the Action Plan for the years 2015–2020 (GD no. 274 of May 18, 2015), the Environmental Strategy for 2014-2023 and the Action Plan to enforce it, approved by the Decree of the Government no. 301 of 24 April 2014 were approved.

Strategy on Biological Diversity (SBD) reflects the current situation of the biodiversity in the country, the trends in the changes of the biodiversity components, the goal and objectives of the activities designated for biodiversity protection. A large part of the actions provided for in the SBD were realized, while the implementation progress was reflected in six national reports on biodiversity.

Conservation in protected areas has focused in particular on preserving of rare and endangered plant species and no adequate attention has been paid to PGRFA conservation. The Strategy on Biological Diversity of the Republic of Moldova (2015-2020) does not determine the specific objectives of *in situ* conservation of PGRFA. Thus, *in situ* conservation of PGRFA (in particular crop wild relatives) in protected areas has concentrated on the passive protection.

7. Has the collection of PGRFA and relevant associated information on those plant genetic resources that are under threat or are of potential use been promoted in your country?

Yes



No



If your answer is 'yes', please provide details of the measures taken:

The collection of PGRFA and relevant associated information on those plant genetic resources that are under threat is managed especially by the state research institutions. In this case can be mentioned the Institute of Genetics, Physiology and Plant Protection that is the coordinator of the PGRFA conservation at the national level and the National Botanical Garden (Institute) “Alexandru Ciubotaru”, whose activity is focused on the inventory of Moldova’s flora and study the dynamics of changes in the country. The negative impact of degradation on PGR is described in some scientific publications at the national level. Severity and trends in degradation of PGRFA remained largely unchanged. The nominated fact can be illustrated by the increase in the number of rare and endangered plant species. This is reflected in the Red Book of the Republic of Moldova, in the third edition (2015) which includes 208 rare, vulnerable and endangered plant species, compared to 126 species included in the second edition (2001). Data on the status of PGRFA as a whole both in and outside protected natural areas are extremely limited and incomplete.

In the context of the third edition, a special importance is given to the adoption, in 2006, of the Law on the Red Book of the Republic of Moldova, which regulates relationships in the area of the protection, the use and restoration of the extinct, critically endangered, vulnerable, rare and unknown species of plant, in order to prevent their disappearance and to ensure the

conservation of genetic resources.

8. Have farmers and local communities' efforts to manage and conserve PGRFA on-farm been promoted or supported in your country?

Yes

No

If your answer is 'yes', please provide details of the measures taken:

9. Has in situ conservation of wild crop relatives and wild plants for food production been promoted in your country?

Yes

No

If your answer is 'yes', please indicate whether any measures have been taken to:

Promote in situ conservation in protected areas;

Support the efforts of indigenous and local communities.

If such measures have been taken, please provide details of the measures taken:

In situ conservation in Moldova is ensured by the existence of a network of protected areas, in accordance with the legal framework and national regulations. The largest extension of the protected areas was made by including in the state protected natural areas wetlands of international importance Ramsar cites (94.7 thousand ha), the National Park "Orhei" (33.8 thousand ha) and Biosphere Reserve "Prutul de Jos", that become the first protected area of Moldova, which has gained international UNESCO status. In Moldova 311 protected sites are registered. Particular attention is paid to scientific reserves, that are managed by own administrations in place, and play the most important role from the conservation of PGRFA point of view. Scientific reserves do not have management plan according to IUCN definitions and recommendations, but are managed based on forest management plans developed for 10 years.

Conservation in protected areas has focused in particular on preserving of rare and endangered plant species and no adequate attention has been paid to PGRFA conservation. The Strategy on Biological Diversity of the Republic of Moldova (2015-2020) does not determine the specific objectives of *in situ* conservation of PGRFA. Thus, *in situ* conservation of PGRFA (in particular crop wild relatives) in protected areas has concentrated on the passive protection.

10. Are there any ex situ collections of PGRFA in your country?

Yes

No

If your answer is 'yes', please provide information on the holder and content of such collections:

In the Republic of Moldova there are five holder institutions of *ex situ* collections: Institute of Genetics, Physiology and Plant Protection (IGPPP), through the Laboratory of PGR; Practical Scientific Institute of

Horticulture and Food Technology (SPIHFT); The National Botanical Garden (Institute) "Alexandru Ciubotaru", Porumbeni Institute of Plant Growing and Selectia Research Institute of Field Crops.

The system of PGRFA conservation existed in the Republic of Moldova is decentralized, so in addition to the accessions that are kept (seed collections of many crops and field collection) in the gene bank (Institute of Genetics, Physiology and Plant Protection), some of the plant germplasm is stored in other research institutions. This refers to the collections of fruit species, grapes and bush fruits (Practical Scientific Institute of Horticulture and Food Technology), maize (Porumbeni Institute of Plant Growing), field crops (Selectia Research Institute of Field Crops), species of fodder and ornamental plants (National Botanical Garden (Institute) "Alexandru Ciubotaru").

The *ex situ* collection of the PGR Laboratory of IGPPP is stored at medium-term conditions (+4°C) and cover almost crops cultivated in Moldova. The largest part of collection is presented by cereal crops such as wheat, maize, barley and triticale, vegetables such as tomatoes, chickpeas, soy beans, beans, and vigna. These cultures are presented by varieties, hybrids, lines, mutants, local forms, etc.

Botanical Garden are preserved both active collections and ensure the medium-term conditions for seed. In the *ex situ* collection, 7000 plant species were recorded, of which 1200-1300 are food, fodder, aromatic, and spice species.

The collection of fruit crops is kept in the ISPHFT, being represented by apple, plum, apricot, pear, quince, cherry, cherry plum, walnut, almond, etc. The collection is represented by vast advanced/improved cultivars of local and foreign breeding materials, and an important role assigned the old local forms.

The *ex situ* collection of grapevines is preserved in ISPHFT and is represented both by local varieties and new interspecific and intraspecific breeding and consists of 1910 accessions.

The Porumbeni Institute of Plant Growing stored a huge collection of maize that consists of 10.000 accessions and tobacco, etc. Four types of collections can be mentioned: collection of varieties -270; collection of mutants - 250; collection of lines - 300; collection of sources for cytoplasmic androstirility - 200.

The collection of the Selectia Research Institute of Field Crops is presented by the cereal crops - wheat (430 accessions), barley (102 accessions), leguminous and fodder crops, such as peas (250 accessions), soybeans (550 accessions), beans (220), sunflower (600 lines), sugar beet (120 lines) etc.

11. Has the development of an efficient and sustainable system of *ex situ* conservation of PGRFA been promoted in your country?

Yes

No

If your answer is 'yes', please indicate the measures taken to promote *ex situ* conservation, in particular any measures to promote the development and transfer of technologies for this purpose:

12. Has the maintenance of the viability, degree of variation, and the genetic integrity of *ex situ* collections of PGRFA been monitored in your country?

Yes

No

If your answer is 'yes', please provide details of the main conclusions of these monitoring activities:

13. Has your country cooperated with other Contracting Parties, through bilateral or regional channels, in the conservation, exploration, collection, characterization, evaluation or documentation of PGRFA?

Yes

No

If your answer is 'yes', please indicate the other Contracting Parties with whom the cooperation was undertaken (where additional to cooperation through the Governing Body or other Treaty mechanisms) and, where possible, details of any relevant projects:

Article 6: Sustainable Use of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

14. Are there any policy and legal measures² in place in your country that promote the sustainable use of PGRFA?

Yes

No

If your answer is 'yes', please indicate whether such policy and legal measures include:

Pursuing fair agricultural policies that promote the development and maintenance of diverse farming systems that enhance the sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity and other natural resources;

Strengthening research that enhances and conserves biological diversity by maximizing intra- and inter-specific variation for the benefit of farmers;

Promoting plant breeding efforts, with the participation of farmers, that strengthen the capacity to develop varieties particularly adapted to social, economic and ecological conditions, including in marginal areas;

Broadening the genetic base of crops and increasing the range of genetic diversity available to farmers;

Promoting the expanded use of local and locally adapted crops, varieties and underutilised species;

Supporting the wider use of diversity of varieties and species in on-farm management, conservation and sustainable use of crops and creating strong links to plant breeding and agricultural development;

Reviewing and adjusting breeding strategies and regulations concerning variety release and seed distribution.

If such policy and legal measures are in place, please provide details of the measures taken and any difficulties encountered in implementing them:

² For the purpose of this report, legal measures may include regulations.

Article 7: National Commitments and International Cooperation

15. Has the conservation, exploration, collection, characterization, evaluation, documentation and sustainable use of PGRFA been integrated into your country's programmes and policies?

Yes

No

If your answer is 'yes', please provide details of the integration of such activities:

Conservation

Exploration

Collection

Characterization

Evaluation

Documentation

Sustainable use

Please indicate into which type of programmes and policies:

Agriculture and rural development

Food security

Biodiversity conservation

Climate change

Other

Additional details:

16. Has your country cooperated with other Contracting Parties, through bilateral or regional channels, in the conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA?

- Yes
- No

If your answer is 'yes', please indicate whether the aim of such cooperation is to:

- Strengthen the capability of developing countries and countries with economies in transition with respect to conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA;
- Enhance international activities to promote conservation, evaluation, documentation, genetic enhancement, plant breeding, seed multiplication, and sharing, providing access to and exchanging PGRFA and appropriate information and technology, in conformity with the Multilateral System of Access and Benefit-Sharing under the Treaty.

If, in addition to cooperation through the Governing Body or other Treaty mechanisms, your country has cooperated with other Contracting Parties directly or through FAO and other relevant international organizations, please indicate such other Contracting Parties and, where possible, details of any relevant projects:

FAO (2017)

TCP/MOL/3504 “Support to the development of National Programme for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture in Moldova”

Article 8: Technical Assistance

17. Has your country promoted the provision of technical assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, with the objective of facilitating the implementation of the Treaty?

- Yes
- No
- Not applicable

If your answer is 'yes', please provide details of the measures taken:

- Exchange of information
- Access to and transfer of technology
- Capacity building

Please explain:

18. Has your country received technical assistance with the objective of facilitating the implementation of the Treaty?

Yes

No

Not applicable

If your answer is 'yes', please provide details of such technical assistance:

- Exchange of information
- Access to and transfer of technology
- Capacity building

During 2016-2017 the FAO Project TCP / MOL / 3504 "Support to the development of a National Program for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA) in Moldova" was implemented. Within the framework of this project, FAO provided technical support for strengthening and modernizing the capacity to conserve plant genetic resources.

Article 9: Farmers' Rights

19. Subject to national law, as appropriate, have any measures been taken to protect and promote farmers rights in your country?

Yes

No

If your answer is 'yes', please indicate whether such measures were related to:

- Recognition of the enormous contribution that local and indigenous communities and farmers of all regions of the world have made and will continue to make for the conservation and development of plant genetic resources;
- The protection of traditional knowledge relevant to PGRFA;
- The right to equitably participate in sharing benefits arising from the utilisation of PGRFA;
- The right to participate in making decisions, at the national level, on matters related to the conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA;
- Any rights that farmers have to save, use, exchange, and sell farm-saved seed / propagating material.

If such measures were taken, please provide details of the measures taken and any difficulties encountered in implementing them:

Article 11: Coverage of the Multilateral System

20. Has your country notified all PGRFA listed in Annex I to the Treaty that are under the management and control of your Government and in the public domain as included in the Multilateral System of Access and Benefit-Sharing (MLS)?

- All
- Partially
- None

If your answer is 'all', please provide details of any difficulties encountered in including Annex I PGRFA in the MLS:

If your answer is 'partially', please provide details of:

The extent to which Annex I PGRFA have been included in the MLS;

The crops that have been included in the MLS; and

The difficulties encountered in including Annex I PGRFA in the MLS:

If your answer is 'none', please indicate the difficulties encountered in including Annex I PGRFA in the MLS:

- Lack of guidelines for the identification and inclusion of material;
- There is no national genebank;
- Lack of catalogue of PGRFA in the country
- Lack of specialised human resources;
- Limited economic resources and the need for capacity building;
- Other, please explain

21. Has your country taken measures to encourage natural and legal persons within your jurisdiction who hold Annex I PGRFA to include those resources in the MLS?

- Yes
- No

If your answer is 'yes', please provide details of:

- The natural or legal persons within your jurisdiction that included Annex I PGRFA in the MLS;
- The crops that have been included in the MLS by these persons; and
- Any difficulties these persons encountered in including Annex I PGRFA in the MLS:

If your answer is 'no' please provide details, in particular details of any difficulties encountered in encouraging these persons to include Annex I PGRFA in the MLS:

Article 12: Facilitated access to plant genetic resources for food and agriculture within the Multilateral System

22. Has your country taken measures to provide facilitated access to Annex I PGRFA, in accordance with the conditions set out in Article 12.4 of the Treaty?

Yes

No

If your answer is 'yes', please provide details of such measures:

If your answer is 'no', please provide details of any difficulties encountered in providing facilitated access to Annex I PGRFA:

23. Has facilitated access been provided in your country to Annex I PGRFA using the Standard Material Transfer Agreement (SMTA)?

Yes

No

If your answer is 'no', please provide details of any difficulties encountered in providing facilitated access to Annex I PGRFA using the SMTA:

24. Has the SMTA been used voluntarily in your country to provide access to non-Annex I PGRFA?

Yes

No

No, but the issue is under consideration

25. Does the legal system of your country provide an opportunity for parties to the material transfer agreements (MTAs) to seek recourse in case of contractual disputes arising under such agreements?

Yes

No

If your answer is 'yes', please provide details of the relevant laws, regulations or procedures:

26. Does the legal system of your country provide for the enforcement of arbitral decisions related to disputes arising under the SMTA?

Yes

No

If your answer is 'yes', please provide details of the relevant laws, regulations or procedures:

27. Have there been any emergency disaster situations in respect of which your country has provided facilitated access to Annex I PGRFA for the purpose of contributing to the re-establishment of agricultural systems?

Yes

No

If your answer is 'yes', please provide details of such emergency disaster situations and the Annex I PGRFA to which access was provided:

Article 13: Benefit-sharing in the Multilateral System

28. Has your country made any information available regarding Annex I PGRFA?

Yes

No

If your answer is 'yes', please provide details of any information made available regarding Annex I PGRFA:

- Catalogues and inventories
- Information on technologies
- Results of scientific and socio-economic research, including characterisation, evaluation and utilisation
- Other

29. Has your country provided or facilitated access to technologies for the conservation, characterisation, evaluation and use of Annex I PGRFA?

Yes

No

If your answer is 'yes', please indicate whether your country:

Has established or participated in crop-based thematic groups on utilisation of PGRFA;

Is aware of any partnerships in your country in research and development and in commercial joint ventures relating to the material received through the MLS, human resource development and effective access to research facilities.

Please provide details:

30. Has your country provided for and/or benefitted from capacity building measures in respect of Annex I PGRFA?³

Yes

No

If your answer is 'yes', please indicate whether such measures were related to:

Establishing and/or strengthening programmes for scientific and technical education and training in conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA;

Developing and strengthening facilities for conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA;

Carrying out scientific research and developing capacity for such research.

If your country provided for and/or benefitted from such measures, please provide details:

Article 14: Global Plan of Action

31. Has your country promoted the implementation of the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture?

Yes

No

If your answer is 'yes', please indicate whether the implementation of the plan was done through:

National actions;

³ Please note that this question differs from question 15 as it only concerns Annex I PGRFA and is more specific

International cooperation;

Other actions

Project TCP / MOL / 3504 "Support to the development of a National Program for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA) in Moldova" was implemented with FAO support. The main objective of the Project was to develop the National Program of the Republic of Moldova in the field of evaluation, conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture. The aim of the program was to make the protection of agricultural biodiversity more efficient and to ensure the country's food security. Within the framework of this project, FAO provided technical support for strengthening and modernizing the capacity to conserve plant genetic resources and National Information Sharing Mechanism (NISM) - was established

Article 15: Ex Situ Collections of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture held by the International Agricultural Research Centers of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research and other International Institutions

32. Has facilitated access to Annex I PGRFA been provided in your country to the International Agricultural Research Centers of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (IARCs) or other international institutions that have signed agreements with the Governing Body of the Treaty?

Yes

No

If your answer is 'yes', please indicate:

To which IARCs or other international institutions facilitated access was provided;

The number of SMTAs entered into with each IARC or other international institution:

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If your answer is 'no', please provide details of any difficulties encountered in providing facilitated access to Annex I PGRFA to IARCs and other international institutions that have signed agreements with the Governing Body of the Treaty:

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33. Has access to non-Annex I PGRFA been provided in your country to IARCs or other international institutions that have signed agreements with the Governing Body of the Treaty?

Yes

No

If your answer is 'yes', please indicate:

To which IARCs or other international institutions access was provided;

The number of MTAs entered into with each IARC or other international institution:

If your answer is 'no', please provide details of any difficulties encountered in providing access to non-Annex I PGRFA to IARCs and other international institutions that have signed agreements with the Governing Body of the Treaty:

Article 16: International Plant Genetic Resources Networks

34. Has your country undertaken any activities to encourage government, private, non- governmental, research, breeding and other institutions to participate in the international plant genetic resources networks?

Yes

No

If your answer is 'yes', please provide details of such activities:

In the recent years several research institutions such as Institute of Genetics, Physiology and Plant Protection, Scientific-Practical Institute of Horticulture and Food Technologies, National Botanical Garden (Institute) were reported the participation in COST Association, European Cooperation in Science and Technology. COST actions are implemented through a number of networking activities such as meetings, working groups, conferences, one-day events, publications, short-term scientific missions and result dissemination activities, where the participation of scientific researchers from the country was attested.

The Republic of Moldova is participating in the following COST actions that are connection with biodiversity conservation:

- COST CA 17111" Data integration to maximize the power of omics for grapevine improvement"
- COST CA16208 - Knowledge conversion for enhancing management of European riparian ecosystems and services
- COST Action: CA18201 - An integrated approach to conservation of threatened plants for the 21st Century
- COST CA18134 "Genomic biodiversity knowledge for resilient ecosystems"

Article 18: Financial Resources

35. Has your country provided financial resources for national activities for the conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA?

Yes

No

If your answer is 'yes', please provide the estimated amount of funds provided during the last five years, including government resources:

Through FAO project TCP / MOL / 3504 "Support to the development of a National Program for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA) the activities related to conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA in Republic of Moldova were supported.

At the national level, the activities for the conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA are being provided by

the government within the frames of research projects of the state scientific institutions targeted on PGRFA conservation activities.

Please indicate if your country has developed a strategy or other measures to enhance the availability, transparency, efficiency and effectiveness of the provision of financial resources to implement the International Treaty:

36. Has your country provided financial resources for the implementation of the International Treaty?

Yes

No

If your answer is 'yes', where possible, please provide details of such channels and the amount of the financial resources involved during the last 5 years:

Total amount:

Channel:

~~Bilateral~~

Please provide details:

37. Has your country received financial resources for the implementation of the International Treaty?

Yes

No

If your answer is 'yes', where possible, please provide details of such channels and the amount of the financial resources involved during the last 5 years:

Total amount:

Channel:

~~Bilateral~~
Please provide details:

Regional

Multilateral

General remarks on the implementation of the ITPGRFA

38. You may use this box to share any advice you may have arising from your country's experience with implementation of the Treaty:

39. You may use this box to share any additional information that may be useful to provide a broader perspective of difficulties in implementation of the Treaty:

40. You may use this box to share any additional information that may be useful to provide a broader perspective of measures that could help to promote compliance:

[--- Question to be administered separately ---]

About this reporting

41. Have you encountered any difficulties in completing this reporting format?

Yes

No

If your answer is 'yes', please provide details on such difficulties:

If you have suggestions for improvement of this reporting format, please share them: