

Republic of Moldova

Second National Report
on the implementation of the
Convention on Biological Diversity

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Please provide the following details on the origin of this report

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Date of submission:	20 July, 2001

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Please identify those articles and themes that your country regards as the highest priority for its implementation of the Convention

Article 6: NBSAPs <u>1</u> / and integration		Biosafety	
Article 7: Identification and Monitoring		Marine and Coastal Biodiversity	
Article 8: In-Situ Conservation	X	Agrobiodiversity	X
Article 9: Ex-situ Conservation		Inland Waters	
Article 10: Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity		Dryland Ecosystems	
Article 11: Incentive Measures		Forest Biodiversity	X
Article 12: Research and Training		Mountain Biodiversity	
Article 13: Public Education and Awareness	X	Sustainable Tourism	
Article 14: Impact Assessment		Criteria and Indicators	
Article 15: Access to Genetic Resources		Traditional Knowledge	
Article 16: Access to and Transfer of Technology		Capacity Building	
Article 17: Exchange of Information		Protected Areas	X
Article 18: Technical and Scientific Cooperation		Species and Taxonomy	
Article 19: Handling of Biotechnology		Access and Benefit Sharing	
Article 20: Financial Resources		Biodiversity legal issues	
Article 21: Financial Mechanism		Biodiversity funding sources	

1/ National biodiversity strategy and action plan.

Please provide summary information on the process by which this report has been prepared, including information on the types of stakeholders who have been actively involved in its preparation and on material which was used as a basis for the report

The background for the preparation of the Second National Report has been information available from the ongoing assessment of the First National Report on Biological Diversity, Biodiversity Conservation National Strategy and Action Plan. Due to the database of all „biodiversity“ activities in Moldova (including legislative, political and institutional aspects, basic research, monitoring, state organizations and NGOs activities, tasks and goals of the Ministry of Ecology, Construction and Territorial Development /MECTD/ and other sectors), the information given below in this NR provided realistic reflection and an answer regarding the real situation in the status of implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and BCNSAP in Moldova. Several contacts and co-operation have been used within the preparation of this National Report such as some NGOs and state organizations, scientists from academic and branch institutions, National Scientific Board on Biodiversity Conservation and General Division on Protected Areas and Biodiversity.

Please provide information on any particular circumstances in your country that are relevant to understanding the answers to the questions in this report

The Republic of Moldova is in the transition period to market economy, characterized by profound reforms and a sudden waning of economic activities in the all sectors of national economy. Since 1991 the overall Gross Domestic Output (GDO) decreases permanently. GDO constituted 8 804 mln. lei (2 410 lei per capita, which constitutes \$200) in 1998. The average cash income per capita constituted 170 lei per month, however, the consumption basket was 473 lei per month. The economic decline of the country aggravated even more in 1999. The volume of industrial and agricultural output decreases from year to year too.

The decline of economic activities occurs because of inner and outer factors such as: the fission of economic ties from the past; the disturbance of the economic system of the country; low efficiency of the economic mechanisms in the transition period to market economy; the armed conflict of 1992 unleashed by the separatist forces, the territorial division of the Republic of Moldova.

The First National Report and the Biodiversity Conservation National Strategy and Action Plan were elaborated in 2000.

There were no essential changes of the biodiversity status, since the First National Report on Biological Diversity in the Republic of Moldova has been prepared. The implementation of the Biodiversity Conservation National Strategy has just started.

The COP has established programmes of work that respond to a number of Articles. Please identify the relative priority accorded to each theme and the adequacy of resources. This will allow subsequent information on implementation of each Article to be put into context. There are other questions on implementation of the programmes of work at the end of these guidelines.

Inland water ecosystems

1. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	
b) Medium	X
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	
2. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	
d) Severely limiting	X

Marine and coastal biological diversity

3. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	
b) Medium	
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	X
4. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	
d) Severely limiting	

Agricultural biological diversity

5. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	X
b) Medium	
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	
6. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	

b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	
d) Severely limiting	X

Forest biological diversity

7. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	X
b) Medium	
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	
8. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	
d) Severely limiting	X

Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands

9. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	
b) Medium	X
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	
10. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	
d) Severely limiting	X

Further comments on work programmes and priorities

The biodiversity is vast at all levels of living matter organization - genotypes, populations, genomes, biocenoses, ecosystems and landscapes. The plant kingdom of the Republic of Moldova is rich and includes about 5 513 plant species (higher plants – 1 989 species). 14 800 species of animals, including 461 species of vertebrates and 14 339 species of invertebrates are registered on the territory of the Republic of Moldova. Most biodiversity taxa are at the extremity of their spreading areas. This fact leads to their increasing vulnerability to anthropogenic factors. The biodiversity of cultivated plants and that of domestic animals (intraspecific and specific) is especially vast.

The ecosystems in the Republic of Moldova are grouped into three main groups: natural ecosystems (forest, steppe, meadow, petrophyte and aquatic), semi-anthropogenic ecosystems (botanical and zoological gardens etc.), anthropogenic (agricultural-cereals, fruit-growing,

viticulture etc.; urban – industrial, rural and urban settlements).

The total area of the National Forest Fund (NFF) represents 325,4 thousand ha of forest grounds. The percentage of afforestation is 9,6%. Moldova's forest flora includes 859 species and is characterized by a high weight of species introduced from other floristic regions, thus occupying 34,1% of the total afforested area. This fact shows the low vital potential of the forest ecosystems.

The fauna includes 172 terrestrial vertebrate species (68,0% of the total number) and about 9 000 species of insects, most of which are on the decline. The phenomenon of forest degradation is also confirmed by the considerable number of vulnerable and endangered species.

Nowadays grassy steppe formations cover 65 000 ha (about 1,92% of the total area of the country). The steppe flora registers more than 600 species. The fauna consists of 109 species of vertebrate animals.

At present the meadow ecosystems cover about 101 thousand ha (3% of the total area of the country). The meadow ecosystems biodiversity includes 650 species of plants and 88 species of vertebrate animals.

The aquatic and paludous ecosystems (rivers, lakes and pond areas) cover 94,6 thousand ha (2,8% of the country). They are not uniformly distributed and are characterized by a vast variety of ecological, physico-geographical, hydrochemical and hydrobiological peculiarities.

The agricultural ecosystems occupy about 75,6% of the total area of the country. The following plants prevail in the agrophytocenoses: cereals, fruit-growing, viticultural, technical crops, fodder crops, vegetables etc. The cultivated biodiversity in the agricultural ecosystems constitutes about 94 plant species, which include 553 sorts, hybrids and forms. The spontaneous fauna of agricultural ecosystems registers about 109 species.

Article 5 Cooperation

11. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low	
12. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	d) Severely limiting X
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					

Nevertheless, according to the recommendations of Article 5 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Republic of Moldova develops bilateral and international actions of cooperation as far as possible and as appropriate. The most developed relations of cooperation are established with the neighbouring countries – Romania and the Ukraine. The cooperation priorities are the following: biological diversity conservation in the North-West Basin of the Black Sea and in the basins of the Danube, Nistru and Prut rivers; assessment of the anthropic activities impact on the ecosystems in the transboundary zones; mutual report on the accidents and emergency cases.

The following important projects have been developed within the Program on Environment Protection in the Danube River Basin supported by TACIS and WWF during 1998 – 2000:

- I. Selected Actions for Moldova and the Ukraine. A case study of the pesticide stock impact on environment in Vulcanesti district has been conducted. Recommendations to restore the Lower Prut wetlands have been elaborated. Also, the management plan and proposals to set up the “Prutul de Jos” biosphere reserve have been initiated.
- II. Monitoring Laboratory Information Management (MLIM) and Alarm Emergency Warning System (AEWS) in the Ukraine and Moldova.

There is another project under way “ Lower Danube Lakes, TACIS” (2001 – 2002). A set of issues on wetlands conservation and suggestions of including some new areas into the Lower Danube Lakes will be discussed under this project. A cooperation is planned between the authorities of the Republic of Moldova, Romania and the Ukraine as well.

13. Is your country actively cooperating with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?

a) bilateral cooperation (please give details below)	X comments
b) international programmes (please give details below)	X comments
c) international agreements (please give details below)	X comments

13. a) The bilateral cooperation is supported by the fundamental agreements as follows:

- The Cooperation Agreement between the Ministry of Environment and Territorial Development (METD) of the Republic of Moldova and the Ministry of Waters, Forests and Environmental Protection of Romania;
- The Cooperation Agreement on Environment Protection between METD of the Republic of Moldova and the State Committee on Environmental Protection of the Russian Federation;
- The Protocol on the Cooperation between METD of the Republic of Moldova and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of the Ukraine;
- The Agreement between METD of the Republic of Moldova and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Belarus;

The following projects have been developed in order to facilitate the bilateral cooperation :

“Water Quality and Management of the Prut River Tributaries”, “Water Quality Management and Biodiversity Conservation of the Lower Nistru River”, being supported by Global Environmental Facility (GEF) and two international conferences:

“The Issues of Biodiversity Conservation of the Middle and Lower Nistru River” (Chisinau, 1998) and “Biodiversity Conservation of the Nistru River Basin” (Chisinau, 1999), having representatives from the Republic of Moldova, Romania and the Ukraine.

13. b) The Republic of Moldova plays an active role in the program of Emerald Network setting up. It is the activity that took place under the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern, 1979), having developed a pilot-project supported by the Council of Europe in 2000.

As a result, two natural areas protected by state (the scientific reserve “Prutul de Jos” and “Padurea Domneasca”) have been suggested to be considered Areas of Special Conservation Interest (ASCI). The further activities will be conducted within the implementation of the National Strategy and Action Plan on Biodiversity Conservation of the Republic of Moldova. The activities for setting up the National Ecological Network (NEN) are under development as a part of the Pan-European Ecological Network. These activities come as a result of the first goal stipulated in the Action Plan of the Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy (Sofia, 1995) for the years 1996 – 2000. The ecological corridors of international level are considered for being connected to the National Ecological Networks of Romania and the Ukraine.

13. c) The Republic of Moldova adhered to the following international treaties and conventions:

A. Biodiversity-related treaties and conventions :

1. Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar, 1971)
2. Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern, 1979)
3. Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio de Janeiro, 1992)
4. Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy (Sofia, 1995)
5. Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn, 1979)
6. Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Species (Hague, 1995)

B. "Horizontal" treaties which refer to various environmental aspects, including biodiversity:

7. Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (Espoo, 1992);
8. Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus, 1998);

C. Treaties and documents at ministerial level related to biodiversity conservation:

9. World Nature Charter (New York, 1982);
10. Action Programme on Sustainable Development "Agenda XXI" (Rio de Janeiro, 1992);
11. Convention on Cooperation for the Protection and Sustainable Use of the Danube River (Sofia, 1994);
12. The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Droughts and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa (Paris, 1994);
13. European Landscape Convention (Florence, 2000).

Decision IV/4. Status and trends of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems and options for conservation and sustainable use

14. Has your country developed effective cooperation for the sustainable management of transboundary watersheds, catchments, river basins and migratory species through bilateral and multilateral agreements?

a) no	
b) yes - limited extent (please give details below)	X comments
c) yes - significant extent (please give details below)	
d) not applicable	

As additional information to the above-stated:

- Agreement between METD of the Republic of Moldova, the Ministry of Waters, Forests and Environmental Protection of Romania and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of the Ukraine on Cooperation in the Zone Formed by the Natural Protected Areas of the Danube Delta and Lower Prut River.
- Declaration on Cooperation to Establish the Lower Danube Green Corridor.

At present the most advanced cooperation is established in the Danube Delta and Lower Prut protected areas zone. It includes the Danube and Prut rivers, as well as a considerable number of lakes situated on the territories of those three countries.

A meeting on setting up the joint board responsible for the above-mentioned Agreement implementation took place in Tulcea (Romania) on December 16, 2000. It was supported by the European Council. Within the framework of this meeting the limits (628 024 ha) of a transboundary area with joint management were defined, among which are: the "Delta Dunarii" Biosphere Reserve (Romania) – 580 000 ha, "Plavni Dunaia" Biosphere Reserve (the Ukraine) – 46 503 ha and the Scientific Reserve "Prutul de Jos" (Republic of Moldova) – 1 691 ha.

The extension of this area is foreseen as follows: the Ukraine – 26 200 ha (adjacent areas, lakes and small river limans will be included); Romania – Jijila and Crapina lakes (the surface is to be specified); the Republic of Molodova – Manta lake and other areas up till Cahul municipality.

Actions for mapping the transboundary cooperation zone have been undertaken. Also, a brochure on this zone description and activities conducted within it is to be published.

There is a cooperation on Stinca-Costesti dam lake, which is situated in the Upper Prut basin.

Decision IV/15. The relationship of the CBD with the CSD and biodiversity-related conventions, other international agreements, institutions and processes of relevance

15. Has your country developed management practices for transboundary protected areas?	
a) no	X
b) yes - limited extent (please give details below)	
c) yes - significant extent (please give details below)	
d) not relevant	

Decision V/21. Co-operation with other bodies

16. Has your country collaborated with the International Biodiversity Observation Year of DIVERSITAS, and ensured complementarity with the initiative foreseen to be undertaken by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity to increase scientific knowledge and public awareness of the crucial role of biodiversity for sustainable development?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent	

Decision V/27. Contribution of the Convention on Biological Diversity to the ten-year review of progress achieved since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

17. Is your country planning to highlight and emphasize biological diversity considerations in its contribution to the ten-year review of progress since the Earth Summit?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

Further comments on implementation of this Article

1. A close cooperation is established between the Republic of Moldova, Romania and the Ukraine in the framework of two Euroregions “Dunarea de Jos” and “Prutul de Sus”. These action programmes foresee the environmental protection and biodiversity conservation.

Thus, according to the tripartite agreement (Bucharest, July 5, 2000), the transboundary cooperation zone has been established. It includes the Danube Delta and natural protected areas in the Lower Prut river. A touristic route setting up, called “Three states – in four days”, is under

consideration.

2. Similar capacities were developed in the “Prutul de Sus” Euroregion, which was set up in 2000. There are valuable natural areas protected by state in the boundary zone, such as the Nature Monument “Emil Racovita” karst cave (surface 80 ha), Landscape Reserve “Suta de Movile” (1 072 ha), Scientific Reserve “Padurea Domneasca” (6 032 ha) etc.

3. No efficient management practices have been elaborated for the transboundary protected areas until now. The establishment of the first transboundary area took place in 2000. The recommendations on the setting up other areas are under consideration.

4. The actions on the promotion of the International Biodiversity Observation Year of DIVERSITAS that were undertaken in the Republic of Moldova are modest.

Moldova is going to give a talk in its contribution to the ten-year review of progress since the Earth Summit.

Article 6 General measures for conservation and sustainable use

18. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?

a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low	
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19. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?

a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting		d) Severely limiting	X
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Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources

Two important documents stipulating the general measures on biodiversity conservation and sustainable use have been approved before the elaboration of the Biological Diversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan:

- National Strategic Action Programme on Environmental Protection up till 2020 (the Decree No.121 from October 16, 1995 issued by the President of the Republic of Molodva).
- National Action Plan on Environmental Protection for the years 1996-1998 (Government Decision No.302 from July 7, 1996, Republic of Moldova).

Both documents have been prepared with the financial support of the World Bank. They were issued as a guide for the Central State Environmental Authority (CSEA) and state institutions responsible for sectoral policy (ministries, departments, inspectorates etc.), as well as for the Local Public Authority (LPA). These documents stipulate the measures on diminishing the negative impact of the anthropic activities on environment and ecosystems. As a result, the increase of the surface of natural areas protected by state (from 1,42% up to 1,97 % of the country area) has been registered (The Law on State Protected Natural Areas Fund, 1998). A set of measures stipulated in the Action Plan, such as the taking under state protection the meadow along the Prut river, have not been undertaken.

20. What is the status of your national biodiversity strategy (6a)?

a) none	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	

d) completed ²	
e) completed and adopted ²	X
f) reports on implementation available	
21. What is the status of your national biodiversity action plan (6a)?	
a) none	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) completed ²	
e) completed and adopted ²	X
f) reports on implementation available	
22. Do your national strategies and action plans cover all articles of the Convention (6a)?	
a) some articles only	
b) most articles	X
c) all articles	
23. Do your national strategies and action plans cover integration of other sectoral activities (6b)?	
a) no	
b) some sectors	
c) all major sectors	X
d) all sectors	

Decision II/7 and Decision III/9 Consideration of Articles 6 and 8

24. Is action being taken to exchange information and share experience on the national action planning process with other Contracting Parties?	
a) little or no action	
b) sharing of strategies, plans and/or case-studies	X
c) regional meetings	X
25. Do all of your country's strategies and action plans include an international cooperation component?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
26. Are your country's strategies and action plans coordinated with those of neighbouring countries?	
a) no	
b) bilateral/multilateral discussions under way	X
c) coordinated in some areas/themes	
d) fully coordinated	
e) not applicable	

^{2/} Please provide information requested at the end of these guidelines.

27. Has your country set measurable targets within its strategies and action plans?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme in place	X
e) reports on implementation available	
<i>If a developing country Party or a Party with economy in transition -</i>	
28. Has your country received support from the financial mechanism for the preparation of its national strategy and action plan?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
If yes, which was the Implementing Agency (UNDP/UNEP/World Bank)?	World Bank

Decisions III/21. Relationship of the Convention with the CSD and biodiversity-related conventions

29. Are the national focal points for the CBD and the competent authorities of the Ramsar Convention, Bonn Convention and CITES cooperating in the implementation of these conventions to avoid duplication?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

<p>The Focal Point(s) and contact persons of the above-mentioned conventions work in the Ministry of Ecology, Construction and Territorial Development. These conventions are the background for the activities of the divisions which are set up under the MECTD. The Biodiversity Office and General Division on Protected Areas and Biodiversity has been established within the MECTD for implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity. Also, other independent research institutions act in this field.</p>

Article 7 Identification and monitoring

30. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?				
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low
31. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?				
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting
			d) Severely limiting	X
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources				

The main biodiversity components have been identified. The legislative framework on the functioning of the integrated monitoring system is established.

The Regulation on Integrated Ecological Monitoring System (1998) provides a complex set of measures on state supervision of the general status of environment and anthropic impact, efficiency control of ecological restoration activities and on the improvement of promptness, quality and efficiency of the ecological information, as well as on the creation of the environmental database. The functioning of the Integrated Ecological Monitoring System is ensured by the CSEA, suppliers and the beneficiaries of this information (state and scientific institutions, economic agents that exploit the natural resources or undertake activities which might impact the environment or people health). LPA is responsible for the environment supervision within its territory and ensures the collection, processing and keeping of the primary data on the general status of environment. It also provides the information according to the statistics requirements.

The biological diversity researches are carried out by the scientific and higher education institutes, CSEA and Central Forest Authority (CFA) under some research centres situated in scientific reserves.

CSEA is in charge of implementing the ecological monitoring programme on flora and fauna, according to the following compulsory requirements:

- Natural areas protected by state (place, name, type); forest surface area;
- Flora: species number – vascular plants, bryophyta, lichenophyta, fungi, algae, of which: vulnerable and endangered;
- Fauna: species number – mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish, protozoa, of which: vulnerable and endangered;
- Habitats and communities of prime importance.

32. Does your country have an ongoing inventory programme at species level (7a)?	
a) minimal activity	
b) for key groups (such as threatened or endemic species) or indicators	X
c) for a range of major groups	
d) for a comprehensive range of species	
33. Does your country have an ongoing inventory programme at ecosystem level (7a)?	
a) minimal activity	
b) for ecosystems of particular interest only	X
c) for major ecosystems	
d) for a comprehensive range of ecosystems	
34. Does your country have an ongoing inventory programme at genetic level (7a)?	
a) minimal activity	
b) minor programme in some sectors	X
c) major programme in some sectors	
d) major programme in all relevant sectors	
35. Does your country have ongoing monitoring programmes at species level (7a)?	
a) minimal activity	
b) for key groups (such as threatened or endemic species) or indicators	X
c) for a range of major groups	

d) for a comprehensive range of species	
36. Does your country have ongoing monitoring programmes at ecosystem level (7b)?	
a) minimal activity	
b) for ecosystems of particular interest only	X
c) for major ecosystems	
d) for a comprehensive range of ecosystems	
37. Does your country have ongoing monitoring programmes at genetic level (7b)?	
a) minimal activity	
b) minor programme in some sectors	X
c) major programme in some sectors	
d) major programme in all relevant sectors	
38. Has your country identified activities with adverse affects on biodiversity (7c)?	
a) limited understanding	
b) threats well known in some areas, not in others	X
c) most threats known, some gaps in knowledge	
d) comprehensive understanding	
e) reports available	
39. Is your country monitoring these activities and their effects (7c)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of programme development	X
c) advanced stages of programme development	
d) programme in place	
e) reports on implementation available	
40. Does your country coordinate information collection and management at the national level (7d)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of programme development	X
c) advanced stages of programme development	
d) programme in place	
e) reports on implementation available	

Decision III/10 Identification, monitoring and assessment

41. Has your country identified national indicators of biodiversity?	
a) no	
b) assessment of potential indicators underway	
c) indicators identified (if so, please describe below)	X
According to the First National Report on Biological Diversity the main indicators of biological monitoring are the following:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Landscapes and ecosystems: forest, steppe, meadow, petrophyte, aquatic and paludous; agricultural; urban; - Use of biological resources: forest; spontaneous flora; hunting and piscicultural resources; genetic 	

<p>ones;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flora and fauna (species according to taxa; relict, endemic and endangered species share; species number included in the Red Book; number of species with international protection statute and number of alien invasive species); - Impact on biodiversity (it is necessary to elaborate the assessment criteria) - Protection level (for the natural protected areas: number and total surface, development of natural protected area system, landscape and ecosystem structure, NEN; ecosystems surface included in the NEN and the integration level of the ecosystems into NEN; the Emerald Network setting up); - Control level (Government decisions, Red Book, biological monitoring, State Cadastral Survey of vegetal and animal world; state and public control); - Organisational – operational level (requirements of the Convention on Biological Diversity, National Strategy and Action Plan; priority actions of local and public bodies, ministries and departments, National Reports on the implementation of CBD requirements). 	
42. Is your country using rapid assessment and remote sensing techniques?	
a) no	
b) assessing opportunities	
c) yes, to a limited extent	X
d) yes, to a major extent	
e) reports on implementation available	
43. Has your country adopted a "step-by-step" approach to implementing Article 7 with initial emphasis on identification of biodiversity components (7a) and activities having adverse effects on them (7c)?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes	X
44. Is your country cooperating with other Contracting Parties on pilot projects to demonstrate the use of assessment and indicator methodologies?	
a) no	X
b) yes (if so give details below)	
45. Has your country prepared any reports of experience with application of assessment methodologies and made these available to other Contracting Parties?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
46. Is your country seeking to make taxonomic information held in its collections more widely available?	
a) no relevant collections	
b) no action	
c) yes (if so, please give details below)	X
<p>The plant collections are preserved in the Botanical and Dendrological Gardens and in the main sectors of Agrarian State University (cereal and vegetable crop collections), as well as at some scientific research institutions (arboreal, flowery, medicinal, decorative, fodder and fruit growing plants). The animals are preserved in the Zoological Garden. There are museums and exhibitions of animal and plant collections (The National Museum of Ethnography and Natural History, Museum of the "Codrii" Scientific Reserve, the Ecological Museum in Stefan-Voda village etc.).</p>	

Decision V/7. Identification, monitoring and assessment, and indicators

47. Is your country actively involved in co-operating with other countries in your region in the field of indicators, monitoring and assessment?	
a) no	
b) limited co-operation	
c) extensive co-operation on some issues	X
d) extensive co-operation on a wide range of issues	
48. Has your country made available case studies concerning the development and implementation of assessment, monitoring and indicator programmes?	
a) no	
b) yes - sent to the Secretariat	
c) yes - through the national CHM	
d) yes - other means (please specify)	X
At present the effective methods of presenting information are stipulated in the Regulation on Information Presentation on Environmental Protection (2000). The operative information is granted in 24 hours in outstanding situations (the large animal extinction, excessive environmental pollution, fires, blasts, illicit forest cutting etc.). Another kind of information (the unauthorized collection of rare animal and plant species) is provided weekly, monthly, quarterly and yearly. The information is included into special tables concerning: fund of natural areas protected by state; hunting fund status; impacts on flora and fauna; ecosystems restoration and rehabilitation etc.	
49. Is your country assisting other Parties to increase their capacity to develop indicator and monitoring programmes?	
a) no	
b) providing training	
c) providing direct support	
d) sharing experience	X
e) other (please describe)	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

The vegetal and faunistic resources at species level are studied by various institutes of the Academy of Sciences (Institute of Zoology, Institute of Botany and Institute of Genetics), State University of Moldova and the Agrarian State University. The information on status of animal and plant species is published once in three years. The rare and endangered species are included in the Red Book, which is updated every 10 years. The access to information is provided by the respective Law and implemented by the Environment Information Center.

The biodiversity components identification at ecosystem level represents a more restricted work. It deals especially with ecosystems of special interest. Many researches have been conducted on forest ecosystems (Strategy on Sustainable Development of the National Forestry Sector), while the investigations on steppe, meadow, aquatic and paludous ecosystems have been made at a less extent.

At present the system of integrated ecological monitoring is under development in the Republic of Moldova. The concept, methodology and ecological monitoring programme, the structure of data banks, schemes of stations, monitoring posts location and their parameters have been elaborated.

Most researches are carried out at species level, less attention being paid to the community and

ecosystem levels. The social-economic, ecological and organizational indicators of sustainable development have been set forth in “Strategic Orientations of Social-Economic Development in the Republic of Moldova up till 2005 ”.

Decisions on Taxonomy

*Decision IV/1 Report and recommendations of the third meeting of SBSTTA
[part]*

50. Has your country carried out a national taxonomic needs assessment, and/or held workshops to determine national taxonomic priorities?	
a) no	
b) early stages of assessment	X
c) advanced stages of assessment	
d) assessment completed	
51. Has your country developed a national taxonomic action plan?	
a) no	X
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) action plan in place	
e) reports on implementation available	
52. Is your country making available appropriate resources to enhance the availability of taxonomic information?	
a) no	X
b) yes, but this does not cover all known needs adequately	
c) yes, covering all known needs	
53. Is your country encouraging bilateral and multilateral training and employment opportunities for taxonomists, particularly those dealing with poorly known organisms?	
a) no	
b) some opportunities	X
c) significant opportunities	
54. Is your country investing on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections?	
a) no	
b) some investment	X
c) significant investment	
55. Is your country encouraging partnerships between taxonomic institutions in developed and developing countries?	
a) no	
b) yes - stated policy	X
c) yes - systematic national programme	
56. Has your country adopted any international agreed levels of collection housing?	

a) no	
b) under review	X
c) being implemented by some collections	
d) being implemented by all major collections	
57. Has your country provided training programmes in taxonomy?	
a) no	
b) some	X
c) many	
58. Has your country reported on measures adopted to strengthen national capacity in taxonomy, to designate national reference centres, and to make information housed in collections available to countries of origin?	
a) no	X
b) yes - in the previous national report	
c) yes - via the clearing-house mechanism	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
59. Has your country taken steps to ensure that institutions responsible for biological diversity inventories and taxonomic activities are financially and administratively stable?	
a) no	X
b) under review	
c) yes for some institutions	
d) yes for all major institutions	
60. Has your country assisted taxonomic institutions to establish consortia to conduct regional projects?	
a) no	X
b) under review	
c) yes - limited extent	
d) yes - significant extent	
61. Has your country given special attention to international funding of fellowships for specialist training abroad or for attracting international experts to national or regional courses?	
a) no	
b) under review	X
c) yes - limited extent	
d) yes - significant extent	
62. Has your country provided programmes for re-training of qualified professionals moving into taxonomy-related fields?	
a) no	
b) some	X
c) many	

Decision V/9. Global Taxonomy Initiative: Implementation and further advance of the Suggestions for Action

63. Has your country identified its information requirements in the area of taxonomy, and assessed its national capacity to meet these requirements?	
a) no	
b) basic assessment	X
c) thorough assessment	
64. Has your country established or consolidated taxonomic reference centres?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
65. Has your country worked to increase its capacity in the area of taxonomic research?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
66. Has your country communicated information on programmes, projects and initiatives for consideration as pilot projects under the Global Taxonomy Initiative to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
67. Has your country designated a national Global Taxonomy Initiative focal point linked to other national focal points?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
68. Has your country participated in the development of regional networks to facilitate information-sharing for the Global Taxonomy Initiative?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i>	
69. Has your country sought resources through the financial mechanism for the priority actions identified in the decision?	
a) no	X
b) applied for unsuccessfully	
c) applied for successfully	

Further comments on implementation of these decisions

There are some national requirements on taxonomy elaborated in the Republic of Moldova, but a National Coordinating Center on Global Initiative Requirements in this field has not been established yet.

The researches in this domain are sporadic. Each institution separately from others sets up a collaboration network with partners from other countries in the field of plant, animal and microorganism taxonomy.

There are some scientific works on taxonomic classification of animals and plants, such as the following monographs: "Identification Manual of Higher Plants in Moldova"; "Illustrated

Flora of Bessarabia” (4 volumes to be published); “The Vegetal World of Moldova”, Chisinau, 1986-1989, 5 volumes; “Vegetation of the Republic of Moldova”, Chisinau, 1995; “The World of Animals of Moldova”, Chisinau, 1979-1984, 6 volumes; “Rare and Endangered Insects of Moldova”; “New Species of Carabids (Coleoptera and Carabidae) in the fauna of the Republic of Moldova ”.

The specialists working on their doctor degree are trained to make scientific researches on plant and animal taxonomy.

According to State Order on Scientific Researches for 2001 (approved by the Government Decision of the Republic of Moldova No.155 dated February 23, 2000), the research directions in the field of taxonomy are as follows:

- Research and survey of the taxonomic composition of spontaneous flora and preparation of the fifth and sixth volumes of “ Illustrated Flora of Bessarabia” for being published;
- Research of rare and endangered plants in the flora of Moldova (rare plants list will be revised, as well as scientific principles of vulnerability level assignment to the researched species);
- Research of aromatic, medicinal and fodder plant species and the selection of valuable ones for the economy of the Republic of Moldova;
- Study of biodiversity and invertebrate communities succession at the crossing point of biogeographical zones and elaboration of conservation methods of these communities;
- Study of parasites for animals and plants and interactions in the parasite-host system.

Article 8 In situ conservation [excluding Articles 8h and 8j]

70. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low			
71. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting		d) Severely limiting	X
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
<p>The following natural resources have been assessed in the Republic of Moldova: forestry, hunting, piscicultural, agricultural plants, genetic and domestic animal resources. A special attention is paid to the protection of the genetic resources of agricultural plants. At present 11 scientific research and educational institutes work to conserve the genetic resources of crops. The genetic collections of crops and spontaneous flora include about 14 000 species. There is no National Center of Genetic Resources, as well as an Informational Data Bank in the Republic of Moldova.</p> <p>The Project "Genetic Resources of Deciduous Forests in South-East Europe" was implemented in the period of 1998-2000 with the financial support of Luxembourg. As a result of researches conducted under this project, the genetic resources of oak, common oak, beech and ash trees have been assessed in the Republic of Moldova.</p>							
72. Has your country established a system of protected areas which aims to conserve biological diversity (8a)?							
a) system under development							
b) national review of protected areas coverage available							
c) national protected area systems plan in place							
d) relatively complete system in place						X	
73. Are there nationally adopted guidelines for the selection, establishment and management of protected areas (8b)?							
a) no							
b) no, under development							
c) yes						X	
d) yes, undergoing review and extension							
74. Does your country regulate or manage biological resources important for the conservation of biological diversity with a view to ensuring their conservation and sustainable use (8c)?							
a) no							
b) early stages of development						X	
c) advanced stages of development							
d) programme or policy in place							
e) reports on implementation available							
75. Has your country undertaken measures that promote the protection of ecosystems, natural habitats and the maintenance of viable populations of species in natural surroundings (8d)?							

a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) reasonably comprehensive measures in place	
76. Has your country undertaken measures that promote environmentally sound and sustainable development in areas adjacent to protected areas (8e)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) reasonably comprehensive measures in place	
77. Has your country undertaken measures to rehabilitate and restore degraded ecosystems (8f)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
78. Has your country undertaken measures to promote the recovery of threatened species (8f)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
79. Has your country undertaken measures to regulate, manage or control the risks associated with the use and release of living modified organisms resulting from biotechnology (8g)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	X
d) comprehensive measures in place	
80. Has your country made attempts to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components (8i)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	
e) reports on implementation available	
81. Has your country developed and maintained the necessary legislation and/or other regulatory provisions for the protection of threatened species and populations (8k)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	

d) legislation or other measures in place	X
82. Does your country regulate or manage processes and categories of activities identified under Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biological diversity (8l)?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) yes, to a limited extent	X
d) yes, to a significant extent	
<i>If a developed country Party -</i>	
83. Does your country cooperate in providing financial and other support for <i>in-situ</i> conservation particularly to developing countries (8m)?	
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i>	
84. Does your country receive financial and other support for <i>in situ</i> conservation (8m)?	
a) no	
b) yes (if so, please give details below)	X
There are some small-size projects on <i>in situ</i> biodiversity conservation supported by foreign donors (including GEF through the World Bank and UNDP, as well as by developed countries Governments through REC-Moldova).	

Decision II/7 Consideration of Articles 6 and 8 of the Convention

85. Is action being taken to share information and experience on implementation of this Article with other Contracting Parties?	
a) little or no action	
b) sharing of written materials and/or case-studies	X comments
c) regional meetings	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Unfortunately, due to the lack of financial sources, the Government of the Republic of Moldova allocates limited funds for supporting the management of the natural areas protected by state. The scientific reserves are self-financed. This fact has a negative impact on observing the protection regime.

There were few projects on *in situ* biodiversity conservation supported by international organizations. The need of special funds for saving scientific reserves from extinction and increasing their institutional and management capacities appears.

Article 8h Alien species

86. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High		b) Medium		c) Low		X	
87. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting		d) Severely limiting	X
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
<p>The State University of Moldova, Botanical Garden (Institute), Zoological Institute and other organizations conduct researches on alien invasive species. CFA undertakes measures on <i>Acer negundo</i> elimination from the natural forest ecosystems. The alien species monitoring is only performed in the forest ecosystems.</p> <p>According to Article 5 of the Law on Plant Protection, No. 612 – XIV from October 1, 1999, “The Ministry of Agriculture and Processing Industry undertakes activities for immediate highlighting and liquidating the focuses of damaging organisms, including alien invasive species, and ensuring state phytosanitary supervision”.</p> <p>The legislative and administrative measures are undertaken to prevent the penetration of the quarantine objects during the import, export and transit of products and goods.</p> <p>The tasks and requirements on alien invasive species control are not implemented at the appropriate level due to the lack of funds. There are no complex programs in this field.</p>							

88. Has your country identified alien species introduced?	
a) no	
b) only major species of concern	.
c) only new or recent introductions	
d) a comprehensive system tracks new introductions	
e) a comprehensive system tracks all known introductions	X
89. Has your country assessed the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species?	
a) no	
b) only some alien species of concern have been assessed	X
c) most alien species have been assessed	
90. Has your country undertaken measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	

Decision IV/1 Report and recommendations of the third meeting of SBSTTA

91. Is your country collaborating in the development of projects at national, regional, sub-regional and international levels to address the issue of alien species?	
a) little or no action	X
b) discussion on potential projects under way	
c) active development of new projects	
92. Does your national strategy and action plan address the issue of alien species?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	

Decision V/8. Alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species

93. Is your country applying the interim guiding principles for prevention, introduction and mitigation of impacts of alien species in the context of activities aimed at implementing article 8(h) of the Convention, and in the various sectors?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	
c) limited implementation in some sectors	X
d) extensive implementation in some sectors	
e) extensive implementation in most sectors	
94. Has your country submitted case-studies to the Executive Secretary focusing on thematic assessments?	
a) no	
b) in preparation	X
c) yes	
95. Has your country submitted written comments on the interim guiding principles to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
96. Has your country given priority to the development and implementation of alien invasive species strategies and action plans?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
97. In dealing with the issue of invasive species, has your country developed or involved itself in mechanisms for international co-operation, including the exchange of best practices?	
a) no	X
b) trans-boundary co-operation	
c) regional co-operation	
d) multilateral co-operation	

98. Is your country giving priority attention to geographically and evolutionarily isolated ecosystems in its work on alien invasive species?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
99. Is your country using the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches as appropriate in its work on alien invasive species?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
100. Has your country developed effective education, training and public-awareness measures concerning the issue of alien species?	
a) no	
b) some initiatives	X
c) many initiatives	
101. Is your country making available the information which it holds on alien species through the CHM?	
a) no	
b) some information	X
c) all available information	
d) information available through other channels (please specify)	
102. Is your country providing support to enable the Global Invasive Species Programme to fulfil the tasks outlined in the decision and its annexes?	
a) no	X
b) limited support	
c) substantial support	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

As a result of scientific researches, the list of alien invasive species has been made up in the Republic of Moldova. The most dangerous species (plants – *Acer negundo*; animals – *Nyctereutes procyonoides*, *Canis aureus*, *Cervus nippon* etc.) are registered there. Urgent measures are required to be undertaken for public awareness (scientific and press conferences, training courses for customs officers, farmers etc.). The draft of Agreement on the Cooperation for Quarantine Control signed between the Government of the Republic of Moldova and the Government of Kazakhstan is being developed.

Article 8j Traditional knowledge and related provisions

103. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low			
104. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting		d) Severely limiting	X
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
The traditional knowledge in the field of utilisation, protection and conservation of biological resources is not systematized. This issue is tackled to a limited extent at the level of private property in the Republic of Moldova. It is not properly approached at policy level. The use of traditional knowledge is required in the process of national economy development.							
105. Has your country undertaken measures to ensure that the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity are respected, preserved and maintained?							
a) no measures							
b) some measures in place							
c) potential measures under review						X	
d) comprehensive measures in place							
106. Is your country working to encourage the equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge, innovations and practices?							
a) no						X	
b) early stages of development							
c) advanced stages of development							
d) programme or policy in place							

Decision III/4 and Decision IV/9. Implementation of Article 8(j)

107. Has your country developed national legislation and corresponding strategies for the implementation of Article 8(j)?							
a) no							
b) early stages of development						X	
c) advanced stages of development							
d) legislation or other measures in place							
108. Has your country supplied information on the implementation of Article 8(j) to other Contracting Parties through media such as the national report?							
a) no							
b) yes - previous national report						X	
c) yes - CHM						X	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)							
109. Has your country submitted case-studies to the Executive Secretary on measures taken to develop and implement the Convention's provisions relating to indigenous and local communities?							

a) no	X
b) yes	
110. Is your country participating in appropriate working groups and meetings?	
a) none	
b) some	X
c) all	
111. Is your country facilitating the active participation of representatives of indigenous and local communities in these working groups and meetings?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

Decision V/16. Article 8(j) and related provisions

112. Has your country reviewed the programme of work specified in the annex to the decision, and identified how to implement those tasks appropriate to national circumstances?	
a) no	X
b) under review	
c) yes (please provide details)	
113. Is your country integrating such tasks into its ongoing programmes, taking into account the identified collaboration opportunities?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes - to a limited extent	X
d) yes - to a significant extent	
114. Is your country taking full account of existing instruments, guidelines, codes and other relevant activities in the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes - to a limited extent	X
d) yes - to a significant extent	
115. Has your country provided appropriate financial support for the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes - to a limited extent	X
d) yes - to a significant extent	
116. Has your country fully incorporated women and women's organizations in the activities undertaken to implement the programme of work contained in the annex to the decision and other relevant activities under the Convention?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

117. Has your country taken measures to facilitate the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the implementation of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes - to a limited extent	X
d) yes - to a significant extent	
118. Has your country provided case studies on methods and approaches concerning the preservation and sharing of traditional knowledge, and the control of that information by indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	X
b) not relevant	
c) yes - sent to the Secretariat	
d) yes - through the national CHM	
e) yes - available through other means (please specify)	
119. Does your country exchange information and share experiences regarding national legislation and other measures for the protection of the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	
b) not relevant	
c) yes - through the CHM	X
d) yes - with specific countries	
e) yes - available through other means (please specify)	
120. Has your country taken measures to promote the conservation and maintenance of knowledge, innovations, and practices of indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	
b) not relevant	
c) some measures	X
d) extensive measures	
121. Has your country supported the development of registers of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, in collaboration with these communities?	
a) no	X
b) not relevant	
c) development in progress	
d) register fully developed	
122. Have representatives of indigenous and local community organizations participated in your official delegation to meetings held under the Convention on Biological Diversity?	
a) not relevant	X
b) not appropriate	
c) yes	

123. Is your country assisting the Secretariat to fully utilize the clearing-house mechanism to co-operate closely with indigenous and local communities to explore ways that enable them to make informed decisions concerning release of their traditional knowledge?	
a) no	X
b) awaiting information on how to proceed	
c) yes	
124. Has your country identified resources for funding the activities identified in the decision?	
a) no	X
b) not relevant	
c) partly	
d) fully	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

The issue of using traditional knowledge concerning biological resources utilization, protection and conservation is at the initial stage of elaboration and promotion in the Republic of Moldova. The knowledge and experience of indigenous communities on biodiversity protection and sustainable use are not officialized and are not properly used by landowners. Also, no activities have been undertaken on benefit sharing resulted from the utilization of knowledge, innovations and practices. Up till now no legislative acts and strategies were elaborated in this domain. There is no information exchange with other countries in this field. The invitations and financial support for the indigenous community representatives participation in the meetings held by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity would be beneficial. Being in the transition period to the market economy, it is rather difficult to involve indigenous and local communities in the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The information exchange and experience sharing is required for finding out more about the observance and implementation of the traditional knowledge, legal and institutional framework.

It is necessary to undertake activities for collecting, systematizing, maintaining and promoting traditional knowledge. All these could be carried out within certain programmes in this field, as well as under some special projects. The funds for supporting the activities in this domain are reduced.

Article 9 Ex situ conservation

125. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium		c) Low	X
126. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	d) Severely limiting X
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					

The priority actions in this field are the following: registration and assessment of cultivated plants, domestic animals, collections of plants and their financing; optimization of institutional capacities of the gene banks of cultivated plants; species conservation in botanical and zoological gardens, their supervision , multiplication and reintroduction in natural ecosystems, especially rare and endangered species. These actions do not have adequate financial support.	
127. Has your country adopted measures for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of components of biological diversity <i>native to your country</i> (9a)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
128. Has your country adopted measures for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of components of biological diversity <i>originating outside your country</i> (9a)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
129. If the answer to the previous question was yes, is this being done in active collaboration with organizations in the other countries (9a)?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
130. Has your country established and maintained facilities for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of and research on plants, animals and micro-organisms that represent genetic resources <i>native to your country</i> (9b)?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
131. Has your country established and maintained facilities for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of and research on plants, animals and micro-organisms that represent genetic resources <i>originating elsewhere</i> (9b)?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
132. If the answer to the previous question was yes, is this being done in active collaboration with organizations in the other countries (9a)?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
133. Has your country adopted measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions (9c)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	

d) comprehensive measures in place	
134. Has your country taken measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for <i>ex situ</i> conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and <i>in situ</i> populations of species (9d)?	
a) no measures	X
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
<i>If a developed country Party -</i>	
135. Has your country cooperated in providing financial and other support for <i>ex situ</i> conservation and in the establishment and maintenance of <i>ex situ</i> conservation facilities in developing countries (9e)?	
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i>	
136. Has your country received financial and other support for <i>ex situ</i> conservation and in the establishment and maintenance of <i>ex situ</i> conservation facilities (9e)?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

The Ministry of Ecology, Construction and Territorial development is responsible for the elaboration of a legislation on *ex situ* biodiversity conservation, use of the Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO) and biosecurity in the Republic of Moldova. *Ex situ* conservation is applied by the institutions of agricultural, piscicultural and other sectors. The Botanical Garden of the Academy of Sciences of Moldova is the main holder of the native and allochthonous spontaneous plant collections.

Article 10 Sustainable use of components of biological diversity

137. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low			
138. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting		d) Severely limiting	X
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
The sustainable use of biological resources is a priority issue and constitutes one of the main factors for sustainable development of the national economy. Thus, some strategies and action plans have been elaborated, as well as legislative and normative documents, such as: the Law on State Protected Natural Areas Fund; the Law on Natural Resources; the Law on Animal Kingdom; the Law on Zones and Strips for Rivers and Water Basins Protection; the Forest Code; regulations on state protected natural areas. The legislative and normative framework development is still under way, taking into account the changes in the national economy. The biological resources of the Republic of Moldova are severely limited.							

139. Has your country integrated consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision making (10a)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	X
e) review of implementation available	
140. Has your country adopted measures relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity (10b)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
141. Has your country put in place measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements (10c)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
142. Has your country put in place measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biological diversity has been reduced (10d)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
143. Does your country actively encourage cooperation between government authorities and the private sector in developing methods for sustainable use of biological diversity (10e)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	
e) review of implementation available	

Decisions IV/15. Relationship of the Convention with the Commission on Sustainable Development and biodiversity-related conventions

144. Has your country submitted to the Secretariat information on tourism and its impacts on biological diversity, and efforts to effectively plan and manage tourism?	
a) no	
b) yes - previous national report	X
c) yes - case-studies	

d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
145. Has your country submitted to the Secretariat information on biodiversity-related activities of the CSD (such as SIDS, oceans, seas and freshwater resources, consumption and production patterns)?	
a) no	
b) yes - previous national report	X
c) yes - correspondence	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	

Decision V/24. Sustainable use as a cross-cutting issue

146. Has your country identified indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?	
a) no	
b) assessment of potential indicators underway	X
c) indicators identified (if so, please describe below)	
147. Has your country assisted other Parties to increase their capacity to implement sustainable-use practices, programmes and policies at regional, national and local levels, especially in pursuit of poverty alleviation?	
a) no	X
b) not relevant	
c) to a limited extent	
d) to a significant extent (please provide details)	
148. Has your country developed mechanisms to involve the private sector and indigenous and local communities in initiatives on sustainable use, and in mechanisms to ensure that indigenous and local communities benefit from such sustainable use?	
a) no	
b) mechanisms under development	X
c) mechanisms in place (please describe)	
149. Has your country identified areas for conservation that would benefit through the sustainable use of biological diversity and communicated this information to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

Decision V/25. Biological diversity and tourism

150. Has your country based its policies, programmes and activities in the field of sustainable tourism on an assessment of the inter-linkages between tourism and biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent	
151. Has your country submitted case-studies on tourism as an example of the sustainable use of biological diversity to the Executive Secretary?	

a) no	X
b) yes	
152. Has your country undertaken activities relevant to biodiversity and tourism in support of the International Year of Ecotourism?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
153. Has your country undertaken activities relevant to biodiversity and tourism in support of the International Year of Mountains?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
154. Has your country undertaken activities relevant to biodiversity and tourism in support of the International Coral Reef Initiative?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
155. Has your country established enabling policies and legal frameworks to complement voluntary efforts for the effective implementation of sustainable tourism?	
a) no	X
b) to a limited extent	
c) to a significant extent (please describe)	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

The sustainable use of biological resources is an issue of national interest. The legislative framework has been improved addressing this matter. The National Strategy and Action Plan on Biological Diversity Conservation have been prepared and approved by the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova (Decision No.112-XV, April 27, 2001). These legislative and normative documents are designed to prevent and mitigate the anthropic impact on biodiversity. At the same time they constitute the background for decision-making at the national level in the domain of biodiversity sustainable use. There are no other special programmes on this issue for the time being. The state organizations together with international ones support the local population in cases of natural disasters and calamities, and undertake actions to restore the damaged areas and biodiversity. Such activities were undertaken to liquidate the consequences of natural disaster in November 2000, which happened on an important natural area on the right side of the Nistru river basin. The cooperation for sustainable use of biological resources is at the very beginning at the level of state bodies and private sector. While implementing the provisions of the Rio de Janeiro Convention, the stipulations of other conventions are usually considered as well (Bern, Ramsar and Bonn Conventions, CITES), IUNC decisions etc.

The cooperation between biodiversity and tourism management authorities is at the initial phase of its development. There is a lack of thematic researches on sustainable use of biodiversity and ecological tourism. Unfortunately, the relationship between the touristic activity and biodiversity is not enough reflected in the First National Report, Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan, and in the touristic activity programmes. As a further goal, it is necessary to elaborate the legislative and normative framework in the field of biodiversity and ecological tourism sustainable use.

Article 11 Incentive measures

156. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low			
157. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting		d) Severely limiting	X
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
<p>Only certain elements of economical mechanism are applied in the Republic of Moldova. They are as follows: chapter V, Article 60, Annex 1 of the Law on Animal Kingdom, which stipulates: “The entities who traced out hunting regulation offenders are rewarded with money and in kind – up to 100% of confiscated meat of birds and hares and have the right to acquire illicitly obtained meat of hooved animals”; chapter IX, Article 87 provides: “The entities who immediately traced out the offenders of this regulation are rewarded with prizes...”, “The entity who traced out the offence attested by judiciary and inquiry authority as being criminal action is rewarded with a prize which constitutes 10 minimal salaries”; chapter IX, Article 88(c) provides the rest of sources left on the special account after prizes rewarding to be used by the State Ecological Inspectorate for: “... rewarding entities who actively participate in the development of the hunting farm”; Annex 2, Article 26, paragraph 2 of the same Law stipulates the following: “Out of the amount left on the Piscicultural Service account up to 50% are meant for the stimulation of Piscicultural Service workers and public inspectors...”</p> <p>Chapter VIII, Articles 84, 85 (h) of the Environmental Protection Law provide the use of national, county and municipal ecological funds sources for : “ rewarding of communities that brought a real contribution to environment protection, notwithstanding department membership. The rewarding amounts will not exceed the ceiling of 1% out of the National Ecological Fund (NEF) and 5% out of the municipal and county ecological funds. 2,1 mln. lei (\$175 000) out of the NEF were allocated to stimulate (by financing) the activities for elaborating and implementing national programmes and reconstruction of landscapes and aquatic objects in 2000.</p> <p>There are no fiscal advantageous conditions for biodiversity conservation measures, special taxes on the production processes that have negative impact on biodiversity, the compulsory ecological insurance of the environmentally dangerous technologies, preferential crediting etc.</p>							
158. Are programmes in place to identify and ensure the adoption of economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity?							
a) no							
b) early stages of development						X	
c) advanced stages of development							
d) programmes in place							
e) review of implementation available							
159. Do these incentives, and the programmes to identify them and ensure their adoption, cover the full range of sectoral activities?							
a) no							
b) some sectors						X	

c) all major sectors	
d) all sectors	

Decision III/18. Incentive measures

160. Has your country reviewed legislation and economic policies to identify and promote incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) reviews in progress	X
c) some reviews complete	
d) as far as practically possible	
161. Has your country ensured the development of mechanisms or approaches to ensure adequate incorporation of both market and non-market values of biological diversity into plans, policies and programmes and other relevant areas, <i>inter alia</i> , national accounting systems and investment strategies?	
a) no	
b) early stages of identifying mechanisms	X
c) advanced stages of identifying mechanisms	
d) mechanisms in place	
e) review of impact of mechanisms available	
162. Has your country developed training and capacity building programmes to implement incentive measures and promote private-sector initiatives?	
a) no	
b) planned	X
c) some	
d) many	
163. Has your country incorporated biological diversity considerations into impact assessments as a step in the design and implementation of incentive measures?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
164. Has your country shared experience on incentive measures with other Contracting Parties, including making relevant case-studies available to the Secretariat?	
a) no	
b) yes - previous national report	X
c) yes - case-studies	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	

Decision IV/10. Measures for implementing the Convention [part]

165. Is your country actively designing and implementing incentive measures?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	

d) measures in place	
e) review of implementation available	
166. Has your country identified threats to biological diversity and underlying causes of biodiversity loss, including the relevant actors, as a stage in designing incentive measures?	
a) no	
b) partially reviewed	
c) thoroughly reviewed	
d) measures designed based on the reviews	X
e) review of implementation available	
167. Do the existing incentive measures take account of economic, social, cultural and ethical valuation of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
168. Has your country developed legal and policy frameworks for the design and implementation of incentive measures?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) frameworks in place	
e) review of implementation available	
169. Does your country carry out consultative processes to define clear target-oriented incentive measures to address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss?	
a) no	
b) processes being identified	X
c) processes identified but not implemented	
d) processes in place	
170. Has your country identified and considered neutralizing perverse incentives?	
a) no	X
b) identification programme under way	
c) identified but not all neutralized	
d) identified and neutralized	

Decision V/15. Incentive measures

171. Has your country reviewed the incentive measures promoted through the Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
172. Has your country explored possible ways and means by which these incentive measures can support the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity in your country?	

a) no	
b) under consideration	X
c) early stages of development	
d) advanced stages of development	
e) further information available	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

The issues on incentive measures for economical agents and landowners are poorly developed in the legislation of the Republic of Moldova. Special programmes need to be made up in this domain in the nearest future. It is also necessary to elaborate and identify the mechanisms and ways of implementing national programmes on incentive measures for economical agents and staff training. The sectoral programmes should be drawn up as indispensable parts of the state policy in this domain.

Article 12 Research and training

173. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low	
174. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					

The results of research in this field can serve as preliminary scientific background for the future efficient activities of genetic, species and ecosystem diversity conservation. The lack of funds does not allow the universities, academic and branch institutions to tackle thoroughly the key-problems in the field of protection and restoration of the natural fund. Nowadays the vegetal and animal diversity of the Republic of Moldova is not enough studied. The most important results were obtained in the 80s.

It is necessary to conduct genetic and biosecurity researches, as well as investigations at ecosystem and population levels. The floristic and faunistic mapping is also important for setting up seeds fund of the valuable genotypes from the natural ecosystems.

The State Order for 2001, approved by the Government Decision of the Republic of Moldova No. 155, February 23, 2001, foresees the following researches related to biodiversity conservation:

- The elaboration of principles on maintaining genetic fund diversity of spontaneous flora;
- The evolution, structure, functioning and conservation of faunistic groups diversity in the natural and anthropic ecosystems situated at the crossing point of biogeographical zones;
- The elaboration of methods for biodiversity conservation and reproduction of the biological resources in ecosystems;
- The study of anthropic landscapes and elaboration of scientific background of their sustainable use.

175. Has your country established programmes for scientific and technical education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components (12a)?

a) no

b) early stages of development

c) advanced stages of development

d) programmes in place

X

176. Has your country provided support to other Parties for education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components (12a)?

a) no

b) yes

X

177. Does your country promote and encourage research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (12b)?

a) no

b) yes - limited extent

c) yes - significant extent

X

178. Does your country promote and cooperate in the use of scientific advances in biological diversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources (12c)?

a) no

b) yes - limited extent

c) yes - significant extent

X

If a developed country Party -

179. Does your country's implementation of the above activities take into account the special needs of developing countries?	
a) no	Not relevant
b) yes, where relevant	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

The existent system of staff training provides specialists for various institutions and public organizations. They are in charge of undertaking activities biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of biological resources.

The main staff training centers in the field of botany, zoology, microbiology, genetics, ecology, forestry and agronomy are State University of Moldova, Pedagogical University of Tiraspol, Agrarian State University and Pedagogical University of Chisinau. The academic and branch institutions contribute a lot to the process of specialists training.

The university educational programmes need to be reviewed. The biodiversity conservation principles have to fit in the fields of forest, agriculture and tourism. There is a need to have experts dealing with issues of nature conservation, to include the up-to-date research methods of biodiversity protection into training programs and to supply laboratories with modern equipment.

The financial resources are allocated out of the national and county voluntary ecological funds for: scientific investigations in the environmental protection field; professional re-training courses on environment protection; international cooperation development in the same sphere. The training courses for specialists from the Ecological Territorial Agencies, as well as the Environment Protection and Natural Resources Management Divisions from county councils were conducted in 2000-2001.

Article 13 Public education and awareness

180. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low			
181. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting		d) Severely limiting	X
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
<p>The Republic of Moldova ratified the Århus Convention on April 17, 1999. As a result, the Environment Information Centre has been set up (with the financial support of Danish Government), which permanently shares information on environment. Nevertheless, the level of public awareness on biodiversity importance is unsatisfactory and does not meet the requirements of biodiversity-related conventions and international agreements. No strategy exists on ecological education of the society. There are about 40 NGOs which undertake sporadic activities of public ecological education and awareness. An important contribution to public awareness is brought by special TV programmes (Ave Natura) on the National Television and radio broadcasts (Ecoterra), seminars and expeditions conducted by the Ecological Movement from Moldova. At present the main publications on environmental protection, which reflect the biodiversity conservation issues as well, are the magazines "Natura" and "Gutta". The MECTD together with REC-Moldova holds NGOs meetings. Urgent issues on environment protection are discussed there.</p>							
182. Does your country promote and encourage understanding of the importance of, and the measures required for, the conservation of biodiversity (13a) through media?							
a) no							
b) yes - limited extent						X	
c) yes - significant extent							
183. Does your country promote and encourage understanding of the importance of, and the measures required for, the conservation of biodiversity (13a) through the inclusion of this topic in education programmes?							
a) no							
b) yes - limited extent						X	
c) yes - significant extent							
184. Does your country cooperate with other States and international organizations in developing relevant educational and public awareness programmes (13b)?							
a) no							
b) yes - limited extent						X	
c) yes - significant extent							

Decision IV/10. Measures for implementing the Convention [part]

185. Are public education and awareness needs covered in the national strategy and action plan?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X
186. Has your country allocated appropriate resources for the strategic use of education and communication instruments at each phase of policy formulation, implementation and evaluation?	
a) limited resources	X
b) significant but not adequate resources	
c) adequate resources	
187. Does your country support initiatives by major groups that foster stakeholder participation and that integrate biological diversity conservation matters in their practice and education programmes?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
188. Has your country integrated biodiversity concerns into education strategies?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	X
d) yes	
189. Has your country made available any case-studies on public education and awareness and public participation, or otherwise sought to share experiences?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
190. Has your country illustrated and translated the provisions of the Convention into any local languages to promote public education and awareness raising of relevant sectors?	
a) not relevant	
b) still to be done	X
c) under development	
d) yes	
191. Is your country supporting local, national, sub-regional and regional education and awareness programmes?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i>	
192. When requesting assistance through the GEF, has your country proposed projects that promote measures for implementing Article 13 of the Convention?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

Decision V/17. Education and public awareness

193. Does your country support capacity-building for education and communication in biological diversity as part of the national biodiversity strategy and action plans?	
a) no	
b) limited support	X
c) yes (please give details)	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

According to the provisions of Århus Convention, the population benefits from the access to information, the possibility to participate in decision-making and the access to justice in environmental matters.

The Law on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters has been elaborated and adopted for implementing the Århus Convention. This Law was drafted by the MECTD and approved by a governmental decision. There was stated the method of public involvement and participation in the process of elaboration and endorsement of the legislation, normative acts and environmental decisions.

It is necessary to share the information on current status of biodiversity. It must be accessible for everybody. That is why, the data acquired by various institutions have to be compatible and have a unique interpretation. Thus, the Regulation on Information Sharing was elaborated by the State Ecological Inspectorate on March 28, 2000 and approved by the MECTD. It establishes the method of acquiring, improving and presenting the ordinary and periodical information on the status of environment. This Regulation includes the information on state protected natural areas fund (Annex 4), the survey and status of the genetic fund in Moldova (Annex 5), the information on Ecological Territorial Agencies activity in the field of fauna protection (Annex 6), the record of cynegetical fauna (Annex 7), the damages to the natural protected areas (chapters 3.6, 3.7), the unfavourable development of biological indicators of ecosystems quality (chapter 3.8), the restoration and rehabilitation of ecosystems (chapter 4.4).

Article 14 Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts

194. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?			
a) High		b) Medium	X
195. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?			
a) Good		b) Adequate	X
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources			

The Law on Ecological Expertise and Environmental Impact Assessment (1996) regulates the ecological expertise of activities dealing with “efficient methods application of keeping and completing the cynegetic and biodiversity funds, the population increase of the animal and plant kingdom in natural ecosystems, the use of protection means for piscicultural resources reproduction, as well as methods of ecological recovering and forest regeneration [Article 19(g)]. The Regulation on Environmental Impact Assessment (Annex to this Law) in chapter 3 ” The Main Requirements of the Statement on Environmental Impact” foresees the concise characteristics of nature components that are mostly impacted, such as: the natural areas protected by state; buffer zones; fauna and flora (species variety, rare and endangered species); natural ecosystems and landscapes; landscapes (characteristics of landscape transformation, their efficiency and recreative value); the eaesthetic impact on the territory. The draft Law on Biosafety has been elaborated. It stipulates the requirements for GMO and biological technologies.

196. Is legislation in place requiring an environmental impact assessment of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biological diversity (14 (1a))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) legislation in place	X
e) review of implementation available	
197. Do such environmental impact assessment procedures allow for public participation (14(1a))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
198. Does your country have mechanisms in place to ensure that the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biological diversity are duly taken into account (14(1b))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) fully compliant with current scientific knowledge	
199. Is your country involved in bilateral, regional and/or multilateral discussion on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction (14(1c))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
200. Is your country implementing bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction (14(1c))?	
a) no	
b) no, assessment of options in progress	

c) some completed, others in progress	
d) yes	X
201. Has your country mechanisms in place to notify other States of cases of imminent or grave danger or damage to biological diversity originating in your country and potentially affecting those States (14(1d))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	X
e) no need identified	
202. Has your country mechanisms in place to prevent or minimize danger or damage originating in your State to biological diversity in other States or in areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction (14(1d))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) fully compliant with current scientific knowledge	
e) no need identified	
203. Has your country national mechanisms in place for emergency response to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity (14(1e))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	
204. Has your country encouraged international cooperation to establish joint contingency plans for emergency responses to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity (14(1e))?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
c) no need identified	

Decision IV/10. Measures for implementing the Convention [part]

205. Has your country exchanged with other Contracting Parties information and experience relating to environmental impact assessment and resulting mitigating measures and incentive schemes?	
a) no	
b) information provided to the Secretariat	
c) information provided to other Parties	X
d) information provided on the national CHM	
206. Has your country exchanged with other Contracting Parties information on measures and agreements on liability and redress applicable to damage to biological diversity?	
a) no	X

b) information provided to the Secretariat	
c) information provided to other Parties	
d) information provided on the national CHM	

Decision V/18. Impact assessment, liability and redress

207. Has your country integrated environmental impact assessment into programmes on thematic areas and on alien species and tourism?	
a) no	
b) partly integrated	X
c) fully integrated	
208. When carrying out environmental impact assessments does your country address loss of biological diversity and the interrelated socio-economic, cultural and human-health aspects relevant to biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) partly	X
c) fully	
209. When developing new legislative and regulatory frameworks, does your country have in place mechanisms to ensure the consideration of biological diversity concerns from the early stages of the drafting process?	
a) no	
b) in some circumstances	X
c) in all circumstances	
210. Does your country ensure the involvement of all interested and affected stakeholders in a participatory approach to all stages of the assessment process?	
a) no	
b) yes - in certain circumstances	X
c) yes - in all cases	
211. Has your country organised expert meetings, workshops and seminars, and/or training, educational and public awareness programmes and exchange programmes in order to promote the development of local expertise in methodologies, techniques and procedures for impact assessment?	
a) no	
b) some programmes in place	X
c) many programmes in place	
d) integrated approach to building expertise	
212. Has your country carried out pilot environmental impact assessment projects, in order to promote the development of local expertise in methodologies, techniques and procedures?	
a) no	X
b) yes (please provide further details)	
213. Does your country use strategic environmental assessments to assess not only the impact of individual projects, but also their cumulative and global effects, and ensure the results are applied in the decision making and planning processes?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X

c) to a significant extent	
214. Does your country require the inclusion of development of alternatives, mitigation measures and consideration of the elaboration of compensation measures in environmental impact assessment?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent	
215. Is national information available on the practices, systems, mechanisms and experiences in the area of strategic environmental assessment and impact assessment?	
a) no	
b) yes (please append or summarise)	X

Further comments on implementation of this Article

The Republic of Moldova undertakes measures for developing the integral system of biodiversity impact assessment. This impact is usually caused due to different economic activities. The population participates to a limited extent in the activities of impact assessment and final decision-making. According to the bilateral agreements between Romania and the Ukraine, the Republic of Moldova has the commitment to inform the neighbouring countries on accidents with serious negative impact on the environment.

The Regulation on Environmental Impact Assessment of Private Enterprises (chapter II, page 2) establishes the method of environmental impact assessment and damage compensation.

The Regulation on Ecological Audit foresees the method of studying the environmental component status, including biodiversity and the impact on biosphere, animal and plant kingdom protection.

The major factors that have negative impact on flora and fauna are the following: the intense farming by extending and ploughing new natural territories; the amelioration by draining wetlands and exploiting improved natural territories; destruction of small rivers meanderings; river damming; non-observance of pesticide and fertilizers use technologies; the natural ecosystems pollution with industrial offals; poaching; illegal grazing; animal disturbance during the reproductive period.

The torrential rainfalls and landslide processes have catastrophic consequences, which damage thousands of dwellings and constructions.

Article 15 Access to genetic resources

216. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low			
217. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting		d) Severely limiting	X
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							

There is no National Centre of Genetic Resources and an Informational Data Bank of genetic resources in the Republic of Moldova. The Centre of Vegetal Genetic Resources has been established under the Academy of Sciences of Moldova (ASM).

The following research directions are planned within the State Order on Scientific Researches in 2001: the conservation and utilisation of the genetic fund of woody plants introduced into the Botanical Garden (Institute) of the ASM; the modern biotechnologies (genetic-molecular) for increasing the valuable hereditary viability (endurance, productivity, quality) of crops; the impact of phyto-pathogenic agents and natural bioregulators on inducing and selecting genetic variability of agricultural plants collected in vitro or in vivo; the increase of genetic potential of the fruit-growing plants in order to intensify the fruit production; the amelioration and conservation of the beekeeping genetic fund of Moldova by using economically efficient technologies; the utilisation of genetic methods and modern technologies to obtain more productive tomato hybrids with a high quality of fruits which are resistant to environment extreme factors etc.

218. Has your country endeavoured to create conditions to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Contracting Parties (15(2))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
219. Is there any mutual understanding or agreement in place between different interest groups and the State on access to genetic resources (15(4))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
220. Has your country an open participation planning process, or any other process in place, to ensure that access to resources is subject to prior informed consent (15(5))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) processes in place	
221. Has your country taken measures to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Contracting Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of such Contracting Parties (15(6))?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	X
d) comprehensive measures in place	
222. Has your country taken measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of the results of research and development and the benefits arising from the commercial and other use of genetic resources with any Contracting Party providing such resources (15(7))?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	X
d) comprehensive measures in place	

If so, are these measures	
a) Legislation	X
b) Statutory policy or subsidiary legislation	
c) Policy and administrative measures	

Decision II/11 and Decision III/15. Access to genetic resources

223. Has your country provided the secretariat with information on relevant legislation, administrative and policy measures, participatory processes and research programmes?	
a) no	
b) yes, within the previous national report	X
c) yes, through case-studies	
d) yes, through other means (please give details below)	

224. Has your country implemented capacity-building programmes to promote successful development and implementation of legislative, administrative and policy measures and guidelines on access, including scientific, technical, business, legal and management skills and capacities?	
a) no	
b) some programmes covering some needs	X
c) many programmes covering some needs	
d) programmes cover all perceived needs	
e) no perceived need	

225. Has your country analysed experiences of legislative, administrative and policy measures and guidelines on access, including regional efforts and initiatives, for use in further development and implementation of measures and guidelines?	
a) no	
b) analysis in progress	X
c) analysis completed	

226. Is your country collaborating with all relevant stakeholders to explore, develop and implement guidelines and practices that ensure mutual benefits to providers and users of access measures?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	

227. Has your country identified national authorities responsible for granting access to genetic resources?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

228. Is your country taking an active role in negotiations associated with the adaptation of the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

Decision V/26. Access to genetic resources

229. Has your country designated a national focal point and one or more competent national authorities to be responsible for access and benefit-sharing arrangements or to provide information on such arrangements?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
c) yes, and Executive Secretary notified	
230. Do your country's national biodiversity strategy, and legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing, contribute to conservation and sustainable use objectives?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent	
Parties that are recipients of genetic resources	
231. Has your country adopted administrative or policy measures that are supportive of efforts made by provider countries to ensure that access to their genetic resources is subject to Articles 15, 16 and 19 of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) other arrangements made	X
c) yes	
232. Does your country co-operate with other Parties in order to find practical and equitable solutions supportive of efforts made by provider countries to ensure that access to their genetic resources is subject to Articles 15, 16 and 19 of the Convention, recognizing the complexity of the issue, with particular consideration of the multiplicity of prior informed consent considerations?	
a) no	
b) yes (please provide details)	X
233. In developing its legislation on access, has your country taken into account and allowed for the development of a multilateral system to facilitate access and benefit-sharing in the context of the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	
b) legislation under development	X
c) yes	
234. Is your country co-ordinating its positions in both the Convention on Biological Diversity and the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	
b) taking steps to do so	X
c) yes	
235. Has your country provided information to the Executive Secretary on user institutions, the market for genetic resources, non-monetary benefits, new and emerging mechanisms for benefit sharing, incentive measures, clarification of definitions, <i>sui generis</i> systems and "intermediaries"?	
a) no	X
b) some information provided	
c) substantial information provided	

236. Has your country submitted information on specific issues related to the role of intellectual property rights in the implementation of access and benefit-sharing arrangements to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
237. Has your country provided capacity-building and technology development and transfer for the maintenance and utilization of ex situ collections?	
a) no	
b) yes to a limited extent	X
c) yes to a significant extent	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

The genetic collections of crops and spontaneous flora contain about 14 000 species (70 000 varieties and hybrids) and are stored in 11 scientific and education institutions. The main holders of the genetic collections are the following institutes: Botanical Garden (Institute) of the ASM, the Research Institute of Maize and Sorghum of "Porumbeni" Association, the Scientific Research Institute of Cultivated Plants of "Selectia" Association, the Scientific Research Institute of Selection and Technologies of Fruit Growing "Codru", the National Institute of Vine and Wine, the Genetic Institute of the ASM, the Institute of Microbiology of the ASM, the Centre of Vegetal Genetic Resources of the ASM, the Institute of Physiology and Curative Diseases of the ASM and the National Institute of Livestock and Veterinary Medicine. The draft Law on Biosafety has been elaborated. The main aspects on access to information regarding genetic resources, biotechnologies and GMO are stipulated there. The organizations responsible for the access to the genetic resources are the following: ASM, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Ecology, Construction and Territorial Development.

Article 16 Access to and transfer of technology

238. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?			
a) High	X	b) Medium	c) Low
239. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?			
a) Good		b) Adequate	c) Limiting
			d) Severely limiting
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources.			

The researches in the field of biotechnologies and genetic engineering are at the early stage in the Republic of Moldova. Moldova signed the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity on February 14, 2001 in New York. The draft Law on Biosafety is under elaboration.

At present some preliminary thematic researches are carried out in the following fields: the modern biotechnologies (molecular- genetic) of increasing the valuable hereditary variability (endurance, productivity, quality) of the crops; the molecular-genetic technologies for diagnosing human hereditary and infectious diseases; the synthesis of biologically active substances from bacteria and algae used as biotechnological objects.

240. Has your country taken measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Contracting Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment (16(1))?

a) no measures

b) some measures in place

c) potential measures under review

d) comprehensive measures in place

X

241. Is your country aware of any initiatives under which relevant technology is transferred to your country on concessional or preferential terms (16(2))?

a) no

b) yes (please give brief details below)

X

242. Has your country taken measures so that Contracting Parties which provide genetic resources are provided access to and transfer of technology which make use of those resources, on mutually agreed terms (16(3))?

a) not relevant

b) relevant, but no measures

c) some measures in place

d) potential measures under review

e) comprehensive measures in place

X

If so, are these measures

a) Legislation

b) Statutory policy or subsidiary legislation

c) Policy and administrative arrangements

X

243. Has your country taken measures so that the private sector facilitates access to joint development and transfer of relevant technology for the benefit of government institutions and the private sector of developing countries (16(4))?

a) no measures

b) some measures in place

c) potential measures under review

d) comprehensive measures in place

If so, are these measures

a) Legislation?

b) Statutory policy and subsidiary legislation?

X

c) Policy and administrative arrangements?	
244. Does your country have a national system for intellectual property right protection (16(5))?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
245. If yes, does it cover biological resources (for example, plant species) in any way?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	

Decision III/17. Intellectual property rights

246. Has your country conducted and provided to the secretariat case-studies of the impacts of intellectual property rights on the achievement of the Conventions objectives?	
a) no	X
b) some	
c) many	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

The successful implementation of this article requires the elaboration of the institutional framework on wise management of the genetic resources and mechanism of their import and export; the preparation of programmes on staff training and public awareness in this domain; the performance of special studies on used biotechnologies and their impact assessment; the setting up of a data bank of the native and alien genetic resources.

The national system of intellectual property right protection is used only for plant varieties and animal breeds which are created through the methods of artificial selection. This system is not applied to traditional knowledge, plant and animal species, local varieties and breeds.

Article 17 Exchange of information

247. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High		b) Medium		x	c) Low		
248. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting		d) Severely limiting	X
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
<p>The exchange of information is performed between the focal points of the biodiversity-related conventions.</p> <p>There is a cooperation with the Newly Independent States (NIS) (the Ukraine, Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan etc) at the level of information exchange on rare, endangered and vulnerable species. The Biodiversity Office set up under the MECTD has elaborated the Clearing House Mechanism (CHM), which facilitates the technical, scientific and technological exchange of information on biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>There is ongoing collaboration with governmental institutions and organizations, as well as with scientists participating in the implementation of biodiversity protection programmes. The main ways of information exchange are the following: the harmonization of the legislation; NEN setting up; the creation and management of the transboundary protected areas.</p> <p>The conferences and seminars with representatives from other countries may be considered important forms of regional activities in the process of experience exchange.</p> <p>The exchange of information on environment is provided by the Information Environment Centre of the MECTD and information centres created within REC-Moldova. There are also information centres under some NGOs, such as: Ecological Movement of Moldova; Botany Society of the Republic of Moldova; NGO "Bios", "Fauna" etc.</p>							
249. Has your country taken measures to facilitate the exchange of information from publicly available sources (17(1))?							
a) no measures							
b) restricted by lack of resources							X
c) some measures in place							
d) potential measures under review							
e) comprehensive measures in place							
<i>If a developed country Party -</i>							
250. Do these measures take into account the special needs of developing countries (17(1))?							
a) no							Not relevant
b) yes - limited extent							
c) yes - significant extent							
251. If so, do these measures include all the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), including technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on?							

a) no	Not relevant
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	

Article 18 Technical and scientific cooperation

252. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low			
253. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X	d) Severely limiting	
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
Moldova takes part in the technical and scientific collaboration in the field of conservation and sustainable use of the natural resources within above-mentioned international conventions and agreements, especially programmes on regional multilateral cooperation on the Black Sea and Danube Basins protection. In 1993 the Republic of Moldova adhered to the Regional Programme on Ecological Management of the Danube River Basin; in 1994 the Convention and the Declaration on Cooperation for the Protection and Sustainable Use of the Danube River was signed; in April 2001 the Declaration on Environment and Sustainable Development in the Carpathian and Danube Region was concluded.							
254. Has your country taken measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (18(1))?							
a) no measures							
b) some measures in place						X	
c) potential measures under review							
d) comprehensive measures in place							
255. Do the measures taken to promote cooperation with other Contracting Parties in the implementation of the Convention pay special attention to the development and strengthening of national capabilities by means of human resources development and institution building (18(2))?							
a) no							
b) yes - limited extent						X	
c) yes - significant extent							
256. Has your country encouraged and developed methods of cooperation for the development and use of technologies, including indigenous and traditional technologies, in pursuance of the objectives of this Convention (18(4))?							
a) no							
b) early stages of development						X	
c) advanced stages of development							
d) methods in place							

257. Does such cooperation include the training of personnel and exchange of experts (18(4))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
258. Has your country promoted the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention (18(5))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	

Decision II/3, Decision III/4 and Decision IV/2. Clearing House Mechanism

259. Is your country cooperating in the development and operation of the Clearing House Mechanism?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
260. Is your country helping to develop national capabilities through exchanging and disseminating information on experiences and lessons learned in implementing the Convention?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
261. Has your country designated a national focal point for the Clearing-House Mechanism?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
262. Is your country providing resources for the development and implementation of the Clearing-House Mechanism?	
a) no	
b) yes, at the national level	X
c) yes, at national and international levels	
263. Is your country facilitating and participating in workshops and other expert meetings to further the development of the CHM at international levels?	
a) no	
b) participation only	X
c) supporting some meetings and participating	
264. Is your CHM operational	
a) no	
b) under development	
c) yes (please give details below)	X
265. Is your CHM linked to the Internet	

a) no	
b) yes	X
266. Has your country established a multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary CHM steering committee or working group at the national level?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

Decision V/14. Scientific and technical co-operation and the clearinghouse mechanisms (Article 18)

267. Has your country reviewed the priorities identified in Annex I to the decision, and sought to implement them?	
a) not reviewed	
b) reviewed but not implemented	X
c) reviewed and implemented as appropriate	

Further comments on implementation of these Articles

The international cooperation at global and regional level is developed on the background of the environment protection conventions ratified by the Republic of Moldova:

1. Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern, September 19, 1997), ratified by the Parliament Decision No. 1546-XII on June 23, 1993;
2. Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (Espoo, February 25, 1991), ratified by the Parliament Decision No. 1546- XII on June 23, 1993;
3. Convention on Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents (Helsinki, March 17, 1992), ratified by the Parliament Decision No. 1546-XII on June 23, 1993;
4. Convention on Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Helsinki, March 17, 1992), ratified by the Parliament Decision No. 1546-XII on June 23, 1993;
5. Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio de Janeiro, June 5, 1992), ratified by the Parliament Decision No. 457-XIII on March 16, 1995;
6. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Rio de Janeiro, June 12, 1992), ratified by the Parliament Decision No. 404-XII on June 12, 1995;
7. Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (Geneva, November 13, 1979), ratified by the Parliament Decision No. 399-XIII on July 9, 1995;
8. Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (Vienna, March 23, 1985), the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Montreal, September 16, 1987), ratified by the Parliament Decision No. 966-XII on July 27, 1996;
9. Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Substances and their Disposal (Basel, March 22, 1989), ratified by the Parliament Decision No. 1599-XIII on March 10, 1998;
10. The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Droughts (Paris, 1994), ratified by the Parliament Decision No. 257-XIV in

December 24, 1998;

11. Convention on Cooperation for the Protection and Sustainable Use of the Danube River (Sofia, June 26, 1994), ratified by the Parliament Decision No. 323-XIV on March 17, 1999;
12. Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision – Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Århus, June 29, 1998), ratified by the Parliament Decision No. 346- XIV on April 7, 1999;
13. Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar, 1971), ratified by the Parliament Decision No. 504-XIV on July 14, 1999;
14. Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn, 1979);
15. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (Washington, 1973), ratified by the Parliament Decision No. 1246-XIV on September 28, 2000;
16. Agreement on the Conservation of Bats in Europe (London, 1991), ratified by the Parliament Decision No. 1244-XIV on September 28, 2000;
17. Agreement on the Conservation of African – Eurasian Migratory Species (Hague, 1995), ratified by the Parliament Decision No.1244-XIV on September 28, 2000.

The Biodiversity Office has elaborated and established the CHM (supported by the World Bank-GEF). The joint programmes have been elaborated together with specialists from Romania (the University of Bucharest) in the field of taxonomy, forest monitoring, staff training and exchange of experts.

Article 19 Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits

268. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium		c) Low	X
269. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	d) Severely limiting X
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
The Republic of Moldova undertakes some measures of biotechnology use and benefit sharing, but these activities are only at the early stage.					
270. Has your country taken measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities by those Contracting Parties which provide the genetic resources for such research (19(1))?					
a) no measures					
b) some measures in place					
c) potential measures under review					X
d) comprehensive measures in place					
If so, are these measures:					
a) Legislation					X

b) Statutory policy and subsidiary legislation	
c) Policy and administrative measures	
271. Has your country taken all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access on a fair and equitable basis by Contracting Parties to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based upon genetic resources provided by those Contracting Parties (19(2))?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	

Decision IV/3. Issues related to biosafety and Decision V/1. Work Plan of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety

272. Is your country a Contracting Party to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety?	
a) not a signatory	
b) signed, ratification in progress	X
c) instrument of ratification deposited	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Moldova signed the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (New York, February 14, 2001). As a result, the draft Law on Biosafety has been prepared. It foresees the implementation of this Protocol requirements.

Article 20 Financial resources

273. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low			
274. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting		d) Severely limiting	X
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
At present there are no funds in Moldova to implement the Action Plan on Biological Diversity Conservation. Thus, timing the strategic and valuable priorities of biodiversity conservation is required.							
The essential part of the national policy and Strategy on Sustainable Development of the Republic of Moldova is the elaboration of mechanisms for maintaining biological stability and balance in nature, as well as for stimulating the investments.							

275. Has your country provided financial support and incentives in respect of those national activities which are intended to achieve the objectives of the Convention (20(1))?	
a) no	
b) yes - incentives only	
c) yes - financial support only	X
d) yes - financial support and incentives	
<i>If a developed country Party -</i>	
276. Has your country provided new and additional financial resources to enable developing country Parties to meet the agreed incremental costs to them of implementing measures which fulfil the obligations of the Convention, as agreed between you and the interim financial mechanism (20(2))?	
a) no	Not relevant
b) yes	
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i>	
277. Has your country received new and additional financial resources to enable you to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing measures which fulfil the obligations of the Convention (20(2))?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
<i>If a developed country Party -</i>	
278. Has your country provided financial resources related to implementation of the Convention through bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels (20(3))?	
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i>	
279. Has your country used financial resources related to implementation of the Convention from bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels (20(3))?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

Decision III/6. Additional financial resources

280. Is your country working to ensure that all funding institutions (including bilateral assistance agencies) are striving to make their activities more supportive of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
281. Is your country cooperating in any efforts to develop standardized information on financial support for the objectives of the Convention?	
a) no	X
b) yes (please attach information)	

Decision V/11. Additional financial resources

282. Has your country established a process to monitor financial support to biodiversity?	
a) no	
b) procedures being established	
c) yes (please provide details)	X
The World Bank (representative in the Republic of Moldova), the Department of External Debts under the Ministry of Finance and MECTD monitor additional financial support for biodiversity activities.	
283. Are details available of your country's financial support to national biodiversity activities?	
a) no	
b) not in a standardized format	X
c) yes (please provide details)	
284. Are details available of your country's financial support to biodiversity activities in other countries?	
a) not applicable	X
b) no	
c) not in a standardized format	
d) yes (please provide details)	
Developed country Parties -	
285. Does your country promote support for the implementation of the objectives of the Convention in the funding policy of its bilateral funding institutions and those of regional and multilateral funding institutions?	
a) no	Not relevant
b) yes	
Developing country Parties -	
286. Does your country discuss ways and means to support implementation of the objectives of the Convention in its dialogue with funding institutions?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
287. Has your country compiled information on the additional financial support provided by the private sector?	
a) no	X
b) yes (please provide details)	
288. Has your country considered tax exemptions in national taxation systems for biodiversity-related donations?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national conditions	
c) exemptions under development	X
d) exemptions in place	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

A considerable part of activities according to the Action Plan on Biological Diversity Conservation requires additional funds (30 % out of the total cost). Some activities have been undertaken thanks to the international financial support. Nevertheless, it is necessary to increase the additional donations for implementing the biodiversity conservation activities.

According to the methodology of statistics record, accepted in the Republic of Moldova, the following environment protection expenses are considered the general ones:

- The current expenditures are on maintaining the natural objects and working capacity, restoring the existent objects, assessing the biodiversity status and supervising the management authorities. These expenses constitute 60 -70%.
- The expenses on the total reparation of fixed production fund constitute 10%.
- The major investments for the environment protection and sustainable use of natural resources represent 25% of the total cost.

The state authorities responsible for the natural resources management pass through a crisis. The state budget supports the activities on natural resources conservation to a very small extent.

The following laws and regulations have been prepared for ensuring the juridical frame work:

- Law on Environment Pollution Payment (1998), which stipulates that all users of the natural resources shall pay for environment pollution. This payments will be deposited in the NEF and local ecological funds; the ecological funds are set up according to the Regulation on Ecological Funds (1998) for financing urgent measures on environment protection, natural environment restoration, damages compensation etc.
- The Direction on Drawing the Statistics Report “expenditures on nature protection“ (1999);
- Environmental Protection Law (1993), Article 65;
- Law on State Protected Natural Areas Fund, Article 90 stipulates that the fund of natural areas protected by state represents a legal entity, is state owned and maintains voluntary accounts.
- The Regulation on the Red Book of the Republic of Moldova foresees its publication using funds out of the state budget;
- Animal Kingdom Law (1995) foresees the animal kingdom survey being funded out of state budget.

The recovery of damages to landowners, whose lands cover the natural areas protected by state, is financed by state and local budget, ecological and additional funds.

Article 21 Financial mechanism

289. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High		b) Medium		c) Low		X	
290. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting		d) Severely limiting	X
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
<p>The special financial mechanism lacks. It is meant to work for meeting the requirements of the Convention on Biological Diversity. Though, there are some economic mechanisms on environment protection (including biodiversity): <i>Taxes</i> for the natural resources use (flora, fauna, water, soil etc.); <i>Payment</i> for environment pollution and services (waste storage in areas that might have impact on biodiversity); <i>Payment</i> to compensate the damages to biodiversity (taxes are provided by the Animal Kingdom Law, Forest Code, Law on Administrative Trespass, Criminal Code etc.); <i>Concessions</i> to apply the environmentally friendly technologies etc.</p> <p>The main funds for biodiversity conservation activities are as follows: the budget (27%); NEF (1%); SFS (59%) and foreign financial support (13%). The annual expenses constitute 27 million MDL (6,3 million USD) or 0,3% out of the GDO (except the foreign financial support).</p>							
291. Has your country worked to strengthen existing financial institutions to provide financial resources for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?							
a) no						X	
b) yes							

Decision III/7. Guidelines for the review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism

292. Has your country provided information on experiences gained through activities funded by the financial mechanism?	
a) no activities	X
b) no, although there are activities	
c) yes, within the previous national report	
d) yes, through case-studies	
e) yes, through other means (please give details below)	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

The Republic of Moldova has gained a certain experience on utilization of the financial mechanism of the Convention, including that of the GEF (projects as: "Elaboration of the First National Report, National Strategy and Action Plan on Biodiversity Conservation, phases I and II" etc., financed by the World Bank, UNDP). Nevertheless, there is little experience on using the financial mechanism of the Convention.

The total cost of activities according to the Action Plan on Biodiversity Conservation constitutes about 18,7 million USD, including about 68-70% of this amount to be provided by the state budget, SFS, NEF and about 30-32% will be offered by international organizations.

The NEF and local ecological funds do not provide essential support for the biodiversity conservation activities.

As a result of signing a series of international conventions, the Republic of Moldova benefits from a certain international assistance from international financial institutions, as well as from governments of the developed countries (an important contribution from the Danish Government).

Article 23 Conference of the Parties

293. How many people from your country participated in each of the meetings of the Conference of the Parties?	
a) COP 1 (Nassau)	
b) COP 2 (Jakarta)	
c) COP 3 (Buenos Aires)	X (1)
d) COP 4 (Bratislava)	X (1)
e) COP 5 (Nairobi)	X (1)

**Decision I/6, Decision II/10, Decision III/24 and Decision IV/17.
Finance and budget**

294. Has your country paid all of its contributions to the Trust Fund?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

Decision IV/16 (part) Preparation for meetings of the Conference of the Parties

295. Has your country participated in regional meetings focused on discussing implementation of the Convention before any meetings of the Conference of the Parties?	
a) no	
b) yes (please specify which)	3 meetings
The representatives of the Republic of Moldova have participated in the regional meetings that took place in Latvia, Spain and Kazakhstan.	
If a developed country Party -	
296. Has your country funded regional and sub-regional meetings to prepare for the COP, and facilitated the participation of developing countries in such meetings?	

a) no	Not relevant
b) yes (please provide details below)	

Decision V/22. Budget for the programme of work for the biennium 2001-2002

297. Did your country pay its contribution to the core budget (BY Trust Fund) for 2001 by 1 st January 2001?	
a) yes in advance	
b) yes on time	
c) no but subsequently paid	
d) not yet paid	X
298. Has your country made additional voluntary contributions to the trust funds of the Convention?	
a) yes in the 1999-2000 biennium	
b) yes for the 2001-2002 biennium	
c) expect to do so for the 2001-2002 biennium	
d) no	X

Further comments on implementation of this Article

The Republic of Moldova has not yet paid its contribution to the trust funds of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The total cost of dues constitutes 20 000 USD. The budget for 2002 is designed to pay the cost of 1 355 USD.

Article 24 Secretariat

299. Has your country provided direct support to the Secretariat in terms of seconded staff, financial contribution for Secretariat activities, etc?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

The funds of Moldova are strictly limited and are not enough to finance even the Moldovan participants in the Conference of the Parties. Unfortunately, the Secretariat staff and its activities are not possible to be supported for the time being. Sometimes the funds (transport, accommodation etc.) are provided for the Convention staff while being in the Republic of Moldova.

Article 25 Subsidiary body on scientific, technical and technological advice

300. How many people from your country participated in each of the meetings of SBSTTA?	
a) SBSTTA I (Paris)	
b) SBSTTA II (Montreal)	
c) SBSTTA III (Montreal)	
d) SBSTTA IV (Montreal)	1
e) SBSTTA V (Montreal)	2

Further comments on implementation of this Article

The representatives from the Republic of Moldova have participated in some meetings (IV and V) of SBSTTA.

Article 26 Reports

301. What is the status of your first national report?	
a) Not submitted	
b) Summary report submitted	
c) Interim/draft report submitted	
d) Final report submitted	X
If b), c) or d), was your report submitted:	
by the original deadline of 1.1.98 (Decision III/9)?	
by the extended deadline of 31.12.98 (Decision IV/14)?	
Later (please specify date)	September, 2000

Decision IV/14 National reports

302. Did all relevant stakeholders participate in the preparation of this national report, or in the compilation of information used in the report?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
303. Has your country taken steps to ensure that its first and/or second national report(s) is/are available for use by relevant stakeholders?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
If yes, was this by:	
a) informal distribution?	
b) publishing the report?	X
c) making the report available on request?	X

d) posting the report on the Internet?	X
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Decision V/19. National reporting

304. Has your country prepared voluntary detailed thematic reports on one or more of the items for in-depth consideration at an ordinary meeting of the parties, following the guidelines provided?	
a) no	X
b) yes - forest ecosystems	
c) yes - alien species	
d) yes - benefit sharing	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

The thematic reports on alien species, forest ecosystems and benefit sharing will be elaborated soon.

Decision V/6. Ecosystem approach

305. Is your country applying the ecosystem approach, taking into account the principles and guidance contained in the annex to decision V/6?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	
c) some aspects are being applied	X
d) substantially implemented	
306. Is your country developing practical expressions of the ecosystem approach for national policies and legislation and for implementation activities, with adaptation to local, national, and regional conditions, in particular in the context of activities developed within the thematic areas of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	
c) some aspects are being applied	X
d) substantially implemented	
307. Is your country identifying case studies and implementing pilot projects that demonstrate the ecosystem approach, and using workshops and other mechanisms to enhance awareness and share experience?	
a) no	X
b) case-studies identified	
c) pilot projects underway	
d) workshops planned/held	
e) information available through CHM	
308. Is your country strengthening capacities for implementation of the ecosystem approach, and providing technical and financial support for capacity-building to implement the ecosystem approach?	
a) no	X

b) yes within the country	
c) yes including support to other Parties	
309. Has your country promoted regional co-operation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders?	
a) no	X
b) informal co-operation	
c) formal co-operation (please give details)	

Inland water ecosystems

Decision IV/4. Status and trends of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems and options for conservation and sustainable use

310. Has your country included information on biological diversity in wetlands when providing information and reports to the CSD, and considered including inland water biological diversity issues at meetings to further the recommendations of the CSD?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
311. Has your country included inland water biological diversity considerations in its work with organizations, institutions and conventions affecting or working with inland water?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i>	
312. When requesting support for projects relating to inland water ecosystems from the GEF, has your country given priority to identifying important areas for conservation, preparing and implementing integrated watershed, catchment and river basin management plans, and investigating processes contributing to biodiversity loss?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
313. Has your country reviewed the programme of work specified in annex 1 to the decision, and identified priorities for national action in implementing the programme?	
a) no	
b) under review	X
c) yes	

Decision V/2. Progress report on the implementation of the programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems (implementation of decision IV/4)

314. Is your country supporting and/or participating in the River Basin Initiative?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
315. Is your country gathering information on the status of inland water biological diversity?	

a) no	
b) assessments ongoing	X
c) assessments completed	
316. Is this information available to other Parties?	
a) no	
b) yes - national report	X
c) yes - through the CHM	X
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
317. Has your country developed national and/or sectoral plans for the conservation and sustainable use of inland water ecosystems?	
a) no	
b) yes - national plans only	
c) yes - national plans and major sectors	X
d) yes - national plans and all sectors	
318. Has your country implemented capacity-building measures for developing and implementing these plans?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

Decision III/21. Relationship of the Convention with the CSD and biodiversity-related conventions

319. Is the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands, and of migratory species and their habitats, fully incorporated into your national strategies, plans and programmes for conserving biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

Further comments on implementation of these decisions and the associated programme of work

The protection of inland water ecosystems is performed within the framework of Convention on Biological Diversity and Ramsar Convention. The National Strategy and Action Plan on Biodiversity Conservation of the Republic of Moldova also provide activities on these ecosystems protection. Moldova has identified two natural aquatic zones (Lower Prut and Lower Nistru), which meet the requirements of the Ramsar Convention. The plan on setting up the local ecological network of the Lower Nistru zone and the plan on management and sustainable use of the biological resources have been developed. Other projects have been elaborated as well (Emerald Network), concerning the strengthening of wetlands capacities as waterfowl habitats (the reserves "Prutul de Jos", "Padurea Domneasca", "Lebada Alba", "Iagorlac"). Moldova participates in the activities on sustainable development of the Lower Danube Basin.

The MECTD is the coordinator of activities on the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and Ramsar Convention.

Marine and coastal biological diversity

**Decision II/10 and Decision IV/5. Conservation and sustainable use of
marine and coastal biological diversity**

320. Does your national strategy and action plan promote the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity?	
a) no	Not relevant
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	
321. Has your country established and/or strengthened institutional, administrative and legislative arrangements for the development of integrated management of marine and coastal ecosystems?	
a) no	Not relevant
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) arrangements in place	
322. Has your country provided the Executive Secretary with advice and information on future options concerning the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity?	
a) no	Not relevant
b) yes	
323. Has your country undertaken and/or exchanged information on demonstration projects as practical examples of integrated marine and coastal area management?	
a) no	Not relevant
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes - case-studies	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
324. Has your country programmes in place to enhance and improve knowledge on the genetic structure of local populations of marine species subjected to stock enhancement and/or sea-ranching activities?	
a) no	Not relevant
b) programmes are being developed	
c) programmes are being implemented for some species	
d) programmes are being implemented for many species	
e) not a perceived problem	
325. Has your country reviewed the programme of work specified in an annex to the decision, and identified priorities for national action in implementing the programme?	
a) no	Not relevant
b) under review	
c) yes	

Decision V/3. Progress report on the implementation of the programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity (implementation of decision IV/5)

326. Is your country contributing to the implementation of the work plan on coral bleaching?	
a) no	
b) yes	
c) not relevant	X
327. Is your country implementing other measures in response to coral bleaching?	
a) no	
b) yes (please provide details below)	
c) not relevant	X
328. Has your country submitted case-studies on the coral bleaching phenomenon to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	
b) yes	
c) not relevant	X

Further comments on implementation of these decisions and the associated programme of work

The genetic structure of some fish populations that migrate from the Black Sea Basin to the upstream of the Nistru river is studied.

Agricultural biological diversity

Decision III/11 and Decision IV/6. Conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity

329. Has your country identified and assessed relevant ongoing activities and existing instruments at the national level?	
a) no	
b) early stages of review and assessment	X
c) advanced stages of review and assessment	
d) assessment completed	
330. Has your country identified issues and priorities that need to be addressed at the national level?	
a) no	
b) in progress	X
c) yes	
331. Is your country using any methods and indicators to monitor the impacts of agricultural development projects, including the intensification and extensification of production systems, on biological diversity?	
a) no	

b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	
332. Is your country taking steps to share experiences addressing the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - case-studies	X
c) yes - other mechanisms (please specify)	
333. Has your country conducted case-studies on the issues identified by SBSTTA: i) pollinators, ii) soil biota, and iii) integrated landscape management and farming systems?	
a) no	
b) yes - pollinators	X
c) yes - soil biota	X
d) yes - integrated landscape management and farming systems	
334. Is your country establishing or enhancing mechanisms for increasing public awareness and understanding of the importance of the sustainable use of agrobiodiversity components?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	
335. Does your country have national strategies, programmes and plans which ensure the development and successful implementation of policies and actions that lead to sustainable use of agrobiodiversity components?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	
336. Is your country promoting the transformation of unsustainable agricultural practices into sustainable production practices adapted to local biotic and abiotic conditions?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
337. Is your country promoting the use of farming practices that not only increase productivity, but also arrest degradation as well as reclaim, rehabilitate, restore and enhance biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
338. Is your country promoting mobilization of farming communities for the development, maintenance and use of their knowledge and practices in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	

a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
339. Is your country helping to implement the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
340. Is your country collaborating with other Contracting Parties to identify and promote sustainable agricultural practices and integrated landscape management?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

Decision V/5. Agricultural biological diversity: review of phase I of the programme of work and adoption of a multi-year work programme

341. Has your country reviewed the programme of work annexed to the decision and identified how you can collaborate in its implementation?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
342. Is your country promoting regional and thematic co-operation within this framework of the programme of work on agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) some co-operation	X
c) widespread co-operation	
d) full co-operation in all areas	
343. Has your country provided financial support for implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) limited additional funds	X
c) significant additional funds	
If a developed country Party -	
344. Has your country provided financial support for implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biological diversity, in particular for capacity building and case-studies, in developing countries and countries with economies in transition?	
a) no	Not relevant
b) yes within existing cooperation programme(s)	
c) yes, including limited additional funds	
d) yes, with significant additional funds	
345. Has your country supported actions to raise public awareness in support of sustainable farming and food production systems that maintain agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes, to a limited extent	X

c) yes, to a significant extent	
346. Is your country co-ordinating its position in both the Convention on Biological Diversity and the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	
b) taking steps to do so	X
c) yes	
347. Is your country a Contracting Party to the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade?	
a) not a signatory	X
b) signed - ratification in process	
c) instrument of ratification deposited	
348. Is your country supporting the application of the Executive Secretary for observer status in the Committee on Agriculture of the World Trade Organisation?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
349. Is your country collaborating with other Parties on the conservation and sustainable use of pollinators?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
350. Is your country compiling case-studies and implementing pilot projects relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of pollinators?	
a) no	X
b) yes (please provide details)	
351. Has information on scientific assessments relevant to genetic use restriction technologies been supplied to other Contracting Parties through media such as the Clearing-House Mechanism?	
a) not applicable	
b) no	X
c) yes - national report	
d) yes - through the CHM	
e) yes - other means (please give details below)	
352. Has your country considered how to address generic concerns regarding such technologies as genetic use restriction technologies under international and national approaches to the safe and sustainable use of germplasm?	
a) no	
b) yes - under consideration	X
c) yes - measures under development	
353. Has your country carried out scientific assessments on <u>inter alia</u> ecological, social and economic effects of genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) no	X
b) some assessments	
c) major programme of assessments	
354. Has your country disseminated the results of scientific assessments on <u>inter</u>	

<u>alia</u> ecological, social and economic effects of genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) no	X
b) yes - through the CHM	
c) yes - other means (please give details below)	
355. Has your country identified the ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the <u>in situ</u> and <u>ex situ</u> conservation and sustainable use, including food security, of agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	X
b) some measures identified	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive review completed	
356. Has your country assessed whether there is a need for effective regulations at the national level with respect to genetic use restriction technologies to ensure the safety of human health, the environment, food security and the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - regulation needed	X
c) yes - regulation not needed (please give more details)	
357. Has your country developed and applied such regulations taking into account, <u>inter alia</u> , the specific nature of variety-specific and trait-specific genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) no	X
b) yes - developed but not yet applied	
c) yes - developed and applied	
358. Has information about these regulations been made available to other Contracting Parties?	
a) no	X
b) yes - through the CHM	
c) yes - other means (please give details below)	

Further comments on implementation of these decisions and the associated programme of work

The agricultural ecosystems cover about 75,6% of the country. The following plants prevail in agrophytocenoses: cereals, fodder and technical crops, vegetables etc. They are not of high capacity to stabilize the ecological balance. The measures on agricultural ecosystems conservation are stipulated in the National Strategy and Action Plan.

At present there are important changes on land privatisation in the agricultural sector.

Forest biological diversity

Decision II/9 and Decision IV/7. Forest biological diversity

359. Has your country included expertise on forest biodiversity in its delegations to the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
c) not relevant	
360. Has your country reviewed the programme of work annexed to the decision and identified how you can collaborate in its implementation?	
a) no	X
b) under review	
c) yes	
361. Has your country integrated forest biological diversity considerations in its participation and collaboration with organizations, institutions and conventions affecting or working with forest biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X
362. Does your country give high priority to allocation of resources to activities that advance the objectives of the Convention in respect of forest biological diversity?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
For developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition -	
363. When requesting assistance through the GEF, Is your country proposing projects which promote the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

Decision V/4. Progress report on the implementation of the programme of work for forest biological diversity

364. Do the actions that your country is taking to address the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity conform with the ecosystem approach?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
365. Do the actions that your country is taking to address the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity take into consideration the outcome of the fourth session of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
366. Will your country contribute to the future work of the UN Forum on Forests?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
367. Has your country provided relevant information on the implementation of this work programme?	
a) no	X
b) yes - submission of case-studies	
c) yes - thematic national report submitted	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
368. Has your country integrated national forest programmes into its national biodiversity strategies and action plans applying the ecosystem approach and sustainable forest management?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
369. Has your country undertaken measures to ensure participation by the forest sector, private sector, indigenous and local communities and non-governmental organisations in the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) no	
b) yes - some stakeholders	X
c) yes - all stakeholders	
370. Has your country taken measures to strengthen national capacities including local capacities, to enhance the effectiveness and functions of forest protected area networks, as well as national and local capacities for implementation of sustainable forest management, including restoration?	
a) no	
b) some programmes covering some needs	X
c) many programmes covering some needs	
d) programmes cover all perceived needs	
e) no perceived need	
371. Has your country taken measures to implement the proposals for action of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests and the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests on valuation of forest goods and services?	

a) no	
b) under consideration	X
c) measures taken	

Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands

Decision V/23. Consideration of options for conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in dryland, Mediterranean, arid, semi-arid, grassland and savannah ecosystems

372. Has your country reviewed the programme of work annexed to the decision and identified how you will implement it?	
a) no	
b) under review	X
c) yes	
373. Is your country supporting scientifically, technically and financially, at the national and regional levels, the activities identified in the programme of work?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent	
374. Is your country fostering cooperation for the regional or subregional implementation of the programme among countries sharing similar biomes?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent	

Further comments on implementation of these Decisions and the associated programme of work

Nowadays the grassy steppe formations preserved themselves in the shape of clusters (0,5 ha – 300 ha) in the northern parts (Balti steppe) and in the southern ones (Bugeac steppe) and cover about 65 000 ha or 1,92 % of the total area of the country. The steppe flora includes more than 600 species. It is necessary to undertake activities to assess the flora and fauna, to elaborate management recommendations according to the requirements of sustainable development.

Decision V/20. Operations of the Convention

375. Does your country take into consideration gender balance, involvement of indigenous people and members of local communities, and the range of relevant disciplines and expertise, when nominating experts for inclusion in the roster?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
376. Has your country actively participated in subregional and regional activities in order to prepare for Convention meetings and enhance implementation of the Convention?	

a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent	
377. Has your country undertaken a review of national programmes and needs related to the implementation of the Convention and, if appropriate, informed the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	
b) under way	X
c) yes	

Please use this box to identify what specific activities your country has carried out as a DIRECT RESULT of becoming a Contracting Party to the Convention, referring back to previous questions as appropriate:

- the biodiversity conservation policy, legislation and institutional capacities have been improved;
- the network of natural areas protected by state has been set up;
- the First National Report on Biological Diversity in the Republic of Moldova has been elaborated;
- the National Strategy and Action Plan on Biological Diversity Conservation have been prepared;
- the following bodies have been set up within the Central State Environmental Authority: State Ecological Inspectorate; National and County Ecological Funds; General Division on Protected Areas and Biodiversity;
- the General Scientific Council of natural areas protected by state has been set up;
- the Biodiversity Office has been created under the MECTD, being responsible for the implementation and monitoring of the National Strategy and Action Plan on Biological Diversity Conservation;
- the network (Emerald Network) of ASCI for valuable European animal and plant species habitats protection has been developed;
- the CHM has been established and the exchange of information between biodiversity focal points works;
- the public access to biodiversity-related information has been ensured by setting up the Information Environment Center;
- environmental NGOs have been created;
- the access to international and national financial resources through certain projects has been allowed;
- the process of NEN setting up has begun.

Please use this box to identify joint initiatives with other Parties, referring back to previous questions as appropriate:

- The multilateral Agreement on Setting up the Lower Danube Green Corridor (Moldova, Romania, the Ukraine and Bulgaria);
- Bilateral agreements with Romania, the Ukraine and Belarus on Biological Diversity Conservation (including transboundary biodiversity);
- Active collaboration with partners from Europe for implementing the Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy;
- Bilateral cooperation for *in situ* and *ex situ* biodiversity conservation; joint seminars in this domain.

Please use this box to provide any further comments on matters related to national implementation of the Convention:

The scientists and experts in this field are not fully satisfied with the activities of implementing the requirements of the Convention in the Republic of Moldova. One of the main reasons that slow down the implementation of the Convention is the transition period to the market economy in Moldova. Therefore, the biodiversity conservation activities do not represent the country priority. Due to the frequent changes in the leadership of the Central State Environmental Authority, as well as in Government, there is no improvement in the efficiency of biodiversity conservation activities. The public awareness on biodiversity conservation is a slow process, as a result of social-economic conditions that do not favour these processes.

The wording of these questions is based on the Articles of the Convention and the decisions of the Conference of the Parties. Please provide information on any difficulties that you have encountered in interpreting the wording of these questions

Some questions have been answered approximately, others repeats. Please do not hesitate to contact us in order to get more detailed information. We would be grateful for your suggestions concerning the improvement of the information considered in this report.

If your country has completed its national biodiversity strategy and action plan (NBSAP), please give the following information:

Date of completion:	<i>October 2000- National Strategy and Action Plan on Biological Diversity Conservation</i>		
If the NBSAP has been adopted by the Government			
By which authority?	<i>Government of the Republic of Moldova Parliament of the Republic of Moldova</i>		
On what date?	<i>Government Decision No.1065 from October 20,2000 Parliament Decision No.112-XV from April 27,2001</i>		
If the NBSAP has been published please give			
Title:	<i>"Monitorul Oficial al Republicii Moldova" No.90-91, August 2, 2001</i>		
Name and address of publisher:	<i>State Agency "Moldpres" Publishing House "Universul"</i>		
ISBN:			
Price (if applicable):	<i>5 lei</i>		
Other information on ordering:			
If the NBSAP has not been published			
Please give full details of how copies can be obtained:	Biodiversity Office under the Ministry of Ecology, Construction and Territorial Development, 9 Cosmonautilor Str., MD 2005. Chisinau. Republic of Moldova. Tel. (+3732)242022 Fax. (+3732)242022 E-mail: bsapm@dnt.md Web: http://bsapm.dnt.md		
If the NBSAP has been posted on a national website			
Please give full URL:	http://bsapm.dnt.md		
If the NBSAP has been lodged with an Implementing Agency of the GEF			
Please indicate which agency:	The World Bank		
Has a copy of the NBSAP been lodged with the Convention Secretariat?			
Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please provide similar details if you have completed a Biodiversity Country Study or another report or action plan relevant to the objectives of this Convention

The thematic researches on biodiversity are performed by branch institutions of the ASM, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and State University of Moldova.

The First National Report on Biological Diversity reflects the activities on implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

There are no other reports in the Republic of Moldova.

Please provide details of any national body (e.g. national audit office) that has or will review the implementation of the Convention in your country

The Biodiversity Office within the MECTD monitors the implementation of the Convention requirements. This monitoring is conducted by academic institutions as well. They have sufficient capacity and authority to perform the expertise in this domain. The environmental NGOs network represents a mechanism that ensures the critical analysis of activities undertaken to implement the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Abbreviations

1. **ASCI** – Areas of Special Conservation Interest
2. **ASM** – Academy of Sciences of Moldova
3. **CBD** – Convention on Biological Diversity
4. **CFA** – Central Forest Authority
5. **CHM** – Clearing House Mechanism
6. **CSEA** – Central State Environmental Authority
7. **GDO** – Gross Domestic Output
8. **GEF** – Global Environmental Facility
9. **GMO** – Genetically Modified Organisms
10. **LPA** – Local Public Authority
11. **MECTD** – Ministry of Ecology, Construction and Territorial Development
12. **METD** – Ministry of Environment and Territorial Development
13. **NBSAP** – National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
14. **NEF** – National Ecological Fund
15. **NEN** – National Ecological Network
16. **NFF** – National Forest Fund
17. **NGO** – Non-Governmental Organization
18. **NIS** – Newly Independent States
19. **REC** – Regional Environmental Centre
20. **SBSTTA** – Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice
21. **TACIS** – Technical Assistance to the CIS
22. **WWF** – World Wide Fund