1. What policies or mechanisms have been put in place to implement the multilateral system of the ITPGRFA? The requirements of the Nagoya Protocol?

The Interim ABS Policy of Bhutan 2015 has been put in place to harmonize the Nagoya Protocol and the ITPGRFA along with other existing legislation. Further, Biodiversity Act of Bhutan 2003 has been revised considering the above harmonization and the Biodiversity Bill 2017 which is tabled for the upcoming session of parliament.

2. What measures, policies, practices have been established for coordination between the lead agencies?

- Both the lead agencies are within the same organizations, nonetheless executive orders have been issued identifying National Biodiversity Centre as the lead agency for Nagoya Protocol as well as the ITPGRFA.

3. What challenges have you encountered developing measures to implement the Nagoya Protocol? The multilateral system of the ITPGRFA?

- The biggest challenges that was encountered developing measures to implement the Nagoya Protocol and the MLS of the ITPGRFA is Low level of capacities especially in terms of awareness and understanding amongst the stakeholders and also limited experts/good experiences.

4. List 3 things that would help you to make more progress implementing these agreements more effectively.

The three things that would help make more progress implementing these agreements more effectively are:

1. Capacity building of targeted audiences.
2. Increase awareness amongst stakeholders.
3. Harmonization of these agreements.

5. List at least 3 outcomes that will result from implementing the Nagoya Protocol and the multilateral system of the ITPGRFA in a mutually supportive way in your country.

The three outcomes that will result from implementing the NP and MLS of the Plant Treaty in a mutually supportive way in my country would:

1. Effective access and benefit sharing regime.
2. Reduced administrative cost.
3. Reduces ambiguity within the domestic legislation ABS.