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

Cambodia has implemented the law on Seed Management and Plants Breeders’ Rights ratified in 2008. Line departments under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) carry out work related to genebank management, varieties development, seed industry, R&D and technology transfer/extension while the Ministry of Industry and Handicrafts is responsible for the patent of new released plant varieties for commercial. However, bilateral MTA has been applied while the SMTA is not practical one in the past decades.

Cambodian Seed Policy has been developed in 2013 and comes into enforcement in 2017 under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) have been updated in 2016 and its priority actions include ITPGRFA and Nagoya Protocol on ABS implementation.

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

National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD) has been established in 2015 with mandates:
- Coordination
- Policy development
- Research and development

The NCSD is responsible for four main sectors:
- Biodiversity management;
- Climate Change;
- Green Economy;
- and Science and Technology.

The NCSD is honourably chaired by Prime Minister, permanently chair is the Minister of Environment and all Secretaries of State of the relevant Ministry and institutions are members, including provincial governors.

The Technical Working Group on Biodiversity and Nagoya Protocol on ABS have been established to provide technical support to the NCSD. Expertise from MAFF and CARDI are members of this working group.

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

Limitation of R&D, HRD and quality infrastructure supported to agriculture and environment sectors are the major challenges to apply the two international instruments.

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

1. Political will;
2. Quality infrastructure (HRD, legal and financial support);
3. Limitation of capacity and participation of stakeholders.

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.

1. Reliable national R&D for progress of agriculture and environment sectors;
2. Reliable sustainability of national Genebank;
3. Integrity of the international cooperation .