



The European Union's Neighbourhood Programme for the Republic of Moldova

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

**Support to Enforcement of the
Intellectual Property Rights**

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**RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVING THE GI SYSTEM
IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA**

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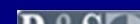
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INTRODUCTION

The EU Food Quality Policy plays an important role in the development of agriculture, especially contributing to the strengthening competitiveness of the small farms position in the food supply chain by providing competitive advantages related to quality. Geographical indications which are one of the elements of this policy help to protect, distinguish and promote unique products, the quality of which is closely related to the place of their production. A well-organized system of geographical indications allows producers to achieve a higher price for their products while providing consumers with a high-quality product. This is also an important factor having an influence on the sustainable development of rural areas and achieving the objectives of the second pillar of the Common Agricultural Policy. It contributes to the diversification of employment in rural areas. Through the system of protection and promotion of regional and traditional products, cultural heritage is also protected, which largely contributes to the attractiveness of rural areas and the development of agro-tourism.

The experience of Italy, France or Spain, for which the geographical indication system has become a vital element of the national policy, shows that the production of such products may result in rational economic benefits for the producers while protecting cultural heritage and culinary heritage at the same time.

The development of the geographical indications system and the benefits associated with it may only be possible if all elements such as registration, verification of compliance, ex officio control and promotion are implemented and properly coordinated.

The recommendations presented in this document relate to the requirements of the geographical indications system implemented in the EU and the experience of selected Member States actively participating in it.



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RECOMMENDATIONS RELATED TO AN APPROXIMATION OF MOLDOVAN LEGISLATION AND PROGRAMS TO THE EU REQUIREMENTS

1. IMPLEMENTATION OF VERIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE FOR REGISTERED PRODUCTS

All producers participating in the quality systems of agricultural products and foodstuffs must undergo verification of compliance before placing the product on the market. This is one of the most important elements of the whole system, which decides on the trust of consumers to the quality products and to the system as such.

Currently, in the Republic of Moldova, there is no entity that would be able to verify the conformity of the registered agri-food products at the request of the manufacturer. In the wine sector, this problem was solved by appointing the entity responsible for verification of compliance. Bearing in mind the lack of interest by private certification bodies for accreditation a competent authority should be authorized to conduct verification of compliance. Community legislation does not require accreditation for the designated state authorities in contrast to the private certification bodies.

RECOMMENDATION

Supplement the Government Decision No 644 *on appointing competent authorities empowered with attributions and responsibilities related to the products with appellations of origin, geographical indications and traditional specialties guaranteed, and competent authorities responsible for official controls on the conformity of the products* by authorization of the competent authority to conduct verification of compliance whilst leaving the possibility of accreditation by certification bodies.

Current status of the case

The amendment to the Government Decision No 644 is currently in the consultation process. It is proposed that National Food Safety Agency (ANSA) should be responsible for carrying out verification of compliance of products registered as GI.

Practice among the EU Member States in this field

The experiences of the various EU Member States indicate that the verification of compliance of geographical indications production process with the technical specification can be implemented in several ways.

1. Accredited certification bodies

Verification of compliance may be ensured by the certification bodies. The basic requirement for the certification body is to obtain accreditation. All the certifying bodies must be approved and accredited pursuant to a standard 17065:2012 Conformity assessment — Requirements for bodies certifying products, processes and services. That standard defines the requirements to be fulfilled by certification bodies in order to be acknowledged as competent and reliable.



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2. Competent authority

Verification of compliance may also be provided by a competent authority (e.g. state inspection). Competences to implement this activity must result from legal provisions. Verification of compliance can be carried out directly or delegated to regional branches of the competent authority.

3. Mixed system

It is also possible to maintain a mixed system in which both the private certification bodies and the competent authority can provide verification of compliance. In this case, the producer decides which entity will carry out the control. This solution works in several EU countries (e.g. in Poland).

2. IMPLEMENTATION OF EX OFFICIO CONTROLS WITH REGARD TO GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS

The main purpose of the ex officio controls is to ensure consumers that the GI, DO, TSG products offered on the market are consistent with the technical specifications. Each country shall designate the competent authority or authorities responsible for official controls. The scope of the audit should cover not only products registered in the Republic of Moldova but also products from other countries.

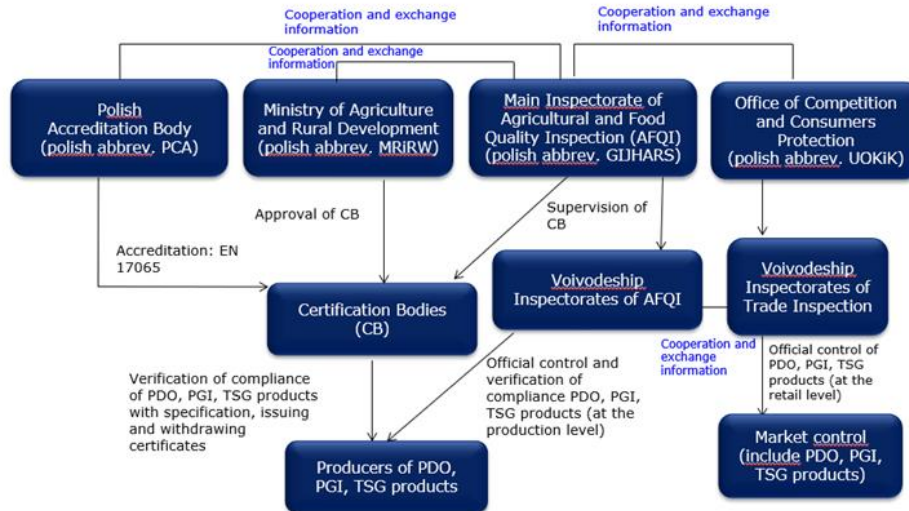
RECOMMENDATIONS

- Introduce to the Multi-Annual National Control Plan control plans GI, DO, TSG products and the initiate official controls.
- Organize training courses for institutions responsible for the implementation of ex officio controls as well as for GI producers on requirements related to the placing of agricultural products on the market.

Practice among the EU Member States in this field

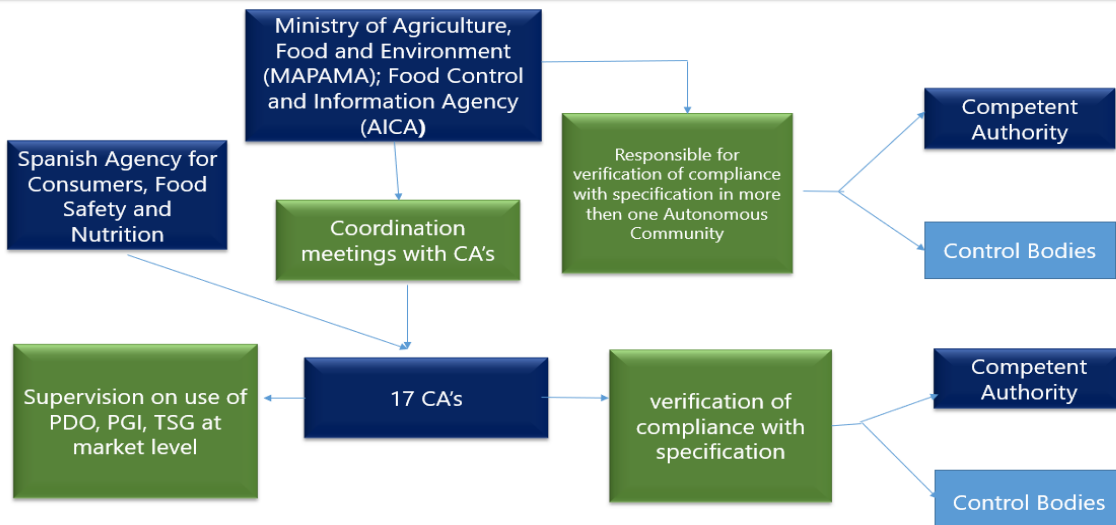
There are various models among the EU Member States related to the provision of ex officio controls. Regardless of the adopted model, the implemented measures should concern the verification of compliance of products manufactured by producers and market controls. An important element of the proper functioning of the system is to ensure proper coordination of activities between the involved control entities in a given country as well as between competent authorities in the EU Member States. All Member States shall prepare an integrated Multi-Annual National Control Plan (MANCP). The MANCP shall contain general information on the structure and organisation of the systems of official controls in the Member State concerned.

Organisation of supervision and control system dedicated to the PDO, PGI, TSG in Poland



The main role in the Polish GI control system is played by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), which is responsible for setting up policies and strategies, as well as for maintaining contact with the European Commission concerning GIs. Moreover, the MARD is responsible for authorising control bodies (CBs) and is the competent authority (CA) for assessing requests for registration of products. Ex officio control is assured by Agricultural and Food Quality Inspection and Office of Competition and Consumers Protection.

Organisation of supervision and control system dedicated to the PDO, PGI, TSG in Spain





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In Spain, the powers in relation to the control and protection of GIs have been transferred to the regional Autonomous Communities (Comunidades Autonomas). As a result, there are 18 “Central” Authorities in Spain:

- ✓ one for each of the 17 Autonomous Communities;
- ✓ one at the national level for so-called “supra-autonomous” GIs, i.e. those GIs involving territories of more than one Community.

The MAPAMA is the CA responsible for verifying compliance with the product specifications before placing the product on the market for GIs produced in more than one Autonomous Community.

Best practice emerged - the co-ordination through a central body called “*Mesa de Coordinación de la Calidad Alimentaria*”.

- ✓ Such co-ordination body meets at least once per semester and incorporates the different central authorities (at CCAA and national level), representatives from all Autonomous Communities as well as other experts invited as observers.
- ✓ The main task of this body is to discuss and seek agreements on the control plans to be carried out by the Autonomous Communities, as well organizing seminars, training activities, specific control campaigns, developing documented procedures, annual control programme and to discuss ongoing legislative developments at EU, national or international level.

3. HARMONIZATION OF DEFINITIONS PRESENT IN VARIOUS LEGAL ACTS

The provisions concerning the registration of geographical indications of agricultural products and foodstuffs in the Republic of Moldova have been amended several times to approximate them to EU legislation. Therefore, most definitions are very similar to those in EU legislation. The definitions of geographical indications, designation of origin, traditional speciality guaranteed are contained in various legal acts. The definition of TSG in the Order No. 149 of August 4, 2015, *on the procedure for approval of food products specification with appellations of origin (AO), geographical indications and traditional specialities guaranteed* is not as extensive as in the Law No. 66-XVI of 27.03.2008 *on the protection of geographical indications, appellations of origin and traditional specialities guaranteed*.

RECOMMENDATION

In order to avoid confusion and interpretation problems by manufacturers, it is justified to harmonize definitions or to specify them only in one legal act.

RECOMMENDATIONS RELATED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE GI SYSTEM

RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING INCENTIVES AND ACTIONS RELATED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS SYSTEM



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1. REIMBURSEMENT OF 100 % COSTS OF PREPARING TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS AND CREATION OF PRODUCER GROUPS

Consideration should be given to a 100% reimbursement of costs related to the preparation of an application for the registration of a geographical indication in the framework of the introduced limit.

The geographical indications system in the Republic of Moldova is in an early stage of development and requires the support of costs incurred by manufacturers for the preparation of technical specifications and controls as well as promotion costs associated with building the consumer awareness.

Positively should be assessed recently introduced reimbursement of costs related to the registration of geographical indications for agricultural products and foodstuffs and promotional activities carried out by institutions involved in their registration. Significant impact on the development of this sector in the Republic of Moldova, also have programs implemented with the use of foreign funds.

For a registration of a protected geographical indication, designation of origin, traditional specialties guaranteed **a compensation of 50% of the cost**, but not more than 30 thousand lei have been foreseen (Sub-measure 1.9). So far, no entity has yet benefited from the support under this measure.

Preparation of technical specifications is an essential element related to the registration of GI products. In this document, all information related to the product should be provided: quality, a detailed description of production, management method, quality control and labelling. Although the registration fee for GI applications is not high, the costs associated with the preparation of specifications may be a barrier to applying for registrations.

The costs of preparing technical specifications are usually related to the necessity of conducting organoleptic, microbiological and physicochemical analysis to define the quality parameters of the product. Further costs are associated with the design of labels and materials related to the distribution of the products.

Practice among the EU Member States in this field - Polish experience

One of the identified barriers affecting the development of the geographical indications system in Poland were the costs related to the preparation of applications. Taking this into account, as part of state aid, support for the preparation of an application for the registration of geographical indications has been introduced. The beneficiaries fulfilling the criterion of a small and medium enterprise may only apply for financial aid. The scope of support covers the financed expenses incurred to obtain information and analyses necessary to prepare the application in the scope of:

- the traditional character, origin and history of the product,
- the relationship between the product and the region of origin, in particular, the delimitation of the geographical area, laboratory tests, the level of recognition and the reputation of the product,
- the methods of production and description of the product,
- product labelling,



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- proof of origin.

Financial support is provided in the amount of expenses incurred (100 %) but not higher than PLN 15,000 (about 3 500 Euro). The application regarding reimbursement should be submitted to the Agency for Restructuring and Modernisation of Agriculture (ARMA).

2. SUPPORT FOR THE PRODUCERS PARTICIPATING IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION SYSTEM

Production of registered products is associated with additional costs compared to conventional products incurred by manufacturers. These costs are mainly related to the certification of products and the functioning of the producer groups. The reimbursement of these costs over a 5-year period would be an incentive for manufacturers to register and placing on the market such products.

Practice among the EU Member States in this field - Polish experience

Rural Development Programme 2014-20120

The Rural Development Program 2014-2020 implemented in Poland includes following activities dedicated to the development of quality systems, including geographical indications:

- "Support for new participants of quality schemes", which aims to increase the participation of farmers in the EU and national quality schemes,
- "Support to perform information and promotion activities", including support actions in the field of information and promotion of high-quality products made by the participants of quality systems.

Support for new participants of quality schemes

Participation in the quality schemes is associated with bearing the additional costs resulting from the introduction of the necessary changes in the farm and the introduction necessary checks, in accordance with certain system standards. Support is motivational and is aimed at facilitating the production of in the new conditions required by the specific quality system. Support is also intended to enable cover the additional costs of production until they will be reflected in higher prices on the market. The aid takes the form of a refund within 3 years from accession to the quality system. Beneficiaries - active farmers.

The eligible costs

Include costs of accession to quality system and the annual contribution for participating in this system. Eligible costs include expenditure on conformity checks with the requirements of the system. The aid is granted to the applicant, which produces agricultural products or foodstuffs intended for human consumption within the quality system.

Selection criteria



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Selection criteria take into account, in particular, the size of the land on which the applicant operates a high-quality production. Preferences in the granting of aid will apply to farms up to 5 ha for which the fixed costs arising from participation in the quality schemes represent a large financial burden.

The amounts and rates of support - to the equivalent of 2 000 Euro per farm per year.

Support to perform information and promotion activities

Recognition of products covered by quality systems requires investment in promotion and information for such products, therefore it is necessary to establish a support allowing to reach consumers. In Poland, there is still a low level of knowledge about the existence of EU and national quality schemes under which are manufactured high-quality products. As a consequence, low demand for these products still remains. Information and promotion activities are directed to the consumers, in particular in order to familiarize them with these products and pay attention to their specific features. Reaching the consumers is aimed to increase knowledge in the field of high-quality production and thus increase demand for these products. This should, on the one hand, facilitate product sale and on the other hand, provide an incentive to increase production scale. Increased demand for this type of production should have a positive influence on the activation of rural inhabitants and employment growth in these areas.

The aid takes the form of reimbursement of eligible costs of operations.

Beneficiaries - the entity formed by at least two manufacturers, producing agricultural products and foodstuffs in quality schemes,

The eligible costs

Costs incurred in order to carry out promotional activities. Aid may be granted to the promotional team, whose members are involved in the production of an agricultural product or foodstuff intended for human consumption produced under quality schemes. Selection criteria take into account established by the applicant's effectiveness of planned promotional activities.

The amounts and rates of support - 70% of eligible costs.

The activities described above were implemented among 18 EU Member States under RDP 2014-2020.

RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING ACTIVITIES SUPPORTING DEVELOPMENT OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS SYSTEM

1. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Adoption of such strategic document would contribute to the determination of development direction and a clear indication of the competences of the various institutions involved in the process of implementation. Necessary actions, along with the roles of particular institutions and financial sources



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should be indicated. Bearing in mind that most geographical indications concern agricultural products and that they can have a positive impact on the development of Moldovan agriculture and rural areas, the leading role in the preparation of this document should belong to the Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment.

2. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INFORMATION CAMPAIGN

Having regard to the low level of interest and awareness concerning GI scheme, after the adoption of necessary legislation (verification of compliance) the information campaign targeted at both consumers and producers should be implemented. Actions targeted at consumers should aim at acquainting with an idea, basic categories and logos attached to the GI products. Producers should be informed about requirements concerning registration and advantages resulting from participation in the scheme.

In a market economy, the consumers decide about a success and prosperity of a production and sales business. Marketed products must suit their expectations, and satisfy his/her taste and preferences. Bearing in mind the above it is very important that consumers are aware of the choices they made and quality of products that they want to purchase.

The trends observable in well-off consumers indicate that quality products satisfy their tastes and preferences. In order to use the above trend, it is necessary to develop measures which shall enable them to differentiate those products from others and which shall inspire their trust as to quality. Only strict quality requirements and a well-known quality logo consumers would persuade to purchase the products covered by the scheme.

It is very important to engage media in informing about the scheme and the products concerned. Only through a process of regular, reliable and widespread information activities, we will be possible to build consumer awareness, which shall be reflected in a demand for such products.

Practice among the EU Member States in this field - Polish experience

On the initiative of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and the Agricultural Market Agency, two information campaigns co-financed with the European Union support have been carried out. The main goal of the campaigns was to build knowledge among producers and consumers about the system of geographical indications. In addition, encouraging producers to register products. Activities aimed at consumers enabled them to build awareness related to the specificity and labelling of GI products. At the same time, they encouraged their purchase. As a part of the campaign, press conferences, fairs, training, advertisements in the mass media and promotional campaigns in selling points, restaurants and agrotourism farms were organized. During the first two-year campaign, producers prepared 19 applications

3. INVOLVEMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY SERVICES



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Assignment of tasks related to support for the development of geographical indications and financial resources necessary for their implementation for the Moldovan agricultural advisory services

Special attention should be given to the role of agricultural advisors for the development of the geographical indications system in Moldova. A well-functioning advisory system allows reaching producers with knowledge about the latest agricultural solutions in the field of mechanization, protection and production efficiency, support programs as well as agricultural financing. Experienced advisers, through years of cooperation with producers, build trust and mutual relations. Given the above and in view of the development of the geographical indications scheme, agricultural advisers should be involved. Through training, seminars, study visits agricultural advisers should achieve a necessary knowledge about the system, preparation of applications, requirements and the benefits of registration which they will be able to transfer to agricultural producers.

Practice among the EU Member States in this field - Polish experience

One of the Polish agricultural advisory centers operating in Krakow has been dedicated to providing support related to the registration of geographical indications. In addition, the center offers support in the following areas:

- support for rural tourism
- cultural heritage of the village
- promotion of regional products
- supporting various forms of farmers' economic activity

The region in which the center operates has the most registered geographical indications in Poland.

4. INVOLVEMENT OF THE REGIONAL AUTHORITIES

Regional and local authorities should play an important role in supporting and promoting regional products.

Registration of GI products brings a great reputation and promotion for the region of origin. GI products increase the attractiveness of the region, contributing to its development, in particular, the increase in tourist interest. Promotion of the region and activities for the development of local communities are very important tasks falling within the competence of regional and local authorities. Identification characteristic products deeply rooted in the tradition of the region, support in the preparation of technical specifications as well promotional activities should allow consumers to get acquainted with the specificity of the region and characteristic products.

Regional development strategies should take into account the role and importance of GI products for the development of the region.

5. IMPLEMENTATION OF REGIONAL AND TRADITIONAL PRODUCTS IDENTIFICATION PROGRAMME



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In every region of the country, it is possible to discover products made from generation to generation, deeply rooted in the tradition of the local community. Very often, producers are not aware that such products can contribute to increasing the tourist attractiveness of the region.

The program enabling identification and promotion of regional and traditional products from Moldova would allow local and regional authorities to be involved in the selection and registration of products specific to the region. It would also be an activity enabling the implementation of promotional activities. As a consequence, the program should contribute on the one hand to promoting and increasing the attractiveness of the region, on the other hand to the greater interest in the preparation of applications related to geographical indications

Practice among the EU Member States in this field - Polish experience

List of traditional products

List of Traditional Products is an instrument for the dissemination of knowledge about traditional food products, characterized by exceptional quality and unchanging character. The right to place on the List of Traditional Products, have the products that characterized by traditional, well established at the time (as the shortest is a period of 25 years) manufacturing method.

The activities related to the List of Traditional Products are implemented by the Voivodship Marshals and the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development. The tasks of the Marshals include the receipt and evaluation of applications for registration of the product on the list. Positively verified applications are sent to the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development. Minister is responsible for the coordination and implementation of the objectives of List Traditional Products. List of Traditional Products is published at the website of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. Product names inscribed on the List of Traditional Products are divided according to the notification from the province.

Within 13 years of functioning List was possible to identify more than 1,800 traditional products.

The main objectives of the List of traditional products:

- Identification of traditional products

The richness of Polish culinary heritage allowed to assume that the manufacture and sale of traditional products may become a very important branch of the agri-food sector. It is not disputed the assertion that Poland produced hundreds, if not thousands of products, which owes its uniqueness of the local culture, traditions and history.

However, Poland did not have one general accessible database of these products. The database, which would benefit both consumers, who want to learn about the products they purchase, as well as people interested in the distribution of these products. Therefore on the one hand information



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gathered serve to broaden the knowledge about traditional food and Polish heritage, on the other hand, became a compendium of knowledge for all those who intend to sell traditional products thereby providing the producers of these goods possibility of increasing the scale of production.

Determination of transparent registration rules of product names in the database and the adoption of a single definition of a traditional product improved the operation of the entire system of identification unique high-quality products. Appropriate targeted programs and regional or local initiatives aimed at the promotion of traditional products encouraged the development of local leaders and attracted manufacturers.

- **Increasing consumer awareness**

Traditional products, because of its nature, a small-scale production, the use of natural ingredients and traditional production methods are often more expensive than similar ones produced by industrial methods. Consumers while deciding about purchasing must be convinced of their uniqueness. They must know what is beyond their higher price. Created database with detailed information of traditional products had a positive impact on the awareness of buyers, which resulted in their choices. The creation of such a database corresponded to the expectations and needs of the more affluent part of consumers, who are increasingly looking for information about a healthy, unique in taste and food produced using traditional methods. Availability of information about of traditional products indirectly contributed, therefore, increasing demand for such products. Their uniqueness allow for effective competition with cheaper products produced on a massive scale that would be impossible at the price level and homogeneous product.

- **Registration support at the Community level as a PDO, PGI or TSG**

The EU system allowing to register and protect the names of regional and traditional products is undoubtedly very beneficial for producers. But in order to be able to use the opportunities offered by the above system, the producers, who prepare an application and then applying the declared production method need to understand the specificity and realize their obligations. Conducting a national database containing information on traditional products helps to meet criteria for registration of the names at European Union level. Granting products statute product "traditional" in many cases turned out to be the first step in enabling it to identify, commercialize and increasing sales volumes. It also contributes to building the reputation of a traditional product, which is helpful for registration at the Community level. This system is, therefore, a kind of "incubator" for producers whose products can apply for registration in the European system. Very often producers did not take actions regarding the GI registration due to a small range of sales, problems with organizing a group or a lack of relevant information and documents proving the regional or traditional nature of the product. Placing the product name in the national database of traditional products was regarded by manufacturers as a starting point to begin the process of applying for the registration and protection of designations in the system of the European Union.

- **Creation of opportunities to apply for veterinary and sanitary derogations for the production of traditional food**

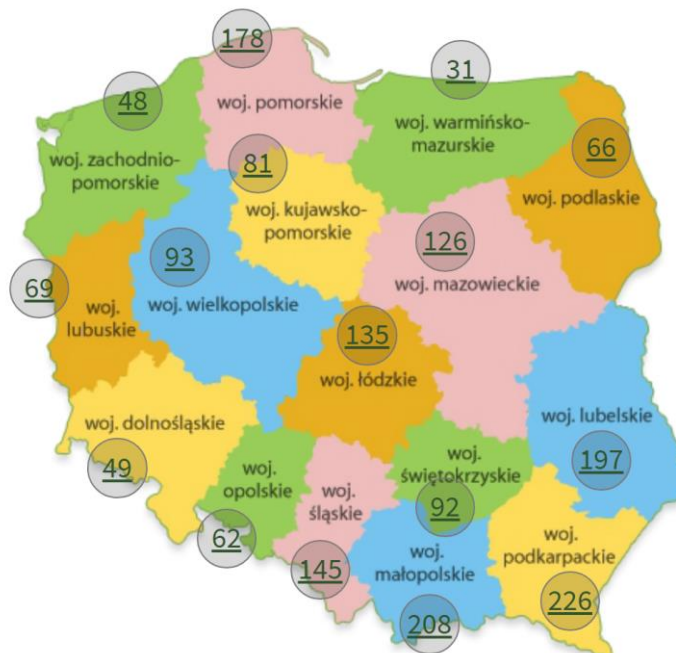
Manufacturers of traditional products may apply for derogations from the existing and legally regulated production requirements (veterinary, hygienic or sanitary). These derogations must result from the use by manufacturers unchanging, traditional production methods. The granting of this type of derogation must not adversely affect the health quality of the product.

- Promotion of culture and tradition

The aim of List is to promote the culture and tradition, to support activities aimed at the disseminating knowledge about the cultural heritage, as well as highlighting the products, which in future could apply for recognition of their regional or traditional character in the European Union. Identification of traditional products allows for efficient promotion of cultural heritage.

Can be assumed that in the long term, these products will become a kind of showcase of the culinary tradition of the Polish lands. These products can become the pride of the area and a very good marketing tool to facilitate the promotion of the region.

Quantities of traditional products by voivodship - May 2018



Source: <http://www.minrol.gov.pl/Jakosc-zywnosci/Produkty-regionalne-i-tradycyjne/Liste-produktow-tradycyjnych>



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Similar programs aimed at identifying and promoting traditional products have also been introduced in Hungary and Italy

RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING REGISTRATION PROCEDURE

1. INTRODUCTION OF THE PROVISIONS CONCERNING THE REGISTRATION AT THE EU LEVEL

Although the decision to register the GI product in the EU system belongs to the producers and could be submitted either directly by them or via the national authorities, the involvement of the competent state authority in this process would be a facilitation for producers. Taking into account the export promotion activities of the Republic of Moldova and the fact that the Community system is appreciated and recognized by many consumers, it is justified to register the Moldovan geographical indications in the Community scheme.

EU experience

Community legislation provides the possibility of registering geographical indications from third countries on its territory. The application shall be lodged with the Commission, either directly or via the authorities of the third country concerned. Before submitting an application, the name must be registered in the country of origin. In accordance with the applicable requirements, the application will be subject to an opposition procedure, which allows entities having a legitimate legal or economic interest to submit a reservation to the application. In the absence of objections, the name is registered in EU registers and protection is granted on its territory. If an objection is raised, the EC invites interested parties to enter into consultations. Based on the results achieved and taking into account the applicable regulations, the EC makes the final decision. Registration in the EU, in addition to the protection of the name, also grants the right to use the logo appropriate for the given category.

2. INTRODUCTION OF IMPLEMENTING RULES FOR PRODUCTS OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND WINE

The provisions of the Law No. 66-XVI of 27.03.2008 on the protection of geographical indications, appellations of origin and traditional specialities guaranteed are horizontal and apply to all products that may be registered as geographical indications. The implementing rules relating to the technical



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specifications approval procedure apply only to agricultural products and foodstuffs. There are no detailed procedures for other products.

3. ONE WINDOW APPROACH

With a view to simplifying the registration procedure from the point of view of producers, consideration should be given to the submission of applications in one place. A complete application, containing a technical specification, could be submitted to State Agency on Intellectual Property, which, after the formal assessment, will submit technical specifications to the relevant Ministry for approval.

In accordance with currently applicable regulations, producers applying for the registration of a geographical indication must first submit an application to the competent ministry in order to obtain approval of the technical specification of the product. In the next step, they submit an application to AGEPI, enclosing the previously accepted application. This approach when the registration process requires communication with many institutions may cause manufacturers to perceive the system as complicated and difficult to pass.

In most EU Member States, complete applications for the registration of geographical indications are submitted in one institution. The solution proposed above has been recently implemented in Albania.

Disclaimer:

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