



FIRST NATIONAL REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL

Part I - General information

1. *Country:	BELARUS
2. Time period covered by this report	From November 2017 to February 2026

Part II - Institutional structures for the implementation of the Protocol

<p>Article 13.1</p> <p>Has your country designated a national focal point?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>Please provide more information on your response and a summary of difficulties and challenges encountered.</i></p> <p>Belarus has designated an ABS National Focal Point https://www.cbd.int/doc/lists/nfp-abs.pdf.</p> <p>To ensure the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization (hereinafter referred to as “the Nagoya Protocol”) to the Convention on Biological Diversity, the National Coordination Centre on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-Sharing (hereinafter referred to as “the ABS NCC”) was established in 2014 in accordance with the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus of October 1, 2014, No. 933 “On the Establishment of the National Coordination Centre on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-Sharing.”</p> <p>In 2024, the powers of the ABS NCC were stated in the Law of the Republic of Belarus “On Genetic Resources Management” of March 5, 2024, No.356-3 (Articles 1, 6, 12) and the Resolution of the Presidium of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus of October 14, 2024, No. 36 “On Approval of the Provision for the National Coordination Centre on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-Sharing.”</p> <p>The Centre’s website: abs.igc.by</p> <p>Information on ABS NCC powers is available at https://abs.igc.by/about-us/centre-objectives/</p>
<p>Article 13.2</p> <p>Has your country designated at least one competent national authority?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>Please provide more information on your response and a summary of difficulties and challenges encountered.</i></p>

	<p>The Republic of Belarus acceded to the Nagoya Protocol in 2014 in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus “On the Accession to the International Treaty” of May 22, 2014, No. 235, and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Belarus (hereinafter “the Ministry of Nature”) was designated as the Competent National Authority. Those powers of the Ministry of Nature were stated in the Law of the Republic of Belarus “On Genetic Resources Management” of March 5, 2024, No.356-3 (Article 10).</p> <p><i>Has your country published information on its competent national authorities in the ABS Clearing-House?</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>Does your country have plans to designate additional competent national authorities in the future?</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>Article 17</p> <p>Has your country designated at least one checkpoint?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>Please provide more information on your response and a summary of difficulties and challenges encountered.</i></p> <p>The ABS NCC was designated as the Checkpoint pursuant to the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus of October 1, 2014 No. 933 “On the Establishment of the National Coordination Centre for Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-Sharing”. Now, its powers and functions are stated in the Law of the Republic of Belarus “On Genetic Resources Management” of March 5, 2024, No.356-3 (Chapter 5) and the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of December 20, 2024, No. 982 “On Measures for the Implementation of the Law of the Republic of Belarus “On Genetic Resources Management”” of March 5, 2024, No. 356-3” (Clause 3).</p> <p><i>Has your country published information on its checkpoints in the ABS Clearing-House?</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>Does your country have plans to designate additional checkpoints in the future?</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p>

<p>Please provide information on lessons learned, what worked well and why, difficulties, challenges and underlying causes, and any other information relevant to this section.</p>	<p>One of the key lessons learned by the Republic of Belarus is the importance of establishing a comprehensive and legally binding national ABS framework that clearly defines institutional responsibility, access procedures, and benefit-sharing obligations. Although Belarus has been a Party to the Nagoya Protocol since 2014, practical implementation remained limited until the adoption of the special Law “On Genetic Resources Management” in 2024.</p> <p>A major challenge was the absence of a unified legal act regulating access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing, as well as the need to coordinate environmental, scientific and administrative authorities. This challenge was addressed through the adoption of the Law “On Genetic Resources Management”, which clearly designates the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection as the competent national authority and assigns operational responsibilities to the National Coordination Centre on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-Sharing. The Centre ensures coordinated decision-making, monitoring and international cooperation.</p> <p>The new legal framework made it possible to move from fragmented regulation to a harmonized system aligned with the Nagoya Protocol, providing legal certainty for providers and users of genetic resources.</p>
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Part III – Measures on access to genetic resources (Article 6)

<p>Has your country established legislative, administrative or policy measures on ABS?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>Please explain your response.</i></p> <p>ABS is regulated in Belarus by the Law of the Republic of Belarus “On Genetic Resources Management” of March 5, 2024, No.356-3; the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of December 20, 2024, No. 982 “On measures for the implementation of the Law of the Republic of Belarus “On Genetic Resources Management”” of March 5, 2024, No. 356-3”; and the Resolution of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Belarus “On the establishment of the forms of documents in the field of genetic resources management” of December 20, 2024, No. 72.</p> <p><i>Has your country published information on its legislative, administrative or policy measures in the ABS Clearing-House?</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
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<p>Article 6.1</p> <p>In your country, is access to genetic resources subject to prior informed consent?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, in some cases</p> <p><i>Please explain your response.</i></p> <p>The Law “On Genetic Resources Management” establishes special terms regulating access to plant genetic resources for food and agricultural industries. These terms are as follows:</p> <p>Article 14, clause 12, of the Law of the Republic of Belarus “On Genetic Resources Management” of March 5, 2024, No. 356-3 states that “<i>Upon the provision (a change in terms) of access to plant genetic resources for food and agriculture a list of which is established by the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus for noncommercial research purposes, the approval of the Ministry of Nature shall not be requested.</i>” The list of genetic resources for food and agriculture is established by the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of December 20, 2024, No. 982 “On measures for the implementation of the Law of the Republic of Belarus “On Genetic Resources Management”” of March 5, 2024, No. 356-3.</p>
<p>Article 6.3 (b)</p> <p>Does your country have fair and non-arbitrary rules and procedures on accessing genetic resources?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>Please explain your response.</i></p> <p>A procedure for access to all genetic resources (hereinafter referred to as “GRs”) is regulated by Article 14 (Access to Genetic Resources) of the Law of the Republic of Belarus “On Genetic Resources Management” of March 5, 2024, No. 356-3</p>
<p>Article 6.3 (c)</p> <p>Does your country provide information on how to apply for prior informed consent?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>Please explain your response.</i></p> <p>Applying for prior informed consent (PIC) is the responsibility of the National Coordination Centre on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-sharing (ABS NCC) based on information provided by an applicant.</p> <p>The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Belarus (the Competent National Authority) issues PIC based on information provided by ABS NCC.</p> <p><i>Has your country published information on how to apply for PIC on the ABS Clearing-House through the ABS Procedures common format?</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
<p>Article 6.3 (d)</p> <p>Does your country provide for a clear and transparent written decision by a competent national authority?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>Please explain your response.</i></p> <p>The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection is the Competent National Authority of the Republic of Belarus. The Ministry issues access permits in the form of an official letter that approves GRs access and confirms that the GRs transfer is carried out in accordance with MAT and complies with the Nagoya Protocol.</p>
<p>Article 6.3 (e)</p> <p>Does your country provide for the issuance of a permit or its equivalent at the time of access?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>Please explain your response.</i></p> <p>Please see Article 6.3 (d) above.</p> <p><i>How many permits (or their equivalent) has your country issued during the reporting period? If no permits were issued, please indicate</i></p>

	<p>0.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">23</p> <p><i>Has your country published relevant information on permits or their equivalent as internationally recognized certificates of compliance to the ABS Clearing-House?</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
<p>Article 6.3 (g)</p> <p>Does your country have rules and procedures for requiring and establishing mutually agreed terms?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>Please explain your response.</i></p> <p>MAT procedures are established and regulated by the Law of the Republic of Belarus “On Genetic Resources Management” of March 5, 2024, No.356-3; the Resolution of the Council of Ministers “On measures for the implementation of the Law of the Republic of Belarus of March 5, 2024 No. 356-3 “On Genetic Resources Management” of December 20, 2024, No. 982; and the Resolution of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Belarus “On the establishment of the forms of documents in the field of genetic resources management” of December 20, 2024, No. 72. The MAT procedures are set in the Genetic Resources Transfer Agreement (GRs TA) concluded between the GRs provider and the GRs user.</p> <p><i>Has your country published National Model Contractual Clauses to the ABS Clearing-House?</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
<p>Please provide information on lessons learned, what worked well and why, difficulties, challenges and underlying causes, and any other information relevant to this section.</p>	<p>One of the key lessons learned by the Republic of Belarus is the importance of establishing a comprehensive and legally binding national ABS framework that clearly defines institutional responsibility, access procedures, and benefit-sharing obligations. Although Belarus has been a Party to the Nagoya Protocol since 2014, practical implementation remained limited until the adoption of the special Law “On Genetic Resources Management” in 2024. The new legal framework made it possible to move from fragmented regulation to a harmonized system aligned with the Protocol, providing legal certainty for providers and users of genetic resources.</p> <p>This challenge was addressed by the adoption of the Law “On Genetic Resources Management”, which clearly designates the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection as the Competent National Authority and assigns operational responsibilities to the National Coordination Centre on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-Sharing. The Center ensures coordinated decision-making, monitoring and international cooperation.</p> <p>One of the main challenges was determined by the absence of previous national experience in negotiating of mutually agreed terms and identifying appropriate benefit-sharing mechanisms, especially in the early stages of the Nagoya Protocol enforcement effort when commercial outcomes were unclear. The problem was solved by legally requiring the inclusion of mutually agreed terms in all access agreements and defining monetary and non-monetary benefits, including scientific results, publications, data exchange, capacity</p>

building, etc.

Part IV - Measures on fair and equitable benefit-sharing (Article 5)

Article 5.3

Does your country have measures in place requiring that benefits from the utilization of genetic resources, as well as subsequent applications and commercialization, be shared with the Party providing such resources?

Yes

Please explain your response.

Measures for fair and equitable benefit-sharing are regulated by the Law of the Republic of Belarus “On Genetic Resources Management” of March 5, 2024, No.356-3 (Article 15, 24-26).

Monetary benefits include, *inter alia*, royalties derived from mass production and other commercial use of products and materials developed or modified using genetic resources or associated traditional knowledge, preferential purchasing terms for such products by the provider, as well as other agreed financial benefits. The amount of monetary benefits, calculation methods, and payment terms are determined by mutually agreed terms (MAT) in corresponding agreements. Where genetic resources are provided by Belarus, monetary benefits are distributed so that 90% is transferred to the provider, and 10% is allocated to a special account of the Institute of Genetics and Cytology of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus. These funds are used for the conservation and sustainable use of biological and landscape diversity, research and development, and the operation of the national coordination mechanism.

In addition, legislation stipulates non-monetary benefits, which may include the sharing of research and development results, transfer of technologies for the utilization of genetic resources, participation of the provider in research activities, delivery of required equipment, improvement of provider infrastructure, and other non-monetary benefits. The procedures for distributing such benefits are also established contractually.

Article 5.2

Does your country have measures in place aiming to ensure that benefits from the utilization of genetic resources held by indigenous peoples and local communities are shared with the indigenous peoples and local communities concerned?

No

Please explain your response.

In the national context of Belarus, there are no indigenous peoples as defined by the international law. However, traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources is supported by local associations preserving traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources.

The Law “On Genetic Resources Management” officially recognizes traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources as an object of legal regulation and requires the documented permission of knowledge holders to use or transfer it. This approach provides legal clarity and allows incorporating traditional knowledge into contractual agreements and benefit-sharing arrangements, where applicable.

The forms of documents for the transfer of traditional knowledge are defined by the Resolution of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Belarus “[On the establishment of the forms of documents in the field of genetic resources management](#)” of December 20, 2024, No. 72.

Article 5.5

Has your country taken measures in order that benefits arising from the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources are shared with indigenous

No

Please explain your response.

The sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of traditional knowledge is ensured by the general legal framework applicable to genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge rather than

peoples and local communities holding such knowledge?	separate community-specific procedures. The Law of the Republic of Belarus “On Genetic Resources Management” (Article 15, 24-26).
Please provide information on lessons learned, what worked well and why, difficulties, challenges and underlying causes, and any other information relevant to this section.	Currently, Belarus has no experience in transferring traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources.
Part V - Measures on compliance with domestic legislation or regulatory requirements on ABS (Article 15 and Article 16) and monitoring the utilization of genetic resources (Article 17)	
<p>Article 15</p> <p>Has your country taken appropriate, effective and proportionate measures to provide that genetic resources utilized within its jurisdiction have been accessed in accordance with prior informed consent and that mutually agreed terms have been established as required by the domestic ABS legislation or regulatory requirements of other Parties?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>Please explain your response.</i></p> <p>Belarus has established monitoring mechanisms requiring users, within its jurisdiction, to notify authorities of the utilization of genetic resources obtained from other Parties to the Nagoya Protocol and to report on such utilization results. The designated Checkpoint (ABS NCC) analyses this information and, if necessary, cooperates with competent national authorities of provider countries.</p> <p><i>Has your country encountered and addressed situations of non-compliance with these measures?</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><i>Additional information.</i></p> <p>To date, no cases of non-compliance with these requirements have been officially identified or recorded. Consequently, no corrective or enforcement measures have been required.</p> <p><i>Has your country cooperated with other Parties in specific cases of alleged violation of ABS measures relating to genetic resources?</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><i>Additional information.</i></p> <p>No cases of alleged non-compliance, involving genetic resources utilization within Belarus or transferred from it requiring international cooperation under the Nagoya Protocol, have been officially identified or recorded. Accordingly, no requests for mutual assistance, information exchange, or enforcement cooperation with other Parties have arisen.</p>
<p>Article 16</p> <p>Has your country taken appropriate, effective and proportionate measures to provide that traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources utilized within its jurisdiction has been accessed with the prior informed consent or approval and involvement of indigenous peoples and local communities and that mutually agreed terms have been established in accordance with the domestic requirements of the Party where such indigenous peoples and local</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>Please explain your response.</i></p> <p>In the national context of Belarus, there are no indigenous peoples as defined by the international law. However, traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources is supported by local associations preserving such traditional knowledge (the use of medicinal herbs, the use of plants and animals in the traditional cuisine of Belarusians, etc.). The main task is to ensure the legal protection of such knowledge and the rights of its holders.</p> <p>The Law “On Genetic Resources Management” officially recognizes traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources as an object</p>

<p>communities are located?</p>	<p>of legal regulation and requires the documented permission of knowledge holders to use or transfer it. This approach provides legal clarity and allows incorporating traditional knowledge into contractual agreements and benefit-sharing arrangements, where applicable.</p> <p>20.1 <i>Has your country encountered and addressed situations of non-compliance with these measures?</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><i>Additional information.</i></p> <p>To date, no cases of non-compliance with these measures have been officially identified or recorded.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><i>Additional information.</i></p> <p>The Republic of Belarus has not cooperated with other Parties in the specific cases of alleged violations of access and benefit-sharing (ABS) measures relating to traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources.</p> <p>No cases of alleged non-compliance involving traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources and requiring international cooperation under the Nagoya Protocol have been officially identified or recorded.</p>
<p>Article 17.1(a)</p> <p>Does your country require users of genetic resources to provide the information referred to in Article 17.1 (a)(i) to its designated checkpoint/s?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, in all cases</p> <p><i>Please explain your response.</i></p> <p>It is regulated by the Law of the Republic of Belarus “On Genetic Resources Management” of March 5, 2024, No.356-3 (Chapter 5) and the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of December 20, 2024, No. 982 “On measures for the implementation of the Law of the Republic of Belarus “On Genetic Resources Management” of March 5, 2024, No. 356-3.”</p> <p>Users of genetic resources are required to provide information on GRs utilization results to the designated checkpoint annually, but no later than 1 February of the year following each year of GRs utilization. This requirement applies both to genetic resources transferred outside the Republic of Belarus and to those transferred into the country from other Parties to the Nagoya Protocol.</p> <p><i>Have your designated checkpoints collected or received information from users during the reporting period?</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>21.2 <i>Has your country published the information collected or received to the ABS Clearing-House through the Checkpoint Communiqué common format?</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>In the Republic of Belarus, information collected or obtained through checkpoints is to be submitted to the ABS Clearing-House in accordance with national legislation.</p> <p>Currently, Belarus has no information to publish in the general format of a “Checkpoint Communiqué”.</p> <p><i>Has your country provided the information referred to in Article 17.1 (a)(i) to relevant national authorities and to the Party providing prior informed consent through other means than the ABS Clearing-</i></p>

	<p><i>House?</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>Article 17.1(b)</p> <p>Has your country taken measures to encourage users and providers to include provisions in mutually agreed terms to share information on the implementation of such terms?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>Please explain your response.</i></p> <p>In the Republic of Belarus, the Law of the Republic of Belarus “On Genetic Resources Management” of March 5, 2024, No. 356-3 (Chapter 3) encourages GRs users and providers to include provisions on information-sharing with regard to the implementation of mutually agreed terms in GRs transfer and GRs utilization agreements.</p> <p>Such agreements are required to specify mutually agreed terms, including benefit-sharing arrangements, rights and obligations of Parties, expected results of utilization, and liability for non-compliance. The legal framework also establishes monitoring mechanisms through designated checkpoints and requires users to submit information on genetic resources utilization results within established timeframes.</p>

<p>Article 17.1 (c)</p> <p>Does your country encourage the use of cost-effective communication tools and systems to monitor utilization and enhance transparency?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>Please explain your response.</i></p> <p>In the Republic of Belarus, national legislation encourages the use of cost-effective communication tools and information systems to monitor the utilization of genetic resources and to enhance transparency.</p> <p>The legal framework provides for the establishment and use of electronic tools, including an electronic monitoring database maintained by the ABS NCC, as well as the submission of notifications and information by users and providers in electronic form. Information collected through designated checkpoints is consolidated, analysed and used to monitor compliance with access and benefit-sharing requirements. These measures support transparent, efficient, and cost-effective monitoring of GRs utilization and related benefit-sharing obligations.</p>
<p>Please provide information on lessons learned, what worked well and why, difficulties, challenges and underlying causes, and any other information relevant to this section.</p>	<p>In the Republic of Belarus, a key positive result was the development of a centralized legal and institutional framework for access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing. The establishment of a single ABS NCC (also fulfilling the functions of a Checkpoint) has contributed to clearer responsibilities, better coordination, and greater legal certainty for users and service providers. The introduction of monitoring procedures and an electronic database has contributed to cost-effective communication, reduced administrative burden, and enhanced transparency in GRs utilization monitoring.</p> <p>At the same time, a legal framework and by-laws have been adopted relatively recently. Therefore, all monitoring and reporting mechanisms have not yet been fully implemented. The limited experience of some users in the field of ABS-related reporting has led to initial problems.</p> <p>The main reasons include the transitional nature of the regulatory system. Continuous awareness-raising, recommendations for users and providers, and gradual improvement of digital tools are expected to further enhance the efficiency, transparency, and cost-effectiveness of GRs utilization monitoring.</p>
<p>Part VI - Measures on compliance with mutually agreed terms (Article 18)</p>	
<p>Article 18.1</p> <p>Is your country encouraging the inclusion of provisions on dispute resolution in mutually agreed terms?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>Please explain your response.</i></p> <p>Such provisions are stipulated by the GRs Transfer Agreement.</p>
<p>Article 18.2</p> <p>Does your country ensure that opportunity to seek recourse is available under your legal systems in case of disputes arising from mutually agreed terms?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>Please explain your response.</i></p> <p>In the Republic of Belarus, the opportunity to seek recourse is ensured under the national legal system in cases of disputes arising from mutually agreed terms.</p> <p>Mutually agreed terms contained in genetic resources transfer agreements are legally binding and enforceable under national law. Disputes arising from such agreements may be resolved through the procedures specified in agreements themselves, including dispute settlement clauses, as well as through judicial or other lawful remedies available under the national legal system.</p>

<p>Article 18.3 (a)</p> <p>Has your country taken measures regarding access to justice?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>Please explain your response.</i></p> <p>In the Republic of Belarus, measures regarding access to justice are in place within the national legal system.</p> <p>The Law of the Republic of Belarus “On Genetic Resources Management” of March 5, 2024, No. 356-3 establishes legally binding rights and obligations arising from mutually agreed terms. In particular, Article 15, paragraph 1, subparagraph 1.9 requires GRs transfer and utilization agreements to include provisions for the liability of Parties and dispute settlement procedures. In addition, Articles 18 and 19 define the rights and obligations of providers and users, including the obligation to comply with the terms of such agreements and the right to fair and equitable benefit-sharing, making such obligations enforceable under national law.</p> <p>Furthermore, Article 21 of the Law establishes monitoring mechanisms to assess compliance with mutually agreed terms, while Article 23 provides that violations of legislation in the field of genetic resources management entail liability in accordance with legislative acts, thereby enabling Parties to seek judicial or other lawful remedies.</p> <p>These provisions are further supported by the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus of December 20, 2024, No. 982, which operationalizes monitoring procedures and reporting obligations, strengthens transparency and facilitates the identification of non-compliance that may give rise to recourse under the legal system.</p>
<p>Article 18.3 (b)</p> <p>Has your country taken measures regarding utilization of mechanisms on mutual recognition and enforcement of foreign judgements and arbitral awards?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, to some extent</p> <p><i>Please explain your response.</i></p> <p>In the Republic of Belarus, no measures have been taken within the scope of legislation on genetic resources regarding the implementation of mechanisms for the mutual recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments and arbitral awards.</p> <p>Article 15, paragraph 1, subparagraph 1.9 of the Law “On Genetic Resources Management” requires that GRs transfer agreements include dispute settlement procedures, but the Law does not specify or encourage the use of mechanisms related to mutual recognition or enforcement of foreign judgments or arbitral awards. Furthermore, Article 23 only establishes liability for violations in general terms, without addressing international enforcement aspects.</p> <p>However, such mechanisms may be addressed contractually through mutually agreed terms.</p>
<p>Please provide information on lessons learned, what worked well and why, difficulties, challenges and underlying causes, and any other information relevant to this section.</p>	<p>In Belarus, a similar mechanism has not been tested in practice yet.</p>

Part VII - Measures addressing special considerations (Article 8)

<p>Article 8(a)</p> <p>In the development and implementation of its ABS legislation or regulatory requirements, has your country created conditions to promote and encourage research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity including through simplified measures on access for non-commercial research purposes?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>Please explain your response.</i></p> <p>In the Republic of Belarus, conditions have been created to promote research contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, including through simplified access measures for non-commercial research purposes.</p> <p>Specifically, Article 2(5) of the Law “On Genetic Resources Management” provides for simplified access measures for plant genetic resources for food and agriculture for non-commercial research purposes, and Article 14(12) removes the requirement to obtain approval from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection in such cases.</p>
<p>Article 8(b)</p> <p>In the development and implementation of its ABS legislation or regulatory requirements, has your country paid due regard to cases of present or imminent emergencies that threaten or damage human, animal or plant health?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><i>Please explain your response.</i></p> <p>The Law of the Republic of Belarus “On Genetic Resources Management” of March 5, 2024, No. 356-3 excludes from its scope relations associated with the management of human genetic resources and potentially pathogenic and pathogenic microorganisms (Article 2, paragraph 4).</p> <p>By excluding these categories from ABS regulation, legislation ensures that matters related to public, animal, and plant health emergencies are regulated under specialized health and biosafety frameworks rather than ABS access procedures.</p>
<p>Article 8(c)</p> <p>In the development and implementation of its ABS legislation or regulatory requirements, has your country considered the importance of genetic resources for food and agriculture and their special role for food security?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>Please explain your response.</i></p> <p>The Law of the Republic of Belarus “On Genetic Resources Management” of March 5, 2024, No. 356-3 states that it is aimed, <i>inter alia</i>, at ensuring food security. In addition, Article 2(5) provides for simplified access measures for plant genetic resources for food and agriculture for non-commercial research purposes, and Article 14(12) establishes a simplified procedure for access to such resources. Furthermore, the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of December 20, 2024, No. 982 approves a specific list of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture that is covered by Article 2(5).</p>
<p>Please provide information on lessons learned, what worked well and why, difficulties, challenges and underlying causes, and any other information relevant to this section.</p>	<p>Comments are currently unavailable due to insufficient data.</p>

Part VIII – Measures related to indigenous peoples and local communities (Articles 6, 7 and 12)

Are there indigenous peoples and local communities in your country?

No

Additional information.

In the national context of Belarus, there are no indigenous peoples formally recognized under national legislation.

While there are no legally recognized indigenous peoples or specifically defined “local communities” under national legislation, traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources exists among the rural population and is transmitted from generation to generation. Such knowledge is preserved in particular within rural communities of Polesie, the Lake District (Poozerye), and other regions. It includes traditional agricultural practices, beekeeping, herbal medicine, ethnobotanical knowledge, as well as craft and agrarian traditions passed on through generations. This knowledge relates, *inter alia*, to the use of wild plant species, traditional crop varieties, medicinal plants, sustainable natural resource use, and agroecological practices.

National ABS legislation regulates access to such traditional knowledge by identifying specific individuals as providers of traditional knowledge rather than recognizing collective community ownership.

Traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources is regulated within the general ABS framework. Access requires prior agreement with the individual holder of such knowledge, as provided by national legislation. However, no separate legal status is granted to local communities as collective right holders.

If you answered No to question 34, please skip questions 35 to 41, and continue to Part IX.

Articles 6.2 and 6.3(f)

Do indigenous peoples and local communities have the established right to grant access to genetic resources according to your country’s domestic law?

No

Please explain your response and if applicable, provide information on the domestic law establishing rights of indigenous peoples and local communities to grant access to genetic resources.

See the para 10 above.

Article 7

Has your country taken measures with the aim of ensuring that traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that is held by indigenous peoples and local communities within your country is accessed with their prior informed consent, or their approval and involvement, and that mutually agreed terms have been established?

Yes

Please explain your response.

National ABS legislation regulates access to such traditional knowledge by identifying specific individuals as providers of traditional knowledge rather than recognizing collective community ownership.

Traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources is regulated within the general ABS framework. Access requires prior agreement with the individual holder of such knowledge, as provided by national legislation. However, local communities are not granted separate legal status as holders of collective rights to traditional knowledge.

<p>Article 12.1</p> <p>Has your country considered indigenous peoples and local communities' customary laws, community protocols and procedures with respect to traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources in implementing the Protocol?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>Article 12.2</p> <p>Has your country established mechanisms, with the effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities concerned, to inform potential users of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources about their obligations?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>Please explain your response.</i></p> <p>Traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources is regulated within the general ABS framework. Access requires prior agreement with the individual holder of such knowledge, as provided by national legislation. Information about Belarusian traditional knowledge is presented to the public through numerous scientific publications, seminars and various types of public activities. The Belarusian traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that is used in beekeeping (forest beekeeping) has been recognized by UNESCO as an intangible cultural heritage.</p>
<p>Article 12.3</p> <p>Has your country supported the development by indigenous peoples and local communities, including women within these communities, of community protocols, minimum requirements for mutually agreed terms and model contractual clauses?</p>	<p>See the para 10 above.</p>
<p>Article 12.4</p> <p>Has your country endeavoured not to restrict the customary use and exchange of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge within and among indigenous peoples and local communities?</p>	<p>See the para 10 above.</p>
<p>Please provide information on lessons learned, what worked well and why, difficulties, challenges and underlying causes, and any other information relevant to this section.</p>	<p>See the para 10 above.</p>
<p>Part IX - Contribution to conservation and sustainable use (Article 9) and benefits received</p>	
<p>Article 9</p> <p>Does your country encourage users and providers to direct benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources towards the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>Please explain your response.</i></p> <p>Under Article 25(3) of the Law of the Republic of Belarus “On Genetic Resources Management” of March 5, 2024, No. 356-3, 10% of monetary benefits derived from the utilization of genetic resources provided from the Republic of Belarus must be transferred to a special account of the Institute of Genetics and Cytology of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus.</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 25(4) of the Law and the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of December 20, 2024 No. 982, these funds are allocated specifically to activities related to the conservation and</p>

	sustainable use of biological and landscape diversity, including research and development activities.
Has implementation of the Nagoya Protocol contributed to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in your country?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <i>Please explain your response and provide, if available, supporting data or examples of impact at national and/or local levels.</i> <p>The Law “On Genetic Resources Management” of March 5, 2024, No. 356-3 (its enforcement) established a legal framework linking access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing with biodiversity conservation objectives.</p>
Has your country received monetary benefits from granting access to genetic resources for their utilization during the reporting period?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Has your country received non-monetary benefits from granting access to genetic resources for their utilization during the reporting period?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <i>Please select all those that apply:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sharing of information, research results <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific collaboration and/or joint publications <input type="checkbox"/> Access to and transfer of technology <input type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building, capacity development and/or trainings <input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable development benefits (such as improved food security, livelihood security, etc.) <p><i>Additional information.</i></p> <p>Between November 2017 and February 2026, the Republic of Belarus has generated a total of 23 Internationally Recognized Certificates of Compliance on the ABS Clearing-House for GRs transfers under its national ABS legislation. Recipients of non-monetary benefits have primarily been academic and research institutions, including gene banks and university research centres in such countries as the United States, Canada, Cuba, France, UK, Austria, Germany, Lithuania, Tajikistan, New Zealand and China. These transfers have facilitated scientific research, shared access to research results and collaborative scientific outputs.</p>
Has your country received monetary benefits from granting access to traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources during the reporting period?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Has your country received non-monetary benefits from granting access to traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources during the reporting period?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

<p>Please provide information on lessons learned, what worked well and why, difficulties, challenges and underlying causes, and any other information relevant to this section.</p>	<p>n/a</p>
<p>Part X – Transboundary cooperation (Article 11)</p>	
<p>Article 11.1</p> <p>Has your country endeavoured to cooperate, with the involvement of indigenous peoples and local communities concerned where applicable, in instances where the same genetic resources are found <i>in situ</i> within the territory of more than one Party?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><i>Please explain your response.</i></p> <p>In the Republic of Belarus, there are no recorded cases requiring cooperation with other Parties under Article 11 of the Nagoya Protocol concerning genetic resources found <i>in situ</i> within the territory of more than one Party.</p> <p>National legislation on genetic resources management does not contain specific provisions regulating such cross-border situations since no practical cases have required their application to date.</p> <p>Furthermore, Belarus does not have legally recognized indigenous peoples, and national legislation does not establish a separate legal status for local communities as collective rights holders. Therefore, no formal involvement of indigenous peoples or local communities in cross-border ABS cooperation has occurred.</p>
<p>Article 11.2</p> <p>Has your country endeavoured to cooperate in instances where the same traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources is shared by one or more indigenous peoples and local communities in several Parties?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not applicable</p> <p><i>Please explain your response.</i></p> <p>There are no legally recognized indigenous peoples in the Republic of Belarus. National legislation (the Law of the Republic of Belarus of March 5, 2024, No. 356-3 “On Genetic Resources Management”) regulates traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources through the individual holders of such knowledge rather than through the collective rights of indigenous peoples or local communities.</p> <p>Legislation on genetic resources management does not include special provisions for transboundary cooperation in cases, where the same traditional knowledge is used by indigenous peoples or local communities in several Parties to the Convention.</p>
<p>Please provide information on lessons learned, what worked well and why, difficulties, challenges and underlying causes, and any other information relevant to this section.</p>	<p>n/a</p>
<p>Part XI - Model contractual clauses, codes of conduct, guidelines and best practices and/or standards (Articles 19 and 20)</p>	
<p>Article 19</p> <p>Has your country encouraged other actors to develop, update and use model contractual clauses for mutually agreed terms?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><i>Please explain your response.</i></p> <p>In the Republic of Belarus, national legislation on genetic resources management does not contain provisions encouraging other actors to develop, update or use model contractual clauses for mutually agreed terms.</p> <p>Article 15(1) “Essential Terms of a Genetic Resources Transfer Agreement” of the Law “On Genetic Resources Management” of March 5, 2024, No. 356-3 specifies main terms that Genetic Resources and/or Associated Traditional Knowledge Transfer</p>

	Agreements (mutually agreed terms, dispute resolution provisions etc.) must include, but it does not provide for the development or promotion of model contractual clauses.
<p>Article 20</p> <p>Has your country encouraged other actors to develop, update and use of codes of conduct, guidelines and best practices or standards?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><i>Please explain your response.</i></p> <p>The Republic of Belarus has not adopted specific measures aimed at encouraging other actors to develop, update or use codes of conduct, guidelines, best practices or standards specifically related to access and benefit-sharing.</p> <p>The national ABS framework is primarily based on the Law of March 5, 2024 No. 356-3 “On Genetic Resources Management” and the Resolution of the Council of Ministers No. 982. These legal acts establish mandatory requirements for access, transfer, monitoring and benefit-sharing. However, they do not contain provisions encouraging stakeholders (such as research institutions, private companies or professional associations) to develop voluntary codes of conduct or sector-specific ABS guidelines.</p> <p>At present, implementation relies on statutory regulation rather than voluntary compliance instruments.</p>
Please provide information on lessons learned, what worked well and why, difficulties, challenges and underlying causes, and any other information relevant to this section.	n/a
Part XII - Awareness-raising and capacity (Articles 21 and 22)	
<p>Article 21</p> <p>Has your country taken measures to raise awareness of the importance of genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources and related access and benefit-sharing issues?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>Please explain your response and, if applicable, provide a summary of activities carried out during the reporting period.</i></p> <p>Belarus has taken the following measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ABS NCC website abs.igc.by; 2. Holding awareness-raising events for potential users on a regular basis; 3. Taking part in national and international conferences; publication of corresponding articles in scientific journals and the public mass media; 3. Awareness-raising activities (workshops, publications, promo materials, business trips etc.) undertaken as part of the following projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Capacity Building for the Safeguarding of Traditional Knowledge Associated with Genetic Resources and Legal Regulation of Access to it in the Republic of Belarus”; “Strengthening of human resources, legal frameworks and institutional capacities to implement the Nagoya Protocol in the Republic of Belarus”; “Support to Preparation of the Interim National Report on the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in Belarus”.

	<p>Books, brochures and leaflets were distributed to stakeholders. Work is currently underway to develop a guide to access to genetic resources and traditional knowledge based on the Law “On Genetic Resources Management”.</p> <p><i>Has your country adopted an awareness-raising strategy for the Nagoya Protocol on ABS?</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><i>Additional information.</i></p> <p>In the Republic of Belarus, no separate national awareness-raising strategy specifically dedicated to the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing has been formally adopted pursuant to decision NP-1/9.</p> <p>However, awareness-raising activities are carried out within the framework of the Law “On Genetic Resources Management” of March 5, 2024, No. 356-3, and through ABS NCC activities. These include the dissemination of information via the official ABS NCC website, participation in conferences and workshops, stakeholder meetings, and publication of guidance materials related to genetic resources, traditional knowledge and ABS procedures.</p>
<p>Article 22</p> <p>Has your country taken measures to build and develop its capacity and strengthen its human resources and institutional capacities to effectively implement the Protocol?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>Please explain your response and, if applicable, provide a summary of activities carried out during the reporting period.</i></p> <p>At the national and international levels, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection coordinates all activities carried out to build capacity and strengthen human and institutional resources for the effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.</p> <p>A central role in capacity building and strengthening human resources and institutional capacities is performed by the National Coordination Centre on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-sharing (ABS NCC) established under national legislation.</p> <p>Responsibilities and functions of the ABS NCC are stated in the Law “On Genetic Resources Management.” Main of them: to coordinate ABS implementation, monitor GRs utilization, provide guidance on access procedures, and raise awareness among stakeholders and the public.</p> <p>The ABS NCC regularly participates in and organizes scientific conferences, workshops and webinars that focus on genetic resources, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, biotechnology and ABS implementation, thus contributing to the capacity development of stakeholders and institutions in ABS-related matters.</p> <p>Main workshops / seminars held in 2018 –2025:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Workshop “25th Anniversary of the Convention on Biological Diversity. Protocols to the Convention as Instruments to Implement its Goals” (May 2018); ▪ Establishing measures to implement the Nagoya Protocol (jointly with IDLO (September 2018); ▪ A reporting event on the project progress “Strengthening of human resources, legal frameworks and institutional capacities to implement the Nagoya Protocol in the Republic of Belarus.” Specifics of information collection and protection of traditional knowledge (October 2018); ▪ Subregional training workshop on access and benefit-sharing (ABS) under the Nagoya Protocol (together with

Kazakhstan colleagues (as part of the global project (May 2018);

- UNDP-GEF Project Inception Workshop “Strengthening of Human Resources, Legal Frameworks and Institutional Capacities to Implement the Nagoya Protocol In The Republic of Belarus (February 2018);
- Workshop “Genetic resources of the Republic of Belarus: conservation and sustainable management” (under the Global UNDP-GEF project (November 2018);
- Reporting event “National legislation on access to genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with them. Liability measures for incomppliance with the Nagoya Protocol provisions” (under the Global UNDP-GEF project (July 2018);
- Biodiversity in the System of Traditional Knowledge of Belarusians (under the interim Nagoya Protocol project (December 2019);
- “Man and nature: local knowledge of plants in the traditional culture of Belarusians” (under the Global UNDP-GEF project (March 2019);
- Preservation of Traditional Knowledge and Practices Associated with Genetic Resources: Strategies, Tactics, Key Actors (under the Global UNDP-GEF project (February 2019);
- Cooperation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in the area of genetic resources’ conservation (under the Global UNDP-GEF project, April 2019);
- “Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge – Tangible and Intangible Heritage of Belarus”. Key takeaways of the Global UNDP-GEF Project (October 2019).

Under the UNESCO project “Capacity Building for the Safeguarding of Traditional Knowledge Associated with Genetic Resources and Legal Regulation of Access to it in the Republic of Belarus” (2023):

- Workshop: Wormwood, bitter grass: Traditional Knowledge and Modern Youth Projects.
- Two workshops: Interviews with traditional knowledge holders sharing the accumulated traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources.
- Round table: Safeguarding of traditional knowledge and practices associated with genetic resources: strategy, tactics, and main actors.
- Round table: Final discussion of expert reports on traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources. Proposals and recommendations.

Business trips were regularly carried out to national parks and reserves of the Republic of Belarus with events to raise awareness of the Nagoya Protocol and the legal regulation in Belarus of access to genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge and the sharing of benefits arising from their utilization.

Key publications:

[Species Diversity of Medicinal Herbs Used by Belarusians](#) (2023) (In Russian; English translation provided)

[Traditional Knowledge of Belarusians: from the Past to the Future](#) (2023) (In Belarusian; English translation provided)

[Genetic Research in the Field of Biological Diversity](#) (Article, 2024)

[Digital Sequence Information on Plant Genetic Resources](#) (Article, 2020) (In Russian; non-binding translation into [English provided](#))

[Nagoya Protocol for the Conservation of Biological Diversity](#) (Article, 2020) (In Russian; non-binding translation into [English provided](#))

[Ethics in Building Trust Between the Providers and Users of Genetic Resources. Article](#) (2020); (In Russian; non-binding translation into [English provided](#))

[Code of Ethics as a Tool to Protect the Rights of Holders Of Traditional Knowledge and Practices Related to Genetic Resources](#) (Article, 2020); (In Russian; non-binding translation into [English provided](#))

[Plants in the System of Traditional Knowledge of Belarusians. Monograph. T.V. Valodzina et al.](#) (2019) (In Belarusian; a summary of key points is provided in English)

[Biological Diversity. Genetic Resources. Traditional Knowledge. Biosafety \(Dictionary. Terms Used in the Convention on Biological Diversity, The Nagoya Protocol, The Cartagena Protocol & other Conventions, Protocols, Treaties, Agreements\)](#) (2019) (In Russian and English)

[Genetic Resources and Traditional Knowledge in Belarus. Legal Aspects and Capacity Building to Implement the Nagoya Protocol. Expert Reports](#) (2019) (In Russian and English)

Please provide data, if available, on capacity-building activities carried out during the reporting period.

- Number of people trained: Approximately 2500
- Number of workshops/trainings: Approximately 120 (including seminars)
- Number of active capacity-building and development initiatives: 2

Additional information on capacity-building activities carried out during the reporting period.

The ABS NCC participated in the development of the draft law and then the Law “On Genetic Resources Management.”

The ABS NCC website also hosts such resources as an interactive database for GRs monitoring, national reports, procedural guidance documents, publications, informational leaflets and news items about workshops and webinars on ABS topics, serving to build the technical and institutional capacity of users, providers, and policymakers.

<p>Article 22</p> <p>Has your country taken measures to build and develop the capacity and strengthen human resources and institutional capacities of other Parties to effectively implement the Protocol?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, to some extent</p> <p><i>Please explain your response and, if applicable, provide a summary of activities carried out during the reporting period.</i></p> <p>The Republic of Belarus has not established dedicated programmes specifically aimed at systematic capacity building of other Parties to the Nagoya Protocol.</p> <p>However, Belarus has contributed to capacity development at the international level through knowledge-sharing activities. In particular, representatives of the ABS NCC participated in international webinars with Turkmenistan (2019) and Pakistan (2025) where Belarus shared its experience in the development and implementation of national ABS legislation and institutional arrangements.</p>
<p>Please provide information on lessons learned, what worked well and why, difficulties, challenges and underlying causes, and any other information relevant to this section.</p>	<p>n/a</p>
<p>Part XIII - Technology transfer, collaboration and cooperation (Article 23)</p>	
<p>Article 23</p> <p>Has your country collaborated and cooperated in technical and scientific research and development programmes related to ABS during the reporting period?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>Please explain your response.</i></p> <p>Belarus collaborated and cooperated with the International Development Law Organization (IDLO) on the technical and scientific research and training programme related to ABS (2018).</p> <p>The ABS NCC affiliated in 2025 with the sub-regional centre located in the IUCN ECOSYSTEM in the context of work to be carried out by the CBD Technical and Scientific Cooperation Mechanism.</p>
<p>Please provide information on lessons learned, what worked well and why, difficulties, challenges and underlying causes, and any other information relevant to this section.</p>	<p>The Republic of Belarus did not receive GEF grants for full-scale participation in the projects “Global Biodiversity Framework Early Action Support (Central and Eastern Europe)” and “Support to Preparation of the First National Report on Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.” Therefore, activities within the scope of these projects were limited to analytical research.</p>
<p>Part XIV - Financial resources (Article 25) and resource mobilization</p>	
<p>Article 25</p> <p>Has your country made financial or other resources available to other Parties for the purpose of implementing the Protocol during the reporting period?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><i>Additional information.</i></p> <p>The Republic of Belarus has not made financial or other resources available to other Parties specifically for the purpose of implementing the Nagoya Protocol.</p> <p>At the same time, Belarus has participated in international events and experience-sharing activities related to ABS implementation, including webinars and expert discussions.</p>
<p>Article 25</p> <p>Has your country received financial or</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>Additional information.</i></p>

<p>other resources from other Parties or financial institutions for the purpose of implementing the Protocol during the reporting period?</p>	<p>Under three projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNESCO project No. 2240116046 under the Participation Programme for 2022-2023 “Capacity Building for the Safeguarding of Traditional Knowledge Associated with Genetic Resources and Legal Regulation of Access to It in the Republic of Belarus” (29 November 2023–31 December 2023; 10,480 USD) ▪ Global UNDP-GEF project “Strengthening of human resources, legal frameworks and institutional capacities to implement the Nagoya Protocol in the Republic of Belarus” (30 March 2018–30 December 2019; 350, 000 USD) ▪ UNEP-GEF project “Support to Preparation of the Interim National Report on the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in Belarus” (30 March 2018–30 June 2019; 20,000 USD) <p><i>Please select all those that apply:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> From other Parties (please specify)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> From the Global Environmental Facility (GEF)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> From financial institutions other than the GEF (please specify): UNEP, UNESCO</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> From other sources (please specify)</p> <p><i>Please provide the amount of resources received (in United States dollars) during the reporting period.</i></p> <p>In total 380,480 USD (3 projects)</p>
<p>Has your country established a mechanism for budgetary allocations of funds for the operation of your national ABS framework?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>Please explain your response.</i></p> <p>Under Article 6 of the Law “On Genetic Resources Management” of March 5, 2024, No. 356-3, financing of the ABS NCC is carried out through multiple sources, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Funds allocated to the Institute of Genetics and Cytology of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus from the republican budget for scientific and scientific and technical activities (on a continuous basis); - Revenues from paid services in the field of genetic resources management (additional legislative acts, formalizing access to genetic resources as an administrative procedure provided on a paid basis, will enter into force in 2026); - Funds received from the distribution of monetary benefits, including the 10% share transferred to a special account pursuant to Article 25(3)(2). It should be noted that, to date, there have been no cases of commercialization generating monetary benefits.
<p>Does your country have full-time staff working in functions directly related to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol? If so, how many?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (2 full-time staff; 2 part-time staff)</p> <p><i>Please provide further information on your response.</i></p> <p><u>2 full-time staff:</u></p> <p>Head of the ABS NCC</p> <p>Lead translator/interpreter of the ABS NCC</p> <p><u>2 part-time staff:</u></p> <p>Lead Programmer and Software Engineer</p> <p>If yes,</p>

	<p><i>Please specify number of full-time staff:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> One</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Less than three</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Between 3 and 5</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Between 5 and 10</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 10 or more</p> <p>The ABS NCC operates within the Institute of Genetics and Cytology of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus and is supported through regular state budget allocations for scientific activities. This ensures a stable institutional basis, including staff positions financed on a long-term basis.</p> <p>In addition, the ABS NCC has implemented three international projects related to ABS and traditional knowledge as reflected on its official website. During the implementation of these projects, external experts and other specialized professionals were engaged, thereby broadening the technical and scientific expertise involved in ABS-related activities (https://abs.igc.by/genetic-resources-and-traditional-knowledge-in-belarus-legal-aspects-and-capacity-building-to-implement-the-nagoya-protocol-expert-reports/).</p>
<p>Please provide information on experiences related to the mobilization of resources in support of the implementation of the Protocol.</p>	<p>The Republic of Belarus has undertaken a number of measures that illustrate how resources have been mobilized to support the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State budget support is provided to the ABS NCC through the Institute of Genetics and Cytology of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus. <p>The ABS NCC, established as a structural subdivision of the Institute of Genetics and Cytology of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, is supported institutionally, and it actively coordinates information-sharing, stakeholder engagement and international cooperation, contributing to the sustained implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Implementation of capacity-building and awareness-raising projects. <p>The ABS NCC website lists several projects focused on the strengthening of human resources, legal frameworks and institutional capacities to implement the Nagoya Protocol (please see the projects section at https://abs.igc.by/en/).</p> <p>These initiatives have mobilized expertise, materials and outreach tools (e.g. booklets, interviews with traditional knowledge holders, technical publications) to build practical capacity at multiple levels.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Engagement in multi-stakeholder events and collaboration. <p>The ABS NCC has participated in international scientific conferences, workshops and webinars (e.g., legal regulation and biodiversity conservation workshops, bilateral webinars on experience in implementing the Nagoya Protocol). These events help generate technical dialogue, share lessons and attract interest and support from stakeholders.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Development of information and educational products as resources.

	<p>The ABS NCC compiles and publishes informational materials, including legislation, references, and specialized publications (e.g., booklets, recommendations, interactive monitoring database, reference DNA codes library), which serve as resources for stakeholders engaged in ABS implementation and raise awareness across sectors.</p>
<p>Please provide information on the status of funds mobilized in support of the implementation of the Protocol.</p>	<p>In the Republic of Belarus, resources mobilized to support the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol include institutional funding, project-based resources, planned future administrative revenues and revenue from monetary benefit-sharing.</p>
<p>Please provide information on lessons learned, what worked well and why, difficulties, challenges and underlying causes, and any other information relevant to this section.</p>	<p>The Republic of Belarus did not receive GEF grants for full-scale participation in the projects “Global Biodiversity Framework Early Action Support (Central and Eastern Europe)” and “Support to Preparation of the First National Report on Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.”</p> <p>Due to a lack of sufficient financial resources, activities within these projects were limited to analytical research. No workshops, roundtables, or other dialogue platforms were held to ensure broad stakeholder and public participation in developing proposals to improve the effectiveness of the Kunming-Montreal Global Framework and the Nagoya Protocol.</p>
<p>Part XV – Measures related to other international instruments (Article 4)</p>	
<p>Is your country a Party to a specialized international access and benefit-sharing instrument?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><i>Please provide further information on your response.</i></p> <p>The Republic of Belarus is not a Party to the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) or any other specialized international access and benefit-sharing instruments.</p>