

APPROVED
Resolution
of the Council of Ministers
of the Republic of Belarus
of February 4, 2026, No. 60

STRATEGY FOR THE CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

CHAPTER 1 GENERAL PROVISIONS

Decline in species and ecological diversity occupies a special place among present-day environmental problems. Natural ecosystems are currently undergoing rapid transformation worldwide, and hundreds of living organism species are disappearing. Natural ecosystems have undergone total changes on the one-fifth of the terrestrial area. A Red List of Threatened Species of the International Union for Conservation of Nature includes 48,600 species or 28 percent of the world's known rare and endangered wild animals and plants. Approximately 27 percent of mammal species, 41 percent of amphibians, 12 percent of birds, 21 percent of reptiles, 37 percent of freshwater fish, and 34 percent of gymnosperms are threatened with extinction.

Further biodiversity loss may lead to the destabilization of biota, loss of biosphere integrity and its ability to maintain essential environmental qualities required for human life. Conserving diversity of living systems on Earth is essential for the sustainable development of civilization since the functioning of natural ecosystems ensures that clean air, drinking water and food are available.

To address these global challenges, the Convention on Biological Diversity was signed in Rio de Janeiro on June 5, 1992, the objectives of which are the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, including by appropriate access to genetic resources and by appropriate transfer of relevant technologies, taking into account all rights over those resources and to technologies, and by appropriate funding.

By the Resolution of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Belarus "On Ratification of the Convention on Biological Diversity" of June 10, 1993, No. 2358-XII, the Convention on Biological Diversity was ratified by the Republic of Belarus.

In order to accomplish the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity on ensuring the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, as well as ensuring the safe use of living modified organisms, the Republic of Belarus, in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Belarus "On Accession of the Republic of Belarus to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity" of May 6, 2002, No. 97-3, acceded to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity of January 29, 2000 (hereinafter referred to as "the Cartagena Protocol"), and pursuant to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus "On Accession of the Republic of Belarus to the International Treaty" of May 22, 2014, No. 235 — to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity of October 29, 2010 (hereinafter referred to as "the Nagoya Protocol").

Analysis of the implementation of the aforementioned documents shows that the Republic of Belarus has made significant efforts and achieved significant success in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, providing access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization, as well as the safety of genetic engineering activity. At the same time, considering the changes that have occurred (global climate change, alien species invasions, significant changes in land use, and the rapid growth in the commercialization of genetic resources utilization results, including those obtained using modern biotechnology), as well as in connection with the adoption of the Kunming–Montreal Global

Biodiversity Framework (hereinafter referred to as “the Framework”) at the 15th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (Montreal, Canada, 7–19 December 2022), a need to update the Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity approved by the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus of November 19, 2010, No. 1707, has come to light.

The Biodiversity Framework should be used as a strategic plan for the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols from 2022 to 2030.

CHAPTER 2 CURRENT STATE OF THE BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

The area of natural ecosystems in the Republic of Belarus is 13,618.7 thousand hectares, or 65.5 percent of the country’s territory. Natural ecosystems are represented by forest lands — 9,078 thousand hectares (43.6 percent), lands under trees and shrubs — 1,034 thousand hectares (5 percent), meadows — 2,330.9 thousand hectares (11.2 percent), swamps — 710.5 thousand hectares (3.4 percent), and surface water bodies (lakes, rivers, ponds, etc.) — 465.3 thousand hectares (2.2 percent). The total area of natural vegetation is characterized by positive dynamics, the area of forest and tree-shrub vegetation is increasing, the area of swamps is stable, but the area of meadows and lands under surface water bodies is decreasing.

Currently, 36,800 species of living organisms are registered in the Republic of Belarus, but considering the potential for further research into poorly studied taxa, their number could reach 42 thousand.

The Kingdom Protista, Archaea, Bacteria, Chromista, and Viruses comprise approximately 2,000 species, while the Kingdom Fungi comprises 4,800. The remaining species inhabiting the Republic of Belarus belong to the Plant and Animal Kingdoms.

The flora of Belarus comprises approximately 14,000 known species, including 4,100 higher vascular plants (out of them, over 1,400 are native wild plant species and over 2,600 are adventive and cultivated ones), 442 bryophytes, 680 lichens, 2,232 diatoms and charophytes; mycobiota estimates 7 thousand species, even though 4,155 species of fungi (macro- and micromycetes) are reliably known.

The country’s fauna includes 16,000 invertebrate and 510 vertebrate species (82 mammals, 343 birds, 7 reptiles, 13 amphibians, and 65 fish and cyclostome species).

The current state and trends of biological diversity in the Republic of Belarus are determined primarily by the dynamics of changes in the area, the condition and nature of use of the main natural ecological systems. The area covered by forests continues to increase in the country: the total forest area has increased from 8,092.3 thousand hectares (37.7 percent as of January 1, 2011) to 8,376.3 thousand hectares (40.3 percent as of January 1, 2025) that is the country’s forest cover has increased by 2.6 percent, and taking into account 987.3 thousand hectares of tree and shrub vegetation outside the forest fund, it has reached 48.7 percent. The high resilience of forest ecosystems and an increasing forest area in the territory, as well as the transition to environmentally oriented forms of forestry, determine the stability of forests and the overall conservation of associated biological diversity. However, taking into account natural processes (climate aridization and the resulting outbreaks of the mass propagation of pests and the spread of forest diseases, forest drying out) and the felling of old-growth forests, a general decrease in the number of species of wild animals and wild plants living and growing in old-growth broadleaf forests, including birds (large birds of prey, the black stork, the stock dove, the European roller), bryophytes (*Neckera pinnate*, *Porella platyphylla*), lichens (*Calicium adspersum*, *Chaenotheca gracilenta* and others) is observed.

As a result of bog drainage, their area has decreased by 35 percent over the past 50 years, currently amounting to 926,826 hectares. For this reason, as well as due to the ongoing degradation of remaining bogs and floodplain meadows (open marshes are being overgrown with trees and shrubs and reeds), many species of wild animals and wild plants inhabiting the bogs are included in the Red Book of the Republic of Belarus. The population of globally endangered wetland bird species (the aquatic warbler, the greater spotted eagle, the great snipe, the black-tailed godwit, and the Eurasian curlew), which serve as indicators of the health of open bog and floodplain meadow ecosystems, continues to decline.

In recent decades, significant progress in preserving the European bison, a species

previously considered globally endangered and now corresponding to the status of “Near Threatened”, has been made. Over the past period, the implemented measures made it possible to increase the bison population by 40 percent, making our country a world leader in the number of free-ranging individuals of this largest land mammal in Europe. As of January 1, 2025, the Republic of Belarus estimates 2,928 bison and 2,911 out of them are free-ranging.

In recent years, flora and fauna trends have been largely determined by climatic factors, as evidenced by data on the northward expansion of the ranges of wild plant, wild animal, bird, fish, and invertebrate species characteristic of steppe and forest-steppe zones.

CHAPTER 3

STATE ADMINISTRATION IN THE FIELD OF CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

In order to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, the following legislative acts were adopted in the Republic of Belarus:

The Law of the Republic of Belarus “On Environmental Protection” of November 26, 1992, No.1982-XII;

The Law of the Republic of Belarus “On the Plant Kingdom” of June 14, 2003, No. 205-3;

The Law of the Republic of Belarus “On Safety in Genetic Engineering Activity” of January 9, 2006, No. 96-3;

The Law of the Republic of Belarus “On the Animal Kingdom” of July 10, 2007, No. 257-3;

The Law of the Republic of Belarus “On Specially Protected Natural Areas” of November 15, 2018, No. 150-3;

The Law of the Republic of Belarus “On the Safeguarding and Use of Peatlands” of December 18, 2019, No. 272-3;

The Law of the Republic of Belarus “On Genetic Resources Management” of March 5, 2024, No. 356-3.

The Republic of Belarus is a Party to a number of international treaties concerning the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, including:

The Convention on Biological Diversity;

The Cartagena Protocol;

The Nagoya Protocol;

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora signed at Washington, D.C., on 3 March 1973;

The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat adopted by the International Conference on the Conservation of Wetlands and Waterfowl in Ramsar, on 2 February 1971;

The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals of 23 June 1979;

The Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) done at The Hague, on 16 June 1995

Under implementation:

The Strategy for the Implementation of the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat approved by the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus of February 10, 2009, No. 177;

The National Development Strategy for the Specially Protected Natural Areas System adopted by the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus of July 2, 2014, No. 649;

The Strategy for the Conservation and Rational/Sustainable Use of Peatlands and a Peatlands Allocation Scheme According to the Areas of their Use for the Period up to 2030 approved by the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus of December 30, 2015, No. 1111

Conservation of biological diversity in the Republic of Belarus and ensuring its sustainable use are among the priority areas of state environmental policy and are implemented through various mechanisms, including:

Maintaining the Red Book of the Republic of Belarus that includes rare and endangered species of wild animals and wild plants. The 5th edition of the Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2025) includes 213 species of wild animals and 310 species of wild plants;

Ensuring the functioning and development of the system of specially protected natural areas (hereinafter referred to as “SPNAs”) of the Republic of Belarus, which as of January 1, 2025, includes 1,355 sites, including one nature reserve with an area of 86.4 thousand hectares, four national parks with an area of 393.4 thousand hectares, 374 sanctuaries of republican and local significance with a total area of 1,412.8 thousand hectares, and 969 natural monuments of republican and local significance with a total area of 13,000 hectares. The total SPNAs area in Belarus is 19,055 thousand hectares or 9.2 percent of the country’s territory;

Ensuring the functioning of the National Ecological Network, which includes 93 elements (cores, corridors, and buffer zones) with a total area of 3.37 million hectares (16.2 percent of the country’s territory);

Implementation of the Strategy for the Conservation and Rational/Sustainable Use of Peatlands and the Peatlands Allocation Scheme according to the Areas of their Use for the Period up to 2030; within its framework, bogs with a total area of approximately 684.2 thousand hectares where peat extraction is prohibited have been identified;

Identification of natural areas subject to special protection (resort areas, health resorts, recreation areas, parks, squares and boulevards, water protection zones and coastal strips, zones of the sanitary protection of drinking water supply sources of centralized drinking water supply systems, recreational and protection forests, typical and rare natural landscapes and biotopes, natural bogs and their hydrological buffer zones, habitats of wild animals and wild plants belonging to species included in the Red Book of the Republic of Belarus, natural areas of importance for the reproduction, feeding, wintering and/or migration of wild animals, SPNAs protection zones, other territories for which a special protection and use regime has been established);

State regulation of the use of plant and animal kingdom objects in terms of using tools, methods, timing, and volumes of such objects’ removal;

Conducting state environmental expertise and an environmental impact assessment during the implementation of economic and other activities that have a detrimental impact on biological diversity;

Implementing compensatory measures during the implementation of projects of economic and any other activity that have a detrimental impact on biological diversity;

Monitoring the settlement of new species of wild animals and wild plants into natural areas, as well as measures to combat invasive alien species;

Maintaining state animal and plant kingdom cadastres and other cadastres in terms of the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity;

Implementing a set of measures to regulate the numbers of alien harmful animals and plants;

Monitoring plant and animal kingdoms; comprehensive monitoring of ecological systems in SPNAs;

Conservation of genetic resources both at nature conservation institutions *in situ* (wild flora and fauna) and in gene banks and collections (*ex situ*);

State regulation in the area of genetic resources and/or associated traditional knowledge management;

Ensuring the functioning of national Clearing-House Mechanisms for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (including genetic resources utilization monitoring) and biological safety;

Other mechanisms in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Belarus.

Implementation of state policy on the conservation of biological and landscape diversity is ensured by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, other republican bodies of state administration, local executive and regulatory bodies, and other organizations. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection coordinates the activities of state bodies and other organizations in this area. Scientific support for the conservation of biological and landscape diversity, plant and animal kingdoms monitoring, comprehensive ecosystem monitoring in SPNAs, peatlands monitoring, and coordination of scientific activities in the field of genetic resources management and safety of genetic engineering activity are implemented by the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus.

CHAPTER 4

MAIN CHALLENGES IN THE AREA OF CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF THE BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

Despite the achievements in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity resources, the impact of negative factors on natural ecological systems and populations of wild animal and wild plant species in the Republic of Belarus continues.

One of the main natural factors affecting the state and structure of the biota is climate change, which intensifies competition between native and alien species of wild animals and wild plants, the formation of conditions favorable for the development of diseases and pests. Thus, the average annual air temperature in Belarus during the warming period has exceeded the temperature of the previous period of more than a century by 1.4 degrees Celsius. The greatest temperature increase occurs from January to April (from 2.0 degrees Celsius in April to 2.6 degrees Celsius in January). From June to August, a temperature increase is somewhat lower (from 0.8 degrees Celsius in June to 1.5 degrees Celsius in August). Heat waves — periods of abnormally hot weather that have a significant impact on the environment, economic sectors, and public health — have become more frequent.

With global climate change, natural ecosystems are undergoing changes in the Republic and, consequently, their transformation up to the level of degradation similar to desertification processes, a reduction in the ranges of boreal species of wild animals and wild plants, the degradation of their habitats, including rare and typical biotopes, the emergence of a number of new species typical of the steppe and forest-steppe zones, a decrease in the number of populations of individual species of wild animals and wild plants in floodplain, coastal and wetland ecological systems.

With regard to anthropogenic factors, the greatest threat is posed by the following:

Increased technogenic load on natural ecosystems as a result of industrial, civil and transport construction, mining, as well as the degradation and fragmentation of natural habitats: the area of land under roads and other transport communications, public lands, and lands under construction increased from 888.4 thousand hectares to 1,053.2 thousand hectares or by 18.5 percent from 2015 to 2025;

The formation of agricultural monocultures over large areas;

The use of peat soils for growing row crops (over 1 million hectares of drained lands with peat soils are used in agriculture, of which approximately 190 thousand hectares have degraded, have lost their genetic characteristics as peat soils, and have been classified as anthropogenically transformed soils);

The presence of 308, 9 thousand hectares of peatlands withdrawn from commercial exploitation;

Changes in the hydrological regime of natural ecosystems as a result of drainage reclamation, water intake, flood control measures, river channel straightening, floodplain embankment, hydraulic engineering, and other measures;

A disturbed hydrological regime of wetlands over an area of 516 thousand hectares; the absence of a water level regulation system on reclaimed lands within forest fund boundaries;

A decreased wetland area, degraded aquatic ecosystems (rivers, lakes) due to disruptions to the natural hydrological regime, hydraulic engineering construction, contamination by diffuse runoff from agricultural fields and insufficiently treated wastewater (from 2015 to 2025, the total area of land under surface water objects and swamps decreased from 1,309.4 thousand hectares to 1,175.8 thousand hectares or by 11.1 percent, while a decrease by 3.5 percent occurred since 2020);

Overgrowth of open natural meadows and lowland swamps with woody and shrubby vegetation as a result of changes in traditional land use, a hydrological regime, and climate leading to decreased numbers of rare and endangered species of wild animals and wild plants (the area of land under woody and shrubby vegetation from 2015 to 2025 increased from 770.8 thousand hectares to 1034 hectares or by 25.5 percent);

A decreased area of forest stands that are complex in their structure, including broadleaf forests, and their replacement with monodominant forest crops (as of January 1, 2025, the share of monodominant plantings in the composition of forest lands was 25.3 percent);

Forest mortality as a result of unfavourable weather conditions, forest stands drying resulting from climate change, pest proliferation and the spread of forest diseases, low resilience of monocultures of tree species, insufficient effectiveness of the forest protection system, and insufficient adaptation measures for forests and forestry to climate change (in 2015, the area of lost stands was 13.7 thousand hectares; in 2018, it increased to 50 thousand hectares — the highest in the past 10 years; and in 2024, forest stands perished on an area of 37.7 thousand hectares);

The outspread expansion of invasive alien species, the displacement of native species by them, the associated degradation and transformation of ecosystems (over a ten-year period, the number of registered alien animals increased from 110 to 167 species; plants — from 1,700 to 2,100 species);

A reduction in the number and the distribution area (range) of a number of rare and endangered animal and plant species, including those threatened with global extinction;

A decline in the fish productivity of natural water bodies and water streams, the degradation of fish spawning grounds due to changes in their hydrological regime, eutrophication, reed overgrowth in shallow waters, and the cessation of haymaking and grazing in floodplain meadows that are the spawning grounds of many native fish species. Commercial fish catching in country's natural water bodies decreased from 669.6 tons in 2020 to 541.3 tons in 2024;

An outbreak of forest and peat fires leading to the development of undesirable plant successions and a significant reduction in biodiversity and flora synanthropization.

CHAPTER 5 STRATEGY GOALS AND TARGETS

The strategy goals are as follows:

Preventing a reduction in the number of species of wild animals and wild plants, the area of their habitats and their biological and genetic diversity, ecosystems, natural landscapes and biotopes; restoring the number of rare and endangered species of wild animals and wild plants, their populations and genetic diversity and maintaining them in size that ensures the sustainable existence of these populations;

Using biological diversity in a manner and at such a rate that will not lead to its depletion over time and will make it possible to preserve the ability to meet economic, aesthetic, and other needs of present and future generations;

Increasing the species diversity of genetically and economically valuable biological resources preserved *ex situ* as a reserve stock for the restoration of natural biological resources in the event of catastrophic natural crises;

Ensuring the safe movement, use, and release into the environment of the Republic of Belarus of genetically engineered organisms that do not cause harm to biological diversity;

Ensuring the sustainable use of genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization;

Maintaining biocapacity, ensuring regional and global ecological balance in the face of possible climate change.

The stated goals are planned to be achieved through the comprehensive implementation of targets that correspond to the Framework's goals and targets.

Comprehensive measures to meet these targets should be implemented using a consistent approach and in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity and other international commitments, taking into account national socio-economic settings:

Target 1 (corresponds to Target 1 of the Framework for the period up to 2030) — implementation of the biodiversity preservation function into complex territorial organization schemes of the Republic of Belarus, ensuring the minimization of the threat of loss of natural ecosystems and objects of high value for the conservation of biological diversity, maintenance of the ecological integrity and connectivity of natural ecosystems;

Target 2 (corresponds to Target 2 of the Framework for the period up to 2030) — restoration of at least 30% of degraded and inefficiently used ecosystems to improve the state of biological diversity and enhance ecosystem functions and services;

Target 3 (corresponds to Target 3 of the Framework for the period up to 2030) — development of a system of SPNAs and natural areas subject to special protection destined for the conservation of natural ecosystems, biological and landscape diversity, as well as for ensuring the

continuity of the habitat of animal kingdom objects (the SPNAs area by 2030 — 9.4 percent; the SPNAs area by 2035 — 9.6 percent; by 2030, the area of territories subject to special protection— 22 percent);

Target 4 (corresponds to Target 4 of the Framework for the period up to 2030) — ensuring the safeguarding and restoration of wild animal and wild plant species belonging to species included in the Red Book of the Republic of Belarus, as well as to species of wild animals and wild plants falling under the scope of international treaties of the Republic of Belarus;

Target 5 (corresponds to Target 4 of the Framework for the period up to 2030) — sustaining the genetic diversity of natural fauna and flora, cultivated plants, agricultural and domestic animals; establishing and replenishing the Republican DNA Bank of a Human, Plants, Animals and Microorganisms; establishing conditions to implement the Nagoya Protocol;

Target 6 (corresponds to Target 6 of the Framework for the period up to 2030) — eliminating, minimizing, or mitigating negative impacts of invasive alien species of wild animals and wild plants on the state of native species populations and ecological systems; improving mechanisms preventing the invasion of new alien species of wild animals and wild plants and reducing damage caused to the environment by them; regulating the spread and numbers of invasive animals and plants;

Target 7 (corresponds to Target 7 of the Framework for the period up to 2030) — reducing the contamination of surface- and subsurface water from all pollution sources to levels that do not cause harm to biological diversity and ecosystem functions of aquatic ecosystems, improving the ecological state/status of surface water objects, using biologically safe fertilizers and pesticides based on scientific data with due regard to food security, the phased elimination of burial sites of obsolete pesticides;

Target 8 (corresponds to Target 10 of the Framework for the period up to 2030) — the sustainable use of animal kingdom objects, creating preconditions to increase the resource potential of hunted (game) animal species and commercial fish species through the transition to the adaptive management of their populations and the expansion of natural ecosystems' area;

Target 9 (corresponds to Target 10 of the Framework for the period up to 2030) — the sustainable use of plant kingdom objects, the safeguarding and the rational/sustainable use of forest resources; the conservation of biological and genetic diversity of forests, their environment-forming, water-protective, protective, sanitary-hygienic, recreational and other functions, taking into account an increasing anthropogenic impact and consequences of climate change;

Target 10 (corresponds to Target 10 of the Framework for the period up to 2030) — ensuring sustainable ecologically safe farming, taking into account of nature-climate and other risks aimed at the strengthened food security of the country; ensuring adequate nutrition and a healthy lifestyle of the population; organic farming and the rational use of peat soils;

Target 11 (corresponds to Target 8 of the Framework for the period up to 2030) — implementing a set of measures to minimize a negative impact of climate change on biological and landscape diversity;

Target 12 (corresponds to Target 12 of the Framework for the period up to 2030) — increasing the area and quality of green spaces in cities and other settlements of the Republic of Belarus; developing and elaborating schemes for green areas of public use in cities with due regard to the conservation of biological diversity; enhancing the ecological connectivity and integrity of natural ecosystems; strengthening human health and well-being, as well as his connection with nature;

Target 13 (corresponds to Targets 13 and 17 of the Framework for the period up to 2030) — ensuring the functioning of national mechanisms regulating access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization, including issues related to genetic resources utilization monitoring (the Nagoya Protocol), and insuring biological safety (the Cartagena Protocol);

Target 14 (corresponds to Target 14 of the Framework for the period up to 2030) — including issues of the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in draft state programmes and other documents (concepts, strategies, and forecasts) related to the use of natural resources and exerting an impact on natural complexes and ecosystems;

Target 15 (corresponds to Targets 15 and 18 of the Framework for the period up to 2030) —

elaborating legal and economic mechanisms stimulating the rational/sustainable use of natural resources; establishing economic incentive measures in the field of environmental protection, including the use of the best available technical methods, resource-saving technologies and practices, green procurement; attracting investors to finance biological diversity;

Target 16 (corresponds to Target 19 of the Framework for the period up to 2030) — mobilizing financial resources to implement measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity;

Target 17 (corresponds to Target 21 of the Framework for the period up to 2030) — raising awareness of state authorities, public associations, bodies of territorial public self-government, other legal entities, individuals, including individual entrepreneurs, of the state and importance of biological diversity, as well as measures to be taken for its conservation and sustainable use;

Target 18 (corresponds to Targets 20 and 21 of the Framework for the period up to 2030) — raising the level of scientific knowledge about the current state of biological diversity; promoting the development of innovations, increased efficiency in the development of interdisciplinary technologies and scientific research programs for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity; strengthening research and development potential and benefit-sharing monitoring in accordance with international instruments regulating access to genetic resources;

Target 19 (corresponds to Targets 22 and 23 of the Framework for the period up to 2030) — ensuring access of citizens and public associations to complete, reliable, and timely environmental information, as well as to public discussions of draft environmentally significant decisions, environmental impact assessment reports, and ecological strategic environmental assessment reports, including issues related to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.

CHAPTER 6 STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM

The strategy will be implemented through the fulfillment of measures in accordance with National Action Plans for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity, National and Regional Sustainable Development Strategies using the funds of the republican and local budgets, international technical assistance, as well as other sources not prohibited by legislation.

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**NATIONAL ACTION PLAN
FOR THE CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
2026—2030**

Measure	Assigned implementers	Execution period, years	Outcome planned
Improving legal regulation and methodological support in the field of biological diversity, public participation in environmentally significant decision-making			
1. Including the issues of the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, access to genetic resources and safety of genetic engineering activity in draft state programs and other documents (concepts, strategies, forecasts) related to the use of natural resources and exerting an impact on natural complexes and ecological systems	State authorities and other organisations involved in the development of documents specified in this paragraph	2026–2030	Including issues of the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, provision of access to genetic resources, and safety of genetically engineering activity in draft state programs and other documents related to the utilization of natural resources and exerting an impact on natural complexes and ecosystems
2. Actualizing the strategy for the adaptation of forests and forestry to climate change and development of a corresponding action plan.	Ministry of Forestry National Academy of Sciences of Belarus Ministry of Education	2028–2030	Increasing resistance of existing forests and ensuring the conservation of forests being formed; reducing the level of biological diversity loss resulting from climate change. Reducing and preventing economic losses in forestry resulting from climate change
3. Improving the legal regulation of public relations in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection National Academy of Sciences of Belarus	2026–2030	Improving legal regulation of public relations in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity
4. Ensuring the provision (a change in terms) of access to genetic resources	"	2026–2030	Ensuring the provision (a change in terms) of access to genetic resources
5. Ensuring the functioning of an Expert Board on Safety of Genetically Engineered Organisms	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection	2026–2030	Ensuring the functioning of an Expert Board on Safety of Genetically Engineered Organisms
Ensuring the operation and improvement of the accounting system in the field of biological diversity			
6. Maintaining the State Animal Kingdom Cadastre	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Ministry of Forestry Ministry of Agriculture and Food National Academy of Sciences of Belarus	2026–2030	Maintaining the State Animal Kingdom Cadastre
7. Maintaining the State Plant Kingdom Cadastre	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection National Academy of Sciences of Belarus	2026–2030	Maintaining the State Plant Kingdom Cadastre
8. Maintaining the State Land Cadastre	State Committee on Property Regional Executive Committees Minsk City Executive Committee National Academy of Sciences of Belarus	2026–2030	Maintaining the State Land Cadastre
9. Maintaining the State Water Cadastre	Ministry of Natural Resources and	2026–2030	Maintaining the State Water Cadastre

	Environmental Protection		
10. Maintaining the State Forest Cadastre	Ministry of Forestry	2026–2030	Maintaining the State Forest Cadastre
11. Maintaining the State Greenhouse Gas Emissions Cadastre	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection	2026–2030	Maintaining the State Greenhouse Gas Emissions Cadastre
12. Maintaining the Peatlands Register of the Republic of Belarus	National Academy of Sciences of Belarus	2026–2030	Maintaining the Peatlands Register of the Republic of Belarus
13. Ensuring the maintenance of the Republican DNA Bank of a Human, Plants, Animals and Microorganisms	"	2026–2030	Replenishing the Republican DNA Bank of a Human, Plants, Animals and Microorganisms
14. Actualizing the genetic resources database of wild plant species included in the Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (category I – on the verge of extinction; category II – endangered species) and wild predecessors of cultivated plants using DNA barcoding	"	2026–2030	Replenishing the genetic resources database of wild plant species included in the Red Book of the Republic of Belarus
15. Ensuring the maintenance of passport and descriptive databases of economically useful plant and animal gene pool samples	"	2026–2030	Ensuring the functioning of passport and descriptive databases of economically useful plant and animal gene pool samples
16. Conducting flora and fauna monitoring, the comprehensive monitoring of ecosystems in specially protected natural areas (hereinafter unless otherwise specified referred to as "SPNAs"), the comprehensive monitoring of peatlands, the monitoring of surface waters within the framework of the National Environmental Monitoring System in the Republic of Belarus	National Academy of Sciences of Belarus State Nature Conservation Institutions exercising SPNAs management	2026–2030	Conducting flora and fauna monitoring, the comprehensive monitoring of ecosystems in SPNAs, the comprehensive monitoring of peatlands, the monitoring of surface water within the framework of the National Environmental Monitoring System in the Republic of Belarus
17. Maintaining the SPNAs Register of the Republic of Belarus	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection	2026–2030	Maintaining the SPNAs Register of the Republic of Belarus
Development of the system of specially protected natural areas (SPNAs), conservation and sustainable use of natural ecological systems, development of ecological tourism in SPNAs, restoration of damaged ecosystems			
18. Implementing a rational placement scheme for specially protected natural areas of republican significance prior to January 1, 2035, approved by the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus of October 23, 2024, No. 787.	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection National Academy of Sciences of Belarus	2026–2030	Preparing and approving normative legal acts aimed at implementing measures planned in accordance with the rational placement scheme for specially protected natural areas of republican significance prior to January 1, 2035. The SPNAs area of republican significance will be no less than 7.2 percent of the country's territory
19. Implementing regional rational placement schemes for specially protected natural areas of local significance	Regional and Minsk City Committees for Natural Resources and Environmental Protection National Academy of Sciences of Belarus	2026–2030	Preparing and approving normative legal acts aimed at implementing measures planned in accordance with regional rational placement schemes for specially protected natural areas of local significance for 2024–2033. The SPNAs area of local significance will be no less than 2.2 percent of the country's territory
20. Creating and maintaining an information resource on SPNAs, habitats of wild animals and plants belonging to species included in the Red Book of the	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection	2026–2030	Creating and functioning of the information resource on SPNAs, habitats of wild animals and wild plants belonging to species included in the Red Book of

Republic of Belarus, typical and rare natural landscapes and biotopes and other natural areas, including those of international nature protection significance, as well as the open-source geospatial database on SPNAs and other nature protection areas	National Academy of Sciences of Belarus Belarusian State University		the Republic of Belarus, typical and rare natural landscapes and biotopes and other natural areas, including those of international nature protection significance
21. Identifying and transferring typical and/or rare natural landscapes and biotopes to the users of land lots and/or water bodies under protection, as well as surveying typical and/or rare natural landscapes and biotopes transferred to the users of land lots and/or water bodies under protection	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Regional Executive Committees National Academy of Sciences of Belarus	2026–2030	Identifying and transferring typical and/or rare natural landscapes and biotopes to the users of land lots and/or water bodies under protection, as well as surveying typical and/or rare natural landscapes and biotopes transferred to the users of land lots and/or water bodies under protection
22. Developing SPNAs management plans	Administrative Directorate of the President of the Republic of Belarus Regional Executive Committees District Executive Committees Ministry of Forestry State Nature Conservation Institutions exercising SPNAs management	2026–2030	SPNAs management plans, on the basis of which nature protection measures for the conservation and restoration of SPNAs ecosystems are implemented, have been prepared and approved
23. Actualizing activities of current SPNAs management plans taking into account five-year periods for their implementation	Administrative Directorate of the President of the Republic of Belarus Regional Executive Committees District Executive Committees State Nature Conservation Institutions exercising SPNAs management	2026–2030	Activities of SPNAs management plans have been actualized taking into account their implementation over a five-year period
24. Developing and approving a normative legal act regulating the procedure for preparing (developing) SPNAs management plans and actualizing their activities	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection National Academy of Sciences of Belarus	2029–2030	A normative legal act, regulating the procedure for preparing/developing SPNAs management plans and actualizing their activities, has been prepared and approved
25. Implementing SPNAs management plans	Administrative Directorate of the President of the Republic of Belarus Regional Executive Committees District Executive Committees	2026–2030	Implementing activities of SPNAs management plans, increasing SPNAs ecotourism potential

	Ministry of Forestry State Nature Conservation Institutions exercising SPNAs management		
26. Actualizing a list of wetlands for which wetland management plans are being developed and a list of peatlands subject to environmental rehabilitation established by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection National Academy of Sciences of Belarus	2026–2028	Introducing changes to a list of wetlands for which wetland management plans are being developed and a list of peatlands subject to environmental rehabilitation
27. Developing and approving wetland management plans	Regional Executive Committees National Academy of Sciences of Belarus	2026–2030	Wetland management plans have been prepared and approved
28. Realizing the “Uniform style” concept for SPNAs	Administrative Directorate of the President of the Republic of Belarus Regional Executive Committees State Nature Conservation Institutions exercising SPNAs management	2026–2030	Ensuring the realization of the “Uniform style” concept for SPNAs
29. Actualizing a list of SPNAs promising for ecotourism development established by the National Development Strategy for the Specially Protected Natural Areas System until January 1, 2030, approved by the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus of July 2, 2014, No. 649	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection National Academy of Sciences of Belarus	2027	Introducing changes to a list of SPNAs promising for ecotourism development
30. Elaborating ecological tourism development strategies in promising SPNAs	Administrative Directorate of the President of the Republic of Belarus Regional Executive Committees State Nature Conservation Institutions exercising SPNAs management	2029–2030	Elaborating and approving ecological tourism development strategies in promising SPNAs
31. Preparing the National Development Strategy for the Specially Protected Natural Areas System of the Republic of Belarus for 2030–2045	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection National Academy of Sciences of Belarus	2028–2029	Preparing and approving a new version of the National Development Strategy for the Specially Protected Natural Areas System of the Republic of Belarus for 2030–2045
32. Developing methodological approaches to the establishment of standards for permissible SPNAs loads and adopting a corresponding technical normative legal act	"	2026	Adopting a technical normative legal act establishing methodological approaches to the identification of standards for permissible SPNAs loads
33. Calculating and establishing standards for permissible SPNAs loads and their	"	2027–2030	Approving standards for permissible SPNAs loads

approval			
Establishing conditions for preventing an adverse impact on biological diversity as a result of economic and any other activity, restoring damaged ecosystems			
34. Actualizing the Strategy for the Conservation and Rational/Sustainable Use of Peatlands and a Peatlands Allocation Scheme according to the areas of use for the period up to 2030 approved by the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus of December 30, 2015, No. 1111	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection National Academy of Sciences of Belarus	2026–2029	Introducing changes to the Strategy for the Conservation and Rational/Sustainable Use of Peatlands and a peatlands allocation scheme according to the areas of use for the period up to 2030
35. Developing and implementing projects on the environmental rehabilitation of disturbed peatlands the economic use of which is economically infeasible and technically impossible	Administrative Directorate of the President of the Republic of Belarus Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Regional Executive Committees	2026–2030	Implementing projects on the environmental rehabilitation of disturbed peatlands on the area of no less than 12,000 hectares
36. Implementing projects on the restoration of open meadow and wetland ecosystems that are most important for the conservation of rare and endangered species of animals and plants	"	2026–2030	Restoring and conserving open meadow and wetland ecosystems that are most important for the conservation of rare and endangered species of animals and plants on the area of no less than 3000 hectares
37. Developing and implementing a set of measures for the restoration of eutrophicated waterbodies and watercourses, including measures to reduce their overgrowth with coastal aquatic vegetation	"	2026–2030	Restoring and conserving water ecosystems by way of reducing their overgrowth with coastal aquatic vegetation
38. Preventing the death of wild animals in areas of their mass migration during the erection and reconstruction of highways	Ministry of Transport and Communications Regional Executive Committees	2026–2030	Including measures for preventing the death of wild animals in pre-project and project documentation on the erection, reconstruction of republican and local highways
39. Conducting a phased transfer to the Forest Fund of low-productivity agricultural and disturbed lands, parts of land suitable for the creation and cultivation of forests and plantation forest crops, and lands under tree and shrub vegetation	"	2026–2030	Transferring low-productivity agricultural and disturbed lands, land parts under tree and shrub vegetation beyond the scope of the Forest Fund to the Forest Fund; afforestation of lands not covered by forest in the composition of the Forest Fund
40. Developing forest nurseries and technologies for growing the planting material of the main forest-forming tree species with a root-balled system	Ministry of Forestry Administrative Directorate of the President of the Republic of Belarus National Academy of Sciences of Belarus Belarusian State Technical University	2026–2030	Growing of no less than 20 million seedlings with a root-balled system annually; increasing resistance of created forest crops to adverse weather and climate conditions
41. Increasing the area of forests with an introduced forest certification system	Ministry of Forestry Administrative Directorate of the President of the	2026–2030	Retaining the share of forestry and environmental institutions and the total area of certified forests in the territory of which forest certification has been carried out, taking into account requirements of

	<p>Republic of Belarus</p> <p>Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection</p> <p>Ministry of Education</p> <p>National Academy of Sciences of Belarus</p>		the forest certification system of the National Conformity Approval System of the Republic of Belarus
42. Implementing measures important for the conservation of biological diversity of management plans for Dnieper, Western Bug, Pripyat, Neman, and Western Dvina river basins	Regional Executive Committees	2026–2030	Implementing measures of management plans for Dnieper, Western Bug, Pripyat, Neman, and Western Dvina river basins
43. Erecting, reconstructing wastewater treatment facilities to improve the quality of surface water	"	2026–2030	Erecting, reconstructing wastewater treatment facilities
44. Developing public green space schemes	"	2026–2030	Developing and implementing public green space schemes
45. Improving municipal waste management systems	"	2026–2030	Reducing the release of waste into the environment and its negative impact on biodiversity
Conservation and sustainable use of plant and animal kingdom objects			
46. Identifying and transferring the habitats of wild animals and wild plants belonging to species included in the Red Book of the Republic of Belarus to the users of land lots and/or water bodies under protection, as well as surveying habitats of wild animals and wild plants belonging to species included in the Red Book of the Republic of Belarus transferred to the users of land lots and/or water bodies under protection	<p>Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection</p> <p>Regional Executive Committees</p> <p>National Academy of Sciences of Belarus</p> <p>State Nature Conservation Institutions exercising SPNAs management</p>	2026–2030	Transferring the habitats of wild animals and wild plants belonging to species included in the Red Book of the Republic of Belarus to the users of land lots and/or water bodies under protection
47. Implementing measures for the conservation and sustainable use of bison micropopulations (including the procurement and purchase of fodder, mineral-vitamin and immune supplements, maintaining feeding fields for bison; forming and maintaining a number of feeding stations)	<p>Administrative Directorate of the President of the Republic of Belarus</p> <p>Regional Executive Committees</p> <p>Ministry of Forestry</p> <p>Legal persons that are holders of bison micropopulations</p>	2026–2030	Implementing measures for the conservation and sustainable use of bison, including the procurement and purchase of fodder, mineral-vitamin and immune supplements; maintaining feeding fields for bison; forming and maintaining a number of feeding stations
48. Implementing action plans for the conservation of rare and endangered mammal species	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection	2026–2030	Implementing measures for the conservation and sustainable use of brown bear, lynx, European badger, Przewalski's horse, and speckled ground squirrel populations
49. Manufacturing and installing artificial nesting grounds for birds and mammals (bats, dormice, the Siberian flying squirrel) belonging to wild animal species included in the Red Book of the Republic of Belarus	<p>Regional Executive Committees</p> <p>Ministry of Forestry</p> <p>State Nature</p>	2026–2030	Installing of at least 5,000 artificial nests for birds and mammals belonging to the species of wild animals included in the Red Book of the Republic of Belarus

	Conservation Institutions exercising SPNAs management		
50. Implementing bird banding measures	National Academy of Sciences of Belarus	2026–2030	Maintaining bird banding and bird re-registration databases; coordinating bird banding activities in the territory of the Republic of Belarus
51. Developing/actualizing action plans for the conservation of wild animals belonging to species included in the Red Book of the Republic of Belarus of categories I and II of national nature protection significance	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection National Academy of Sciences of Belarus	2026–2030	Preparing/actualizing and approving action plans for the conservation of at least 10 species of wild animals belonging to categories I and II of national nature protection significance
52. Implementing measures for the resettlement and reintroduction of wild animal species included in the Red Book of the Republic of Belarus and/or falling under the scope of the international treaties of the Republic of Belarus	"	2026–2030	Carrying out reintroduction and resettlement of wild animal species included in the Red Book of the Republic of Belarus and/or falling under the scope of the international treaties of the Republic of Belarus to new habitats
53. Ensuring the functioning of a nursery for the reproduction of grouse on the premises of the State Nature Conservation Institution "Republican Landscape Reserve "Naliboksky"	Ministry of Forestry State Nature Conservation Institution exercising management of the Republican Landscape Reserve "Nalibokskiy"	2026–2030	Increasing the numbers of grouse in the nursery by 10 percent as a result of functioning of the nursery for the reproduction of birds of the grouse family on the premises of the State Nature Conservation Institution "Republican Landscape Reserve "Nalibokskiy"
54. Stocking fishing grounds with local fish species	Regional Executive Committees Ministry of Agriculture and Food	2026–2030	Stocking fishing grounds with local fish species in accordance with fish-farming and biological justifications for fishery management and biological justifications for fish stocking that have a positive conclusion of state ecological expertise
55. Forming a broodstock of commercially valuable and local fish species	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Fish husbandries	2026–2030	Forming and maintaining a broodstock of commercially valuable local fish species (sturgeon, salmon, catfish and other valuable species) in fish husbandries
56. Conducting fish farming and meliorative activities aimed at improving living conditions and natural reproduction of fish	Ministry of Agriculture and Food National Academy of Sciences of Belarus Regional Executive Committees Users and lessees of fishing grounds	2026–2030	Conducting fish farming and meliorative activities aimed at increasing the fish productivity of natural and artificial water bodies and water courses
57. Identifying and mapping of natural spawning grounds and wintering holes of local fish species; developing and implementing proposals for their restoration and protection	National Academy of Sciences of Belarus Regional Executive Committees Ministry of Agriculture and Food Users and lessees of fishing grounds	2026–2030	Identifying and mapping of natural spawning grounds and wintering holes of local fish species; developing and implementing proposals for their restoration and protection
58. Developing science-based approaches	Ministry of Natural	2026–2028	Developing science-based approaches to

to the protection and restoration of migratory salmon populations in the Republic of Belarus	Resources and Environmental Protection National Academy of Sciences of Belarus		the protection and restoration of migratory salmon populations of Belarus
59. Developing/actualizing action plans for the conservation of wild plants, including fungi, belonging to species included in the Red Book of the Republic of Belarus of categories I and II of national conservation significance	"	2026–2030	Preparing/actualizing and approving action plans for the conservation of at least 10 species of wild plants, including fungi, belonging to categories I and II of national nature conservation significance
60. Developing biological methods to control forest pests and diseases	Ministry of Forestry Ministry of Education National Academy of Sciences of Belarus	2026–2030	Developing biological methods to control the most dangerous forest pests and diseases
61. Identifying forest-forming species forms resistant to adverse weather and climate conditions and secondary forest pests	National Academy of Sciences of Belarus Ministry of Forestry	2026–2030	Identifying forms/varieties of forest-forming species resistant to adverse weather and climate conditions and secondary forest pests
62. Restoring, reconstructing and maintaining shelterbelts on agricultural lands	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Regional Executive Committees National Academy of Sciences of Belarus	2026–2030	Carrying out activities on the restoration, reconstruction and maintenance of shelterbelt plantings
Reducing an adverse impact of invasive alien plant and animal species			
63. Developing a draft National Strategy for Invasive Species of Animals and Plants Threatening Biodiversity and Natural Ecosystems and action plans for its implementation	National Academy of Sciences of Belarus Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection	2026–2030	Developing the National Strategy for Invasive Species of Animals and Plants Threatening Biodiversity and Natural Ecosystems and action plans for its implementation
64. Preparing proposals for the actualization of a list of invasive alien species of wild animals and wild plants the distribution and numbers of which are subject to regulation	"	2028–2029	Introducing changes to a list of invasive alien species of wild animals the distribution and numbers of which are subject to regulation, established in the Annex to the Regulatory Rules for the Distribution and Numbers of Wild Animals approved by the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus of January 30, 2008, No. 126 and a list of plant species the distribution and numbers of which are subject to regulation, established by the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus of December 7, 2016, No. 1002
65. Assessing the state of populations and harmfulness of invasive alien animal and invasive plant species that have penetrated the territory of the Republic of Belarus	"	2026–2030	Assessing the state of populations and harmfulness of invasive alien wild animal and invasive plant species in the territory of the Republic of Belarus
66. Forecasting the penetration of new invasive alien species of wild animals and plants that pose environmental and economic threats	"	2026–2030	Making a forecast with regard to the penetration of new invasive alien species of wild animals and plants that pose environmental and economic threats
67. Implementing measures to regulate the spread and numbers of the most aggressive invasive wild plant and	Regional Executive Committees	2026–2030	Implementing measures to regulate the spread and numbers of the most aggressive invasive wild plant and

invasive alien wild animal species	Minsk City Executive Committee Ministry of Forestry Ministry of Agriculture and Food National Academy of Sciences of Belarus		invasive alien wild animal species
68. Conducting a risk assessment of potential impacts on natural ecosystems when importing new species of wild animals and wild plants for the purposes of sale and management/growing	National Academy of Sciences of Belarus	2026–2030	Conducting a risk assessment of potential impacts on natural ecosystems when importing new species of wild animals and wild plants for the purposes of sale and management/growing
Developing an information support system for activities on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity; raising awareness of the public, local residents, representatives of government agencies and other organizations on issues related to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity			
69. Preparing, publishing, and distributing guidebooks, maps, memos, booklets, and other promotional and informational materials on activities for the conservation of biological diversity	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Administrative Directorate of the President of the Republic of Belarus Regional Executive Committees	2026–2030	Publishing and distributing of no less than 50 types of information materials on biological diversity and activities on its conservation
70. Preparing and publishing the collections “Specially Protected Natural Areas of Belarus. Studies” and “Belovezhskaya Pushcha. Studies”	Administrative Directorate of the President of the Republic of Belarus	2026–2030	Annual publication of the collections “Specially Protected Natural Areas of Belarus. Studies” and “Belovezhskaya Pushcha. Studies”
71. Conducting scientific conferences and workshops on the issues related to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Administrative Directorate of the President of the Republic of Belarus, Regional Executive Committees National Academy of Sciences of Belarus	2026–2030	Holding at least 20 conferences and 25 workshops on the issues of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity
72. Holding festivals to popularize issues of the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity	Regional Executive Committees State Nature Conservation Institutions exercising SPNAs management	2026–2030	Holding of festivals “Sporovskie senokosy” (Sporovo haymakers), “Tainy Pribuzhskogo Polesie” (Secrets of Pribuzhskoye Polesie), “Žuraŭli i žuraviny Mijorskaha kraju” (Cranes and Cranberries of Miory krai), “Makovey”, etc.
73. Organizing and holding press conferences, thematic briefings, and exhibitions on issues related to the conservation and sustainable use of	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection	2026–2030	Holding of no less than 10 press conferences, thematic briefings, and exhibitions on issues related to the conservation and sustainable use of

biological diversity	National Academy of Sciences of Belarus Ministry of Information Ministry of Education Regional Executive Committees Minsk City Executive Committee		biological diversity
74. Ensuring the functioning of a “green schools” network	Regional Executive Committees Minsk City Executive Committee Ministry of Education	2026–2030	At least 150 functioning “green schools”
75. Developing the volunteerism and citizen science institute; providing support to public initiatives in addressing issues related to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Regional Executive Committees State Nature Conservation Institutions exercising SPNAs management	2026–2030	Developing the volunteerism and citizen science institute; supporting public initiatives in addressing issues related to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity
76. Ensuring the functioning of National Clearing-House Mechanisms for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, monitoring of genetic resources utilization and biological safety	National Academy of Sciences of Belarus	2026–2030	Functioning of National Clearing-House Mechanisms for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (including issues related to genetic resources utilization monitoring) and biological safety
77. Advancing qualifications of heads and employees of institutions exercising SPNAs management, employees of territorial bodies of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection organizing nature conservation and tourism activities in SPNAs	State Nature Conservation Institutions exercising SPNAs management Territorial authorities of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection	2026–2030	Advancing qualifications of at least 50 heads and employees of state nature conservation institutions exercising SPNAs management; employees of territorial bodies of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection for organizing nature conservation and tourism activities in SPNAs
Strengthening international cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity			
78. Ensuring the fulfillment of voluntary commitments undertaken by the Republic of Belarus in accordance with the Paris Agreement to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change of December 12, 2015	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Ministry of Agriculture and Food Ministry of Housing and Communal Services	2026–2030	Fulfilling voluntary commitments undertaken by the Republic of Belarus to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 42 percent by 2035 (compared to 1990 levels)
79. Preparing proposals on attracting international technical assistance to implement projects on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, access to genetic resources, and biological safety	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection National Academy of	2026–2030	Attracting international technical assistance to implement projects on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, access to genetic resources and biosafety

	Sciences of Belarus Regional Executive Committees Minsk City Executive Committee		
80. Developing the draft 2031–2035 National Action Plan on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity and submitting it to the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus for approval	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection	2030	Developing the draft 2031–2035 National Action Plan on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity and submitting it to the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus for approval
81. Preparing national reports and national reporting documents on the implementation by the Republic of Belarus of the Convention on Biological Diversity signed in Rio de Janeiro on June 5, 1992 and the Protocols adopted in its furtherance, the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat adopted by the International Conference on the Conservation of Wetlands and Waterfowl on February 2, 1971 in Ramsar	"	2026–2030	Preparing national reports and national reporting documents on the implementation by the Republic of Belarus of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity of October 29, 2010, and the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity of January 29, 2000, and the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat
82. Ensuring participation of representatives from the Republic of Belarus in activities implemented under the Convention on Biological Diversity, its Protocols, and other international treaties of the Republic of Belarus related to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Ministry of Foreign Affairs	2026–2030	Participation of representatives from the Republic of Belarus in activities implemented under the Convention on Biological Diversity, its Protocols, and other international treaties of the Republic of Belarus related to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity
