



Convention on
Biological Diversity



Institute of Genetics & Cytology
NAS of Belarus



Access to Genetic Resources of the Republic of Belarus

Guidelines
for Providers and Users of Genetic Resources
and/or
Associated Traditional Knowledge



Minsk
2026

INSTITUTE OF GENETICS & CYTOLOGY
NAS OF BELARUS

NATIONAL COORDINATION CENTRE
ON ACCESS TO GENETIC RESOURCES & BENEFIT-SHARING
(ABS NCC)

**ACCESS TO GENETIC RESOURCES
OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS**

GUIDELINES
FOR PROVIDERS & USERS OF GENETIC RESOURCES
AND/OR
ASSOCIATED TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE

Minsk
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INTRODUCTION

The transfer of genetic resources and/or associated traditional knowledge outside the Republic of Belarus is regulated by the Law of the Republic of Belarus “On Genetic Resources Management” dated March 5, 2024, No. 356-3 (hereinafter referred to as “the Law”).

The Law was developed to implement the Provisions of *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* and establishes legal frameworks for state regulation in this sphere.

To implement the above Law, the following normative legal acts have been adopted:

- The Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus dated December 20, 2024, No. 982 “On Measures for the Implementation of the Law of the Republic of Belarus “On Genetic Resources Management” dated March 5, 2024, No. 356-3”;

- 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” dated December 20, 2024, No. 72;

- The Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus “On Administrative Procedures Implemented by Government Bodies and Other Organizations upon Applications from Citizens” dated April 26, 2010, No. 200 (as amended on January 9, 2026, No.5);

- The Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus “On the Procedure for Providing (Changing Terms of) Access to Genetic Resources” dated April 14, 2026, No. 187.

GUIDELINES OBJECTIVE

The Guidelines have been developed for awareness-raising and methodological purposes and are designated for providers and users of genetic resources, as well as other interested legal entities and individuals carrying out activities related to the transfer and use of genetic resources and/or associated traditional knowledge.

The Guidelines are intended for:

- Explaining the procedure for providing access to genetic resources and/or associated traditional knowledge and changing terms of such access during their transfer outside the Republic of Belarus;

- Informing applicants about a list of documents required for the implementation of administrative procedures, the timeframes of their processing

and the procedure for liaison with the National Coordination Centre on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-Sharing of the State Scientific Institution “Institute of Genetics and Cytology of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus”;

- Providing information about the procedure for submitting an application form according to the form established by the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus dated April 14, 2026, No. 187, as well as about the forms of the Transfer Act, the Transfer Notification, and the Notification of Utilization Results approved by the Resolution of the Ministry of Nature dated December 20, 2024, No. 72;

- Describing a monitoring procedure in the field of genetic resources management, providing information and using monitoring data in accordance with the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus dated December 20, 2024, No. 982;

- Informing participants of relations in this field about rights, obligations and responsibilities;

- Promoting the uniform application of legislation of the Republic of Belarus in the field of genetic resources and/or associated traditional knowledge management and reducing the risk of errors during the preparation of documents.

KEY PARTICIPANTS OF GENETIC RESOURCES AND/OR ASSOCIATED TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER

Participants of genetic resources and/or associated traditional knowledge transfer outside the Republic of Belarus are as follows:

- **Provider** (a legal entity or an individual of the Republic of Belarus)
- **User** (a foreign organization or a private person)
- **State authorities and institutions of the Republic of Belarus:**
 - The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Belarus (hereinafter referred to as “the Ministry of Nature”);
 - The National Coordination Centre on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-Sharing (hereinafter referred to as “the ABS NCC”);
 - **The Clearing-House for the Nagoya Protocol to the Convention on Biological Diversity** (hereinafter referred to as “the Clearing-House”).

The main terms and their definitions are given in Annex B.

DOCUMENTS REQUIRED TO PROVIDE GENETIC RESOURCES AND/OR ASSOCIATED TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE OUTSIDE THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

- **The Provider's or User's application form:**
 - According to the established form.
- **A copy of the Genetic Resources and/or Associated Traditional Knowledge Transfer Agreement:**
 - Submitted along with an application form;
 - Concluded between the Provider (a legal entity or an individual of the Republic of Belarus) and the foreign User;
 - It must contain information about the purpose of transfer, characteristics of the material to be transferred, transfer terms, mutually agreed terms of the sharing of benefits between the Provider and the User derived using genetic resources.
- **A receipt or any other payment document confirming payment for an administrative procedure:**
 - Providing access to genetic resources — 2 basic amounts;
 - Changing terms of access to genetic resources — 1 basic amount.
- **Additional permits (if required):**
 - A permit for the withdrawal of genetic resources from their habitat in accordance with legislation.
 - Written consent of the holder of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources.
- **The Internationally Recognized Certificate of Compliance** (hereinafter referred to as “the International Certificate”):
 - The International Certificate is generated based on information provided by the ABS NCC after obtaining a permit for access to genetic resources and/or associated traditional knowledge issued by the Ministry of Nature.
- **Genetic Resources and/or Associated Traditional Knowledge Transfer Act:**
 - Filled in and signed by the Provider and the User;
 - Submitted to the ABS NCC by the Provider once the International Certificate has been obtained.

The forms of documents are established by the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus dated April 14, 2026, No. 187 and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Belarus of December 20, 2024, No. 72. The effective forms of documents are available on the official ABS NCC website at <https://abs.igc.by/access-procedure-to-genetic-resources/>

STAGES OF GENETIC RESOURCES AND/OR ASSOCIATED TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER OUTSIDE THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

No.	Stage	Executor
1.	Submitting documents for providing access to genetic resources and/or associated traditional knowledge to the ABS NCC: (a) An application form; (b) A copy of the Genetic Resources and/or Associated Traditional Knowledge Transfer Agreement signed by the Provider and the User; (c) A document confirming payment for providing access to genetic resources and/or associated traditional knowledge or a change of their access terms.	Provider or User
2.	Providing a permit for the withdrawal of wild plants or wild animals from their natural habitat to the ABS NCC, provided such a permit is required in accordance with legislation.	Provider
3.	Submitting a request to the Ministry of Nature for approval of access to genetic resources and/or associated traditional knowledge or a change of access terms except for the cases stipulated by legislation.	ABS NCC
4.	Considering submitted documents and making a decision about approval or refusal of approval of access to genetic resources and/or associated traditional knowledge (a change of access terms) except for cases stipulated by legislation.	Ministry of Nature
5.	Generation of the International Certificate or refusal of its generation based on the decision of the Ministry of Nature.	ABS NCC
6.	Submitting a copy of the Genetic Resources and/or Associated Traditional Knowledge Transfer Act to the ABS NCC.	Provider
7.	Adding information about genetic resources and/or associated traditional knowledge transferred outside the Republic of Belarus and/or received from abroad to the Interactive Monitoring Database on Genetic Resources Utilization.	ABS NCC
8.	Providing the Notification of Genetic Resources and/or Associated Traditional Knowledge Utilization Results to the ABS NCC.	Provider

The Section is prepared pursuant to the Law and Resolutions of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus dated April 14, 2026, No. 187 and December 20, 2024, No. 982. Normative legal acts are available on the official ABS NCC website at <https://abs.igc.by/nagoya-protocol/legislation/national-legislation/>.

MAIN TIME FRAMES IN THE FIELD OF GENETIC RESOURCES AND/OR ASSOCIATED TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

Procedure stage	Time frame
Processing of documents by the ABS NCC, including the generation of the International Certificate	10 calendar days
Approval of access by the Ministry of Nature	10 calendar days
Overall period for processing an application form where approval of access by the Ministry of Nature is required	Up to 1 month
Providing a copy of the Genetic Resources Transfer Act	10 calendar days from the day of its execution
Providing the Notification of Genetic Resources Utilization Results	Annually, up to February 1 of the year following the reporting year covering the utilization period

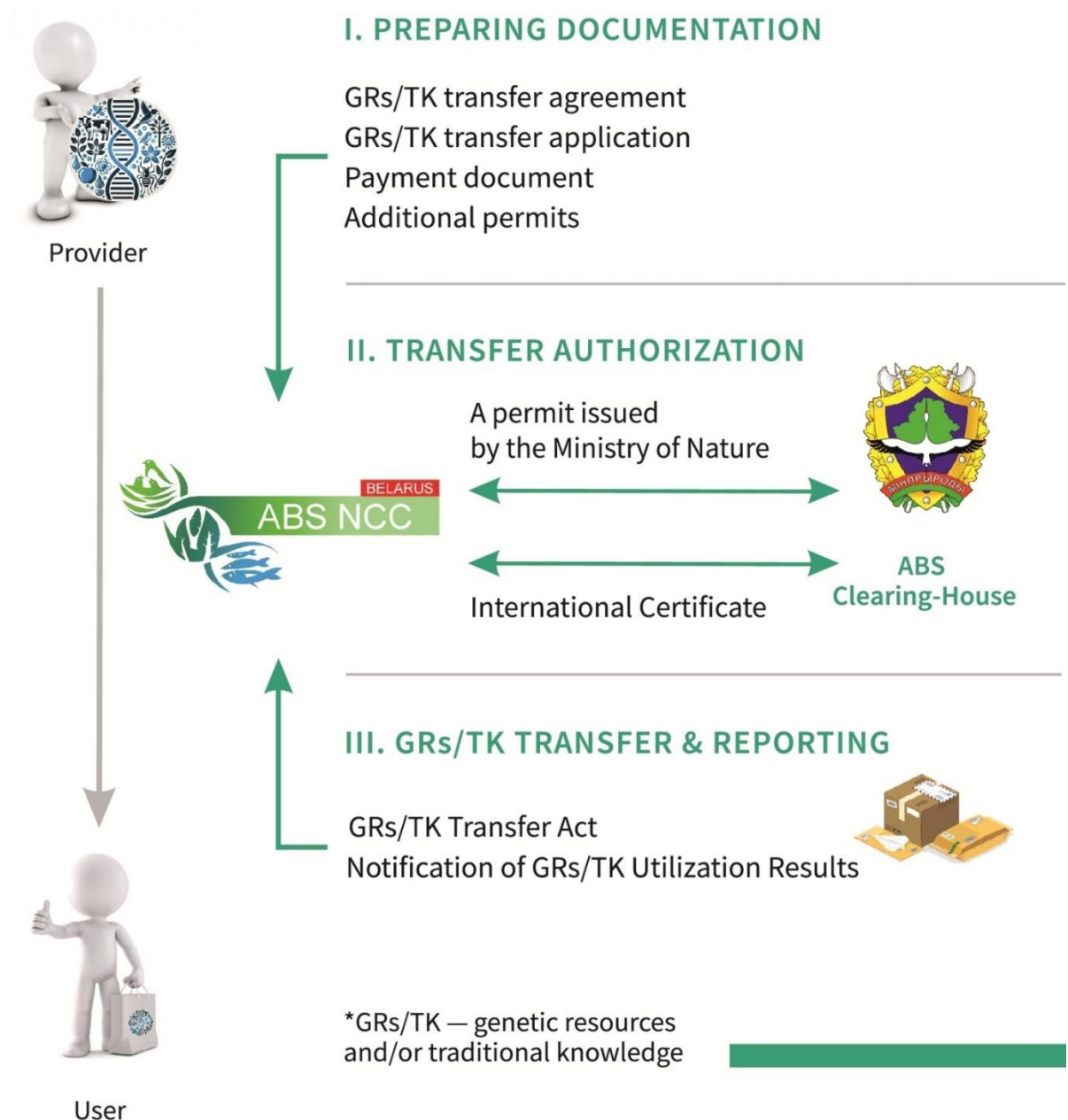
The time frames are established by the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus dated April 14, 2026, No. 187; dated December 20, 2024, No. 982.

ACCESS TO GENETIC RESOURCES IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

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For a violation of legislation in the field of genetic resources management, liability in accordance with legislation of the Republic of Belarus is stipulated (Article 23 of the Law).

COURSE OF ACTION DURING GENETIC RESOURCES AND/OR ASSOCIATED TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER OUTSIDE THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

I. Preparatory stage – identifying a category of genetic resources and their status.

In accordance with the Law, a number of genetic resources do not fall under its scope. In this case, the generation of the International Certificate, as well as compliance with other requirements established by the Law, are not required during their transfer and use.

Genetic resources that do not fall under the scope of the Law (Article 2):

Human genetic resources

All types of human genetic material (cells, tissues, organs, DNA, RNA) are excluded from the scope of this Law. This applies both to biological samples and digital sequence information related to human genetic research.

Potentially pathogenic and pathogenic microorganisms

The transfer and use of genetic resources of potentially pathogenic and pathogenic microorganisms shall be regulated by other legislative acts of the Republic of Belarus

(the State Forensic Examination Committee, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Nature).

Genetic resources that are transferred and utilized in the Republic of Belarus

The Law shall not apply to the transfer and utilization of genetic resources inside the country, except for genetic resources imported into the Republic of Belarus in accordance with the Provisions of the Nagoya Protocol.

Genetic resources obtained from states non-Parties to the Nagoya Protocol

If genetic resources have been obtained from the state non-Party to the Nagoya Protocol, their further utilization in Belarus does not fall under the scope of this Law. At the same time, their utilization in the territory of the Republic of Belarus shall be carried out in compliance with other legislative requirements.

Genetic resources used in trade without carrying out scientific research and developments

If genetic resources are provided as agricultural and any other products of animal, plant and microbial origin and conducting research and developments

with regard to their genetic and biochemical composition, as well as creating or modifying products and materials based on them, are not stipulated, their transfer and use shall not fall under the scope of the Law.

Demonstration, education, awareness-raising and other purposes of similar nature

The Law shall not apply to genetic resources if they are used for educational, exhibition, cultural purposes and the like without further use in research and developments.

Digital sequence information in the public domain

The Law shall not apply to digital sequence information on genetic resources sequences published in open databases (e.g. GenBank, EMBL-EBI, and DDBJ), scientific publications and other publicly available sources of information.

Additional requirements and authorization documents

When transferring genetic resources and/or associated traditional knowledge outside the Republic of Belarus, it is necessary, in certain cases, to comply with additional legislative requirements and to obtain authorization documents where the object of the transfer, the method of its removal from the natural habitat, or the intended use fall under the scope of special normative legal acts (Article 14 of the Law).

Such cases may refer to:

Plant and Animal Kingdom objects, including rare and endangered species listed in the Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (e.g. a permit from the Ministry of Nature to remove wild animals and wild plants belonging to species included in the Red Book of the Republic of Belarus from their habitat);

Genetic resources obtained from the natural environment, provided their removal requires a special permit in accordance with legislation (a permit from the Ministry of Nature for the removal of wild animals, wild plants, their parts and/or derivatives from their habitat);

Genetically modified organisms – compliance with legislative requirements in the field of biosafety and handling of genetically modified organisms, including obtaining required permits, approvals or conclusions from authorized government agencies (e.g. the Ministry of Nature of the Republic of Belarus, the

Ministry of Agriculture and Food of the Republic of Belarus, the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Belarus);

Traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources – obtaining written consent of the holder of such knowledge for its use and/or transfer.

II. Preparing documents

The main procedure stages are demonstrated in Annex A.

1. **Concluding a Genetic Resources and/or Associated Traditional Knowledge Transfer Agreement** between the Provider and the foreign User specifying distribution and benefit-sharing terms (the template of the above Agreement is available on the ABS NCC website at <https://abs.igc.by/access-procedure-to-genetic-resources/>).

A Genetic Resources and/or Associated Traditional Knowledge Transfer Agreement must contain the following essential terms (Article 15 of the Law):

- Genetic resources and/or associated traditional knowledge transfer purposes specifying their character (commercial or non-commercial);

- Information on genetic resources and/or associated traditional knowledge to be transferred:

- A species, including in Latin, a subspecies, a variety, a breed and so forth, indicating the inclusion of the genetic material of other species and other information on genetic engineering in the case of its application (excluding genetic resources transferred to establish species affiliation);

- The form and the number of samples (animal, plant and microorganism specimens; animal parts and/or derivatives (organs, tissue fragments, caviar, eggs, etc.); plants (leaves, flowers, tissue fragments, grain, fruits, etc.); samples of natural environment components (soil, subsoil, water, atmospheric air); test tubes, other containers containing genetic resources to be transferred; holders of information on traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources; digital sequence information (in hard copy and/or in electronic form) and so forth;

- The place and the temporary period of withdrawal (for wild animals and wild plants, their parts and/or derivatives, samples of natural environment components containing microorganisms); creation and/or storage (for animal breeds, plant varieties); storage (for the genetic material contained in genebanks, specimen collections, herbariums, etc.); obtaining information (for traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources); sequencing date (for digital sequence information);

- Expected genetic resources and/or associated traditional knowledge utilization results;

- Genetic resources and/or associated traditional knowledge transfer terms;
- Rights and obligations of the Provider;
- Rights and obligations of the User;
- Mutually Agreed Terms specifying one or more benefits (monetary and/or non-monetary);
- Conditions and/or procedures for third party participation in relation to genetic resources and/or associated traditional knowledge utilization (if necessary);
- Liability of Parties; the dispute settlement procedure.

In the case of any changes in the purpose of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge transfer and/or expected results from genetic resources utilization, the Parties shall conclude an additional agreement to the Genetic Resources and/or Associated Traditional Knowledge Transfer Agreement. The utilization of genetic resources and/or associated traditional knowledge on the terms of this Agreement shall be allowed after corresponding alterations to the International Certificate.

2. **Execution of additional documents/permits** depending on the type of genetic resources (if necessary, Article 14 of the Law).

3. **Filling in an application form** for access to genetic resources and/or associated traditional knowledge according to the form approved by the Resolution of the Council of Ministers dated April 14, 2026, No. 187. The application form is available on the ABS NCC website at <https://abs.igc.by/access-procedure-to-genetic-resources/>.

When filling it in, it is necessary to state the full name of the Provider (an organization or an individual), his legal address and contact details, the description of a genetic resource to be transferred (its type, species, characteristics and the number of samples), the purpose of its transfer (scientific research, industrial use and other purposes), information about the User (name, postal address, country, contact details).

4. **Paying for services** in providing access to genetic resources and/or associated traditional knowledge or changing their access terms in the amount of two basic values and one basic value correspondingly (the Resolution of the Council of Ministers dated April 14, 2026, No. 187 and the Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus dated April 26, 2010, No. 200, as amended on January 9, 2026).

Current bank details for payment are available on the official websites of the ABS NCC at <https://abs.igc.by/access-procedure-to-genetic-resources/> and the

State Scientific Institution “Institute of Genetics and Cytology” at <https://igc.by/abs-ncc/>.

III. Transfer approval

The Provider or the User submits a full package of documents to the ABS NCC required for providing access to genetic resources and/or associated traditional knowledge or changing terms of such access.

The ABS NCC considers submitted documents and, where appropriate, directs a request to the Ministry of Nature to approve access to genetic resources and/or associated traditional knowledge, and once a decision has been made, it ensures that the International Certificate is generated and corresponding information is added to the Clearing-House for the Nagoya Protocol to the Convention on Biological Diversity (Articles 12 and 14 of the Law).

When providing (changing terms of) access to plant genetic resources for food and agriculture a list of which is established by the Annex to the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus dated December 20, 2024, No. 982 for non-commercial research purposes, approval of the Ministry of Nature shall not be requested (paragraph 12 of Article 14 of the Law). A list of the specified plant genetic resources is given in Appendix B.

A procedure for providing access to genetic resources and/or associated traditional knowledge shall be exercised by the ABS NCC on a paid basis. The overall period of time for processing an application form and submitted documents is up to one month from the date of their filing (paragraph 6 of Article 14 of the Law).

IV. Submission period for documents

Access to genetic resources and/or associated traditional knowledge or changing access terms shall be exercised by the ABS NCC within the time period established by the Law and the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus dated April 14, 2026, No. 187.

The ABS NCC shall start processing documents from the date of submission of an application form and a full package of required documents and shall implement it within 10 calendar days (including adding required information to the Clearing-House for the Nagoya Protocol and obtaining the International Certificate).

Where approval of the Ministry of Nature with regard to access is required, an overall period for exercising an administrative procedure is up to one month.

Where an incomplete set of documents is submitted or the elimination of faults is required, an applicant may be asked to provide additional information in accordance with the procedure established by legislation.

The Ministry of Nature shall examine an ABS NCC's request and make a decision about approval of access to genetic resources and/or associated traditional knowledge or a refusal of approval within 10 calendar days.

Incompliance of a Genetic Resources and/or Associated Traditional Knowledge Transfer Agreement with the requirements of Article 15 of the Law, as well as adding the User to the List of Bad Faith Users, may serve as grounds to refuse approval.

V. Genetic Resources and/or Associated Traditional Knowledge Transfer and Reporting

The Provider carries out the actual transfer of genetic resources and/or associated traditional knowledge after obtaining the International Certificate.

The Provider and the User shall sign a Genetic Resources and/or Associated Traditional Knowledge Transfer Act, indicating information about the Parties, the quantity and form of the material to be transferred and the transfer date. The Provider shall submit a copy of the Transfer Act to the ABS NCC within 10 calendar days from the date of its execution (the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus dated December 20, 2024, No. 982).

The form of a Genetic Resources and/or Associated Traditional Knowledge Transfer Act was established by the Resolution of the Ministry of Nature dated December 20, 2024, No. 72 and is available on the ABS NCC website at <https://abs.igc.by/access-procedure-to-genetic-resources/>.

The User shall submit a Notification of Genetic Resources and/or Associated Traditional Knowledge Utilization Results to the ABS NCC annually, prior to February 1 of the year following each year of genetic resources utilization).

Results of genetic resources utilization may be as follows (Article 15 of the Law):

- An R&D report;
- A publication in the scientific journal, any other print media specializing in the dissemination of scientific information, in the public domain over the global computer network Internet;
- Creation or modification of a product, material or any other object;

- Adding transferred traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources or digital sequence information to the national or international database corresponding to the content of those genetic resources;
- Any other genetic resources and/or associated traditional knowledge utilization result indicated in their Transfer Agreement.

VI. Legislative Compliance Monitoring and Liability for Violation

In the case of the identified transfer of genetic resources and/or associated traditional knowledge for the purpose of their utilization outside the Republic of Belarus without a Transfer Agreement, the ABS NCC shall direct notification of the fact of violation of the Law to the User, the Provider, the Ministry of Nature, and the Competent National Authority of a corresponding foreign state (paragraph 4 of Article 21 of the Law).

In this case, the utilization of genetic resources and/or associated traditional knowledge shall be exercised on the basis of a **Genetic Resources and/or Associated Traditional Knowledge Utilization Agreement** concluded between the Provider and the User (paragraph 5 of Article 17 of the Law).

Where the Provider refuses, in writing or in electronic form, to conclude the above Agreement, such an agreement shall be concluded between the ABS NCC and the User (paragraph 7 of Article 17 of the Law).

Where the User refuses to conclude the above Agreement or in the case of no response to the notification of a violation of the Law within one month, the User shall be added to the List of Bad Faith Users posted on the official ABS NCC website (paragraph 8 of Article 17 of the Law).

Adding the User to the List of Bad Faith User may constitute grounds for refusal of approval of access to genetic resources and/or associated traditional knowledge from now forth.

The User shall be excluded from the List of Bad Faith Users after concluding a Genetic Resources and/or Associated Traditional Knowledge Utilization Agreement, the elimination of other identified violations of the procedure for genetic resources management and notifying the ABS NCC of that.

VII. Benefits

Monetary and/or non-monetary benefits may be obtained as a result of genetic resources and/or associated traditional knowledge utilization by the Provider, the User, and/or the third party.

The amount, procedure, timing, and benefit-sharing forms are established by Mutually Agreed Terms stipulated by the Genetic Resources and/or Associated Traditional Knowledge Transfer Agreement.

Non-monetary benefits may include joint research, exchange of scientific information, training of specialists, technology transfer, participation in publications, access to research results, creation of joint collections, and other forms of cooperation.

Monetary benefits obtained from the use of genetic resources transferred outside the Republic of Belarus shall be distributed as follows:

- 90 % of the amount of funds subject to distribution – to the Provider;
- 10 % of the amount of funds subject to distribution – to the current (settlement) bank account with a special operation regime of the Institute of Genetics and Cytology, NAS of Belarus.

The specified funds shall be allocated to finance activities on the conservation of biological and landscape diversity, including research and development (Article 25 of the Law; the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus dated December 20, 2024, No. 982).

BRINGING IN GENETIC RESOURCES TO THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

When obtaining genetic resources and/or associated traditional knowledge from foreign countries, the User located in the Republic of Belarus shall submit the following documents to the ABS NCC:

- Genetic Resources and/or Associated Traditional Knowledge Transfer Notification within ten calendar days from the date of their receipt;
- Notification of Genetic Resources and/or Associated Traditional Knowledge Utilization Results – annually, prior to February 1 of the year following the reporting year covering the period of genetic resources utilization.

Notification forms were established by the Resolution of the Ministry of Nature dated December 20, 2024, No. 72 and are available on the ABS NCC website at <https://abs.igc.by/access-procedure-to-genetic-resources>.

This information is provided for the purpose of monitoring of genetic resources management in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Belarus.

PROCEDURE FOR PROVIDING ACCESS TO GENETIC RESOURCES AND/OR ASSOCIATED TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE.

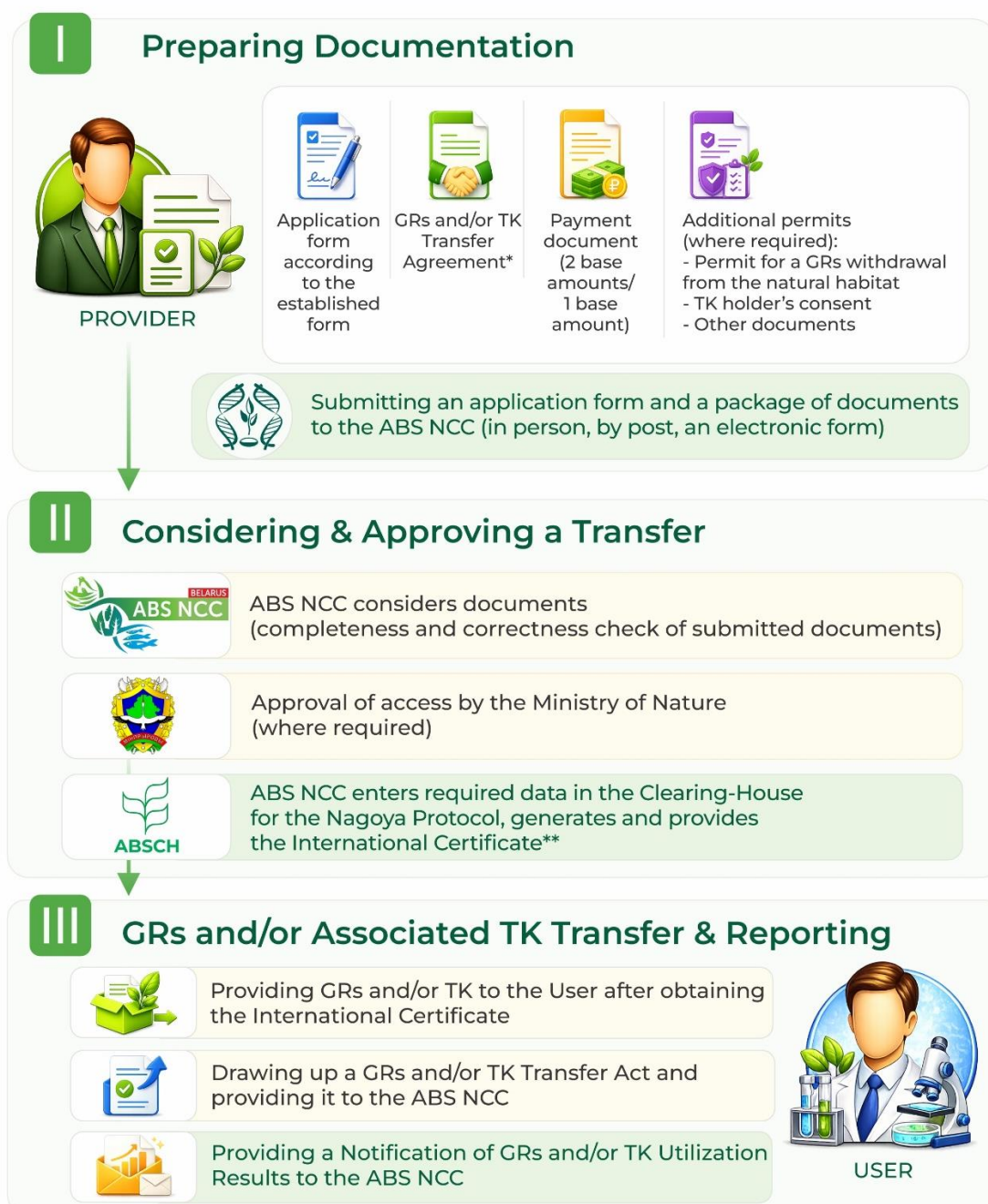
SCHEME

Access to Genetic Resources in the Republic of Belarus

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*GRs and/or Associated TK — genetic resources and/or associated traditional knowledge

**The overall period of an administrative access procedure — up to 1 month

**MAIN TERMS USED IN THE LAW
“ON GENETIC RESOURCES MANAGEMENT”
AND THEIR DEFINITIONS**

“Mutually agreed terms” means the terms of the fair and equitable sharing by a provider, a user and/or a third party of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources (hereinafter referred to as “benefits”).

“Genetic resources” means genetic material of actual or potential value, as well as digital sequence information.

“Genetic material” means any material of animal, plant, microbial, or any other origin containing functional units of heredity.

“Access to genetic resources” means the right to obtain genetic resources and/or associated traditional knowledge for the purpose of their utilization outside the Republic of Belarus confirmed by the Internationally Recognized Certificate of Compliance.

“Utilization of genetic resources” means carrying out of research, developments in relation to the genetic and/or biochemical composition of genetic resources; the development, modification and/or commercialization of products and materials based on or involving genetic resources; the disposal of rights to such products and materials; the use of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources; any other activity involving the utilization of genetic resources.

“Checkpoint in the field of genetic resources management” means an organization or its structural subdivision exercising monitoring in the field of genetic resources management.

“Internationally Recognized Certificate of Compliance” means a document in electronic form confirming access to genetic resources in accordance with the Law No. 356-3; is valid without a time limit.

“Clearing-House for the Nagoya Protocol” means an information resource over the global computer network Internet developed for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and ensuring international information exchange on access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing, on legislation in the field of genetic resources management and any other related information.

“Monitoring in the field of genetic resources management” means the collection, systematization and analysis of information on provided genetic resources and/or associated traditional knowledge, their utilization, benefit-

sharing, as well as compliance with the Law No. 356-3 during the transfer of genetic resources and/or associated traditional knowledge.

“National Coordination Centre on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-sharing” means the structural subdivision of the State Scientific Institution “Institute of Genetics and Cytology of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus”, which provides access (changes terms of access) to genetic resources, carries out the coordination of activities and international cooperation in the field of genetic resources management, and also performs other tasks in this field.

“Genetic resources management” means activity associated with the provision (changing terms) of access to genetic resources, the transfer of genetic resources and/or associated traditional knowledge outside the Republic of Belarus and to the Republic of Belarus from outside its borders, the utilization of genetic resources and benefit-sharing, monitoring in the field of genetic resources management and the provision of related information.

“User” means a legal entity or an individual of the Republic of Belarus, including an individual entrepreneur, a foreign or an international legal entity (an organization that is not a legal entity), a foreign citizen, a stateless person accepting genetic resources and/or associated traditional knowledge transferred to them by the provider for the purpose of their utilization.

“Provider” means a legal entity or an individual of the Republic of Belarus, including an individual entrepreneur, providing available genetic resources and/or associated traditional knowledge to the user for the purpose of their utilization.

“Traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources” means knowledge related to the use of species (breeds, varieties) of animals and plants inhabiting (being bred), growing (being cultivated) in a certain area, their parts and/or derivatives acquired on the basis of experience accumulated by the population living in this area and transmitted from generation to generation.

“Digital sequence information” means information in electronic form about nucleotide sequences in the functional units of heredity.

**Approved by the Resolution
of the Council of Ministers of the Republic
of Belarus dated December 20, 2024, No. 982**

**A LIST OF PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES
FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE**

FOOD CROPS

Crop	Genus	Comment
1. Breadfruit	<i>Artocarpus</i>	Only breadfruit
2. Asparagus	<i>Asparagus</i>	
3. Oats	<i>Avena</i>	
4. Beets	<i>Beta</i>	
5. Cabbage	<i>Brassica</i> etc.	It applies to the following genera: <i>Brassica</i> , <i>Armoracia</i> , <i>Barbarea</i> , <i>Camelina</i> , <i>Crambe</i> , <i>Diplotaxis</i> , <i>Eruca</i> , <i>Isatis</i> , <i>Lepidium</i> , <i>Raphanobrassica</i> , <i>Raphanus</i> , <i>Rorippa</i> and <i>Sinapis</i> . They include such oilseed and vegetable crops as cabbage, rapeseed, mustard, watercress, eruca, radish and turnip. The species <i>Lepidium meyenii</i> is not included.
6. Pigeon pea	<i>Cajanus</i>	
7. Chickpea	<i>Cicer</i>	
8. Citrus	<i>Citrus</i>	Including the genera <i>Poncirus</i> and <i>Fortunella</i> as rootstocks
9. Coconut tree	<i>Cocos</i>	
10. The most important <i>Araceae</i>	<i>Colocasia</i> , <i>Xanthosoma</i>	The most important aroids include taro, as well as cocoyam, dasheen and tannia (<i>Xanthosoma saggitifolium</i> (L.) Schott and <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> var. <i>antiquarium</i>)
11. Carrot	<i>Daucus</i>	
12. Yam	<i>Dioscorea</i>	
13. Eleusine	<i>Eleusine</i>	
14. Strawberry	<i>Fragaria</i>	
15. Sunflower	<i>Helianthus</i>	
16. Barley	<i>Hordeum</i>	
17. Sweet potato	<i>Ipomoea</i>	
18. Pea	<i>Lathyrus</i>	
19. Lentil	<i>Lens</i>	
20. Apple	<i>Malus</i>	

21. Cassava	<i>Manihot</i>	Only <i>Manihot esculenta</i>
22. Banana dessert/vegetable	<i>Musa</i>	Apart from <i>Musa textilis</i>
23. Rice	<i>Oryza</i>	
24. Pearl millet	<i>Pennisetum</i>	
25. Beans	<i>Phaseolus</i>	Apart from <i>Phaseolus polyanthus</i>
26. Peas	<i>Pisum</i>	
27. Rye	<i>Secale</i>	
28. Potato	<i>Solanum</i>	Including a group of tubers, apart from <i>Solanum phureja</i>
29. Eggplant	<i>Solanum</i>	Including <i>Melongena</i>
30. Sorghum	<i>Sorghum</i>	
31. Triticale	<i>Triticosecale</i>	
32. Wheat	<i>Triticum</i> etc.	Including <i>Agropyron</i> , <i>Elymus</i> and <i>Secale</i>
33. Vetch	<i>Vicia</i>	
34. Cowpea and others	<i>Vigna</i>	

FORAGE CROPS

Genus	Species
36. Legumes:	
36.1. <i>Astragalus</i>	<i>chinensis</i> , <i>cicer</i> , <i>arenarius</i>
36.2. <i>Canavalia</i>	<i>ensifomis</i>
36.3. <i>Coronilla</i>	<i>varia</i>
36.4. <i>Hedysarum</i>	<i>coronararium</i>
36.5. <i>Lathyrus</i>	<i>cicera</i> , <i>ciliolatus</i> , <i>hirsutus</i> , <i>ochrus</i> , <i>odoratus</i> , <i>sativus</i>
36.6. <i>Lespedeza</i>	<i>cuneata</i> , <i>striata</i> , <i>stipulacea</i>
36.7. <i>Lotus</i>	<i>corniculatus</i> , <i>subbiflorus</i> , <i>uliginosus</i>
36.8. <i>Lupinus</i>	<i>albus</i> , <i>angustifolius</i> , <i>luteus</i>
36.9. <i>Medicago</i>	<i>arborea</i> , <i>falcata</i> , <i>sativa</i> , <i>scutellata</i> , <i>rigidula</i> , <i>truncatula</i>
36.10. <i>Melilotus</i>	<i>albus</i> , <i>officinalis</i>
36.11. <i>Onobrychis</i>	<i>viciifolia</i>
36.12. <i>Ornithopus</i>	<i>sativus</i>
36.13. <i>Prosopis</i>	<i>affinis</i> , <i>alba</i> , <i>chilensis</i> , <i>nigra</i> , <i>pallida</i>
36.14. <i>Pueraria</i>	<i>phaseoloides</i>
36.15. <i>Trifolium</i>	
37. Forage grasses:	
37.1. <i>Andropogon</i>	<i>gayanus</i>
37.2. <i>Agropyron</i>	<i>crisatum</i> , <i>desertorum</i>
37.3. <i>Agrostis</i>	<i>stolonifera</i> , <i>tenuis</i>
37.4. <i>Alopecurus</i>	<i>pratensis</i>
37.5. <i>Arrhenatherum</i>	<i>elatius</i>
37.6. <i>Dactylis</i>	<i>glomerata</i>

37.7. <i>Festuca</i>	<i>arundinacea, gigantea, heterophylla, ovina, pratensis, rubra</i>
37.8. <i>Lolium</i>	<i>hybridum, multiflorum, perenne, rigidum, temulentum</i>
37.9. <i>Phalaris</i>	<i>aquatica, arundinacea</i>
37.10. <i>Phleum</i>	<i>pratense</i>
37.11. <i>Poa</i>	<i>alpina, annua, pratensis</i>
37.12. <i>Tripsacum</i>	
38. Other forage crops:	
38.1. <i>Atriplex</i>	<i>halimus, nummularia</i>