



**BUILDING FOR RESILIENCE, INNOVATION,
COOPERATION AND SUSTAINABILITY**

**JOINT DECLARATION OF THE 16TH MEETING OF
BRICS MINISTERS OF AGRICULTURE**

13TH JUNE 2026, INDORE, MADHYA PRADESH



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1. We, the BRICS Ministers of Agriculture met on 13th June 2026, in Indore, Madhya Pradesh, India guided by the theme “Building for Resilience, Innovation, Cooperation, and Sustainability (BRICS)”, under India’s chairship to reaffirm our commitment to strengthening global food security and nutrition, improving rural livelihoods and shaping the future of agriculture and food systems through farmer-centric approaches.
2. We note that while significant progress has been achieved in improving global food security, challenges related to hunger and malnutrition persist in some countries reflecting localized and context-specific circumstances. These challenges are further aggravated by rising climate risk, land and water resource degradation, biodiversity loss, low agricultural productivity, market volatility, proliferation of unilateral protectionist measures and supply chain disruptions. As major agricultural producers, exporters, and consumers endowed with vast natural resources, we recognize our collective responsibility to address these challenges through enhanced cooperation and collective solutions *inter alia* food security and nutrition programmes and experience sharing.
3. In line with the Agriculture Working Group (AWG) sub-theme ‘*Advancing farmer-centric approaches for sustainable agricultural development through cooperation, innovation, trade and climate resilience*’, we underscore the importance of placing farmers at the heart of our efforts, supported by appropriate, accessible, and affordable climate-resilient innovations and digital technologies which can play an important role in supporting livelihoods, improving productivity, and advancing inclusive and resilient agriculture and food systems. We recognize



that farmers, including those engaged in value chains are central to global food production, rural livelihoods, and nutrition, yet they continue to face challenges including limited access to quality inputs, markets, technology, institutional and human resource capacity, finance to invest in climate-resilience measures and critical infrastructure gaps.

Priority 1: Food Security, Nutrition and Livelihoods

4. We acknowledge that safeguarding the livelihood of farmers, particularly smallholders and family farmers¹, including women and youth, is essential for achieving food security. Smallholder farmers are most vulnerable to challenges related to climate change, land degradation, biodiversity loss, production risk, and access to markets, and quality inputs, credit and insurance. We recognize that one-size-fits-all approaches may not adequately reflect diverse national and local realities and can impose disproportionate burden on smallholders, undermining both livelihoods and market access. In this context, we emphasize the need for voluntary, farmer-centric approaches, tailored to national contexts, priorities and circumstances, and supported by effective policy instruments such as national strategic food reserves, soil health management, price stabilization measures, robust risk management mechanisms including crop and livestock insurance, improved access to affordable credit, and strengthened food-based safety nets as well as improved trade flows.

5. Recognizing the vital role of smallholder and family farmers¹, including women and youth, across agricultural production and value chains, we commit to advancing their socio-economic empowerment by improving access to resources, knowledge, technology, finance, and markets to strengthen food security and sustainable development. In this regard, we welcome the

¹ According to FAO, Family Farming is “a means of organizing agricultural, forestry, fisheries, pastoral and aquaculture production which is managed and operated by a family and predominantly reliant on family capital and labour, including both women’s and men’s”.



outcome of the BRICS Agriculture Ministerial Dialogue on “Smallholder Farmers, Women and Youth: Securing the Future of Food,” which underscores their contribution to building resilient and inclusive agriculture and food systems. We also acknowledge the United Nations General Assembly designation of 2026 as the International Year of the Woman Farmer (IYWF), alongside the United Nations Decade of Family Farming (2019–2028), as key opportunities to enhance the visibility, leadership, and participation of smallholder farmers, particularly women and youth, while promoting their engagement in agripreneurship and sustainable agricultural development.

6. Aligning with the BRICS Strategy on Food Security Cooperation and taking forward the BRICS Action Plan 2025–2028, we commit to deepening dialogue, fostering cross-learning, and sharing national strategies that embed farmer-centric approaches to empower farmers through innovation and technology and address socio-economic vulnerabilities to strengthen food security in a fair and sustainable manner. We encourage the exchange of experiences on cluster farming, cooperatives and other farmer organization models in crops and livestock, to enhance the collective bargaining power, access to inputs, and to boost the productivity of smallholder farmers.
7. We underscore the important role farmers play in conserving agrobiodiversity, ecosystem sustenance and safeguarding traditional knowledge. We recognize the role of farmers as custodians of traditional knowledge and seed heritage, in accordance with national laws and regulations and commit to strengthening cooperation among BRICS countries to facilitate the exchange of information on legal protections and government schemes related to the protection of traditional knowledge while fostering multilateral collaboration on seed systems through research, innovation, policy, extension, training, capacity building, and technology sharing to enhance their economic viability.



8. In this regard, we welcome and agree to the launch of a Global Forum on Farmers' Rights in Seed Systems to address shared challenges, advocate effective policies, and encourage documentation and sharing of traditional knowledge related to agriculture and seed systems to promote wider adoption of proven practices across BRICS, while recognizing fair and equitable benefit-sharing from the utilization of traditional knowledge, including those associated with genetic resources, in accordance with relevant international frameworks and national legislations. The Forum shall promote a balanced and inclusive approach by harmonizing farmers' rights with plant breeders' rights. The Forum will function primarily through virtual modalities coordinated by the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Authority (PPV&FRA) in New Delhi. Its coordination shall be undertaken by the Republic of India. The Forum shall convene at least one flagship dialogue and organize periodic knowledge-sharing activities, consistent with national laws and subject to the mutual consent of participating Members. The Forum will also provide a platform for exchanging experiences and approaches related to relevant international frameworks, as applicable, including the Convention on Biological Diversity and, where applicable, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, as well as national legislations and practices in member countries.

Priority 2: Agriculture Trade and Cooperation

9. We express concern about the imposition of unilateral coercive measures which are not consistent with international law and undermine international trade, food security, sustainable development and the livelihoods of farmers. In this regard, we reiterate our support for a fair, open, transparent, inclusive, equitable, non-discriminatory, consensus-based multilateral trading system supported by the WTO and other multilateral frameworks, with special and differential treatment (S&DT) for its developing members, in particular Least Developed Countries (LDCs). In this context, we also underscore the need to enhance cooperation in food safety, SPS measures, standards, and digital certification.



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10. We reaffirm our commitment to advancing agriculture negotiations at the WTO, in accordance with existing Ministerial mandates and relevant WTO agreements, with a view to achieving progress on long-standing mandated issues and promoting a fair, balanced and development-oriented agricultural trading system. Recognizing that evolving policy and regulatory developments increasingly affect agricultural production and trade, food security and the livelihoods of smallholders and family farmers, we support open, constructive and inclusive discussions within the WTO on these issues. We further emphasize that trade-related measures, including those addressing environmental and sustainability concerns, should remain transparent, non-discriminatory and consistent with WTO rules, while avoiding unnecessary barriers to trade.
 11. The persistent challenges faced by agricultural producers, exporters and importers within BRICS, amidst the current geoeconomic situation, demonstrate the importance of facilitating access to agricultural inputs and improving agricultural trade flows. We recall the Kazan and Rio Leaders' Declarations and acknowledge the importance of continued elaboration of the initiative to establish a grain trading platform within BRICS (the BRICS Grain Exchange). In this regard, we express our readiness to collectively discuss and elaborate modalities of its functioning to steadily progress in the effective implementation of this multi-dimensional initiative, envisioning it as a mutually beneficial ecosystem.
 12. Acknowledging that enhanced focus on applied, field-validated research is essential for translating science into scalable solutions for farmers, we reaffirm our commitment to further strengthening the BRICS Agricultural Research Platform (BARP) as a 'Knowledge-to-Action' hub. This shall be pursued through deeper linkages with universities, research institutions, extension systems, start-ups, and the private sector in research and development, as well as through strengthened outreach and communication mechanisms to drive innovation, mobility, and dissemination of scalable solutions. The strengthening of BARP shall be operationalized



through its existing governance structures, the expansion of its collaborative networks, and its integration with other AWG initiatives, with progress reported annually at AWG meetings through the designated National Focal Points.

13. We call for the continued utilization of the BRICS Basic Agricultural Information Exchange System (BAIES) as a cooperation platform to deepen information sharing in the agri-food sector, and to facilitate regular exchanges of relevant information, including policies, institutional frameworks, agricultural trade and investment, research outcomes, as well as laws and regulations.
14. We acknowledge the shared development priorities across BRICS countries, and recognize the growing risks to global food security, nutrition and rural livelihoods, posed by climate change, supply chain disruptions and socio-economic vulnerabilities. We affirm the critical role of seeds, genetic resources, and agricultural inputs in supporting productive, sustainable, and resilient agricultural systems, and underscore that reliable access to quality seeds, fertilizers, crop protection inputs, and bio-inputs is essential. Accordingly, we agree to enhance cooperation across the agricultural input supply chain, on voluntary basis and as per national laws and regulations of member countries, including strengthening fertilizer manufacturing in BRICS.
15. We agree, drawing upon relevant national, regional, and international practices, to a collaborative, non-binding and farmer-centric BRICS AGRIN (Agro-Inputs, Genetic Resources, and Information Network), as per Annexure. This will be coordinated by India to facilitate voluntary exchange of information and experiences, cooperation in technology and capacity building, including on seeds, genetic resources, and agricultural inputs, in a manner consistent with national legislations, international commitments, and applicable sanitary and phytosanitary regulations.



16. Livestock is important to food security, nutrition, and rural livelihoods, especially for smallholders and family farmers. However, there are challenges such as emerging animal diseases, low per animal productivity, low feed quality and feed shortages, which call for innovative and sustainable approaches to animal husbandry and dairying. We call for expansion of collaboration in quality feeds, intensification of cover cropping systems, identification and optimization of local feed resources and high-yield fodder, advanced genetic improvement using advanced technologies and strengthened animal health systems supported by next-generation vaccines, biosensors, genomic tools and AI-driven advisory services through joint research and development to strengthen food security, nutrition and rural livelihoods across BRICS.
17. Acknowledging the pivotal role of fisheries and aquaculture in enhancing food security and nutrition as well as providing income, livelihood and employment opportunities to millions of people, we call for strengthening cooperation in these sectors. Coordinated actions can help address food supply chain disruptions and trade-related challenges, enhance productivity and climate resilience through sustainable fisheries and aquaculture, expand fair trade, promote social inclusion, and improve livelihoods for small-scale fishers, while safeguarding aquatic ecosystems and ensuring the long-term sustainability of fisheries and aquaculture in line with national legislations and priorities. We reiterate our commitment to support artisanal and small-scale fisheries and aquaculture sectors to enhance their employment, income and food security opportunities through improved market access, financing, and capacity building. We agree to further cooperation under the BRICS Dialogue on Development of Fisheries and Aquaculture. We also support investments in well-managed fisheries and the expansion and intensification of aquaculture as a means to enhance the availability and affordability of aquatic foods and the resilience of global food systems.



18. Noting that food loss and waste (FLW) remain a major global challenge across the agriculture and food value chain affecting food prices and availability, we call for advancing coordinated action to reduce FLW through research collaboration, technology exchange and sharing of best practices, including in food reserve systems, digital traceability, strengthened food processing and cold-chain infrastructure. We emphasize the critical importance of investing in adequate and accessible food storage and processing infrastructure to reduce post-harvest losses, enhance food security, improve farmers' income and strengthen market stability.

Priority 3: Regenerative Farming, Climate Resilient and Sustainable Agriculture

19. We recognize that farmers, particularly smallholders and family farmers, face increasing vulnerabilities arising from climate change, land degradation, and rising input costs, underscoring the imperative to enhance the accessibility and adaptability of farmer-centric climate resilient practices. In this context, we recognize the importance of strengthening farmers' capacities to adopt locally appropriate practices, in accordance with national priorities, such as agroecology, green agriculture, regenerative farming systems, organic farming and natural farming that reduce dependence on external inputs while restoring soil health and ecosystems. We also emphasize promoting sustainable land management and improving soil health through productive and regenerative land use, which are crucial for food security and nutrition, rural development, and the fight against climate change.

20. We acknowledge that in some countries, rural outmigration undermines the future of smallholders and family farmers. Revitalizing rural areas and restoring degraded lands through regenerative agriculture and agroforestry can generate new productive opportunities for rural youth while helping to address farm succession and just transition challenges. In that process, we must ensure that women have equal access to land rights.



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21. Acknowledging the diverse strengths, traditional knowledge systems, and agroecological practices across BRICS countries, we commit to deepening cooperation through the establishment of a BRICS Network of Centres of Excellence (CoE) on Agroecology and Regenerative Agriculture for Climate Resilience & Productivity, as a collaborative, demand-driven platform initially coordinated by ICAR–Indian Institute of Farming System Research (IIFSR), Modipuram as Centre of Excellence on Natural Farming. Its activities shall include undertaking joint research, pilots and demonstrations; developing toolkits; documenting best practices; and facilitating capacity-building initiatives, to promote knowledge and technology exchange, joint research, and capacity-building aimed at scaling resilient and future-ready agriculture. Progress shall be reported annually to the AWG.
22. Whilst we are calling for new, additional and predictable sources of climate finance to enable implementation of climate action, we note that current levels of global climate finance are insufficient to fully meet the needs of adaptation, resilience-building and mitigation in agriculture, particularly for smallholder and family farmers. We can support farmers’ adaptation efforts by improving access to resources while safeguarding the interests of those who are in vulnerable situations. In this context, we acknowledge the importance of enhancing access to finance and exploring incentive-based and innovative financial instruments, in line with national priorities and on a voluntary and non-discriminatory basis, whilst ensuring equitable access for developing countries and avoiding the creation of new trade barriers. We encourage experience sharing on agricultural financing and insurance. We also encourage the involvement of the New Development Bank in availing financial support for sustainable agriculture.
23. We acknowledge that local agriculture and food systems based on traditional crops that are locally available, lower in cost, and aligned with local dietary practices, offer a viable pathway to enhance resilience, strengthening food security and nutrition, and preserve traditional



knowledge, particularly for smallholders and family farmers. We commit to strengthening BRICS cooperation through knowledge exchange, technology sharing, and promotion of best practices across the value chain of these crops to support diversified, resilient agriculture and food systems, while enhancing rural livelihoods. We recognize the significant role of traditional agricultural practices in advancing sustainable agriculture development, improving livelihoods of smallholders and family farmers and promoting rural revitalization. We reaffirm the positive contribution of Globally Important Agricultural Heritage System (GIAHS) initiative in enhancing the resilience of our traditional agriculture and safeguarding farmers' livelihoods. We welcome the attention and participation of BRICS countries in identification, conservation, and sustainable use of GIAHS, thereby fostering sustainable agricultural development across all nations. We encourage actions that conserve artisanal fishery as a cultural heritage of the BRICS, as fishers are the guardians of a culture that fosters ecosystem stewardship, sustains local livelihoods, and enhances food security and nutrition for all.

24. We recognize that building resilient and future-ready agriculture requires shifts not only in production but also in consumption patterns. We emphasize promoting sustainable lifestyles and practices, including reducing food loss and waste, valuing local and seasonal foods, and supporting diverse, locally appropriate, affordable and nutritious diets, while respecting national circumstances, cultures, and food systems. We commit to strengthening BRICS cooperation to enhance awareness, knowledge exchange, behavioural change in support of sustainable agriculture, and resilient communities.
25. We support collaboration on practices and processes that enhance the adaptive capacity and resilience of agricultural systems to climate change. These may include various agricultural approaches, such as integrated systems, as appropriate, that have demonstrated significant potential to strengthen the capacity of agricultural systems to withstand, adapt to, and recover



from adverse climatic events, thereby increasing the long-term resilience to climate change impacts.

Priority 4: Strengthening Partnership for Innovation and Investments for making the Agriculture and Food System future-ready

26. We recognize that rural economies continue to face systemic barriers, including limited digital connectivity, fragmented data systems, and uneven digital access for smallholders and family farmers, artisanal fishers and fishermen, which may undermine climate resilience, market transparency, and overall competitiveness. We therefore commit to advancing farmer-centric, affordable, inclusive and interoperable digital systems for agriculture including Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) to support farmers' business planning, and decision-making, as well as demonstration, documentation, capacity-building, joint research, and related initiatives. We call for collaboration in integrated agricultural data platforms including digital agriculture platforms, satellite-based crop monitoring, and digital agricultural extension services to empower farmers with real-time data in compliance with the laws and policies of respective countries on voluntary basis.
27. To scale the deployment of AI-driven decision-support systems, geospatial intelligence, IoT-enabled monitoring, and advanced data analytics, we support deepening cooperation through a Network on Digital Agriculture, including agroforestry, fisheries and aquaculture, among BRICS members, as a collaborative, demand-driven platform coordinated initially by the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi. It is to be developed through inclusive, consensus-based, and member-driven governance arrangements, grounded in data sovereignty, secure and transparent data governance, and interoperable systems aligned with national frameworks. The progress will be reported as appropriate at AWG meetings.



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28. We agree to expand inclusive access to affordable, farmer-friendly technologies and mechanization to address climate risks, reduce drudgery, and improve productivity and resource efficiency, particularly for smallholders, including small-scale fishers and aquaculture producers. We encourage advancing mechanization for climate resilience by strengthening local capacities, while enhancing technology adoption, and strengthening research and innovation to improve productivity and farm-level efficiency. We commit to enhancing joint research under BARP, advancing interoperable platforms, and expanding technical cooperation. We agree to promote inclusive mechanization, including suitable technologies for fisheries and aquaculture, to reduce inequality, build resilience, and drive innovation for food security and sustainable growth across agriculture, fisheries, and aquaculture. We emphasize fostering business partnerships to boost intra-BRICS investment in locally produced machinery and equipment tailored to smallholders and family farmers, while promoting cluster farming in both crop and livestock systems as a scalable approach to modern agriculture.
29. In view thereof, South-South Cooperation in the agriculture sector holds irreplaceable significance. By strengthening technical cooperation, knowledge exchanges, and experience sharing, it helps ensure food security, nutrition and livelihoods for smallholder and family farmers in developing countries, enhance agricultural resilience and sustainable development, and inject impetus into the efforts to build a more inclusive, equitable and resilient global agricultural and food systems. Building on the Deccan High-Level Principles on Food Security and Nutrition, we recognize the Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty as one of the key initiatives for advancing international cooperation in this area. We also note the Global Partnership for Poverty Alleviation and Development (GPPAD) as part of these efforts.
30. We call on BRICS countries to enhance support for agricultural personnel and skills exchange and cooperation. To this end, we will improve the BRICS mechanism for such exchanges, leverage existing multilateral and bilateral mechanisms and various platform resources and



facilitate exchanges and cooperation among relevant government officials, experts and technical personnel, enterprise representatives, farmer cooperatives/organizations/agro-processing clusters and farmers from BRICS countries.

31. We welcome the outcomes of BRICS members' engagement in (i) Dialogue on Development of Fisheries and Aquaculture in BRICS, (ii) Dialogue on Advanced Livestock Technologies and Feed Systems in BRICS, and (iii) Dialogue on Food Loss and Waste (FLW) Reduction in BRICS and encourage their continued integration into joint cooperation initiatives and platforms.
32. We agree that all outcomes and initiatives under this Declaration shall be implemented in a collaborative manner, utilizing existing platforms such as BARP wherever appropriate.
33. We express our deep gratitude to the Indian Chairship for its leadership in taking forward the agricultural agenda for the 16th Meeting of BRICS Ministers of Agriculture. We look forward to the next BRICS Ministers of Agriculture Meeting to be hosted by China as incoming Chair of BRICS in 2027.



ANNEXURE

BRICS AGRIN FRAMEWORK (Agro-inputs, Genetic Resources, and Information Network)

Framework on cooperation in seeds, germplasm and agricultural inputs

WE, THE MINISTERS AND REPRESENTATIVES of the Governments of BRICS countries,

RECALLING our shared commitment to strengthening cooperation in agriculture, food security, and sustainable development;

RECOGNIZING the increasing risks posed by climate change and supply chain disruptions to global food security and nutrition;

ACKNOWLEDGING that seeds, plant genetic resources, and agricultural inputs are essential, cost-effective, and scalable drivers of agricultural productivity, resilience, and farmer welfare;

RECOGNIZING that the benefits arising from the utilization of seeds, plant genetic resources for food and agriculture, as well as traditional knowledge associated therewith, must be shared in a fair and equitable manner, in accordance with national legislations and relevant international frameworks;

NOTING the diverse agro-ecological conditions and complementary strengths among BRICS countries, which provide opportunities for enhanced cooperation as well as the priorities outlined in the Action Plan 2025–2028 for Agricultural Cooperation of BRICS countries;

BUILDING UPON our previous shared commitments to enhance cooperation in the supply of critical agricultural inputs, including fertilizers, biological inputs, and organic agrochemicals;



We hereby declare the following:

Article 1: Establishment

We hereby establish a collaborative and non-binding **BRICS AGRIN (Agro-inputs, Genetic Resources and Information Network) Framework** under the BRICS Agriculture Working Group (AWG), to facilitate cooperation among participating countries in seeds and planting materials, germplasm, fertilisers, bio-inputs, agrochemicals, crop protection inputs, and other relevant agricultural inputs.

Article 2: Objective

The objective of this Framework is to strengthen food security and agricultural resilience across BRICS countries by enabling collaborative, farmer-centric cooperation for access to quality seeds and planting materials, plant genetic resources (germplasm), fertilisers, bio-inputs, crop protection inputs, and other relevant agricultural inputs, through information exchange, shared learning, and mutually agreed arrangements, in accordance with national laws, regulations, and priorities, and relevant international frameworks.

Article 3: Guiding Principles

The Framework shall be guided by the following principles:

1. **Respect for National Sovereignty and Collaborative Participation** – All activities shall be collaborative and subject to national laws, regulations, and priorities.
2. **Voluntary & Non-Binding Nature** – This Framework reflects a cooperative understanding and creates no legally binding obligations.
3. **Farmer-Centric and Climate-Responsive Approach** – Cooperation shall support climate-resilient, sustainable, and inclusive agricultural systems while fully respecting farmers' roles



and traditional knowledge subject to national legislations, prior informed consent, where applicable, and mutually agreed terms.

4. **Flexibility, Mutual Benefit** – Activities shall be based on mutual interest, with transparent exchange of relevant information as appropriate on mutually agreed terms.
5. **Compliance with Applicable Frameworks** – All cooperation shall conform to national laws and international commitments
6. **Fair and Equitable Benefit-Sharing** – All cooperation shall ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of seeds, plant genetic resources for food and agriculture and associated traditional knowledge, in accordance with national legislations and applicable international frameworks.

Article 4: Areas of Cooperation

Participating countries may, as appropriate and mutually agreed:

4.1 Access to Seeds and Planting Materials: Promote exchange of information on improved varieties and seed systems; consider recognition of varietal performance data consistent with national DUS and regulatory requirements, where appropriate; facilitate adaptive evaluation; explore early-generation sharing of seeds and planting materials; and exchange best practices in seed production, certification, and dissemination.

4.2 Access to Germplasm: Facilitate exchange of plant genetic resources for research, breeding, and innovation through mutually agreed bilateral or multilateral arrangements among donor and recipient members with special emphasis on safeguarding local landraces and centres of crop diversity against genetic erosion. Such arrangements should be governed by appropriate instruments, including Material Transfer Agreements (MTAs) and prior informed consent, and supported by clear requirements on documentation, traceability, and fair benefit-sharing in accordance with national laws, where applicable, taking into account relevant international



frameworks, including the Multilateral System of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (MLS) and its Standard Material Transfer Agreement (SMTA).

4.3 Agricultural Inputs: Explore cooperation in nutrient inputs (fertilisers, organic amendments and bio-inputs) and crop protection inputs (agrochemicals and biological control agents) with a view to promote sustainable nutrient management, innovation, and improved accessibility, affordable access for smallholder farmers, in accordance with national regulatory frameworks and priorities.

4.4 Knowledge and Information Exchange: Facilitate the exchange of information, technology transfer and capacity building on seeds and planting materials, agricultural technologies, plant diseases and where appropriate, on germplasm, through simple digital or electronic means, including the BRICS Agricultural Research Platform (BARP) and BRICS Basic Agricultural Information Exchange System (BAIES), in accordance with national legislations and on mutually agreed terms while supplementing existing efforts and where appropriate, leveraging and complementing relevant international data platforms, including those of FAO, and promoting interoperability with existing systems.

Article 5: Implementation Arrangements

1. The BRICS Agriculture Working Group shall serve as the facilitating platform for coordination and progress review. India will coordinate the operation of AGRIN Framework through the national focal points and shall report to the BRICS Agriculture Working Group.
2. Participating countries may designate National Focal Points for communication and coordination.
3. Focal Points may interact on a periodic basis, preferably aligned with the AWG calendar, with the first interaction convened within six months of adoption.
4. On a collaborative basis, participating countries may share indicative “offers” and “requests” on voluntary basis regarding seeds and planting materials, germplasm and



agricultural inputs; and expedite cooperation through mutually agreed arrangements through their designated National Focal Points.

5. All exchanges shall be conducted through mutually agreed bilateral or multilateral arrangements, subject to applicable phytosanitary, biosafety, and regulatory requirements of participating countries.

Article 6: Stocktaking and Reporting

Progress under the Framework shall be reported periodically by the AWG on the basis of information voluntarily shared by participating countries.
