



**Convention on
Biological Diversity**

Distr.
GENERAL

CBD/POST2020/WS/2019/8/2
25 June 2019

ENGLISH ONLY

GLOBAL CONSULTATION ON THE POST-2020
GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK IN
RELATION TO ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING
AND THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL
Nairobi, 25 August 2019

**BACKGROUND NOTE TO SUPPORT DISCUSSIONS ON THE POST 2020 BIODIVERSITY
FRAMEWORK IN RELATION TO ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING AND THE NAGOYA
PROTOCOL**

Note by the Executive Secretary

I. BACKGROUND

1. At its tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties adopted the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, including Aichi Biodiversity Targets, for the 2011-2020 period (decision X/2). According to the multi-year programme of work adopted in decision XII/31, the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting will consider, among other things, the follow-up to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and related means of implementation, including resource mobilization (i.e., the post-2020 global biodiversity framework).
2. At its fourteenth meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopted decision 14/34 on a comprehensive and participatory process for the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, which includes a set of overarching principles, organization of work, consultation process, documentation and key information sources.
3. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol also adopted decision NP-3/15 on preparation for the follow-up to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. The decision welcomes the decision by the Conference of the Parties (para. 1), invites Parties to the Protocol to participate in the process for developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (para. 2), and encourages Parties to undertake measures to enhance implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on access and benefit-sharing (ABS) in the context of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (para. 3).
4. Decision NP-3/15 also recommends that the findings on general issues of compliance as well as the outcomes of the first assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Protocol, as contained in decision NP-3/1, be considered in the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (para. 4) and requests that the Compliance Committee at its next meeting consider how to support and promote compliance with the Nagoya Protocol within the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (para. 5).
5. The Conference of the Parties also adopted decision 14/31 on enhancing integration under the Convention and its Protocols with respect to provisions related to biosafety and ABS. In this decision, the COP encouraged Parties to consider further integration of ABS into other areas of work under the Convention as part of discussions on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (para. 13).
6. The present document, in section II, provides an overview of Aichi Biodiversity Target 16 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, its components and related national targets. Section III provides

information on ABS and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Section IV provides a brief overview of progress towards implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and implementing Aichi Biodiversity Target 16. Section V provides a summary of views submitted by Parties and observers on the scope and content of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework in relation to ABS and the Nagoya Protocol. Section VI presents some considerations for a post-2020 global biodiversity framework for ABS and the Nagoya Protocol. Finally, section VII suggests some possible elements on ABS and the Nagoya Protocol for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, including a possible goal, milestones and indicators.

II. AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGET 16 OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY 2011-2020

A. Aichi Biodiversity Target 16 and its components

7. The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 includes Aichi Biodiversity Target 16, which provides that “by 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation”.

8. The target addresses several elements:

(a) Entry into force of the Nagoya Protocol by 2015;

(b) The Nagoya Protocol is operational, consistent with national legislation. The Nagoya Protocol, to be operational, requires effective implementation at the national level. Countries need, depending on their specific circumstances, to revise their legislative, administrative or policy measures already in place or develop new measures in order to meet the obligations set out under the Protocol. Countries also need to establish institutional structures for implementing the Protocol (a national focal point, one or more competent national authorities, and one or more checkpoints). In addition, to make the Protocol operational, Parties need to publish available mandatory information in the Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House in accordance with Article 14 of the Protocol.

9. In sum, Aichi Biodiversity Target 16 implies that a number of actions must be undertaken by Parties: (a) ratification; (b) putting the necessary legislative, administrative or policy measures and institutional structures in place for implementing the Nagoya Protocol; and (c) publishing mandatory information in the ABS Clearing-House.

10. Aichi Biodiversity Target 16 encourages countries, the Secretariat and other relevant organizations to concentrate their efforts in taking the necessary key steps to make the Protocol operational.

B. National targets established towards Aichi Biodiversity Target 16

11. In adopting the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, the Conference of the Parties invited Parties to establish their own national targets, using the Strategic Plan as a flexible framework, taking into account national needs and priorities, while also bearing in mind national contributions to the achievement of the global Aichi Biodiversity Targets. Parties were also urged to review and, as appropriate, update and revise their national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) in line with the Strategic Plan.

12. The Executive Secretary carried out an analysis comparing the level of ambition and the scope of national and regional targets established in the NBSAPs with the global Aichi Biodiversity Targets.¹ With regard to Aichi Biodiversity Target 16, the analysis revealed that, in 50 per cent of the cases, the targets

¹ In decision X/2, the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to prepare an analysis/synthesis of national, regional and other actions, including targets as appropriate, established in accordance with the Strategic Plan, to assess the contribution of such national and regional targets towards the global targets. See CBD/COP/14/5/Add.2 for more information. A total of 159 revised or updated NBSAPs were considered in the assessment carried by the Executive Secretary.

were either lower than the Aichi Target 16 or did not address all of its elements. Only 19 per cent of NBSAPs analysed contained national targets which were similar to the overall scope and level of ambition. The remaining 30 per cent did not contain any related national targets.

III. ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING AND THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

13. ABS can help to achieve many of the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. For instance, Goal 1 (no poverty), Goal 2 (zero hunger), Goal 8 (decent work and economic growth), Goal 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure), or Goal 15 (life on land). In particular, under Goal 15, there is a target addressing ABS directly: target 15.6 “Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed.”

14. The indicator for this target is the number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits. The Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity is the custodian of this indicator, which covers both the Nagoya Protocol and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA). Reporting on progress takes into account the following data:

- (a) Number of Parties to the Nagoya Protocol;
- (b) Number of Parties to ITPGRFA;
- (c) Number of countries that have legislative, administrative and policy frameworks or measures reported to the ABS Clearing-House;
- (d) Number of countries that have legislative, administrative and policy framework or measures reported through the Online Reporting System on Compliance of the ITPGRFA;
- (e) Total number of Standard Material Transfer Agreements (SMTAs) transferring plant genetic resources for food and agriculture to the country;

15. Parties could decide to address other relevant ABS treaties, such as ITPGRFA, in a similar manner in the post-2020 framework.²

IV. PROGRESS TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL AND AICHI TARGET 16

16. At its third meeting, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol conducted the first assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Protocol, four years after its entry into force.³

17. As implementation of the Protocol is still in its early stage, the first assessment and review did not reach conclusions on the effectiveness of the Protocol in achieving its objective (i.e. the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, thereby contributing to the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of its components), but, rather, focused on assessing the extent of the implementation of the Protocol by Parties. It also served to gather information on reference points to establish a baseline against which progress could be measured in the future.

² The governing body of ITPGRFA, in its resolution 9/2017, paragraph 10, points towards this direction and notes that the post-2020 provides an opportunity to enhance cooperation and stresses that targets on access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable use of the benefits arising out of their use should take into account the International Treaty and its Multilateral System of Access and Benefit-sharing.

³ More information on the process, documentation, and outcomes of the first assessment and review of the Protocol can be found at: <https://www.cbd.int/abs/assessment.shtml>.

18. Against this background, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol adopted decision NP-3/1, containing the outcomes of this process, key findings and a framework of indicators as well as reference points to measure progress in the implementation of the Protocol.

19. As of 16 March 2019, 117 Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity had ratified the Nagoya Protocol. The analysis carried out revealed that Parties and non-Parties to the Protocol are at different levels of implementation. Parties, as well as non-Parties, have made considerable progress in putting in place ABS frameworks.⁴ However, it was also recognized that further efforts were needed to make the Protocol fully operational.

20. Progress in establishing institutional arrangements is closely related to progress in adopting ABS measures. Some measures adopted prior to the Nagoya Protocol included the designation of competent national authorities.⁵ However, the designation of checkpoints is a new requirement created by the Protocol and still needs to be addressed by many Parties.⁶

21. The outcomes and key findings from the first assessment and review, contained in decision NP-3/1, can assist in advancing the implementation of the Protocol and in guiding future work to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits and provide legal certainty to both providers and users of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge.

22. Among other things, decision NP-3/1 identify areas where further work is needed, as a priority or where Parties may need further support to implement the Protocol. Some of these key findings can be addressed through enhancing capacity-building and awareness-raising about the Protocol, the mobilization of additional resources, or by exchanging information through the ABS Clearing-House. This information could guide the discussions on enabling elements in the context of the post-2020 framework. Parties may also identify areas or issues where further guidance by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol could support Party efforts in implementing the Protocol.

V. SUMMARY OF VIEWS SUBMITTED BY PARTIES AND OBSERVERS ON THE SCOPE AND CONTENT OF THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK IN RELATION TO ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING AND THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL

23. The following provides a summary of the submissions received in response to notification 2019-008 as they relate to ABS and the Nagoya Protocol.⁷ The submissions mainly addressed the relationship between the Convention and its two Protocols.

24. Many submissions have noted that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework should address the three objectives of the Convention in a balanced manner. Submissions were generally in agreement that ABS should be reflected in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Numerous submissions suggested that this should be done through one or several targets. Most submissions suggested that targets should focus on general issues related to ABS and possibly be linked to Article 15 (Access to genetic resources) rather than focusing on specific issues related to the Protocols. However, some submissions suggested that the focus should be on further operationalizing the Protocol.

25. Some have suggested that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework should include measurable targets related to how ABS can contribute to conservation by fostering collaborative research,

⁴ As of 16 March 2019, 87 Parties and 27 non-Parties had published measures in the ABS Clearing-House or reported having some ABS measures established in the interim national report, NBSAP or fifth national report.

⁵ According to information available to the Secretariat as of 16 March 2019, 74 Parties to the Protocol and 9 non-Parties have established one or more competent national authorities.

⁶ According to information available to the Secretariat as of 16 March 2019, 31 Parties and 2 non-Parties have designated one or more checkpoints.

⁷ All submissions are synthesized in document CBD/POST2020/PREP/1/INF/2 for the consideration of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework at its first meeting.

or investments in capacity-building and natural sciences research and education. Others suggested that the focus should be on establishing or improving institutional structures, legislative/policy and regulatory measures on ABS. It was also suggested that there could be a focus on more integrated approaches to capacity-building, the clearing-house mechanisms, resource mobilization and national reporting.

26. More generally some submissions have suggested that issues related to the integration of the work of the Convention and the Nagoya Protocol should be reflected in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

27. Some felt that there should be an element aimed at responding to emerging rapid technological advances, including those related to digital sequence information on genetic resources. However, others noted that decision 14/20 sets out a process for considering the issue of digital sequence information and that the results of that process should not be prejudged.

VI. CONSIDERATIONS FOR A POST-2020 FRAMEWORK ON ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING AND THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL

28. Against this background, the following provides some considerations for a possible long-term goal as well as some targets or milestones related to ABS and the Nagoya Protocol in the context of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

29. With regard to a long-term goal, the objective of the Protocol as well as the third objective of the Convention provides some basis for discussion on a possible outcome-oriented goal that focuses on the fair and equitable sharing of benefits and its contribution to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. However, with a view to achieving this goal, there are a number of steps that countries need to take (e.g. having ABS measures in place). These steps or milestones can help countries to agree on one or more process-oriented targets.

30. The discussion paper prepared on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework suggests that there is general understanding that the framework should not be less ambitious than the current Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development or any other biodiversity-related plan or framework adopted under a multilateral environmental agreement.⁸ In that regard, Aichi Biodiversity Target 16 and Target 15.6 of the Sustainable Development Goals and their respective indicators could serve as starting points. As mentioned in section III above, the indicators under Target 15.6 cover both the Nagoya Protocol and ITPGRFA.

31. Relying on existing targets and indicators (e.g. Aichi Target 16 and Target 15.6 of the Sustainable Development Goals) and using existing sources of information to measure progress (e.g. national reports and the ABS Clearing-House) can also help to minimize the reporting burden and streamline action and priorities at the national level.

32. The framework of indicators agreed at the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol in decision NP-3/1 for the next assessment and review can also help to define indicators for the post-2020 framework. The framework of indicators also includes reference points for each indicator as of February 2018 resulting from the analysis conducted for the first assessment and review. The reference points provide a baseline to measure progress in implementation in the future.

33. The post-2020 global biodiversity framework on ABS and the Nagoya Protocol should have a certain flexibility to allow countries to adapt the framework to national circumstances, in particular taking into account that:

(a) Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity are at different stages in achieving Target 16 and at different stages in implementing the Nagoya Protocol. While some Parties still need to ratify and implement the Protocol, others have all mechanisms in place to make the Protocol operational

⁸ See CBD/POST2020/PREP/1/1, para. 9(d).

at the national level and are already receiving benefits from the utilization of their genetic resources and/or associated traditional knowledge;

(b) Some countries are primarily providers of genetic resources and/or associated traditional knowledge and others are mostly users or have decided not to require prior informed consent for access.

34. In sum, when discussing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework in relation to ABS and the Nagoya Protocol, Parties could consider the following:

(a) Including a long-term goal based on the objective of the Protocol and the third objective of the Convention;

(b) Including one or more milestones or targets based on the steps that countries need to take to achieve the long-term goal;

(c) Using existing Aichi Target 16 and Target 15.6 of the Sustainable Development Goals as a basis;

(d) Taking into account existing indicators, including those foreseen in the framework of indicators agreed in decision NP-3/1 of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol;

(e) Considering having the post-2020 as a flexible framework for establishing national targets that are adapted to national circumstances.

VII. POSSIBLE ELEMENTS OF THE POST 2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK ON ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING AND THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL

35. According to the views submitted by Parties and observers on the content and scope of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, overall there appears to be general support for a structure which is composed of the 2050 Vision, a mission statement for 2030, a set of associated goals and targets (with possible subtargets), indicators, enabling elements and a review mechanism.⁹

36. The following provides some possible elements of reflection, including a possible goal as well as possible targets and indicators for ABS and the Nagoya Protocol.

37. It includes possible concrete steps that could be taken in the short and medium-term (such as for 2030 and 2040) in pursuit of the long-term goal (for 2050). To be consistent with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development the proposed short-term action could be consistent with the 2030 targets of the Sustainable Development Goals.

38. Parties may need to adapt the following elements to their national circumstances and progress made in implementation. Parties may be encouraged also to establish more ambitious national targets to those proposed below.

A. Goal

39. On the basis of the objective of the Protocol and the third objective of the Convention, a long-term goal could refer to benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge being shared fairly and equitably and contributing to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. The goal, therefore, would include two components: (a) benefits, monetary and non-monetary, are shared equitably; and (b) benefits contribute to conservation and sustainable use.

B. Milestones

40. With a view to achieving the goal, depending on their national circumstances, Parties to the Convention may need to take the following steps:

⁹ See CBD/POST2020/PREP/1/2, sect. II, A.

- (a) Become Parties to Nagoya Protocol by depositing the instrument of ratification acceptance or approval;
- (b) Put in place legislative, administrative or policy measures on ABS to implement the Protocol and publish the information in the ABS Clearing-House;
- (c) Put in place institutional arrangements to implement the Protocol (a national focal point, one or more competent national authorities and one or more checkpoints) and publish the information in the ABS Clearing-House;
- (d) Publish information on ABS procedures in the ABS Clearing-House;
- (e) Grant permits for access and publish the information in the ABS Clearing-House;
- (f) Issue checkpoint communiqués when information on the genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge is provided to the checkpoints.

C. Indicators

41. The annex below proposes possible indicators for the goal and milestones suggested above. To minimize the reporting burden and streamline action and priorities at the national level, the proposed indicators rely on existing targets and indicators (e.g. Aichi Biodiversity Target 16 and Target 15.6 of the Sustainable Development Goals) and use existing sources of information to measure progress (e.g. national reports and the ABS Clearing-House). It also takes into account the framework of indicators agreed in decision NP-3/1. The framework includes reference points as of February 2018 for each indicator. Indicators could be developed to cover other relevant international treaties. For example, the indicators under Sustainable Development Goal Target 15.6 cover both the Nagoya Protocol and ITPGRFA (see para. 15 above).

D. Flexible framework

42. Parties can consider having the post-2020 as a flexible framework for establishing national targets which are adapted to national circumstances. As mentioned above, Parties are at different stages in implementing the Nagoya Protocol. While some Parties still need to ratify and implement the Protocol, others are already receiving benefits from the utilization of their genetic resources and/or associated traditional knowledge. To take this into account, the framework could measure progress in achieving the goal and milestones in parallel and independently of the timeframe designated to achieve the individual target. For instance, collecting information on benefits received over time will enable measuring progress in achieving the objective of the Protocol and the third objective of the Convention.

E. Integration of ABS into other areas of work under the Convention

43. Parties are encouraged to consider further integration of ABS into other areas of work under the Convention as part of discussions on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (decision 14/31, para. 13).¹⁰

44. Given the cross-cutting nature of the Protocol, ABS considerations could be taken into account, for instance, at the national level by relevant government representatives and stakeholders involved in the management and/or use of natural resources in different areas (for example forests, marine areas, and protected areas) as part of an integrated management approach that can contribute to conservation and sustainable use.

45. To facilitate this process and in view of the potential for benefit-sharing to contribute to conservation and sustainable use, Parties may wish to consider how to integrate ABS across the Convention in the context of the post-2020 framework. Parties may also wish to consider the inclusion of

¹⁰ For more information on this issue, see the note by the Executive Secretary on enhancing integration under the Convention and its Protocols with respect to provisions related to ABS (CBD/SBI/2/14).

an ABS component as part of capacity-building projects in a more systematic manner in the context of the long-term CBD Strategic Framework on Capacity-Building beyond 2020.

F. Enabling elements

46. There seems to be a consensus among Parties on the need for actions, targets or elements to support the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework¹¹ addressing, for instance, capacity-building, communication, the mobilization of additional resources or information exchange. Regarding ABS and the Nagoya Protocol, there are some mechanisms in place that could guide the discussions on those enabling elements.

47. The Strategic Framework for Capacity-Building and Development to support the effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing¹² is currently being evaluated as requested by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol (decision NP-3/5, para. 7). The evaluation report will be submitted for the consideration of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting and will be considered in the development of the long-term strategic framework on capacity-building beyond 2020.

48. The outcomes and key findings from the first assessment and review contained in decision NP-3/1 identify areas where further work is needed as a priority or where Parties may need further support in implementing the Protocol. Some of these key findings can be addressed by enhancing capacity-building and awareness-raising about the Protocol, the mobilization of additional resources, or by exchanging of information through the ABS Clearing-House. This information could guide the discussions on enabling elements in the context of the post-2020 framework.

G. Review mechanisms

49. Many submissions identified that an enhanced review mechanism is needed to be able to more efficiently and periodically monitor implementation. Some submissions suggested that this mechanism should be reflected in the structure of the post-2020 framework.¹³ The Protocol provides for a mechanism to periodically review the implementation of the Protocol through the submission of national reports (Article 29) and the assessment and review of the evaluation of the effectiveness of the Protocol (Article 31). Decisions adopted at the last meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on those issues take into account the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

50. With regard to national reports, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol requested the Executive Secretary to review the format for submission in order to take into account, among other things, the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the alignment of national reports under the Convention and its Protocols, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol at its fourth meeting (see decision NP-3/4, para. 8).

51. Additionally, pursuant to decision NP-3/1, the second assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Protocol will be conducted at the sixth meeting of the Parties to the Protocol following a methodology to be adopted at its fifth meeting (see paras. 1 and 3, section B). The methodology is to take into account, among other things, the post-2020 global biodiversity (see para. 2, section B).

52. Participants in the global consultation may wish to take into account the elements identified above as part of the discussions on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework in relation to ABS and the Nagoya Protocol.

¹¹ See CBD/POST2020/PREP/1/2, section II, A.

¹² Adopted by decision NP-1/8 and currently.

¹³ See CBD/POST2020/PREP/1/2, section II, A.

*Annex***POSSIBLE INDICATORS FOR GOAL AND MILESTONES****A. Goal**

Goal	Possible indicators on ABS and the Nagoya Protocol	Considerations	Source of information
Benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge are shared fairly and equitably and contribute to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	<p>Number of countries that have received monetary or non-monetary benefits from granting access to genetic resources for their utilization.</p> <p>Number of countries with indigenous peoples and local communities in their country that received monetary or non-monetary benefits from granting access to traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources for its utilization.</p> <p>Number of countries that reported that implementation of the Nagoya Protocol has contributed to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in their country.</p> <p>Evidence of contribution of access and benefit-sharing to conservation and sustainable use.</p>	<p>Framework of indicators adopted NP-3/1</p> <p>Not a SMART indicator</p>	National reports

B. Milestones

Milestones	Possible indicators on ABS and the Nagoya Protocol	Considerations	Source of information
Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity have ratified the Nagoya Protocol on ABS.	Number of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity that have ratified the Nagoya Protocol.	Indicator for Aichi Target 16 and Sustainable Development Goal Target 15.6. Framework of indicators	United Nations Treaty Collection

Milestones	Possible indicators on ABS and the Nagoya Protocol	Considerations	Source of information
Legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing are in place to implement the Protocol and information is published in the ABS Clearing-House.	Number of countries that have published ABS measures in the ABS Clearing-House.	Indicator for Aichi Target 16 and Sustainable Development Goal Target 15.6. Framework of indicators	ABS Clearing-House
Institutional arrangements are in place to implement the Protocol and information is published in the ABS Clearing-House	Number of countries that have established a national focal point. Number of countries that published one or more competent national authorities in the ABS Clearing-House. Number of countries that have published one or more checkpoints in the ABS Clearing-House.	Indicator for Aichi Target 16 and Sustainable Development Goal Target 15.6. Framework of indicators	ABS Clearing-House
Information on ABS procedures is published in the ABS Clearing-House	Number of countries that require prior informed consent that have published information on ABS procedures in the ABS Clearing-House.	Framework of indicators	ABS Clearing-House
Permits for access are granted and information is published in the ABS Clearing-House	Number of countries that have published internationally recognised certificates of compliance in the ABS Clearing-House.	Framework of indicators	ABS Clearing-House
Genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge are utilized and checkpoint communiqués are issued	Number of countries that have published checkpoint communiqués in the ABS Clearing-House.	Framework of indicators	ABS Clearing-House