



# SNS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING



Kurumbapalayam(Po), Coimbatore – 641 107

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## Department of AI &DS

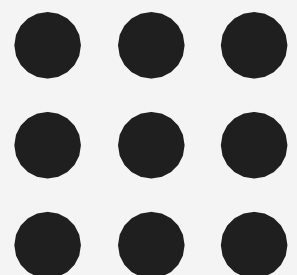
Course Name – 19AD602 DEEP LEARNING

III Year / VI Semester

Unit 5-LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND TK

**Topic:** The Biological Diversity Act 2002 and Rules 2004

GULSHAN BANU.A/ AP/AI AND DS /The Biological Diversity Act 2002 and Rules 2004/SNSCE





The Biological Diversity Act of 2002 was enacted by the Indian Parliament to conserve the country's rich biodiversity, promote sustainable use of its components, and ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of biological resources and associated traditional knowledge. This legislation aligns with India's commitments under the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, emphasizing sovereign rights over biological resources and the necessity of national measures for conservation and benefit-sharing.



To operationalize the Act, the Biological Diversity Rules were formulated in 2004. These rules provide detailed procedures for implementing the Act's provisions, including the establishment of authorities at national, state, and local levels, and guidelines for access to biological resources and associated knowledge. The Rules aim to facilitate the Act's objectives by outlining the roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders in biodiversity governance.



The Act establishes a three-tiered institutional structure:

1. **National Biodiversity Authority (NBA):** Headquartered in Chennai, the NBA regulates activities involving access to biological resources by foreign individuals and organizations, advises the central government on biodiversity matters, and ensures equitable benefit-sharing.
2. **State Biodiversity Boards (SBBs):** Each state constitutes its own SBB to advise the state government on biodiversity conservation, regulate access to biological resources by Indian entities, and perform functions necessary for implementing the Act at the state level.
3. **Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs):** Established by local bodies, BMCs are responsible for promoting conservation, sustainable use, and documentation of biodiversity, including the preparation of People's Biodiversity Registers that catalog local biological resources and associated traditional knowledge



The Act regulates access to biological resources and associated traditional knowledge to prevent biopiracy and ensure that benefits derived from such resources are shared fairly. Foreign nationals and organizations must obtain prior approval from the NBA to access biological resources or associated knowledge for research or commercial purposes. Indian citizens and entities are required to inform the respective SBB before undertaking such activities.



Benefit-sharing mechanisms under the Act include joint ownership of intellectual property rights, transfer of technology, location of production and research units in areas where resources are accessed, and payment of monetary compensation to benefit claimers. These provisions aim to ensure that communities contributing to the conservation and knowledge of biological resources receive appropriate recognition and benefits.





In summary, the Biological Diversity Act of 2002, complemented by the Biological Diversity Rules of 2004, provides a comprehensive legal framework for conserving India's biodiversity, promoting sustainable utilization, and ensuring equitable sharing of benefits. The Act's institutional mechanisms and regulatory provisions work collectively to safeguard biological resources and associated traditional knowledge, reflecting India's commitment to biodiversity conservation and the welfare of its communities.



## The Biological Diversity Act 2002 and Rules 2004



THANK YOU