

PROCEEDINGS



59

## National Seminar

on

# IPR Management in Biodiversity Conservation: Implications of Access Benefit Sharing, TRIP/CBD and Biodiversity Acts

January 17-18, 2020



In collaboration with  
**GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN**  
**Rajasthan State Biodiversity Board**



Jointly organized by  
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**JAIPUR**

Proceedings of the  
National Seminar

on

**IPR Management in Biodiversity Conservation:  
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and Biodiversity Acts**

**17-18 January, 2020**

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**Intellectual Property Right: A Significant Tool for Biodiversity Conservation**

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**Abstract**

The urgent need to ensure the conservation of biological diversity is now widely recognised, but practical measures to protect endangered species and habitats are still carried out on a small scale and generally limited to developed countries. The last few years have seen a range of significant developments related to intellectual property rights (IPRs) and biodiversity. The present paper describes about the biodiversity, Intellectual Property Rights and IPR importance to manage and conserve biodiversity.

**Keywords:** Biodiversity, Intellectual Property Rights, CBD, TRIPS

**Introduction**

The earth is home to a rich and diverse kind of living organisms, whose genetic diversity and relationships with one another and with their physical environment constitute biodiversity<sup>[1]</sup>. The variety of life on Earth and its biological diversity is commonly referred to as biodiversity. Biodiversity in its broadest sense refers to all of the organisms on the planet earth, their homes or habitats, and the systems that support them. Our understanding of biodiversity depends first upon our ability to know what we have.

**Biodiversity:** Biodiversity means the variability among living organisms from all sources including, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems. In the simplest sense, biodiversity may be defined as the sum total of species richness, i.e. the number of species of plants, animals and microorganisms occurring in a given region, country, continent of the entire globe. Broadly speaking, the term biodiversity includes genetic diversity, species diversity, ecosystem diversity and habit diversity. The great variety of life on earth has provided for

man's needs over thousands of years. This diversity of living creatures forms a support system, which has been used by each civilization for its growth and development. Those that used this "bounty of nature" carefully and sustainably survived. Those that overused or misused it disintegrated. Forests constitute an important component of the physical environment on Earth. They not only are home to the biological diversity but also protect the watersheds and maintain their productivity. Water resources of the State are dependent upon the health and continued cover of forests. Forests influence the microclimate of an area and thus locally affect the rainfall rates. Also a large number of communities are directly dependent upon the forests for meeting their direct material subsistence needs.

The flora and fauna of a particulate geographical area also have great economic value, which provides among other things, food, medicines, energy, paper and other wood products. Ecological sustainability in agriculture, forestry and fisheries relies on managing biodiversity responsibly, and improving understanding of the processes that regulate biodiversity. The challenge lies