



जहाँ है हरियाली ।  
वहाँ है खुशियाली ॥



Government of Sikkim



## Salient Features of Biological Diversity Act, 2002

The Biological Diversity Act is implemented through a three tier decentralized system. The first tier is the NBA functioning at National level, the second tier is the State Biodiversity Boards (SBBs) constituted at State level, the third tier is the Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) constituted at Local level (eg. Village / Taluk / District / Municipal Council / Municipal Corporation).

After an extensive and intensive consultation process involving the stakeholders, the Government of India has brought Biological Biodiversity Act, 2002

- To regulate access to biological resources of the country equitable share in benefits arising out of the use of biological resources.
- To conserve and sustainable use of biological diversity.
- Setting up of National Biodiversity Authority (NBA), State Biodiversity Board (SBB) and Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs).
- NBA and SBB are required to consult BMCs in decision relating to bio-resources / related knowledge within their jurisdiction.
- To respect and protect knowledge of local communities traditional knowledge related to biodiversity.
- To secure sharing of benefits with local people as conservers of biological resources and holders of knowledge and information relating to the use of biological resources
- All foreign nationals / organizations require prior approval of NBA for obtaining biological resources and / or associated knowledge for use.
- Indian scientists / individuals require approval of NBA for transferring results of research to foreign nationals / organizations.
- Conservation and development of areas of importance form the standpoint of biological diversity by declaring them as biological diversity heritage sites.
- Protection and rehabilitation of threatened species.
- Involvement of institutions of State Government in the broad scheme of the implementation of the Biological Diversity Act through constitution of committees.
- Protect India's rich biodiversity and associated knowledge against their use by foreign individuals and organizations without sharing benefits arising out of such use and check bio-piracy.
- Indian industry needs prior intimation to SBB to obtain bio-resources. SBB has right to restrict if found to violate conservation and sustainable use and benefit sharing.
- Provisions for notifying heritage sites by State Government in consultation with local body.
- Creation of National, State and Local Biodiversity Fund and its use for conservation of Biodiversity.
- Prior approval is needed from NBA for IPRs in any invention in India or outside India on bio-resources.



*Rhododendron niveum* (हिउँ पाते गुराँस)



*Ithaginis cruentus*  
(चिलीमे)



*Rheum nobile* (पदमचल)



*Ailurus fulgens*  
(कुँदो)



*Dendrobium nobile* (सुनखरी)

### SIKKIM BIODIVERSITY BOARD

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