

B. State Biodiversity Boards

	The State Biodiversity Boards (SBBs) constituted by the State Governments deal with all matters relating to access by Indians for commercial purposes.
Function	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The State Biodiversity Boards (SBB'S) have the function of advising the State Government on matters of biodiversity and its equitable distribution 2. To the guidelines of the Central Government but more importantly to regulate granting of approvals or requests for commercial utilization of biological resources. 3. The State Boards require a prior intimation for obtaining biological resources only from Indian citizens or corporate associations or organizations registered in India. 4. This power of the State Biodiversity Boards which is applicable only on Indian citizens or organizations can be easily exploited by vested interests of commercial giants which have substantial overseas shareholders.
State Biodiversity Board	<p>The Biodiversity Act provides for payment of a prescribed fee to the Biodiversity Management Committees established at the Municipal or Panchayat level under "Access and Benefit Sharing "by companies who are using biological resources or use traditionally available knowledge which is often a bone of contention between companies and these Boards as they possess the power to grant them access to bio-resources of the State.</p> <p>Since the grant of approval by the State Boards is only restricted to Indian companies and organizations the tactic of employing commission agents to get this approval is widely used for commercial exploitation as approval from the National Biodiversity Authority implies a cumbersome process requiring strict adherence to established regulations.</p>
State Biodiversity Fund	<p>Constitution of State Biodiversity Fund:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There shall be constituted a Fund to be called the State Biodiversity Fund and there shall be credited to- 2. Any grants or loans made by the National Biodiversity Authority; 3. All sums received by the State Biodiversity Board from such other sources as may be decided upon by the State Government.

C. Biodiversity Management Committee

	The local bodies are required to set up Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) in their respective areas for conservation, sustainable use, documentation of biodiversity and chronicling of knowledge related to biodiversity.
Structure	<p>The BMC will be constituted by :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● PRIs/ULBs ● members of the Participatory forest/natural resources management committees' members,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> members of horticulture/foot botanists/tribal heads, etc., based on the local conditions.
Functions of BMCs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation and sustainable utilization of biological resources. Eco-restoration of the local biodiversity. Proper feedback to the SBB in the matter of IPR, Traditional Knowledge and local Biodiversity issues, wherever feasible and essential feedback to be provided to the NBA. Management of Heritage Sites including Heritage Trees, Animals/Microorganisms etc., and Sacred Groves and Sacred Water bodies. Regulation of access to the biological resources and/ or associated Traditional Knowledge, for commercial and research purposes. Sharing of usufructs arising out of commercial use of bio-resources. Conservation of traditional varieties/breeds of economically important plants/animals. Biodiversity Education and Awareness building. Documentation, enable procedure to develop bio-cultural protocols. Sustainable Use and Benefit Sharing. Protection of Traditional Knowledge.
People's Biodiversity Register (PBR)	This shall contain comprehensive information on availability and knowledge of local biological resources, their medicinal or any other use or any other traditional knowledge associated with them.