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genes: Collections of aquatic genetic resources; Access to aquatic genetic resources collections; Managing aquatic genetic resources: Filling the policy vacuum; Global initiatives for improved management of aquatic biodiversity

Case study 2. No policy, no access? A salmon farmer's frustrated efforts to collect genetically pure broodstock

Chapter 3 Whose to Share? Ownership and Control of Aquatic Resources; Ownership of aquatic genetic resources: Agreements and claims; The price of invention: Intellectual property law and aquatic genetic resources; Who owns traditional knowledge?; Biopiracy: Plain dealing or patent theft?; Case study 3. An indigenous community says no: Negotiating access to charr broodstock in northern Canada; Chapter 4 Thinking Locally: Rights of Indigenous and Local Communities

Traditional community practices and biodiversity conservation Indigenous views on the collection and use of aquatic genetic resources: A workshop in Canada; The knowledge knot: Traditional knowledge and access to aquatic genetic resources; No knowledge, no benefits? The shortcomings of Article 8(j); Case study 4. Genetic improvement of framed tilapia: Lessons from the GIFT project; Chapter 5 Acting Globally: National Laws on Access to Aquatic Resources; The collector's conundrum: What's the law?; Fine-tuning the CBD: The Bonn Guidelines; National and regional approaches to access laws

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Comparative analysis: How the new laws deal with access to genetic resources in communities Making benefit sharing work: Responsibilities of industrial countries; Using fisheries certification to support access laws; Case study 5. Community rights vs research chill: The Philippine experience with access and benefit-sharing legislation; Chapter 6 Results that Count: Meaningful Benefits for Fishing Communities; Blue gold or fools' gold? Prospects for benefit sharing; Sharing benefits fairly with communities; A handout or a hand up? Royalties vs non-monetary benefits

Linking sustainable livelihoods to conservation

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## Sommario/riassunto

The advance of genetic sciences has led to a 'blue revolution' in the way we use aquatic biodiversity. By 2020, the world will be eating almost as much farmed as wild fish, marine bacteria could yield the cure for cancer and deep-sea bacteria may be exploited to gobble up oil spills. Science is moving ahead at a staggering speed, and the demand for genetic resources is growing rapidly - yet governance and policy lag far behind. This groundbreaking work is the first to look at the ownership, governance and trade in aquatic genetic resources. Blue Genes describes the growing demand for aquatic g

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