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The Interplay between Intellectual Property Rights, Reproductive Rights and ADR as a Dispute Settlement Window

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The intersection between Intellectual Property Rights (herein as I.P.R), Alternative Dispute Resolution (herein as A.D.R) and Reproductive rights and technologies (herein as R.R.T.) play a very essential role in the contemporary law and society. The authors emphasise the significance of three distinct domains together to understand their relevance which enhanced their own importance when merged together. As there is no much of available jurisprudence of this subject matter but when the authors explored it convergence in current context it found much of its relevance as the I.P.R is a very broad area where geographic rights, brainly rights are given for the protection when connected to the reproductive rights like abortion, surrogacy and various technological advancements such as in-vitro fertilization (I.V.F.) to treat the infertility as there are many herbal treatments available which isn't geographically indicated yet neither patented. The authors asserts that the technological advancement for treating the infertility should be protected by copyrighted, a consideration frequently overlooked following the collapse of commercial surrogacy due to the enactment of new legislation forbids it. These technological advancements, drugs, herbal medicines for fertility treatments will be a need of an hour and to address such issue and there must be single window dispute resolutions for the Indian citizens either in the form of courts or through alternative means of dispute resolution mechanism. However, the authors examine how arbitration can function as an impartial forum for resolving disputes in this unique domain, while reconciling the private interests of innovators with the essential human rights related to reproductive autonomy and access.

Keywords: Intellectual Property Rights, Arbitration, Reproductive Rights, Surrogacy, Technological Advancements

The research paper explores the interplay between Reproductive Technologies, Intellectual Property Rights (I.P.R.), and Alternative Dispute Resolution (A.D.R) within the evolving landscape of Laws and Technological advancement with reference to the dispute solving mechanism. The first central theme and research question focuses on whether the reproductive technologies herein as (R.T.) given their significant scientific and societal value, ought to be afforded protection under I.P.R. With the rapid pace of technological advancements in A.R.T., it becomes necessary to determine the appropriate legal framework for such legal protection. A crucial question arises whether these technologies fall under the ambit of Patent Law as inventions with utility, or under Copyright law in relation to the creative aspects of their scientific design and software applications. The other area of research question, closely linked to the first, situates reproductive technologies within the era of Artificial Intelligence (A.I.). With AI-driven innovations increasingly transforming reproductive medicine ranging from embryo selection to predictive diagnostics the question of monopoly becomes even more complex. Unlike conventional Patentable inventions, AI outputs challenge existing categories of I.P.R. protection. Thus, an inquiry into which branch of I.P.R governs the interface of AI and reproductive technologies patent, copyright, or emerging sui generis protections becomes imperative.

Another research area in this article critically examines whether the grant of I.P.R. to Reproductive Technologies (R.T.) fosters market monopolies. While Patents incentivize innovation, they also risk concentrating control in the hands of a few entities. However, infertility treatment is not confined solely to in-vitro fertilization (I.V.F), A.R.T. The Traditional and Natural remedies, including *herbal medicines*, continue to play a significant role. Such indigenous knowledge systems may be preserved through Geographical Indication (G.I.) protection, ensuring that innovation is encouraged without permitting absolute monopolization of reproductive healthcare. Finally, the last theme research question addresses the inevitable rise of disputes in this sensitive domain,

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whether concerning ownership, licensing, ethical use, or access. Given the deeply personal and transnational dimensions of reproductive technologies, *Alternative Dispute Resolution (A.D.R.)* emerges as a pragmatic mechanism. Arbitration and Mediation not only provide confidentiality and efficiency but also allow for a more nuanced balancing of scientific innovation, commercial interests, and individual rights.

Conceptual Understanding of I.P.R., A.D.R. and Reproductive Rights and Technologies

Fundamentals of Intellectual Property Rights (I.P.R.)

The I.P.R. Rights are when legal protections are granted to the inventors, creators for their innovative inventions, literary, artistic work designs, symbols, names and images.[1] The I.P.R. includes by guarantying various inventions like copyright, patent, trademark, geographical indications, trade secret. Moreover, I.P.R in India governs with various International Conventions and different Intellectual Property legislations.

Concept of Reproductive Health and its Rights

Another term reproductive health and rights include abortion rights, surrogacy, I.V.F. (in vitro-fertilization) etc. There are various laws governed for the reproductive rights which is further analysed by the authors. Reproductive rights encompass the legal entitlements and liberties associated with reproduction and reproductive health. These encompass the entitlement to receive reproductive healthcare services, the autonomy to make decisions concerning one's body, and the right to privacy in reproductive issues. Reproductive rights are grounded on human rights frameworks which encompasses to the healthcare facilities promising fertility treatment, contraception, safe abortion and pre-post-natal care. The women have the right to reproductive choice, including the right to carry or terminate an unwanted pregnancy and to choose their chosen family planning and contraception method.[2]

As no individual is definitively recognised for originating the term *"surrogacy"* in its contemporary sense; also, it is difficult to trace the original creator but as found from the internet resources in the 1970s, the term "surrogacy" began to take on a more common usage in the context of reproductive matters. An American lawyer,[3] played a major part in the draughting of the first legal surrogacy contract in 1976, this was significantly influenced by the legal and medical discussions that surrounded A.R.T. We can say that, the concept of surrogacy is comprised of a multifaceted structure. However, the practice of surrogacy has a considerable number of repercussions for the public realm. It is already becoming clear that many of these repercussions are occurring. The surrogate's intellectual property rights and documents the myriads of ways in which these rights are being exercised and affecting the public domain.

Overview of Alternative Dispute Resolution (A.D.R.)

The A.D.R. involves various forms of litigation outside the court which is also known as settlement done out of the court[4] which is often practiced by law firms in a contract. There are various forms of Alternative Dispute Resolution which is arbitration, negotiation, mediation and conciliation which is governed by the Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996.

The A.D.R is flexible from the proceedings of the court. A.D.R has the potential to be a critical tool in the resolution of conflicts related to surrogacy contracts, intellectual property disputes over reproductive technologies, and disputes between patients, healthcare providers, and pharmaceutical companies in the scope of reproductive rights. For example, arbitration clauses are frequently incorporated into agreements that regulate assisted reproductive technologies A.R.T. services in order to effectively and discretely resolve potential disputes. A.D.R. can be instrumental in resolving conflicts related to surrogacy contracts, intellectual property disputes over reproductive technologies, and disputes between patients, healthcare providers, and pharmaceutical companies in the context of reproductive rights. For example, arbitration clauses are frequently incorporated into agreements that regulate assisted reproductive technologies (A.R.T) services in order to effectively and discretely resolve potential disputes.

Interplay between I.P.R., A.D.R., and Reproductive Rights

The intersection of Intellectual Property Rights, Alternative Dispute Resolution, and Reproductive Rights occurs when reproductive technologies and healthcare services engage with personal autonomy and healthcare accessibility as I.P.R. legislation safeguarding advances in Assisted Reproductive Technology (herein as A.R.T.), genetics, and fertility treatments may result in monopolies as there are various other ways to treat the fertility not only with reproductive technology but also with the help of natural ways and remedies available geographically.

So, restricting access for individuals necessitating these technologies for family planning. Conversely, A.D.R. offers a structure for resolving conflicts stemming from these limits, allowing parties to negotiate terms that take into account ethical considerations and access issues. The article examines how alternative mode of dispute resolution can function as an impartial forum for resolving disputes in this domain, while reconciling the private interests of innovators related to reproductive autonomy and access. This investigation would emphasise A.D. R's ability to reconcile private and public interests, safeguarding the advantages of I.P.R. while promoting reproductive rights and technological advancements.

How I.P.R. and Reproductive Rights Work Together: The concept of Emergence

Numerous scholarly discourses have recognised the impact of I.P.R. and reproductive rights as the reproductive technologies are not copyright as the copyright protection is given only to certain innovations like literary works, musical compositions, and visual art are examples of original works of authorship. This does not include inventions, methods, or procedures. These technologies, on the other hand, are typically safeguarded by patents, which are designed to protect new inventions such as medical equipment, procedures, and biotechnological processes. The Reproductive Technologies like I.V.F. (in vitro fertilization) must be patented. The new fertility treatments, medical gadgets utilised in reproductive health, and methods of gene editing are all examples of things that could be eligible for patent protection. A limited period of time mainly in India is provided protection for twenty years, during which the inventor is granted exclusive rights to manufacture, use, or sell the invention in the Patent Act 1970.

On the other hand, if it is deemed to be an original piece of writing, related software or instructional material, such as an instructive book or software interface used in reproductive health, may be protected by copyright which may be written by medical professionals. However, Patents in the field of I.V.F may encompass various innovations which includes laboratory procedures where the distinct techniques for the manipulation and fertilisation of human gametes in a laboratory environment are eligible for patent protection. For example, methods for culturing embryos or enhancing embryo development may be safeguarded by patents. The medical devices like the I.V.F., including embryo incubators, micromanipulation instruments for gamete handling, and sophisticated imaging systems, are frequently patented. These gadgets are essential for success in A.R.T. and patents safeguard the distinctive designs and functionalities of these instruments.

Intersection of the International Instruments of Copyright and Reproductive Technology

The Copyright Act in India governs with the legislation of the Copyright Act 1957. The doctors in U.S.A experimented with the artificial human reproduction and the world's first baby in 1978 was born named Louis Brown[5] and Durga in India.[6] There are many authors claim that these genius minds are often forgotten who contributed to save the human life by their innovative minds and inventions as before it gets extinct due to unhealthy lifestyles, they shall get intellectual protection.[7] The second principle of Berne Convention is for the protection known as independence. Under the agreement, member countries must preserve foreign works equally to domestic works, even if the work is not protected under copyright laws. Although a book written by Doctor Mukherjee was already copyright but these innovative ideas must be protected through copyright laws and shall be promoted for the young creators.

Therefore, books written regarding reproductive rights, technology, process are copyright but the technological advancement can't be copyrighted.

Interconnection of Patent Laws and Reproductive Technology

A dynamic and intricate field of legal studies, the interaction between patent law and reproductive technology is a topic that connects with ethical, social, and human rights considerations. This field is always evolving and becoming more complex. Considering the intersection of ethical, social, and human rights concerns, the interaction between patent law and reproductive technology is a dynamic and intricate area of legal studies that is always growing and becoming more complex. Patent law, which is a component of I.P.R., is designed to safeguard innovations by providing inventors with the exclusive right to reproduce and distribute their creations. Innovative reproductive technologies such as the following are included in this category are I.V.F, cryopreservation, gene-editing technologies, the fertility drugs and treatments, surrogacy-related

medical procedures and protocols. These innovations, once copyrighted, make it possible for corporations and inventors to acquire exclusive commercial rights. This not only provides incentives for research and development, but it also raises questions regarding accessibility and affordability. The reproductive technology which shall be patentable are biotechnological tools, drugs and medical devices and process patenting were I.V.F. methods, embryo culturing, cryopreservation techniques can be patented. Similar to the TRIPS Agreement, the Indian Patent Act permits the patenting of biotechnological advances given that they satisfy the requirements of novelty, innovative step, and industrial applicability.

The GMO Rule of 1989

Under the wide powers enacted in the Environment Protection Act of 1986, the GMO, genetically modified organisms play it importance.[8] (Ahuja V., 2018). The regulation of patents for genetic materials and biotechnologies is one of the most major areas of effect. An innovator is granted the exclusive right to economically exploit their inventions for a predetermined amount of time through the use of patents. Patents on fertility medications, techniques for in vitro fertilisation (I.V.F.), and methods for genetic screening are all examples of those that fall under this category in the context of reproductive technology. According to Rothschild and Barton (2021), patents have the potential to encourage innovation by offering financial rewards to inventors. However, patents also have the potential to lead to monopolies, which can restrict access to vital reproductive healthcare treatments due to the high prices involved. The cost of patented fertility treatments, for instance, can be excessively costly, rendering them unavailable to a large number of persons and couples. This, in turn, has an impact on their right to receive reproductive health services.

The Gene patenting complicates I.P.R and reproductive rights. Gene patents, which claim ownership over genetic sequences, may limit genetic testing and research. In the case of *In Association for Molecular Pathology* v *Myriad Genetics, Inc. (2013)*, the Supreme Court declared that naturally existing human genes cannot be trademarked. The Pharmaceutical patents on contraceptive and reproductive health medications also affect their availability. Patent protection can raise contraception in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs), where reproductive healthcare is already in scarce. Patents can raise the cost of vital reproductive health goods, violating the reproductive rights of economically disadvantaged people.

However, I.P.R regulations can encourage reproductive health research and progress. Patents can stimulate investment in innovative technologies like enhanced IVF, fertility preservation, and hereditary illness genetic medicines. It's important to balance this benefit with equitable access to this technology. Patents often raise prices and limit availability, worsening reproductive healthcare access disparities.[9] I.P. regulations promote reproductive technology innovation but hinder reproductive rights. Patent protections can monopolise access to key reproductive healthcarse services, making it hard for people to make educated reproductive health decisions. To ensure that reproductive technology advances benefit all people, regardless of socioeconomic level, intellectual property protection and equitable access to reproductive health services must be balanced.

Reproductive Technology and Artificial Intelligence (A.I.)

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has emerged as an indispensable aspect of our daily lives, unlocking immense opportunities across various fields. While it enables quick access to valuable insights, solutions, and efficiency, it also brings with it new and complex challenges. Among the most pressing concerns are large-scale intellectual property infringements, which pose serious economic implications in the age of AI-driven technologies.[10] The Artificial Intelligence and Data Analysis are the patentability of algorithms and A.I. technologies that select the best embryos or predict the success rate of in-vitro fertilisation (I.V.F) which is growing phenomenon. Using data, these technologies improve the results of in I.V.F. Therefore, certain formulas or proprietary processes that a corporation does not divulge to the public, such as specialised techniques employed in laboratory settings for reproductive technologies, may be protected by trade secrets of their formulas or other types of confidential information. As many researchers are filing patent for the new technology. In the United States and numerous other nations, a medical practice cannot be copyrighted if it influences the discretion of medical practitioners. Fundamentally, these intellectual property law constraints create a policy that mandates physicians must have access to appropriate treatments for their patients.[11]

Reproductive Technology vis a vis Herbal Medicines to Treat Infertility

This article explores these the problem of infertility is rising and the solution to the problem is not only confined with the reproductive technological advancements which are in demand due to the global infertility problems increasing due to many factors.

Interrogation of the International and National Legal Background of these Intersections

The laws governing I.P.R play a significant part in the formation of the landscape of reproductive rights. These rules have an impact on the availability and cost of reproductive technology, medical innovations, and genetic research. There are a number of complicated ethical, legal, and human rights issues infertility treatments which are guaranteed by the doctors in many countries like *herbal medicines* which is not only supported in India but also in other Nation State.[12] The herbal medicines are very popular in curing any medical problems as they are extracted from the natural resources.[13] These herbal medicines are used to treat all the forms of gender infertility. The outcome of these herbal medicines is found best in results when tested with traditional medicines[14] to treat the infertility. The founder of these natural medicines must be given I.P.R rights if individually created or if is created by the state's unique geographic resource then such thing must be protected by the Indian Geographical Indication Legislation. These traditional medicines are best in its way as they ensure low cost[15] in terms of other technological reproductive advancements as in Kochi, India Janani project[16] was successful claiming better than I.V.F. treatments although the researchers concern limits to the I.P.R rights for these infertility treatments. The authors explores that the formation of such traditional medicines much be protected by Indian Trade Secrets Legislations which are yet to developed in many areas.

Status of G.I. in India for Herbal Medicines

As we know, the geographical indication (G.I.) often known as a G.I., is a label that is given to items that originate from a certain geographical area. This designation indicates that the attributes or reputation of the products are inextricably related to that particular origin. A geographical indication, often known as a GI, is a label that is given to items that originate from a certain geographical area. This designation indicates that the attributes or reputation of the products are inextricably related to that particular origin. According to TRIPS (Trade related aspects of Intellectual Property Rights), G.I. *is as "indicator which identify a good as originating in the territory of a member, or a region or locality in that territory, where a given quality, reputation or other characteristic of the good is essentially attributable to its geographic origin"*.

The European Union Nation Geographical Indication is classified in two basic categories as PGI and PDO, (Protected Destination of Origin) but India only has PGI (Protected GI). The authors here explores that the herbal medicines treating for infertility must be given GI (Geographical Indication rights) if it is originated from a particular territory from a traditional knowledge. Therefore, In India the law for G.I. is the Geographical Indication Act of 1999. Apart from that the Biodiversity Act of 2002 also play a very vital role in fair and equitable sharing of resources.

Legislative framework that arises when intellectual property laws collide with reproductive rights.[17] This interaction has an effect not only on the creation of new reproductive technologies but also on the availability of those that already exist, which ultimately has an effect on the fundamental rights of persons who are looking for reproductive healthcare.

Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS)

The patentability of reproductive technologies is influenced by domestic laws and international agreements. The TRIPS Agreement (1995), the countries must grant biotechnology patents under the WTO's TRIPS Agreement. The Indian Patents Act of 1970 prohibits patents for human cloning and germ line modification, in accordance with ethical norms. Patents are allowed for methods that improve human or animal health. In the same way that Indian law does, the European Patent Convention (EPC) prohibits patents on human cloning, modification of the germline, and the use of human embryos for commercial purposes. The convergence of patent law with reproductive technologies presents a dual challenge. Patent protections stimulate inventions that can significantly enhance reproductive health and technologies, facilitating the development of novel treatments. Conversely, it may result in monopolies that could limit access, increase expenses, and present ethical challenges concerning human rights and the commodification of human existence. There are

certain exceptions & restrictions under the TRIPS Agreement (WTO) and most national patent laws as the processes for human cloning, modifying germline genetic identity, or commercial exploitation of human embryos are excluded from patentability on moral or ethical grounds. In India, the Patents Act, 1970 under Section 3 excludes inventions contrary to public order, morality, or relating to the use of human embryos. In the European Union, the Biotech Directive 98/44/EC restricts patents on human cloning, germline modification, and use of human embryos for industrial purposes. However, the Reproductive technologies are not protected under copyright legislation. They may be protected under patent law if they meet the criteria (novelty, inventive step, industrial application) and do not fall under ethical or moral exclusions.

Legal and Ethical Considerations of this Interplay

There are various ethical and legal concerns that arise when patent law and reproductive technologies interact. The most ethical consideration where a common man can't get access to such rights because of affordability, lack of knowledge and awareness. The morality of patenting life and human biological materials is debated.[18] Patenting human embryos, gametes, or genetic alterations that affect reproduction raises ethical questions. As seen in the U.S. *Myriad Genetics case*, human gene patenting is controversial. Patenting reproductive mechanisms seems to commodify human life. Patenting surrogacy technologies may raise ethical concerns about surrogate mother exploitation, especially in places with limited legal protections.[19]

The Journey of the Case Precedents

In the case of *Diamond* v *Chakrabarty 1980, U.S.*, a set a precedent for the patentability of genetically modified organisms (GMO) opening the door for patents in biotechnology, including reproductive technology. In another case of *Myriad Genetics Case 2013, U.S.A*, it was held that the cDNA (synthetically created DNA) could be patented but the court interrogated whether human genes could be patented, ruling that naturally occurring DNA cannot be patented, but India's Position has a cautious approach, restricting patents in certain biotechnological innovations involving human life and emphasizing access to reproductive healthcare, in line with its public health priorities.

The Conventional Approach vis a vis The Role of Alternative Dispute Settlement Mechanism in safeguarding the IP rights and Reproductive Advancements

A major shift in the paradigms that govern dispute resolution is illustrated by the disparity between the traditional method and the role that ADR plays in protecting I.P.R. rights and supporting reproductive developments. When it comes to striking a balance between the needs of society and the interests of those who control I.P.R. each method has its own unique ramifications. The conventional approach in I.P.R and reproductive technology[20] typically involves litigation through formal court systems, where disputes over I.P.R rights and reproductive technologies are decided according to statutory law and case precedents of a particular nation. In this type of proceedings there shall be legal certainty is achieved when the courts render rulings that are unambiguous and legally enforceable, so providing precedents that can shed light on how intellectual property rules should be applied to new reproductive technologies, responsibility to the public where the court hearings are typically open to the public, which ensures that parties are held accountable to societal standards and that transparency is maintained. The court litigation is time-consuming and expensive, especially in I.P.R. matters with technical intricacies and expert witnesses. This strategy may deter non-profits and startups from protecting their rights or acquiring vital technologies when it comes to A.D.R.

The A.D.R. mechanisms including arbitration, mediation, and negotiation offer an alternative to traditional dispute resolution. A.D. R's confidentiality and privacy are crucial in reproductive health and proprietary technology matters which are flexible. A.R.T. or fertility patients may choose a private venue to discuss disagreements with I.P. holders or healthcare providers. ADR tends to be faster and cheaper than litigation. This is especially useful in quickly growing industries like reproductive technology, where lengthy legal battles could delay vital therapies and discoveries. The A.D.R methods can be adapted to I.P.R holders and users, balancing innovation and access. Mediation allows parties to negotiate license agreements, providing equitable compensation for I.P.R holders and patient access to reproductive technology. The A.D.R promotes a more compassionate approach in domains like reproductive health, where ethics and personal rights are crucial by focussing on both sides' interests. It promotes

mutually beneficial arrangements that advance healthcare access without harming IPR rights as there many parties involved and there is no single window solution to such dynamic challenges. Therefore, ADR could be the best dispute solving mechanisms.

Contrast and Strategic Benefits of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)

ADR methods offer strategic advantages over traditional litigation in the protection of intellectual property rights while supporting advancements in reproductive technologies. One key benefit is the ability of ADR to balance power relations between large intellectual property holders and smaller entities such as hospitals or non-profit organisations. By providing a fair platform for negotiation, ADR helps ensure more equitable access to reproductive technologies without the delays and costs associated with lengthy court proceedings. The ability of ADR to negotiate licencing agreements, royalty arrangements, and terms of joint research allows it to promote innovation and access by allowing the use of reproductive technologies covered by intellectual property to flourish without jeopardising the financial interests of the I.P.R. holder. The human rights aspects of reproductive technology can be better aligned with ADR, which supports reproductive rights. To prevent intellectual property rights from infringing on reproductive freedoms, mediated agreements can handle issues including accessibility, affordability, and availability.[21]

Adopting a Framework for IP-Reproductive Technology via ADR Integration

In summary, while the conventional approach provides certainty and enforceable rulings, ADR offers a more adaptive and human-cantered alternative, promoting access to reproductive technologies while safeguarding IPR. This dual approach can support both innovation and societal good, creating a balanced framework for reproductive advancements and intellectual property protection. The Dispute resolution mechanisms that promote A.D.R. could be incorporated into I.P.R, reproductive technology policies and contracts. While still adhering to ethical norms that uphold reproductive rights and address public health concerns, this integration would enable I.P.R holders to secure their ideas.

Conclusion

The study demonstrates that the interplay between Intellectual Property Rights (I.P.R), Reproductive Rights, and Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) is both complex and highly consequential in shaping the future of healthcare, innovation,[22] and human rights. The central concern lies in balancing the need to incentivise innovation in reproductive technologies through IPR protection with the obligation to safeguard equitable access to such technologies as part of reproductive autonomy. Patent law, copyright, and geographical indication mechanisms provide inventors with incentives, yet they also risk creating monopolies that may restrict access to essential fertility treatments and genetic interventions.[23] This tension raises serious ethical and legal challenges, particularly in a society where reproductive rights are deeply connected to questions of dignity, health, and autonomy.

ADR mechanisms emerge as a constructive solution in this landscape. Unlike conventional litigation, which is often lengthy, costly, and adversarial, ADR offers confidentiality, flexibility, and efficiency. Arbitration and mediation provide a neutral forum that enables reconciliation between the private interests of innovators and the public interest in accessible reproductive healthcare. Importantly, ADR can recalibrate power imbalances between large corporate patent holders and smaller healthcare providers, ensuring that disputes are resolved in ways that promote fairness, innovation, and inclusivity. By facilitating negotiated outcomes such as licensing agreements, royalty-sharing, or joint research collaborations, ADR allows reproductive technologies to advance while respecting both intellectual property protections and reproductive rights.

However, the given the contentious nature of patents in reproductive technology, arbitration is often employed as a dispute resolution mechanism. The Patent disputes, particularly those involving multinational corporations and differing national laws, can be complex and are often resolved through arbitration, which provides confidentiality and expert adjudication. The relationship between intellectual property rights and reproductive rights is particularly pertinent due to the dynamic character of this domain. Looking ahead, the convergence of IPR, reproductive technologies, and ADR requires a harmonised framework at both national and international levels. Such a framework must uphold innovation while ensuring that reproductive healthcare remains accessible, affordable, and ethically sound. The integration of ADR into IP and reproductive health policies offers a pragmatic path forward, fostering a

legal environment where technological progress and human rights coexist in a balanced and mutually reinforcing manner. Further exploration of this dynamic relationship, particularly regarding arbitration as a conflict-resolution tool, can yield useful insights into reconciling innovation with ethical and human rights considerations which is future scope of research.

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