

FINAL DOCUMENT¹
Recommendations of the Participants of the XVI International Forum
"Innovative Development Through the Intellectual Property Market"

Moscow

April 24, 2025

The participants of the XVI International Forum "Innovative Development Through the Intellectual Property Market," held on April 24, 2025, across 12 regional platforms in the EAEU and CIS countries (based at Kutafin Moscow State Law University, Moscow; the State Agency for Intellectual Property and Innovation under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic (Kyrgyzpatent), Bishkek; the Committee on Intellectual Property Rights of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Astana; the Agency for Innovation and Digital Technologies under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, Dushanbe; Vernadsky Crimean Federal University, Simferopol; Southern Federal University, Rostov-on-Don; Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tatarstan, Kazan; Ural State University of Economics, Yekaterinburg), with the participation of over 800 representatives from international and intergovernmental organizations, public authorities, academic and educational institutions, businesses, NGOs, and media from 26 countries, including EAEU, CIS, and BRICS countries,

recognizing as positive changes the consideration and implementation at international, intergovernmental, and national levels of the recommendations of previous International Forums, including within UN reports, adjustments to innovation strategies, and technology development programs and policies at national and corporate levels in BRICS, SCO, CIS, and EAEU countries in the IP field;

having discussed the practices and challenges of developing the Eurasian IP market under sanctions and ways to solve them, to ensure technological sovereignty and national competitiveness within the framework of the Greater Eurasian Partnership amid the crisis of international law and institutions and the emergence of a new international division of labor in a multipolar world;

taking into account the discussion that took place within the framework of the International Intellectual Property Days under the auspices of the UN, dedicated in 2024 to the UN Sustainable Development Goals and in 2025 to the theme "*Intellectual Property and Music. Feel the Rhythm of IP*," **the following decisions were unanimously adopted:**

I. To give public recognition to the heads of international and intergovernmental organizations (WIPO, SCO, CIS, Union State, EAPO), the Russian Academy of Sciences, and the state authorities of the participating countries for their greetings, attention, and participation in the work of the Forum; to the general partner "Eurochem" Group Company, strategic and information partners of the Forum for their support; to Kutafin Moscow State Law University for its assistance in organizing and conducting the Forum; and to the Republican Scientific Research Institute of Intellectual Property (RNIIS) as the permanent organizer, acting since 2008 as the Directorate and main sponsor of the Forum.

II. To hold the next XVII International Forum "Innovative Development Through the Intellectual Property Market" within the framework of the International Intellectual Property Days under the auspices of

¹ The final document was prepared on the basis of the annual analytical report of the RNIIS «On the state of legal protection, use and protection of intellectual property in the EAEU, CIS and BRICS in 2024», approved at a joint meeting of the Supervisory Board and the Scientific Council of the RNIIS with the participation of the Program Committee of the Forum, after discussion on 04/24/2025 at the plenary and 12 session meetings of the XVI International Forum "Innovative development through the intellectual property market" was adopted as a basis by its participants. Following the results of the subsequent public discussion, including on the Internet within 10 days (posted on the official website of the Forum Directorate), it was finalized and sent to international and interstate organizations (UN, WIPO, UNESCO, ISO/IEC, WTO, SCO, CIS, EAEU, Union State, EAPO) and higher national government authorities and academies of sciences of the EAEU, CIS and BRICS countries, as well as posted on the official websites of the Forum Directorate and its organizers.

Note: IP – intellectual property, IPO – IP object, OPS - industrial property objects, RIA – result of intellectual activity, PC – a computer program, DB- the database, Inv. – invention, UM – utility model, ID – industrial design, SA – selection achievement, TM – trademark, GI- geographical indication, RA - Republic of Armenia, AR - Azerbaijan Republic, RB - Republic of Belarus, RK- Republic of Kazakhstan, KR- Kyrgyz Republic, RF- Russian Federation, RT- Republic of Tajikistan, RU- Republic of Uzbekistan, RI - Republic of Indonesia, SA-Saudi Arabia, WIPO-World Intellectual Property Organization, SGG – Council of Heads of State, SGP – Council of Heads of Government, EEC- The Eurasian Economic Commission, NPA - regulatory legal acts, IA – intangible assets, MIP – small innovative enterprises

the United Nations **on April 23, 2026** (Thursday) in Moscow, with the expansion of the list of regional venues of the Forum and the geography of its participants.

To propose to the governing bodies of the United Nations (WIPO, ISO, IEC, UNESCO), the SCO, the CIS, the EAEU, the Union State, the Eurasian Patent Organization, as well as national public authorities, academies of sciences, and specialized organizations of the EAEU, CIS, and BRICS countries, Kutafin Moscow State Law University, and member organizations of the Forum Organizing Committee to include in their 2026 work plans participation in the preparation and holding of the XVII International Forum "Innovative Development Through the Intellectual Property Market."

III. To recommend to the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission, when preparing the decision of the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council (SEEC) "On the main directions of international activities of the Eurasian Economic Union for 2026," to provide for direct cooperation with the International Forum "Innovative Development Through the Intellectual Property Market" on topical issues of Eurasian economic integration, including the formation and development of the Eurasian IP market.

IV. To adopt the final document – the recommendations of the Forum participants. To instruct the Forum Directorate to post this document on the Directorate's website. Entrust the Program and Organizing Committees of the Forum to finalize and approve the document, taking into account comments and suggestions received during its public discussion; inform WIPO, ISO / IEC, UNESCO, the UN Economic Commission for Europe, WTO, SCO, CIS Executive Committee and IPA, Eurasian Economic Commission, the Standing Committee of the Union State, national parliaments, governments, and academies of sciences of the EAEU, CIS, and BRICS member states about the outcomes of the Forum, **its conclusions, and adopted recommendations** (*in italics*).

1. The strategy of competitiveness and technological sovereignty in a multipolar world

Given the persistence in the world of all the major contradictions, challenges, and threats in the economy, politics, and law listed in the final documents of previous International Forums (04/22/2022, 04/21/2023, and 04/23/2024), increased sanctions pressure on Russia, the EAEU countries, and other friendly countries, along with the direct military involvement of the United States and its satellites in the military conflict in Ukraine, in 2024, these contradictions and challenges have intensified over the past period.

The policy of war and support for Nazism, fascism, and terrorism in its extreme manifestations, implemented by the top of the collective West, along with statements from the leadership of the EU, France, and Great Britain about the non-recognition of "red lines and prohibitions" and readiness to send their troops to Ukraine to defeat Russia, creates a threat of direct involvement of NATO in the further escalation of this regional conflict, turning a military conflict into a global war in the world.

At the same time, given the convincing victories of the Russian Armed Forces in all areas of IED, there is a growing understanding in the world of the root causes of this conflict and the need to eliminate them: the expansion of NATO to the Russian borders, the militarization and Nazification of the ruling regime of Kiev after the coup d'etat, along with genocide against the population of Donbass and Novorossiia.

The adopted 16 packages of anti-Russian sanctions from 2022 to 2025 affected the global economy and, above all, the countries that imposed and supported these sanctions. The global public debt continues to grow and by 2025 amounted to more than \$318 trillion.

With economic growth, according to the IMF, in 2023/2024 in the Russian Federation – 3.6/3.8%, in China – 5.2/4.8%, in India – 8.2/ 6.5%, Brazil – 3.2/3.7%, in the EU during this period, such growth was only 0.4 / 0.8%, including in France– it was 1.1%, in Italy – 0.6%, and in Germany, instead of growth, there was a decline in economic development of 0.3-0.2%².

*In order to return to a unipolar world order, the countries of the "collective West" continue to attempt to further politicize relations not only in the economy but also in the fields of sports, culture, healthcare, ecology, nuclear safety, informatization, artificial intelligence, **music, and intellectual property**, which is confirmed by the crisis of international law and the UN institutions for its enforcement. the relevance and necessity of their reform.*

² International Monetary Fund | January 2025 WEO Update © 2025 ISBN 979-8-40029-167-8

At the same time, from 2021 to 2024, there were steady trends in a forward-looking strategic course for resolving these contradictions within the framework of the Greater Eurasian Partnership as a new center of world order in a multipolar world based on the principles of equality, partnership support, and respect for each other's interests in the interests of most of the world community.

The initiative of the President of Russia V.V. Putin stated in his Message to the Federal Assembly on 3.12.2015 that "together with colleagues from the Eurasian Economic Union, start consultations with the SCO, and ASEAN members, as well as with the states that join the SCO, on the formation of a possible economic partnership, which at the initial stage could focus on issues of investment protection, optimization procedures for the movement of goods across borders, joint development of technical standards for next-generation products, based on the mutual opening of access to the markets of services and capital ... based on the principles of equality and consideration of mutual interests," which has been successfully implemented over the next 10 years.

For Russia and the countries of the Greater Eurasian Partnership (20 countries, including SG, EAEU, CIS, SCO and BRICS), this allows us to play a leading role in the formation of new technological markets, as well as to deploy large global trade flows, which is especially important in the context of the growing trade war on the part of the United States in relation to its partners.

Over the past 30 years, **Russia's** GDP (in current prices, USD USA) increased 11 times, including 4.3% in 2024; in China – 31 times, including 4.8% in 2024, while global GDP in the world has grown 4.1 times in 30 years, including 3.2% in 2024-2025. By 2030 Russia should become one of the four largest economies in the world in terms of purchasing power parity.

In **the Union State (SG)** according to the results of the implementation by 2024 all 28 union programs approved on 11/14/2021 have reached a record level of foreign trade turnover — more than \$52 billion. A new stage of integration is being implemented until 01.01.2027, which includes more than 310 tasks, of which 82 were completed in 2024, and 228 are being meaningfully worked on in the fields of industry, agriculture, and financial cooperation between Central Banks. *The strategy for the formation of a unified scientific and technological space of the Union State until 2035 (approved by Resolution of the Supreme Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation No. 2 dated January 29, 2024)* and the Plan for the implementation of the first stage of the Strategy (signed on 03/25/2025 by the head of the Union Council of Ministers) provide for the development of a scenario for achieving leadership in key scientific and technological areas, including: the formation and implementation of a unified program for scientific and technological development of the Russian Federation, the harmonization of the regulatory framework in the field of science and education, and the formation of the unified legal framework of the SG; creation of a unified innovation system of the SG; proactive participation of Russia and Belarus in the development of technological standards and scientific and educational formats that enhance its role in the formation of new markets. At the second stage of the Strategy, measures are being implemented aimed at stimulating the transition to active intellectual activity and the large-scale creation of new products and services based on technologies that meet major challenges.

In **the EAEU**, in 2024, the total GDP increased by 4.6%, which is higher than the global average growth rate (3.2%) and the EU (0.8%), reaching \$2.5 trillion (in the Republic of Armenia -6%, the Republic of Belarus - 4.5%, the Republic of Kazakhstan - 4.1%, the Kyrgyz Republic- 8.4%, the Russian Federation- 4.3%.); the volume of mutual trade between the Union countries continues to grow annually (in 2024 - 7.7%) and will reach almost \$100 billion by 2026. The unemployment rate has reached a historically low level of 3%, while investment growth remains at a high level of more than 8.2%.

Eurasian integration aims to be created based on the EAC (since 2015) by 2030. To achieve and maintain high-quality and sustainable economic growth of the member states and the Union through the realization of their competitive advantages. At the same time, as part of the implementation of the Strategic Directions for the Development of Eurasian Economic Integration until 2025 (approved by the EAEU WEC on 11.12.2020), *none of the strategic objectives for the priority areas of Eurasian integration in the field of IP, defined in the EAEU Treaty (2014), have been practically solved over the next 10 years. Unlike the CIS,*

with the proactive nature of IP decisions, IP commercialization is not stated in the EAEU documents either as a goal, task, or direction of integration.

At the same time, the Declaration on the Further Development of Economic Processes within the EAEU until 2030 and for the period up to 2045 "The Eurasian Economic Path" (approved at the meeting of the EAEU SEEC on December 25, 2023), includes only "ensuring the common market of the EAEU with key goods and resources and its effective functioning through cooperation of the Member States to create favorable conditions for ensuring *the protection and effective protection of intellectual property rights*." That is, once again, the formation of favorable conditions for the development of the IP market (IP commercialization and the development of the IP economy) is not provided for in the Development Strategy of the Union. Building common markets in the EAEU without considering the turnover and opportunities for commercialization of IP means condemning the union's countries in advance to lose the competition.

In **the CIS**, by the end of 2024, the actual GDP growth rates significantly exceeded the forecasts of the IMF and the World Bank and the growth rates of the EU countries: RA - 6%, RB – 4.5%, RK – 4.1%, KR - 8.4%, RF – 4.3%, AR - 4.1%, RU - 6.5%, RT-8.4%, and Turkmenistan-6.3%.

As part of the implementation of *the CIS Economic Development Strategy for the period up to 2030* (approved by the decision of the CIS State Council dated 05/29/2020) and the Comprehensive Action Plan for 2021-2025 for the implementation of *the Interstate Program of Innovative Cooperation of the CIS member States for the period up to 2030*, the main areas of economic cooperation for the purposes of innovative cooperation include strengthening the innovative component of economic growth based on the formation of national innovation systems and the implementation of interstate innovation projects *through the formation and dynamic development of the CIS intellectual property market*.

The provisions of the Strategy and Plan consistently and significantly specify the measures provided for by previously adopted decisions on these issues (the Concept of Formation and development of the Intellectual Property Market of the CIS member States dated 28.10.2016 and the Agreement on the Formation and Development of the Intellectual Property Market of the states - CIS member States dated 06/01/2018), according to which, "the main mechanisms for the functioning of the intellectual property market are the commercialization and use of intellectual property objects (based on the conclusion of license agreements, commercial concession agreements, etc.) and the sale of technologies containing intellectual property objects. **The assessment of the intellectual property market development is based on the number, cost and geography of intellectual property transactions.**"

At the meeting of the EC of the CIS on 09/20/2024, the progress of the implementation of the ICP IR for the period up to 2030 (28 areas of cooperation, 286 events) was reviewed. In 2023-2024 the Development Program of the EAO until 2028 and the Development Strategy of the EAO for the period up to 2035 have been approved.

At the meeting of the CIS CCG on 8.10.2024, *the Program of Cooperation of the CIS member states in the field of deradicalization for 2025-2027* was approved (on the initiative of the Republic of Uzbekistan), and on 24.05.2024, the CIS CCG adopted a List of Measures for 2024-2030 in the field of combating intellectual property offenses to support the implementation stages of the CIS Economic Development Strategy for the period up to 2030. The first international music competition "Intervision" will be held in the CIS in 2025.

By the decision of the CIS State Customs Committee dated 05/24/2024 *the Concept of cooperation between the CIS member states in the energy sector for the period up to 2035, the Concept of further development of cooperation in the chemical industry and Action Plans for their implementation* (in order to increase the production and export of competitive, innovative and high-tech products through the introduction of innovative technologies, where "innovative technology - an innovation in the field of engineering, technology, labor organization or management, based on the use of scientific achievements and best practices, providing a qualitative increase in the efficiency of the production system or product quality." On 12/12/2024, an agreement was signed on cooperation between the CIS member states in the development of civil shipbuilding and the production of marine components. However, in these strategic documents, as well as earlier in *the Concept of Cooperation of the CIS member states on the development of high-tech*

energy equipment production and the Plan of main measures for its implementation (adopted in Astana on 02.11.2018), the Concept of Development of Industrial cooperation of the CIS member states and a Set of measures for the development of industrial cooperation of the CIS member states for the period up to 2030 of the year (approved by the decision of the CIS State Customs Committee on 06/08/2023), there are no goals, tasks and mechanisms for creating added value and ensuring competitiveness through the turnover/commercialization of IP provided for by the Agreement on the Formation and Development of the Intellectual Property Market of the CIS member States.

In accordance with the decision of **the SCO** General Assembly No. 163 dated 16.10.2024 (from 2024 – 10 member states, 2 observers, 14 partners), *the Concept of developing a "New Economic Dialogue" between the member states of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization was approved as part of the implementation of the SCO Economic Development Strategy for the Period up to 2030 dated 4.06.2023 and the Action Plan for its implementation.* implementation (Astana, July 4, 2024) in order to improve the effectiveness of existing cooperation mechanisms within the SCO (Ministerial meetings; meetings of the CSO (Commission of Senior Officials of Ministries and Departments), including with the involvement of representatives of the SCO Business Council, the Interbank Association and the Consortium of Economic Analytical Centers of the SCO member states; hearing reports on the activities of special working groups on electronic commerce, investment promotion; The SCO Economic Forum, the SCO Regional Heads' Forum, the SCO Startup Forum, the SCO Technoparks and Innovation Clusters Pool, the SCO International Industrial Exhibition Expo), as well as the creation of additional platforms (B2B platforms using the potential of the SCO Member States Investors Association - created by the Decision of the SCO Council of Heads of State №10 dated July 4, 2024) for the development of mutually beneficial and sustainable ties between the business circles of the SCO member states in areas of mutual interest (including: scientific research of the SCO Consortium on stimulating the development of cooperation – 06/19/2024 The Schedule of pilot selection was approved within the framework of the mechanism for the implementation of joint research and innovation projects in the SCO space; strengthening cooperation in the field of standardization and exchange of information on applicable standards and legislative requirements by the SCO member states). Based on the Memorandum of Understanding between the SCO Secretariat and the EEC dated 17.09.2021 and the Roadmap for the development of cooperation between the SCO and dialogue partners (adopted following the Astana Summit) in 2025 an action plan for the implementation of the Memorandum is being discussed³.

In 2024, the average economic growth rate in **the BRICS** was 4%, which is higher than the rate in the G7 countries (West) -1.7%. The share of the BRICS countries in terms of purchasing power parity by the end of 2024 is 36.7%, which is confidently higher than the share of the Group of Seven countries (about 30%). According to the IMF, until 2029, global economic growth will be provided to a greater extent by the BRICS countries, while the contribution of the G7 countries (USA, Germany, Japan) will decrease.

Following the results of the XVI BRICS Summit (22-24.10.2024, 35 states, Kazan, Russia), dedicated to the topic *"Strengthening multilateralism for equitable global development and security"* in the "outreach"/"BRICS Plus" format with the participation of developing and emerging market countries from Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America, and the Middle East under the motto "BRICS and the Global South: Building a Better World Together", recognizing the Johannesburg Declaration of 2023, were confirmed:

- support for **comprehensive reform of the United Nations, including its Security Council;**
- the importance **of reforming the WTO** (BRICS Economic Partnership Strategy until 2025) and taking more account of development issues in its work to launch by 2024 a fully and smoothly functioning two-tier WTO dispute settlement mechanism that is binding and accessible to all, as well as to immediately begin appointing new members of the Appellate Body;
- the need **to reform the international financial architecture and the Bretton Woods institutions** to address global financial challenges, including global economic governance, in order to make the international financial architecture inclusive and equitable, including increasing the representation of developing countries

³ Report of the SCO Secretariat on the implementation of the Program of Multilateral Trade and Economic Cooperation of the SCO member States (November 2023-October 2024), approved by the decision of the State Council of the SCO member States No. 158 dated 16.10.2024.

and emerging market economies in leadership positions, with the BRICS playing a crucial role in the process of improving international monetary and financial the IMF and the central role of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), based on a quota system and with sufficient financial resources, in maintaining a strong and effective global financial security system (including the Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), the New Development Bank (NDB), the BRICS Interbank Cooperation Mechanism (MMS), the independent cross-border settlement and depository infrastructure BRICS Clear);

- achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals for the period up to 2030 in its three dimensions should become a central element of international cooperation to ensure more effective elimination of imbalances and deficiencies in the field of development;

- the need for cooperation between all countries in the field of promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, in accordance with the principles of equality and mutual respect, considering the need to promote, protect and respect human rights in an indiscriminate, non-politicized and constructive manner, without the use of double standards;

- the importance of ensuring the integrity of information and its free flow and open access to reliable and fact-based information, including freedom of opinion and expression, as well as digital and media literacy, in order to create conditions for full-fledged interaction in accordance with applicable provisions of national and international law (due to the exponential growth and spread of disinformation and unreliable information, as well as aggressive statements, especially on digital platforms, which contribute to radicalization and conflict);

- the need for the adoption at the 79th session of the UN General Assembly of the UN Convention on Combating Cybercrime and the creation under the auspices of the United Nations of a permanent, s-based, single-industry, state-led mechanism accountable to the First Committee of the UN General Assembly, appreciating the activities of the UN Open-ended Working Group on Security in the field of ICT use and ICT itself in 2021-2025 as the only global and comprehensive mechanism in this field;

- support for the adoption by consensus of the UN GA resolution "Strengthening international cooperation in capacity-building in the field of artificial intelligence" (A/RES/78/311), so that the UN plays an important role in global AI governance while intensifying discussions at the international level, including on the basis of the BRICS Institute for the Study of Future Networks and the Working Group BRICS on cooperation in the field of ICT;

- strengthening mutually beneficial cooperation in the field of standardization to simplify trade procedures;

- the need to develop cooperation in the field of science, technology, and innovation (STI) based on the Protocol to the Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in the field of STI (the BRICS Steering Committee on STI, the BRICS Working Group on Research in the Field of Social Sciences and Humanities, the BRICS Framework Program in the field of STI in order to potentially finance joint research and innovation in priority areas of science, and the creation of a new technology platform under the auspices of the BRICS Business Council);

- the importance of cooperation between intellectual property (IP) agencies and the exchange of best practices and experience in the field of IP, including on advanced technologies, to provide support on the protection of IP objects, commercialization of IPO rights, and use by right holders, including MSMEs;

- development of cooperation between antimonopoly, customs, tax, and judicial authorities (BRICS International Center for Competition Law and Policy; Joint Action Plan of Customs Authorities on Authorized Economic Operators; Framework Agreement on the Forum of Heads of Tax Services of the BRICS Countries and the United Nations Framework Convention on International Cooperation in Taxation (UN FCCC); Russian initiative to establish an International BRICS Investment Arbitration Center).

The assessment of progress by 2024 shows that the world is far behind the timetable for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda: of the 135 goals for which trend data are available, only 17% are

developing in line with expected progress by 2030, 30% show little progress, 18% moderate progress, 18% stagnation is observed in % of cases, and in 17 % there is a regression below the base level of 2015⁴.

As part of the development, and implementation of public policies for technological and innovative development, an intellectual property development strategy is needed, the methodology for the development and implementation of which (7 stages) has been repeatedly proposed by WIPO as a set of measures to promote and facilitate a coordinated approach to the effective creation, legal protection, development and management of IP so that they meet the goals of sustainable development for the period up to 2030⁵.

Over the past 20 years, national IP development strategies have been implemented in the Republic of Korea (since 2006), the United States (since 2011), and Singapore (since 2013), and Japan (2008) has declared a global goal to create an IP-based nation. In China, in 2005, the development of the concept of an intellectual property strategy began, on the basis of which the State Council of the People's Republic of China adopted the Program of the National Intellectual Property Strategy (2008-2020). In 2021, in the program of the 14th five-year plan and for the period up to 2035. The comprehensive implementation of the national strategy for building the PRC as a world-class intellectual property power with Chinese characteristics was outlined.

However, despite the recommendations of the United Nations, confirmed in the framework of the WIPO Medium-Term Strategic Plan for 2022-2026, and the recommendations of this Forum on the interdependence of these processes and the need to reflect them in strategic documents for developing countries, *such strategies and programs for the formation and development of national and Eurasian IP markets are absent in the EAEU, in the Republic of Armenia (the validity period of the last strategic document in the field of IP expired in 2015), the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Republic of Kazakhstan, and the Russian Federation.* Strategic documents in the field of IP were developed in the Republic of Belarus and the Kyrgyz Republic with the involvement of WIPO advisory services.

The IP strategy implemented in **the Republic of Belarus** since 2012 has been continued in the State Program of Innovative Development of the Republic of Belarus for 2021-2025 (approved by Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus dated 09/15/2021 No. 348), and *the Strategy of the Republic of Belarus in the field of IP until 2030* (approved by Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus dated 11/24/2021 No. 672) for the first time defined the goals, objectives and measures for *the formation of a full-fledged intellectual property market and its integration into the Eurasian and global intellectual property markets.* Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus dated December 20, 2023 No. 906 approved the Action Plan for the implementation of the Strategy for 2024-2025. At the same time, the Strategy of the Republic of Belarus does not contain specific targets for its implementation, except for increasing positions in international rankings of scientific and innovative potential and reaching the level of the leading countries of Eastern Europe (Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary).

In **the Kyrgyz Republic**, as part of the implementation of the National Development Program of the Kyrgyz Republic until 2026 (approved by Decree of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic dated 12.10.2021 No. 435), *the State Program for the Development of Intellectual Property and Innovation in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2022-2026* was adopted (approved by Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic dated 05/20/2022 No. 265). Following the results of the implementation of three previous State IP development Programs over 20 years, the main strategic goal of which was to *"create conditions for the functioning of the intellectual property market in Kyrgyzstan by 2021"*, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic recognized that *the process of forming the IP market in the Kyrgyz Republic "is at the initial stage of its development* and indicates the need for comprehensive support from both government institutions and public structures in shaping the ecosystem of IP and innovation." However, as before, the

⁴ The Sustainable Development Goals Report, p. 44-45// <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2024/extended-report/>

⁵ As noted in the recommendations of the XV International Forum on 04/23/2024, among the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) The United Nations (17 Goals - 169 targets - 247 indicators) has four Goals directly related to innovation and IP: №8; №9, №10; №17. Regional and national Lists of SDG Indicators are used to monitor SDG achievement indicators at the regional and national levels. However, IP issues are not stated anywhere in the SDGs as a task or indicator, which requires the preparation and introduction of amendments and additions to these sections of the UN SDGs, taking into account the WIPO Global Innovation Index (GII) for subsequent consideration at the UNGA.

main indicators for the implementation of the fourth program are stated to be indicators in the field of IP legal protection and legal protection, but not IP commercialization. To facilitate the successful implementation of this program at the last XIV and XV International Forums (04/21/2023 and 04/23/2024), based on the results of its comparative legal and economic analysis, detailed recommendations for the preparation of amendments and additions were sent to Kyrgyzpatent and the National Academy of Sciences of the Kyrgyz Republic.

In the **Republic of Kazakhstan**, in order to implement the Strategic Development Plan of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Kazakhstan - 2030) and Strategy 2050, the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan approved on 6.12.2020 the Concept for the Development of Intellectual Property in the Republic of Kazakhstan for the period 2021-2025, and in the absence of a Strategy and Program, a *Roadmap for the further development of intellectual property in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2022-2024* (approved by the Prime Minister of the Republic of Kazakhstan on 12.07.2022), where the coordinator is the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

There are no strategic planning documents in the field of IP development in **the Russian Federation**. In the main areas of activity of the Government of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2024, a separate section on the development of IP was allocated, which provides, along with an increase in patent activity in order to achieve 5th place in the Russian Federation (in the current century - 10th place) in terms of the total number of patent applications in the priority areas of scientific and technical progress, as well as an increase in the turnover of the rights to the RIA.

Attempts to replace the IP Development Strategy with an action plan (roadmap) for the implementation of a mechanism for managing systemic changes in the legal regulation of entrepreneurial activity "*Transformation of the business climate*" "*Intellectual Property*" (approved by Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation dated 08/3/2020 No. 2027-r), cannot be considered equivalent, since it does not correspond in its structure and content to both the recommendations of WIPO and the goals and objectives set by the President of the Russian Federation on the formation and development of the IP market in an environment where 85% of R&D costs are borne by the state with an annual reduction in such costs by business, and the difference between budget expenditures for these purposes and income from IP created with budget financing in 2022-2024 is more than 1.5 thousand times.

The Concept of Technological Development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2030 (approved by Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation dated 05/20/2023 No. 1315-r) defines certain priorities and tasks in the field of IP for scientific and scientific-technical activities, innovation and digital development, while the key starting conditions for 2022 are the same as in the Strategy - 2020 (2010), and *the only indicator of achieving the stated goals of technological development in the field of IP is a 2.4-fold increase in the number of applications for inventions and utility models*. Taking into account the negative experience of the implementation of the Strategy of Innovative Development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2020 (approved by Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation dated 08.12.2011 No. 2227-r), and related industry strategies and innovative development programs, where the main indicators of innovative development for IP were information indicators instead of economic ones: an increase in the share of publications by Russian researchers in the total number of publications in world scientific journals (from 2% to 3%) and the number of citations according to them, in journals indexed in the Web of Science database (from 2.4 to 4 references), with an increase in the number of foreign patents (from 63 to 2.5 - 3 thousand patents), *serious adjustments of these documents are needed*.

Other CIS countries have adopted and are implementing strategic documents in this area: **the Republic of Tajikistan**, in continuation of the National IP Development Strategy (2014-2020), has adopted and is implementing the National Strategy for the Development of Intellectual Property of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period up to 2030; **the Republic of Uzbekistan** has adopted the Strategy for the Development of Intellectual Property for 2022-2026; and **Turkmenistan** has adopted the "*Program for the Development of the Intellectual Property System Ownership of Turkmenistan for 2021-2025 and the Action Plan for its Implementation*".

In the absence of common strategic guidelines and a roadmap for the formation and development of the Eurasian IP market at the national and interstate levels, challenges, risks and threats persist, leading to losses in fierce competition and the struggle for the redistribution of international markets and spheres of influence:

- ✓ the objective patterns of the IP market development are ignored;
- ✓ relations in the field of R&D and intellectual property are classified as the service sector, which, despite fundamental differences in approaches to their regulation, does not allow for a balance of interests in the innovative motivation of authors and copyright holders of such objects, budget and accounting of exclusive IPO rights, and taxation in this area;
- ✓ the old practice of information disarmament and economic defeat continues (imposed from the United States and included in the international ratings of the WTO and WIPO and regional and national ratings of innovative development) through indicators of the so-called "knowledge economy" (publications indexed in foreign databases of private companies, patent applications, and patents) used to evaluate the results of R&D.

Recommendations. *The United Nations, the OSCE, the SCO, the CIS Economic Council and the CIS Executive Committee, the EAEU and the EAEU EEC, the Standing Committee of the Union State, the national parliaments and governments of the EAEU member states and the CIS member states, the SCO, and BRICS (in terms of issues related to the area of competence):*

1.1 To consider unacceptable, in order to return to unipolar domination and hegemony of the countries of the "collective West" led by the United States, their declared course towards a world war with the support of Nazism, fascism, and terrorism in its extreme manifestations, as well as attempts to further politicize relations in the fields of music and culture, digitalization and artificial intelligence, information technology and intellectual property rights and their involvement in the arena of political and information warfare and other hybrid warfare.

1.2 Considering that integration associations (the Union State, the EAEU, the CIS, the SCO, and BRICS) and their participating countries are the object of "special attention", including through threats and sanctions from the "elite" (minority countries) of the unipolar world, it is necessary to regard any attempts of such pressure against any of the participants in the Greater Eurasian Partnership as a challenge to the entire Eurasian integration, the creation of an independent regional legal and economic system in the interests of national and Eurasian competitiveness.

1.3 Considering the development of the IP market as a key condition for ensuring competitiveness and sustainable development goals in the world, to provide for the preparation and introduction of amendments and additions to the sections of the UN SDGs (Goals 8, 9, 10, 17) at the global, regional and national levels, taking into account the indicators of the WIPO Global Innovation Index (GII), their comparability and their interconnection.

1.4 To make adjustments to the documents of the strategic sectoral development of the CIS and plans for their implementation in terms of goals, objectives and mechanisms for creating added value and ensuring competitiveness through the turnover/commercialization of IP provided for by the Agreement on the Formation and Development of the Intellectual Property Market of the CIS Member States (2019).

1.5 To confirm the relevance of the recommendations addressed to the EAEU and the EAEU EEC on the development and adjustment of strategic planning documents for the formation and development of the IP market, as set out in the Final Document of this Forum on 04/23/2024. (paragraphs 2.2, 2.3, 2.5), and to consider at a meeting of the Board of the EEC of the EAEU and the EAEU with the invitation of authorized representatives of other integration associations the issue of the effectiveness of the implementation of common Eurasian integration processes in priority areas in the field of IP, defined in the EAEU Treaty, and the need to adjust them taking into account the experience of the CIS and the interaction of interstate associations (Union State, EAEU, CIS, SCO).

1.6 To invite the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia and the Ministry of Education and Science of Russia, with the participation of the Russian Academy of Sciences, to consider the issues of initiation on behalf of the Russian Federation:

- development of a special declaration of the BRICS countries on measures to promote equal cooperation in the field of science (scientific and scientific-technical activities), which establishes a system of basic concepts, principles, and ethical standards of scientific activity and scientific cooperation; general principles and rules for monitoring (collection, processing, analysis, evaluation, and forecasting); storage, dissemination, expertise, access and use of the results of scientific activity, remuneration of researchers;

- development of a draft UN Convention on Science to consolidate international guarantees of equal cooperation and fair competition among UN member states in the field of science, creation and use of scientific results.

2. R&D performance indicators and the intellectual property market

The main driver of innovative development and ensuring national competitiveness in the world is not the institutions of the creative economy, but the results of intellectual activity and technologies obtained because of R&D, implemented in the production and turnover of innovative high-tech products.

The IP economy as a sector of the economy (national, regional, and sectoral) is associated with the creation, formation, evaluation, commercialization, and protection of IP, including the creation of innovative technologies, the production and sale of innovative products, work, and services. At the same time, IP, primarily in the scientific and technical sphere, plays an important role as a mechanism for creating added value, as a means of capitalizing intangible assets of enterprises and organizations, and as an investment resource. IP is an indicator of the economic value of any intellectual creation, a new sector of the economy of nuclear power plants, and all CIS, SCO, and BRICS countries, as it ensures technological sovereignty and national competitiveness. IP and digitalization should become tools for reducing socio-economic inequality between developed and developing countries.

Table 1. The share of the countries of the Greater Eurasian Partnership in the world

Countries	Population, million people	GDP, \$ billion IMF/World Bank, UN	Human Development Index HDI ⁶	Innovation Development Index / place in GGI -2024 ⁷	R&D expenses % of GDP	IP capitalization index in IA place GGI -2024.
RA	3	25,4 / 19,5	0,786	29,0 / 63	0,2	33,5 / 52
RB	9	73,1 / 72,9	0,801	24,2 / 85	0,5	7,4 / 106
RF	146	2195,7 / 2240,4	0,821	29,7 / 59	0,9	39 / 39
RK	20	412,2 / 225,5	0,802	25,7 / 78	0,1	19,8 / 80
KR	7	15,8 / 11,5-10,9	0,701	20,4 / 99	0,08	4,9 / 114
AR	10,5	76,6 / 79,7	0,760	21,3 / 95	0,2	16,5 / 85
RU	36	127,4 / 80,4	0,727	24,7 / 83	0,2	11,3 / 97
RT	10,5	13,0 / 10,5	0,679	18,6 / 107	0,09	3 / 119
Turkmenistan	7,5	83,9 / 56,5	0,744			
Brazil	211	2307 / 1920	0,760	32,7 / 50	1,1	45,8 / 26
India	1438	4272 / 3417	0,644	38,3 / 39	0,6	39,6 / 37
China	1423	19535 / 17963	0,788	56,3 / 11	2,4	82 / 1
RSA	63	418 / 405	0,717	28,3 / 69	0,6	34,9 / 48
Egypt	115	346 / 477-409	0,728	23,7 / 86	1,0	27,5 / 67
UAE	11	569 / 507	0,937	42,8 / 32	1,5	35,5 / 47
SA	32	1137 / 1109	0,875	33,9 / 47	0,5	33,5 / 51
Iran	91	478 / 414	0,780	28,9 / 64	0,8	49,2 / 23
Indonesia	281	1497 / 1319	0,713	30,6 / 54	0,3	32,6 / 54
Ethiopia	129	239 / 127	0,492	12,3 / 130	0,3	1,9 / 121
Pakistan	247,5	414 / 375 - 327	0,54	22 / 91	0,2	31,2 / 59
EU	449	20298 / 16747				
USA	344	30337 / 25438	0,927	62,4 / 3	3,6	52,3 / 18
World	8092	115482 / 100835				

Note: The Human Development Index is an indicator compiled by the United Nations Development Program and used to quantify the "average level of achievements of a country in three main aspects of human development: healthy life expectancy, knowledge and a decent standard of living. The HDI is divided into four levels: a very high level of human development (0.8–1.0),

⁶ <https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/human-development-index>

⁷ World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). Global Innovation Index. — Geneva: WIPO <https://www.wipo.int/web-publications/global-innovation-index-2024/en/>

a high level of human development (0.7–0.79), an average level of human development (0.55–0.70) and a low level of human development (below 0.55).

The **Union State (RF and RB)** with a population of 155 million people (1.9% worldwide) accounts for 2/2.3% of global GDP, with an average level of the innovation development index of 27.

The **EAEU** (5 countries) with a population of 185 million people (2.29% in the world) accounts for 2.36 / 2.5% of global GDP, with an average level of the innovation development index of 25.8.

The **CIS** (9 countries) with a population of 249.5 million people (3.08% worldwide) accounts for 2.62 / 2.74% of global GDP, with an average level of the innovation development index of 24.2.

The **SCO** countries (10 countries) with a population of 3428 million people (42.4% in the world) account for 23.8 / 24.6% of global GDP, with an average level of the innovation development index of 28.9%.

For the **BRICS** countries (11 member countries, in 2024 13 countries have received the status of a BRICS partner country) with a population of 3,940 million people (49% in the world) account for 28.6 / 29.7% of global GDP, with an average level of the innovation development index of 32.5%.

By the end of 2024, China produces over 60% of the GDP of the association, in 2023 it became the technological leader in the world and accounted for 1/3 of the total economic growth of the global economy, in 2023-2024 it ranked 1st in the world in terms of IP capitalization through IA. At the same time, even with a slowdown in China's GDP growth, up to half of this increase is provided by the added value from IP turnover. Since 2013, according to WIPO, China has been "consistently and steadily moving up in the global innovation development ranking", both in terms of the number of IPOs created, the conditions of their legal protection, commercialization and protection of rights to them, and the development of innovation infrastructure. The reasons for this success, according to WIPO, are related to the fact that "between 2001 and 2004, China specialized in only 16% of all technological capabilities up to 94% by the period 2017-2020. The diversification of China's technological potential was preceded by an earlier diversification of scientific potential, which was already 73% in the period 2001-2004 and 100% in the period 2013-2016. In 20 years, China has gone from specializing in only seven of the 50 major sophisticated technology capabilities to 47 of the top 50⁸."

In general, the **Great Eurasian Partnership** (20 countries) with a population of 4,291 million people (53% in the world) accounts for 29.6 / 30.5% of global GDP, with an average level of the innovation development index of 29%.

The **EU** (27 countries), together with the **United States** with a population of 793 million people (9.8% of the world), accounts for 43.8 / 41.8% of global GDP.

Based on the results of a comprehensive comparative analysis, significant contradictions and problems have been identified that require adjustments to Strategies and Programs at the international, interstate and national levels to resolve.

Firstly, with a very high and high human development index in the CIS, EAEU, CIS and BRICS countries, the innovation development index from 133 UN monitoring countries is less than 50% in all countries of the Greater Eurasian Partnership (except China).

Secondly, with the prevailing inequality in the ratio of the share of the population to the share of global GDP in the countries of the collective West and the Greater Eurasian Partnership, the disparity (by 5-8 times) not only persists but also tends to increase in the digital economy. Over the past 250 years, the ratio of the highest and lowest per capita income in the world has grown from 7:1 to more than 250:1.

Thirdly, the development of high-tech products based on its own technological potential is a factor that determines the competitiveness of national economies and contributes to sustainable economic growth, where intellectual property, as a tool for assessing the economic value of any intellectual creation, plays an essential role in creating added value in the production and sale of innovative products (goods, works, services and

⁸ Since 2010, the Chinese experience has been studied and summarized annually within the framework of this Forum, which is reflected in the final documents of the Forum and publications.

finance), and capitalization through intangible assets, this ultimately has a significant impact on the formation and growth of GDP.

As follows from the WIPO Report "On the Situation of Intellectual Property in The World for 2024", *the scientific, technological, and production capabilities of countries are assessed through three parameters:*

- peer-reviewed scientific publications collected in the Web of Science collection, Science Citation Index Expanded (WoS SCIE), which are grouped into 169 separate scientific disciplines (5.8% engineering, 5.3% chemistry, 4.3% physics) in 11 scientific fields (22% chemistry, 16% engineering, 14% physics and mathematics);

- patent applications and patent data combined in international patent families by combining the patent databases of WIPO and PATSTAT of the European Patent Office for 172 fields of technology in accordance with the International Patent Classification (IPC) in 14 technological fields (ICT - 18%, biopharmaceuticals – 16%);

- exports of industrial products that provide a certain degree of competitiveness, which can be associated with an innovative product, recorded in the UN COMTRADE database for 274 different product fields for all countries and years, grouped into 15 production areas (mechanical engineering and transport equipment – 30%, industrial goods and products – 21%, chemicals -10%)⁹.

Based on the predominance of information indicators through which developing countries report their achievements, these data are concentrated in developed countries to the detriment of the economic interests of ensuring technological sovereignty and national competitiveness of developing countries (which was previously referred to in the final documents of this Forum as "information disarmament and economic defeat"). According to the UN report, "an analysis of data from 154 countries shows that innovation outcomes are highly concentrated, with the top eight countries (5 percent of those analyzed) accounting for 50 percent of exports, 60 percent of scientific publications, and 80 percent of international patenting over the past 20 years¹⁰."

Conclusion: the elimination of imbalances in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals is possible with the assessment of national wealth and the active formation of added value in GDP through the intellectual property of the countries of the Greater Eurasian Partnership.

Recommendations. WIPO, the EAEU and the EAEU EEC, the CIS Economic Council and the CIS Executive Committee, the Standing Committee of the Union State, the national parliaments and governments of the EAEU member states and the CIS member states (in terms of issues within their competence):

2.1 Consider changing the targets and indicators of Innovation Development Strategies and Programs from information indicators (publications, conferences, patent applications, and patents) to economic indicators (value creation from IP turnover, IP share in pricing, IP share in asset capitalization, IP share in attracting investments, share of royalties, etc.).

When adjusting and adopting strategic and program documents for innovative and digital development, improving legislation, and adopting subordinate regulations, consider that IP is an indicator of the economic value of any intellectual creation, a new sector of the economy of the CIS, all BRICS countries, and Africa, as it ensures technological sovereignty and national competitiveness. Intellectual property and digitalization should become tools for reducing socio-economic inequality between developed and developing countries.

2.2 To make significant policy adjustments when choosing the method of legal protection of the created results of intellectual activity in the scientific and technical field with budgetary financing in the interests of further commercialization of IP and ensuring national technological competitiveness. The use of previous intellectual property at all stages of the innovation process from R&D to production (innovation) should be accompanied by the conclusion of a license agreement with the copyright holder (on a reimbursable basis —

⁹ The WIPO Report "On the situation of intellectual property in the world for 2024", Geneva: World Intellectual Property Organization, 2024, p.40-44

¹⁰ Ibid., p. 42; See: WIPO (2024). World Intellectual Property Report: Making Innovation Policy Work for Development. Geneva: World Intellectual Property Organization. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.34667/tind.49284>

if the R&D was created at the expense of extra—budgetary funds), which will allow intellectual property to be included in the pricing of final products.

2.3 The conditions and model of intellectual property turnover should ensure the motivation of all participants in the innovation process to improve the created technologies for the production and sale of competitive products. This goal setting is key in defining and adopting intellectual property management strategies and policies at the international, interstate, national, and industry/corporate levels. To provide for the possibility of actively using the mechanism of public-private partnership in contractual relations when performing R&D, including by making appropriate amendments (additions) to the legislation on the contract system and public-private partnership.

2.4. To develop the innovation ecosystem while increasing the role of intellectual property in the economies of the CIS and EAEU countries, provide:

- creation of a single Eurasian platform for the commercialization of intellectual property, providing subjects of innovation activity with access to databases of objects of industrial property in the CIS and the EAEU;*

- formation of an international fund to support innovative start-ups using IP facilities, with the involvement of private investors and government development institutions;*

- development and implementation of risk insurance mechanisms related to the commercialization of intellectual property, including legal protection and financial support instruments for SMEs;*

- expansion of competence development programs in the field of IPR rights management, especially for universities, scientific institutions and entrepreneurs.*

- deepening cooperation between the national intellectual property funds of the CIS member states to share best practices and implement joint projects in the field of innovation.*

3. Legal regulation of intellectual property and harmonization of national legislation

The main sources of IP law are international treaties and national legislation. The adoption of the NPA at the CIS and EAEU levels complements, but does not replace, this regulatory system. At the same time, the Concept and the Agreement on the Formation and Development of the intellectual property market of the CIS member States (2016-2018) provide for, among the priorities, *the improvement and harmonization of the regulatory framework* of the CIS member states in the field of IP. In practice, it is not uncommon and often that model laws and codes adopted by the IPA CIS are completely ignored when developing and adopting similar laws, regulations, and standards at the national level in the participating countries.

According to the EAEU Treaty (2014), the harmonization of legislation in the field of protection and protection of IPO rights is attributed to the general processes and priorities of cooperation within the framework of Eurasian integration. In the absence of effective post-control and necessary coordination of normative activities at the national level by the EEC, there is a persistent contradiction between the constant growth of regulations adopted in the EAEU member states in the field of IP and the objectives of harmonizing legislation in this area within the Union. Often, instead of harmonization, there is an increase in such collisions (collisions of "false harmonization"), which are an obstacle to common markets within the framework of Eurasian integration, contradict the real interests of national economies and business communities and the stated goals and priorities of integration within the digital agenda.

In the field of legal protection of the IPO, the EAEU and CIS states are parties to 26 major international treaties under the auspices of WIPO, including the main treaties in the field of industrial property, implemented in national legislation with the priority of international law in case of differences with the norms of national legislation.

The double standards of the application of international law by the United States and the collective West (non-binding for themselves and binding for the rest of the world, including the EAEU, CIS, and SCO countries) led to the collapse of the unipolar world and the forced formation of regional law enforcement systems with the priority of national constitutions (basic laws) over international law in the interests of sovereignty and national competitiveness.

The issues of improving regulation in the field of IP legal protection and innovation in 2024 were considered at the following levels:

- two new WIPO treaties were adopted at diplomatic conferences: the Treaty on Intellectual Property, Genetic Resources and Traditional Knowledge Related to Genetic Resources (Geneva, Switzerland), and the Treaty on Industrial Design Laws (Riyadh, Saudi Arabia);

- within the framework of **the 65th General Assembly of the WIPO Member States** (9-17.07.2024) and the Partnership Dialogue of WIPO with the heads and experts of 50 non-governmental organizations from around the world on intellectual property issues for the Sustainable Development of the United Nations (from the CIS - RNIIS), where WIPO Director General Daren Tang identified several trends in assessing the global state of IP:

- increased activity in the field of IP, and above all in the field of copyright (in 2022, more than 23 million applications for IP were submitted (70% from Asia, Africa, and Latin America), which is almost three times more than 15 years ago;

- the growth in the value of intangible assets (more than \$60 trillion in the current century, which exceeds the value of the world's leading economies combined): over the past 15 years investments in intangible assets have grown three times faster than in tangible assets, reaching almost \$7 trillion in 2023;

- innovation models are also evolving and changing, with digital innovations becoming more important and merging with industrial innovations (almost a third of all patent applications relate to digital technologies);

The conclusion of WIPO is of fundamental importance for the development of the economy and the IP market: "This means that we can no longer afford to treat IP only in separate legal repositories, but instead as a portfolio of intangible assets that are used by businesses for growth and by countries for development. IP policy development should become more coordinated and holistic, treating IP as horizontal rather than vertical." This is also the aim of a new initiative by WIPO to organize a second Global Conversation between the Innovation and Financial Communities on the Assessment of IP and the use of IP as a financial asset;

- during the 12th session of the **WIPO Standards Committee** (16-19.09.2024), reports and work plans for 2024-2025 were reviewed and approved. Task Forces, including the Task Force under the Russian Presidency on blockchain technology and 3D; a new Standard for the exchange of priority documents (ST. 92); a proposal by the SA and Japan to develop recommendations on common principles and a platform for data exchange, 10 recommendations in the field of ICT for subsequent approval in 2025 at the 66th session of the WIPO General Assembly;

- at the 16th meeting of the heads of intellectual property departments of the **BRICS** countries in an expanded format (11.10.2024, Moscow);

- The **IPA CIS** adopted the Model Code of Intellectual Property for the CIS member states (new edition), model laws "On Scientific and scientific-technical activities" (new edition), "On trust funds to support scientific, scientific-technical and innovative activities";

- at the 14th meeting of the Interstate Council for the Legal Protection and Protection of Intellectual Property - **MGSIS CIS** (09/10/2024), issues related to the Report on MGSIS activities in 2021-2024 and the state of affairs in the field of intellectual property protection, as well as the implementation of the Action Plan for the implementation of the first stage (2021-2025) were considered CIS Economic Development Strategy for the period up to 2030 and measures to counteract violations in this area during the reporting period; on the development and harmonization of standards in the field of IP while strengthening cooperation between MGSIS and the Interstate Council for Standardization, Metrology and Certification (IGC); on the preparation of draft Guidelines for determining the market value (valuation) of IP;

- at the meetings of the Interstate Council for Cooperation in Science, Technology and Innovation (**IC STI**), the criteria for forming a List of promising innovative projects and activities, as well as the procedure for developing and financing interstate innovative projects and activities within the framework of the IHL IR were considered; on granting the status of a Technological Platform to the Skolkovo RnD Market R&D services platform; on the status of scientific, technical, technological and innovative developments in the CIS member states in 2024; on the activities of the CIS Innovation commercialization centers; on the development of the regulatory framework and the draft Strategy for Scientific and Technological Development of the CIS;

- the decisions of the **EAEU EEC Board** (No. 87 dated 07/30/2024 and No. 14 dated 02/11/2025) approved technological documents (rules and regulations) on information interaction in the implementation of common processes "Registration, legal protection, and use of NMP, TK, and service marks of the EAEU" by means of the EAEU AIS.

According to the WIPO Global Innovation Index GII – 2024 (see Tables 2, 3), practically among all the countries of the Greater Eurasian Partnership in terms of the level and quality of IP regulation in 2024, the situation did not improve, but on the contrary, in most countries there was a significant deterioration, including: RK - on 33 positions (84th place), RF – by 32 (127), KR – by 21 (120), AR – by 20 (91), RB – by 15 (130), RU – by 10 (107), RT – by 9 (128), RA – by 11 (70); South Africa – by 24th (69th), Brazil – 11th (81st place).

Table 2. The place of the EAEU and the CIS in the Global Innovation ranking of WIPO (II)-2024-2020¹¹

EAEU and CIS States /population (million)	RA 2,9	RB 9,1	RK 20,4	KR 7,1	RF 145,8	AR 10,3	RT 10,4	RU 35,7
in GI GII -2024-2023-2022-2021 /2020	63-72-80-69/61	85-80-77-62/64	78-81-83-79/77	99-106-94-98/94	59-51-47-45/47	95-89-93-80/82	107-111-104-103/109	83-82-82-86/93
Innovative resources (human capital and R&D+ business level)	89-92-91-85-94-84	43-37-35-81-74-72	65-59-60-66-75-68	42-49-63-117-114-107	39-26-27-53-44-44-42	94-87-87-67-64-77	92-99-85-101-110-128	93-89-65-71-78-74
Regulatory environment Quality of regulation The rule of law	70-59-56/54-74-64-59/60-75-69-65-70/71	130-115-110-103/106-131-121-107-104/111-127-126-120-112/116	84-51-49-49/48-72-66-66-62/63-91-93-85-90/92	120-99-94-93/93-106-103-95/97-125-123-116/119	127-95-91-92/95-126-101-98-100/105-126-114-108-109/114	91-71-78-78-74-92-105-98-105	128-119-117-128-128-126-129-129-126	107-97-104-102-104-123-111-115-123
Expenses for ID % OF GDP	75- 58	113- 111	128- 124	107- 96	60- 73	102	105-101	82- 80
Import/export of ICT services	108/8-94/9-110/9	100/16-86/63-81/10	94/96-93/111-88/115	103/97-110/112-107/102	87/79-61/69-49/70	125/108-114/104	124/130-117/123	92/85-101/92
Innovative results, including IA IP payments/ IP revenue in total trade volume	60-46/ 67-61/71-73-52-68-71-44/59-121/116 -118/114	46-92/ 47-88/40-91-106-103-107-129/130-72/43 -69/38	85-83/ 83-90/81-118-80-82-115-105/107-83/101 -82/98	107-104/ 96-116/ 82-121-114-104-117-123/121-98/75 -96/75	52-53/ 54-53/51-48-39-40-35-50/61-22/41-18/37	103-96/ 114-100/85-96-101-68/84	84-115/ 85-123-119-126-120-116/103	78-103/ 78-93-97-86-94-74/107-75/104

Table 3. The BRICS countries' place in the WIPO Global Innovation Ranking (GII)-2024-2022

BRICS countries /population(millions)	Brazil 211,1	China 1422,6	India 1439,2	RSA 63,2	Iran 90,6	Egypt 114,5	SA 32,3	OA3 10,7	Ethiopia 128,7	Indonesia 281
in GII -2024-2023-2022	50-49-54	11-12-11	39-40-40	69-59-61	64-62-53	86-86-89	47-48-51	32-32-31	130-125-117	54
Innovative resources (human capital and R&D+ business level)	57-56-50-39-39-35	22-22-20-11-20-12	51-48-43-58-57-54	79-84-81-57-61-63	64-60-54-110-117-115	96-95-97-103-100-103	33-35-30-79-45-53	17-16-17-24-23-26	133-131-131-128-130-122	90-78
Regulatory environment Quality of regulation The rule of law	81-70-70-85-79-84-79-81-71	78-100-101-94-89-77-62-62-63	64-68-67-75-76-81-59-66-60	69-45-44-84-75-63-61-58-68	131-121-133-132-118-118	94-124-112-99-81-76	53-78-53-53-54-54	31-21-30-30-32-36	112-103-121-123-104-101	66-60-77
Expenses for ID % OF GDP	42 -44	28 - 27	55- 56	27- 28	3- 16	50 - 72	40- 35	57 - 60	133- 130	26
Import/export of ICT services	23/76-34/86	72/52 -76/52	29/1 -32/5	18/92 -22/95	101/125-96/122	83/57-72/65	99/100111/98	70/63-78/59	49/87-43/81	33 /89
Innovative results, including IA IP payments/ IP revenue in total trade volume	50-42 /52-46-26-31-33-15/44-17/41	3-14 /6-14-1-1-2-26/32 –24/33	22-43 /22-49-37-38-40-28/47 -25/45	63-63/56-63-48-51-52-29/50-27/49	49-52/ 55-43-23-13-94/95 –89/88	81-78 /77-73-67-66-71/68–73/106	68-67 /68-66-51-54-121/н.д.-н.д.	56-40 /59-50-47-55-62/20-58/22	88-122 /84-126-121-127-113/108-111/112	73-65-54-52/70

At the same time, according to the index of profitability from IP turnover, including capitalization through intangible assets (IA), as an indicator of regulatory effectiveness in order to form and develop the IP market, in 2024 out of 133 countries in the GII ranking: China - 1st place, Russia-39th, RA-52nd, RK-80th, AR-85th, RU-97th, RB-106th, KR-114th, RT-119th place.

¹¹ The tables have been prepared in the Republican Scientific Research Institute of Intellectual Property on the basis of data from the annual reports of WIPO for 2020-2024 // <https://www.wipo.int/edocs/pubdocs/en/wipo-pub-2020-2024-en-main-report-global-innovation-index-pdf>

The fundamental and strategic problems for solving the tasks of developing and implementing a unified, coordinated policy and its regulation in the fields of R&D and IP to ensure technological sovereignty and national competitiveness include the isolation of the subject areas of regulation in the field of IP and in the field of R&D.

The IP sphere includes three subject areas of regulation: 1) legal protection of the results of intellectual activity and the means of individualization equated to them (hereinafter referred to as the IPO), 2) the use of the IPO and the turnover (commercialization) of property rights to them, 3) legal protection of the rights to the IPO, where the commercialization / economics of IP should be central.

The field of R&D includes three subject areas of regulation: 1) scientific activity (R&D), 2) scientific and technical activity (S&T), and 3) innovation activity (technology), where the mechanisms of IP commercialization should link these 3 stages into a single lifecycle and ensure innovative motivation and a balance of interests within the "triad" (author, copyright holder, investor) through the inclusion in the pricing of the creation and sale of final products (goods, works/services, finance) of added value from IP turnover and the use of IP at all stages of R&D.

Legal protection, legal protection, and legal regulation in the field of intellectual property should work for the intellectual property economy (creating added value from intellectual property turnover, including at all stages of R&D). The process of embedding regulatory mechanisms for using IPOs for the stated purposes of innovation and digital development at all stages of R&D should be fixed both at the strategic level and in legislation and by laws.

In general, the results of the analysis of national legislation in the field of IP in the CIS and EAEU countries indicate that there are fundamental differences in the definition of the object-subject composition in the subject area of legal regulation, the main legal regimes for the protection, commercialization and protection of IP rights with an insufficient level of legal and economic literacy of the subjects of rulemaking, primarily at the level of subordinate legislation.

So, according to the norms of international law and GOST 34888-2022 IP. Terms and definitions, IPO rights include over 20 categories of intellectual rights grouped into three groups: **personal (non-property) inalienable rights** (the right of authorship, the right to a name or designation, the right to indicate one's name or designation, the right to inviolability of a work, the right to inviolability of performance, the right to protect a phonogram from distortion when its use), **exclusive (property) rights** (the right to dispose, the right to use, the right to authorize and prohibit such use; the right to remuneration for use) and **other rights**, including property rights: the right to follow; the right to publish a work, database, phonogram; the right to recall; the right to obtain a patent; the right to pre-use; the right to post-use; the right to use technical means of protecting copyright and related rights; the author's right to remuneration, the right to compensation; the right to protection against unfair competition.

The results of the comparative analysis (see Table 4) show that even within the framework of the EAEU, with the imperative norms of the EAEU rights for the EAEU member States, there is no uniformity and unification of legal regimes for the turnover and commercialization of IPR rights.

For example, if in the world, the law of the EAEU and other CIS countries, IP is understood as a set of rights (a closed list) to IP objects (an open liver), then in the Russian Federation, on the contrary: IP is a set of IP (a closed list) with an open list of rights to them, while property rights are attributed to another property; information is excluded from the objects of civil rights and civil law turnover, and only exclusive rights can be the subject of collateral for lending (unlike in other EAEU and CIS countries). These inconsistencies, as obstacles and administrative barriers to the development of the Eurasian IP market, are multiplying in further rulemaking in this area. Thus, according to the federal standard of public finance accounting "Intangible assets" (approved by Order of the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation dated 15.11.2019 N 181n), IA are classified as movable property.

Table 4. IP and objects of civil rights

EAEU countries	Property, including property rights	Exclusive rights to the IPO	Intangible benefits	Subject of the pledge
RA	1) Property, including property rights,	4) RIA, including exclusive rights to them	5) the right to a name, the right of authorship, the right to	property right that can be alienated (art. 230, 232, 253,

	3) information (art. 132 of the Civil Code of the RA)	(IP) (art. 132, 140 of the Civil Code of the RA)	inviolability Ex., other personal non-property rights (art. 132, 162, 1121, 1122 of the Civil Code of the RA)	256 of the Civil Code of the RA)
RB	things including ...other property, including property rights, 3)undisclosed information (art. 128, 982 of the Civil Code of the RB)	exclusive rights (IP - art. 128, 139, 983 of the Civil Code of the RB)	the right to a name, the right of authorship, and other personal non-property rights (art. 128, 151, 982 of the Civil Code of the RB)	property, including property rights (art. 317 of the Civil Code of the RB), proprietary rights to a trademark (art. 1022 of the Civil Code of the RB) + art. 147, 149 of the Banking Code of the RB)
RK	property benefits and rights (property), including objectified RIA, means of individualization, property rights, digital assets (art. 115 of the Civil Code of the RK)	the exclusive right to RIA and equivalent means of individualization (art. 125 of the Civil Code of the RK)	personal non-property benefits and rights (the right to a name, the right to authorship, the right to inviolability, etc., and other intangible benefits and rights) (art. 115 of the Civil Code of the RK)	any property, including RIA and means of individualization, property rights that can be alienated, in particular... copyright, inventive and other property rights (art. 115, 301,303 of the Civil Code of the RK)
KR	property, including property rights (art. 22, 1062 of the Civil Code of the KR)	protected information and RIA and means of individualization, the exclusive right to them (art. 22, 32, 1040 of the Civil Code of the KR)	the right to use one's name, the right of authorship, the right to a name, the right to inviolability of a work, and other non-property rights (art. 22, 50, 1039, 1057-1061 of the Civil Code of the KR)	any property, including rights, pledge of rights (art. 325-328 of the Civil Code of the KR)
RF	things and other property, including property rights (art. 128 of the Civil Code of the RF)	protected RIA and means of individualization (IP), right to IPO (art. 128, 129, 1226, 1229 of the Civil Code of the RF)	the name of the citizen, authorship, the right to inviolability of the work, and other intangible benefits (art. 128, 150, 1226, 1265,1266 of the Civil Code of the RF)	exclusive rights to the IPO (art. 358.18 of the Civil Code of the RF)

One of the main reasons for the low level and quality of legal regulation in the field of IP and its failure in recent years may be the continued decentralization of state regulation in this area in the Russian Federation, when, despite several attempts to create a centralized system of state regulation in the field of IP (2011-2013, 2015-2017), Russia is still, is the only country where the functions of developing public policy and regulatory- legal regulation in the field of IP is dispersed among many Federal Executive Body, where there is competition between departments instead of competition between business entities on these issues.

Unlike the United Nations, the CIS, the EAEU, as well as 98 countries of the world, where unified structures have been created with the unification of state regulation functions for all major categories of intellectual property objects within a single state body/organization, Rospatent has been formally responsible for only six of the 20 categories of IPOs since July 1, 2020, and does not have objective information. It is not the competent authority for all matters in this area, nor is it responsible for the commercialization of IP created with budgetary financing. Since no one in the government in the Russian Federation monitors this activity, there is a misconception (myth) about the monopoly of Rospatent (Ministry of Economic Development of Russia) in the field of IP regulation, which is largely due to the existing regulatory problems and the lack of results of its economic efficiency and competitiveness. According to the assessment of the Ayurvedic IP Commission, this leads to the preservation of the risks of not achieving the stated goals of technological sovereignty and national competitiveness of Russia and the EAEU countries in the face of sanctions in a multipolar world and directly poses a threat to national security interests. At the same time, in the absence of a single IP body subordinate to the Government of the Russian Federation, none of the Federal Executive Body currently assumes responsibility for solving these problems in this century. This significantly reduces the possibility of coordinating positions, even within one country, on the formation of a single IP market and ensuring competitive advantages of innovative development for the EAEU, CIS, SCO and BRICS. This, in many ways, lies at the root of the difficulties in developing coordinated solutions, including the harmonization of national legislation on these issues.

In the SCO and BRICS countries, while the legal protection regimes of the IPO are generally similar, there are also fundamental differences in the definition of the object composition and regimes of their legal protection, commercialization and protection. Following the results of the Eighth BRICS Legal Forum (8-9.12.2023, South Africa), the adopted Declaration recognized that an up-to-date analysis of intellectual property legislation and annual monitoring of its changes in the BRICS+ countries by the working group of the Legal Forum on Intellectual Property with a public discussion of the results of the analysis at the BRICS forums is needed.

In the context of increasing legal conflicts, instead of reducing them, the role and importance of standardization as a regulator of "soft law" in this area of relations is increasing. At the same time, according to the results of the analysis of the powers, availability of financial resources, and the results obtained in the field of standardization in the "triad" (CIS, EAEU, Union State), it is obvious that the existing procedure for the adoption of interstate standards (MGS CIS) does not meet the objectives of Eurasian integration, neither according to the list of GOST and the timing of their adoption nor in terms of use. Repeated rotation in 2020-2024 of authorized representatives of the MGS member states within the ITC and long deadlines for carrying out domestic procedures for multiple approvals of GOST projects and decisions on their adoption (first of all, in the Republic of Kazakhstan, they are 2-4 times higher than the regulatory deadlines) negatively affect the quality and effectiveness of the work of the ITC, lead to a significant slowdown in the processes and disruption of the preparation and adoption of interstate standards stipulated by the fundamental standards, which requires either a revision of these standards or the creation of conditions for their mandatory implementation.

Recommendations. WIPO, ISO/IEC, the Economic Council, the Executive Committee, the IPA CIS, the CIS Interstate Councils for the legal protection and protection of intellectual property, antimonopoly policy, standardization, metrology and certification, the EAEU EEC and the EAEU Court, the Standing Committee of the Union State, national parliaments and governments, as well as national bodies in the field of intellectual property of the CIS and EAEU countries, national associations of lawyers of the BRICS countries (in terms of issues related to the area of competence):

3.1 Include the following issues on the agenda of proactive cooperation in 2025 on issues of harmonization of legislation and coordination of law enforcement practice in the field of IP:

- unification of the term IP, including the inclusion of protection against unfair competition in the field of IP, as provided for in international law and national codes of a number of EAEU countries (Civil Code of the Republic of Belarus);*

- unification of the concept and structure of counterfeit (different in the law of the EAEU and in the Russian Federation);*

- the transition to the international principle of exhaustion of rights in parallel imports (in the current century, three principles operate simultaneously in the EAEU countries – national, regional, and international);*

- recognition and use of standardization in the harmonization of legislation and in judicial practice as an effective regulator of "soft law" in the context of growing legal conflicts in the field of IP.*

3.2 To confirm the relevance of the initiative of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus to prepare a roadmap for the harmonization of legislation of the EAEU member states in the field of IP, including the removal of barriers, exemptions, and restrictions, in accordance with the methodology for separating obstacles in the EAEU internal market and taking into account the proposed differentiation of levels and regulatory mechanisms. Considering the interdisciplinarity of legal regulation issues, to provide for their consideration by the EAEU EEC Board to decide and establish the personal responsibility of EEC officials for the preparation and implementation of the roadmap for the harmonization of legislation of the EAEU countries in the field of IP within the framework of the digital agenda.

Consider it necessary to hold in 2025 similar preparatory work is being carried out for the CIS, SCO, and BRICS countries.

3.3 The further development of legal support for ongoing reforms within the framework of the Greater Eurasian Partnership presupposes the implementation of a balance of the following principles: the

supremacy of international law with its equal obligation for all participants, excluding double standards of application; priority development of regional law in order to remove barriers to common markets of participants in integration associations; and development of national legislation in order to ensure technological sovereignty and national competitiveness.

To provide for the development of a common methodology and methods for harmonization, taking into account the contradiction between the current dependence of national legislation on international law and the possibilities of its application in the context of the current crisis of the main institutions of international law, as well as the specifics of the branches of law and legislation and criteria for evaluating the effectiveness of regulation at the national and interstate levels.

Based on the stated priorities and objectives of ensuring national and Eurasian competitiveness in the context of multiple objects and legal conflicts of regulation of their legal regimes, as well as the problems of interaction between subjects during the transition to the digital economy, including in the field of digital rights, consider the possibility of using digital modeling technologies in rulemaking along with machine-readable law technologies with the definition of consequences in rulemaking.

In order to ensure national goals of innovative development through the intellectual property market, the Government of the Russian Federation should include the implementation of the national project "Laws of Russia on Intellectual Property" in the Unified Plan for Achieving National development Goals until 2030 and for the future until 2036.

3.4 The national standardization bodies of the CIS countries and the CIS MGS, considering that most of the national standards of the national system of standards "Intellectual Property" (RF) are unique, having no analogues in the world and can become the basis for interstate/regional standards (within the Union State, EAEU, CIS, SCO and BRICS) and international standards within the framework of ISO, support the assignment of issues of management and economics of intellectual property to the priority areas of standardization, ensuring national competitiveness and the development of Eurasian integration institutions.

To provide for the active use of references to the application of national and interstate standards in the field of IP within the framework of rulemaking and law enforcement practice, consider the creation of the first national system of standards, "Intellectual Property", including interstate standards: GOST 34888-2022 Intellectual Property. Terms and definitions (which defines more than 400 terms related to the main stages of the intellectual property life cycle); GOST 34831-2022 Intellectual Property. Scientific works, GOST 34887-2022 Intellectual property. Scientific discoveries, GOST 34886-2022 Intellectual property. Service results of intellectual activity, GOST 35248-2025 Intellectual property. Management in a credit institution, GOST 35249-2025 Intellectual property. Stock market management (to specify the procedures and rules of the legal protection regime declared in international law and national laws in relation to certain categories of IPOs, as well as the unification of procedures and rules for the use of IP in the formation of a common Eurasian financial market).

3.5 Approve the inclusion in the Interstate Standardization Program for the period up to 2030 of work on the preparation and adoption of interstate and international standards based on the national standards of the Russian Federation on IP, taking into account the priorities of Eurasian integration on IP and the organization of interaction of integration associations (SG - EAEU - CIS – SCO – BRICS), including standards "IP. Digital financial assets", "IP. Risk insurance", "IP. Assessment of market/ investment value", "IP. The system of internal compliance with the requirements of the legislation of the organization (compliance system)".

3.6 Recommend that the Governments of the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Uzbekistan, and the Republic of Kazakhstan consider the effectiveness of national standardization bodies in the field of IP when, after their active participation in finalizing draft interstate standards in the first edition and the adoption by the developers of their amendments in the interests of harmonization with the national legislation of these countries, these standards are not applied in these States after adoption, which It runs counter to the stated strategic goals and objectives of Eurasian integration and ensuring national competitiveness, given the low quality of legal regulation of these issues at the national level.

3.7 Taking into account the role and importance of Russia in the processes of Eurasian integration, the Government of the Russian Federation supports the initiative of the Association of Lawyers of Russia to consider and resolve the issue of centralization (transfer) of state regulatory functions (for the development and implementation of state policy and regulatory regulation) in the field of intellectual property in relation to all categories of IPOs on the basis of a single federal executive authority in the field of intellectual property, subordinating it to the Government of the Russian Federation (taking into account the best international practices, including those of the CIS member states).

3.8 Taking into account the successful practice of establishing and operating in the Russian Federation and the CIS, respectively, since 2009-2017, the national and interstate technical committees for standardization "Intellectual Property" (TC 481 / ITC 550) with a secretariat based on the Russian Scientific and Technical Research Institute, consider it necessary to establish an international technical committee (TC) "Intellectual Property" in ISO with active participation in his work of the CIS, SCO, and BRICS countries in cooperation with WIPO.

4. Legal protection and use of the IPO

The results of monitoring the activities of the EEC, the EAEU countries, and the CIS in 2015-2024, which are presented in the final documents of this Forum (2016-2024), and the results of a comparative legal analysis of legislation in this area when applying the innovation management algorithm within their life cycle to the norms of the basic laws governing relations in the field of scientific and technical policy, scientific and innovative activities, indicate the presence of a number of differences and contradictions, both at the interstate and national levels. With insufficient regulation of this area of IP commercialization relations at the national level and the practical absence of such regulation at the regional level, in the CIS and EAEU countries in the 21st century, there have been persistent *negative trends leading to the loss of technological sovereignty, the preservation of import dependence and a decrease in national competitiveness.*

Firstly, the state policy of mandatory patenting and state registration for the legal protection of all RIA obtained with budgetary financing of R&D has led to the opposite results from the claimed ones. The "patent for patent's sake" policy, with an annual decrease in the total number of valid patents and certificates for OPS, a decrease in the share of RIA and registered transactions for the disposal of rights to them (from 0.1 to 2%), leads to the early termination of patent legal protection of IPOs.

At the same time, in the digital economy, the volume of technologies is objectively growing, which are based on objects of copyright (computer programs, databases), related rights and know-how, the legal protection of which does not require state registration. In conditions where PCs are protected as literary works (forms), registration does not imply legal protection of their content (algorithms of PCs), which should be protected as production secrets (know-how) in order to ensure competitiveness in the further use of this software product.

Secondly, the closure of government R&D contracts in terms of the number of patent applications filed, in the absence of ensuring a balance of interests of participants in the innovation process (in the "triad" of author - copyright holder - investor), led to the substitution of economic motivation for the creation and improvement of technologies / products at their own expense with the expectation of another government order. This has greatly increased the corruption-causing factors and risks in this area.

Thirdly, the conditions of changing the structure of the IP market (over 25 years, the share of patent sales has decreased from 80% by 4 times or more), the lack of innovative motivation for authors and copyright holders, the growth of unfair competition and the limited advantages of national patents and protection certificates for industrial IP objects (see Tables 5, 6) predetermined the following **trends when choosing the method of legal protection of these IPOs, requiring adjustments to government policy at the national and regional levels:**

- steady reduction in the number of patent applications and the issuance of national patents (for example, since 2013, the number of patent applications has decreased in the Republic of Belarus by 5 or more times);
- the number of RIAs protected by patent-free methods (know-how, PO, and database) currently accounts for 70 percent of the total number of RIAs in state contracts reviewed by Rospatent;

➤ the transition from national to regional and international levels and procedures for the legal protection of the IPO with a steady growth of Eurasian applications and the maintenance of Eurasian patents with the expansion of their geography within the framework of the EPC (EAPO-2028 Program);

➤ the proportion of individuals among patent holders is growing, which significantly complicates the subsequent commercial use of these IPOs.

Fourthly, the Decision of the EEC Board dated 04/14/2015 No. 29 (as amended on 07/11/2023) only includes the maintenance of ETROIS, registration, legal protection and use of TK and NMPT of the EAEU, where there are zero indicators in the current century, and they are not essential for the goals of sustainable development and the formation of the Eurasian IP market.

Table 5. Objects of patent law in the EAEU

2024/2023-2022-2021	RA	RB	RK (2023/2022)	KR (2023/2022)	RF
Applications have been submitted for inventions (%foreign)	112/22 (50%) 34 (13%) 109 (9%)	303 (64%) 359 (20%) 342 (18%) 386 (29%)	917/838 (15%) 900	75/71 (4%) 87 64	26698/26692(23%) / 26924 (30%) - 30997 (36%)
Applications have been submitted for UM (%foreign)	90 (7%)* 84	294 271 (4%) 312 (9%) 339 (12%)	1216/1094(3%) 1109	18/7 (0%) 17	1730/9742 (2%)/ 8521 (2%)- 9079 (2%)
Applications have been submitted for ID (%foreign)	37 (5%) 46 (4%) 37	138 130 (16%) 174 (37%) 244 (46%)	236/192 177	2/9 +229 8	8685/7793 (30%)/ 6898 (39%)- 7726 (45%)
Patents were granted in 2023	5 Inv. 78 UM 31 ID +265inter.	280/248 Inv. 220/292 UM 115 /134 ID	492/585Inv. 983/864UM 122/176ID	48/47Inv. 13/21UM 4/6ID	22000/ 23406 Inv. 6639 UM 5204 ID
Valid patents / from issued	16/3453Inv. (0,5%) 208/859 UM (24%) 263/593 ID (44%) 8834 eur.patent	1490Inv. 1128UM 1476ID 271 SA	3176-2836/38847Inv. (7%) 2812/7651UM(37%) 1187/4116ID(29%) 350/1032SA (34%)	196-201/2771 Inv. (7%) 13-43/362UM (12%) 51-0/395ID(13%)+1826mp 17/66SA (26%)	243943/250066 Inv. 39620 UM 47921/45487 ID

Table 6. Means of individualization in the EAEU

	RA	RB	RK (2023/2022)	KR (2023/2022)	RF
TM applications have been submitted (%foreign) 2024/ 2023/2022-2021	6225 (57%) 5916 (57%) 5652	7383/6953 (42%) 6696 (36%) 7850 (38%)	16964/6960(25%) 11533	1221+2922mp 1034 (59%) +2522mp	21000 to TM, 47-AO, 55-GI 143192 (14%) 112041 (20%) 107030 (26%)
Registered TM - 2024	2337 /2943	5945/5343 (60% of 2021)	11558/ 10432	939+2283itm 912+2472itm	91285 TM, 33AO, 45 GI / 86757
Commercial contracts	217	1441	715 /987	124/70	19,5thous./19,6thous.
TM valid for 01.01.2025		28265/42567(49%) from 77873 +85698 itm from149094	138152/ 56391from82285	12501/ 12729from19889 +47101itm	931589/ 867723

Fifth, the globalization of world trade and the growth of sanctions have raised the issue of parallel imports. In the absence of support at the regional level from the EEC, the member states of the Union are forced to seek solutions to this problem on their own (the Russian Federation – by exempting parallel importers from civil liability; the Republic of Belarus - by changing the regime of exhaustion of exclusive rights). At the same time, the working group on developing proposals for the further application of the principle of exhaustion of exclusive intellectual property rights (established by the decision of the EAEU EEC Council No. 45 dated 06/23/2014) last met 10 years ago (11/12/2015).

Recommendations. In order to successfully develop economic relations at the regional and national levels, including within the framework of innovative cooperation and secure digital development, confirm the relevance of the recommendations of this forum (2020-2024) and invite the EAEU and the EAEU EEC, the CIS Economic Council and the CIS Executive Committee, the CIS interstate councils on legal protection and intellectual property protection., on Antimonopoly Policy, on Standardization, Metrology and Certification,

* According to the Law of the Republic of Armenia "On Patents" dated 03.03.2021 No. ZR-108, utility models in the Republic of Armenia began to treat inventions as "short-term invention patents".

the Standing Committee of the Union State, national parliaments, governments, including in the field of standardization and IP, national banks and academies of sciences of the member States of integration associations (in terms of issues related to the area of competence):

4.1 Abandon the policy and practice of mandatory state registration of RIA created as part of R&D with budgetary financing, without prior examination and assessment of the economic feasibility of such a decision, especially with regard to computer software algorithms, since patenting software algorithms, as well as state registration of computer programs protected in form as literary works, involves the discovery of Basic codes, this significantly reduces their competitiveness in the context of digitalization and increases the risks of unfair competition against their copyright holders.

4.2 To support the initiatives of the Eurasian Patent Office (EAPO) to develop integration processes in the field of IP in the Eurasian space in order to provide copyright holders with additional tools for IP protection by creating a Eurasian trademark and service mark registration system based on the EAPO, as well as a Eurasian utility model patenting system; as well as the formation of a common expert information system in the Eurasian region. spaces.

4.3 When developing a Program based on the Concept of forming a common financial market of the EAEU, special sections should be taken into account in terms of defining the goals, principles and objectives of creating IP management mechanisms and tools in the banking sector, insurance sector and the securities market services sector, taking into account national and interstate standards in this area. To ensure the interconnection of the credit, stock and insurance markets in IP management issues while harmonizing national financial legislation in the EAEU countries.

To make adjustments to the policy of National Banks in order to stimulate banks and other credit institutions in the processes of IP-backed lending, increase competitiveness and reduce reserves for possible losses in credit institutions, taking into account the Russian experience of preferential lending to small and medium-sized businesses using IP. To support the development of a standardized license agreement, a harmonized list of banking operations, and harmonized requirements for protecting the rights and interests of consumers of financial services in IP-backed lending at the international and interstate levels.

To ensure the activation of the use of digital financial assets (DFA) based on the construction of a conceptual model for estimating the value of DFA for subsequent commercialization, taking into account the identified identification characteristics, sound principles, approaches and methodological tools using IP. To intensify the development and implementation of DFA projects with IP support on specialized electronic trading and investment platforms.

4.4 Provide for the possibility of creating and developing joint international IP marketplaces and digital IP management platforms based on AI and blockchain technologies, including taking this mechanism into account when developing and adopting interstate and international IP standards. The use of IPOs on the Internet. E-commerce".

4.5 To consider the expediency of a permanent transition to an international regime of exhaustion of exclusive rights in respect of all IPO, taking into account the fact that international agreements to which the EAEU and CIS countries are parties do not restrict states in choosing the regime of exhaustion of exclusive rights. The introduction of a regime of international exhaustion of exclusive rights to the IPO used in imported goods essential for the EAEU domestic market is a necessary and reasonable decision in order to ensure national competitiveness within the framework of Eurasian integration.

4.6 Confirm the conclusion and recommendation of this Forum (2022-2024) that China's practice of using borrowed foreign technologies to manufacture products in the interests of its domestic market with internal patenting (until the termination of foreign patents of previous copyright holders), followed by patenting of modified technologies in countries of the potential legal market of its products, may be in demand when choosing counter-sanctions in modern conditions, as successful and confirmed in the courts.

4.7 To support initiatives to create sectoral and regional competence centers on IP issues with the participation of the RNIIS in Russia and the CIS countries on the basis of leading scientific/research and production centers, including in the ICT industry, in the energy sector, in the construction industry, and in the medical industry. Based on the results of the accumulated practice, consider the possibility of using this

experience in the framework of the activities of state institutions for the development and innovation infrastructure at the national and interstate levels.

4.8 Within the framework of cooperation between the EAEU EEC and the CIS Economic Council with the participation of the Interstate Council for the Legal Protection and Protection of Intellectual Property of the CIS, national standardization and intellectual property authorities of the EAEU member States, to continue the discussion on the powers of national and supranational bodies in the field of patenting and state registration of industrial IP rights. In the context of a reduction in the role of national patenting and state registration in relation to the main objects of the modern IP market, the functions of patenting and confirming legal protection for all industrial IP objects can be redistributed from the national to the interstate regional level (for example, the EAPO), with the current authorized national authorities in the field of IP assigned as the main function - the administration of rights management processes to IP objects within the framework of innovation activities.

4.9 Provide for the possibility of developing a standard on the procedure for allocating, using, and accounting for funds received by universities and scientific organizations in the form of payments from enterprises and organizations for the creation and maintenance of the RIA legal protection regime when performing R&D and providing services.

4.10 To support the practice and motivation of university-based creation with the participation of stakeholders, youth communities and students of MIP, small technology companies, business incubators and technology parks for the development of start-up projects with further permission to transfer exclusive rights to RIA and reduce the minimum share of universities/Research institutes in the authorized capital of established MIPs and small technology companies.

4.11 In order to enhance the role of business in the planning and implementation of R&D and the active use of the obtained R&D in the subsequent production of innovative products, it is considered appropriate to include in the strategic planning at the regional and corporate levels innovative development programs:

- the use of the mechanism of tax benefits and preferences for the expenses of organizations for R&D in relation to advanced technologies;

- creation, development and implementation of corporate information systems for managing IPO rights at enterprises in the real sector of the economy, which will ensure the implementation of information support for the IPO rights management process at all stages of the life cycle of creating new technologies and innovative products;

- development of a corporate culture that encourages the inventive activity of employees and increases their motivation, including measures to economically stimulate the inventive activities of the authors of official RIA in joint-stock companies with state participation;

- providing training for the organization's employees on programs and advanced training courses in the field of intellectual property, taking into account their activity profile

5. Legal protection of intellectual property

In the field of legal protection of IPO rights, unlike other areas of regulation, the norms of national codes of responsibility for offenses are applied as a priority, as well as interstate agreements (6). Legal protection of the interests of holders of IPO rights and coordination of these activities under the EAEU Treaty (2014) are also attributed to the general processes and priorities of cooperation within the framework of Eurasian integration. The list of authorized bodies of the EAEU member states in the field of IP rights protection, listed on the official website of the EEC on 04/20/2025, is not relevant and does not reflect the composition of the real subjects of state protection in the field of IP in the EAEU countries. For example, the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation and Rospatent, with real powers and functions in this area are not indicated by the Russian Federation. The Subcommittee on Coordination of Actions for the Protection of Intellectual Property Rights in the EAEU last met (according to the official website of the EEC) in 2017.

At a meeting of the Advisory Committee on Intellectual Property under the Board of the EEC, chaired by the Director of the Department of Business Development of the EEC, on 09.10.2024, the results of an

analytical review of the legislation of the EAEU member states in the field of IP for 2019-2023¹², as well as the results of monitoring law enforcement practices in the field of IP rights protection in the EAEU for 2023 were approved with the obligation to publish on the official website of the EEC EAEU website (Table 7).

Table 7. **Legal protection of IP in the EAEU (2015-2023)**¹³

Offenses for 8 years	RA	RA	RA	RA	RA
Objects of patent law	4		0	2	43
Objects of copyright and related rights	23	941	476	4	11359
TM	59		971	129	61066
Administrative responsibility	0	930	1040	117	57545
Criminal liability	83	14	577	19	14363
The Number of IPOs in the Customs Register of Intellectual property (CRIP) (valid as of 4/20/2025)	367	69	1143	250	1877

At the same time, the data indicated in the EEC Reports do not reflect the real picture of the state of legality in the field of IP and anti-counterfeiting in the EAEU, since they take into account offenses in the EAEU member States only in the context of administrative offenses and crimes (without taking into account the results of their consideration by the courts), as well as without taking into account cases considered under the civil and arbitration proceedings in these countries. Under these conditions, the comparison in the Reports of the number of violations of IPO rights identified from 2016 to 2023 (**a decreasing trend**) with the number of counterfeit goods identified in the Member States (**an increasing trend**) and the conclusions drawn on this basis are incorrect: *the more counterfeit goods are detected, the fewer violations of IPO rights are recorded*.

These gross methodological errors of the EEC Business Development Department have been repeatedly brought to the attention of the EEC leadership, including in the recommendations of the International Forum "Innovative Development through the Intellectual Property Market" (2020-2024), as well as in reports at the international forum "Anti-Counterfeit", in appeals to the EEC leadership and in publications. However, in the regular Reports of the EEC for 2022-2023¹⁴, this practice continues, moreover, conclusions are drawn that run counter to the actual practice of legal protection. The continuation of this practice may indicate either incompetence of employees or malicious distortion of information in order to make wrong decisions within the framework of the overall processes of Eurasian integration. Just as it is impossible to recognize as a positive result from the EEC Report of 2024 that "the legal framework for the functioning of the ETROIS of the EAEU member states has been fully formed," since not a single IPO has appeared in the ETROIS in the 15 years of its formation (since 2010).

Based on the results of the analysis of legislation with heterogeneous compositions of IP violations and law enforcement practices in the field of IP protection and countering the production and trafficking of counterfeit products, as well as differences in the levels of administrative and criminal liability for unfair competition related to the use of IP in the EAEU countries in 2015-2023, it can be concluded that at the interstate level As before, there is no objective picture of understanding the volume and structure of counterfeit products, which preserves the basis for continued unfair competition.

In accordance with the international legal approach to recognition as counterfeit and the national legislation of the EAEU countries (except the Russian Federation), *counterfeit products* are goods containing a *limited list* of IPOs (objects of copyright, objects of related rights, means of individualization - TM, GI, AO) created and/or put into circulation in violation of any rights. the rights holder provided for by national legislation (a limited list of intellectual property objects in case of violation of any rights to them). The same model is implemented within the framework of customs control and IP protection by customs authorities in

¹² Analytical review in the field of intellectual property in the member States of the Eurasian Economic Union for the period from 2019 to 2023. Moscow, EEC, 2024, 350p.

¹³ The table is based on data from the Reports of the EEC Department of Business Development "On the state of law enforcement practice in the field of intellectual property rights protection in the EAEU" for 2020-2023

¹⁴ Report "On the state of law enforcement practice in the field of intellectual property rights protection in the Eurasian Economic Union for 2022", Moscow: EAEU EEC, 2023, 138p.; Report "On the state of law enforcement practice in the field of intellectual property rights protection in the Eurasian Economic Union for 2023", Moscow: EAEU EEC, 2024, 88p.

the EAEU, according to paragraph 3. art.385 of the EAEU Customs Code, objects of copyright and related rights, trademarks, service marks and appellations of origin can be included in the unified customs register of intellectual property objects (ETROIS). **In the Russian Federation**, according to the norm of art. 1252 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation, any material media containing *any IPO* (more than 20 types of IPO) is recognized as counterfeit, violating *only the exclusive rights* of their copyright holders to these IPO. At the same time, the Administrative Code of the Russian Federation and the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation have retained the previous legal model of protection against counterfeiting, according to which it is possible to bring to administrative and criminal responsibility for counterfeiting only in part 6 of the 20 categories of intellectual property objects. *That is, what is recognized as a counterfeit in Russia is not such in other EAEU countries and its turnover is not subject to counteraction at the EAEU customs border.* At the same time, fundamental differences remain between the norms of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation, the Administrative Code of the Russian Federation and the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation regarding the possibility of being held accountable for violations of rights in relation to all categories of IP objects (for example, the Criminal Code and the Administrative Code of the Russian Federation do not contain rules on liability for violations of rights to selection achievement).

Recommendations. The EAEU and the EAEU EEC, the CIS Economic Council and the CIS Executive Committee, the CIS interstate councils on legal protection and protection of intellectual property, on antimonopoly policy, on standardization, metrology and certification, the national parliaments and governments of the EAEU member states (in terms of issues within their competence):

5.1 Confirm the relevance of the recommendations addressed to the EAEU and the EAEU EEC regarding the preparation of a roadmap for the harmonization of legislation in the field of IP protection; to the parliaments of the EAEU member states – to eliminate legal conflicts and gaps in national legislation on civil, administrative, and criminal liability for intellectual property offenses, as well as to develop methods for conducting annual monitoring and determining the national Index of counterfeit goods and rating national Indices of counterfeit goods in the EAEU, in accordance with GOST 34917-2022 Intellectual Property. Determination of the level of counterfeiting of goods at the regional level and GOST 34829-2022 Intellectual property. Customs protection, stipulated in the Final Document of this Forum on 04/23/2024 (paragraphs 5.1-5.5).

5.2 To consider, with the participation of the EAPO, representatives of the CIS Economic Court, and the EAEU Court, the issue of improving the Eurasian dispute resolution system with respect to intellectual property rights and the creation of a Eurasian judicial jurisdiction.

5.3 When finalizing the draft Agreement on Coordinated Approaches to Combating IPO Rights Violations on the Internet, which is being discussed with the EAEU member states, take into account the mechanisms for preventing and countering violations set out in interstate and national standards GOST 34916.1-2022 Intellectual Property. The use of intellectual property objects on the Internet. Part 1. General provisions, as well as their features, stipulated by the standards regarding the use of IP in government information systems and social networks, mass media and electronic libraries, as well as in electronic commerce.

5.4 National Governments, academies of sciences, public authorities in the field of education, leading universities and specialized scientific organizations of the EAEU and CIS countries (in terms of issues related to the field of competence:

- to confirm the recommendations of the participants of this Forum in 2017-2024 regarding the monitoring of information on the work of national universities in this field, the creation of basic and network special departments; ensuring interuniversity and interregional cooperation in creating a system of training and retraining personnel for the field of IP; the formation and implementation of government orders in the field of scientific research in the preparation and defense of dissertations on the application for the academic degree of doctor and candidate of sciences, the work of postgraduate and doctoral studies with their budgetary financing; Dissemination of this experience through interstate bodies, including the EAEU EEC, and specialized scientific journals, including Information Law and Intellectual Property Law.

- recommend the introduction of compulsory academic disciplines on standardization and intellectual property in the framework of specialist, bachelor's and master's degree programs in economics and law, as well as in the field of information technology; to intensify cooperation with universities to include disciplines related to the formation of IP competencies in educational programs for all enlarged groups areas and specialties;

- to provide for a comparative analysis of existing national/interstate standards, professional and educational standards for training specialists in knowledge-intensive and high-tech sectors of the economy and prepare a Roadmap for their harmonization (taking into account intellectual property requirements), including through the development of a unified system for assessing professional qualifications in the field of intellectual property management and making changes to specialist training programs;

- to provide for the definition of a separate code for the scientific specialty "Intellectual Property" with the allocation of relevant areas of research in the fields of law, economics, and technical sciences; the creation of specialized dissertation councils for the defense of dissertations for the degree of doctor and candidate of (legal, economic, technical) sciences and expert councils at higher attestation commissions, including doctors of sciences who have scientific papers on the formula of scientific specialty;

- to provide for the development of mechanisms for the formation and development of a joint research agenda in the field of intellectual property management, the creation of coordinating bureaus for the approval of relevant and justified on the needs of science and practice topics of relevant dissertation research;

- to expand the implementation of programs to improve skills in the field of intellectual property management and commercialization of developments among students and teachers of engineering specialties of higher and secondary vocational education (including based on the experience of Advanced engineering schools in Russia), as well as provide joint workshops and trainings on IP management for young people (including for countries CIS, EAEU, SCO and BRICS);

- to support the initiatives of universities in the Kyrgyz Republic and the Republic of Tatarstan to include in the curricula of universities master's degree programs "Management of commercialization of intellectual property" (on a licensed basis with RNIIS) and conducting advanced training courses for teaching staff at Institutes of Advanced Training of leading universities;

- to support the initiative to create, within the framework of the activities of the National Council for Professional Qualifications under the President of the Russian Federation, an industry council in the field of Intellectual property in an end-to-end format of its activities, covering the tasks of training personnel in the field of artificial intelligence;

- to organize the development of requirements and methodological recommendations on the use of artificial intelligence, primarily generative artificial intelligence, in the educational process;

- to provide for the development and implementation of its own (national and Eurasian) university rating system for personnel training and their competitiveness in the labor markets, and when evaluating the effectiveness of scientific and educational organizations in the field of intellectual property management, greater consideration should be given to R&D criteria created in collaboration with industrial partners.

5.5 To support the joint initiative of the EAPO, the International Association of Anti-Counterfeiting and RNIIS for the Establishment of the annual Award "For Contribution to the development of the Eurasian Intellectual Property Market" in 2025 (in 10 nominations).

6. Challenges and priorities for 2025

Intellectual property and digitalization should become tools for reducing socio-economic inequality between developed and developing countries, for which it is recommended to include issues such as:

➤ preparation and adoption of the strategy and program for the development of the IP market in the EAEU, AR, RA, RK, RF, with the adjustment of IP objectives and indicators for the SDGs at the global, regional and national levels, as well as in strategic documents in the field of IP for the RB, KR, RT;

➤ the transition from information indicators (publications and their citations, patents and patent applications, conferences and seminars) to economic indicators of R&D performance (value creation, share in pricing, asset capitalization, investment attraction, etc.);

- transition to an international regime of exhaustion of exclusive rights in respect of all categories of IPO in parallel import to the EAEU;
- monitoring and harmonization of national legislation, taking into account strategic directions and priorities (1) at all stages of the IP life cycle within the framework of R&D, 2) the IP economy is the main goal for three areas of legal regulation in the field of IP); 3) the concept and structure of counterfeiting (different in the law of the EAEU and in the Russian Federation);
- inclusion of protection against unfair competition in the field of IP, as stipulated in international law and national codes of a number of EAEU countries (Civil Code of the Republic of Belarus);
- recognition and use of standardization in the harmonization of legislation and in judicial practice as an effective regulator of "soft law" in the context of growing legal conflicts in the field of IP;
- centralization (transfer) of the functions of state regulation (for the development and implementation of state policy and regulatory regulation) in the field of intellectual property in relation to all categories of IPOs on the basis of a single federal executive authority in the field of intellectual property subordinated to the Government of the Russian Federation (taking into account the best international practices, including the CIS member states);
- improvement of the practice of monitoring law enforcement for the protection of violated rights in the field of IP with the inclusion of statistics and data in the framework of civil judicial protection in the system of annual monitoring of law enforcement practice in the field of IP rights protection in the EAEU, with mandatory adjustments to the structure and content of the annual reports of the EEC on these issues based on GOST 34917-2022 Intellectual Property. Determination of the level of counterfeit goods at the regional level.