



IX International Forum
«The Innovation Development through the Market of Intellectual Property»

OUTCOME DOCUMENT ¹

Recommendations of Participants of IX International Forum «The Innovation Development through the Market of Intellectual Property»

Moscow

April 7th, 2017

The participants of IX International Forum «The Innovation Development through the Market of Intellectual Property» that had been held within the framework of World Intellectual Property Day under aegis of the United Nations on **April 07th, 2017** at the oldest economic university of Russia - Plekhanov Russian University of Economics that has marked the 110th anniversary this year and gathered over 500 representatives from international organisations, heads and representatives of public authorities, science and business, institutes of higher education and public organisations, mass media of the EAEU, CIS and SCO countries, incl. during the videoconference in regional areas of representatives of educational, scientific organisations, corporations and enterprises, authorities in five regions of Russia (on the basis of branches of Plekhanov Russian University of Economics, Saratov, Krasnodar, Pyatigorsk, Sevastopol as well as of Siberian Federal University, Krasnoyarsk),

having discussed experience and problems of transition to the innovative economy through the formation of the Intellectual Property civilised market and combating corruption while doing R&D in Russia and other countries of the EAEU and CIS in 2016 including when performing the state order and international cooperation within the formation of the Eurasian Intellectual Property market, implementation of the third stage of Economic Development Strategy (2016-2020) of CIS in order to transfer economies to the innovative development mode (290 practical activities under more than 20 directions) along with the development of strategies and programmes for formation of such markets at the national, sectoral, corporate and regional levels, problems of protection of Intellectual Property against unfair competition and the conditions for their solution, development of innovation infrastructure and innovation staff training;

having noted as a positive change over the past year the consideration and implementation of the previous International Forum`s recommendations from May 18th, 2016, incl. when organising counteraction to the production and distribution of counterfeit products, protection of Intellectual Property in CIS and EAEU, adaptation of the CIS to modern realities and making changes in the *Interstate programme of the innovative cooperation of the CIS participating states for the period until 2020* (the creator of the Programme updated version - Plekhanov Russian University of Economics), adoption of the Concept for Formation and Development of the Intellectual Property market of the CIS participating states and the Action Plan for its implementation (Decision of the Council of Heads of Governments of the CIS of October 28th, 2016), adjustment of policies of national authorities in the field of Intellectual Property, elaboration by created on the initiative of the Bank of Russia, RSRIIP Corporation of Intellectual Property and the largest insurance companies by the interdepartmental working group of the first Eurasian national standards in the field of insurance of Intellectual Property risks, the Intellectual Property management in a credit institution, incl. when attracting investments in innovative projects on the security of Intellectual Property;

✓ taking into account proclaimed priorities while creating the Eurasian Economic Union, in the Interstate programme of the innovation cooperation of the CIS member states for the period up to

¹ The outcome document is discussed and approved at a joint meeting of Academic Councils of RSRIIP and Plekhanov Russian University of Economics as well as at the plenary and session meetings of IX International Forum «The Innovation Development through the Market of Intellectual Property» within the framework of World Intellectual Property Day under aegis of the United Nations, adopted as the basis by its participants on April 7th, 2017, finalised by the results of public discussion, incl. on the Internet and sent to international organisations (WIPO, WTO, UNESCO, SCO, CIS, EAEU, the Union State) and to national public authorities and Academies of Sciences of the CIS and EAEU countries.

2020 in order to improve the level of coordination and cooperation between all parties concerned for the emergence of the Intellectual Property market in the conditions of economic and information warfare and unfair competition on the part of the USA and EU countries;

✓ welcoming the willingness of the Executive Committee of CIS, EEC and of the national governments of Russia and other CIS and EAEU countries to use the recommendations of the present Forum when preparing government decisions on the development of the Intellectual Property market; in view of the discussion held unanimously take **the following decisions**:

I. To render the public recognition to heads of international organisations of WIPO, SCO, CIS, the Union State, public authorities, National Academies of Sciences and organisations of Armenia, Belarus, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan for greetings, attention to the Forum work and participation in its work.

II. To hold within the framework of World Intellectual Property Day under aegis of the United Nations the tenth anniversary International Forum "The Innovation Development through the Market of Intellectual Property" on **April 20th, 2018** in Moscow.

To suggest to the governing bodies of international organisations WIPO, SCO, CIS, EAEU, the Union State, the Eurasian Patent Organisation and also to national authorities of the state power, Academies of Sciences and specialised organisations of the EAEU and CIS countries, member organisations of the Forum Organising Committee to consider the inclusion in their work plans for 2018 of participation in the preparation and holding of this event.

III. To recommend to the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission as co-organiser of the present Forum when preparing a decision of the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council "On the Main Directions of the International Activity of the Eurasian Economic Union for 2018" and subsequent years in the framework of interaction with the international business and expert community to consider direct interaction with the International Forum "The Innovation Development through the Market of Intellectual Property" on topical issues of development of Eurasian economic integration, including the formation and development of the Eurasian Intellectual Property market.

IV. To accept the draft of the Forum outcome document as a basis. To authorise the Organising Committee and the Forum Directorate to post this document on the Forum website, to finalise and accept in general taking into consideration comments and proposals received following the results of public discussion in April 2017 and to inform WIPO and WTO, UNESCO and the EU European Commission, SCO and the CIS The Executive Committee, the Eurasian Union EAEU and the Standing Committee of the Union State, national parliaments and governments of the EAEU participating countries of the outcome of the Forum work, its conclusions and **recommendations adopted**:

1. Globalisation and regionalisation. Under conditions of growing crisis of further globalisation of political, economic and social relations in the world, strengthening of regionalisation of such unions is becoming increasingly important including integration processes in the Eurasian direction (SCO, BRICS, Eurasian Economic Union created since 2015 based on the experience of international regional integration and the potential of cooperation within the CIS accumulated over 25 years). By the EEC Collegium's assessment, the speed of integration of the Union five countries is increasing that provides new opportunities for the CIS countries and requires improving the management system. The research results in the CIS countries by the order of the Eurasian Development Bank in 2016 indicate that the level of support for Eurasian integration exceeds 60% among the population. Most focused ones on their own national commodity market are residents of Moldova (42%), Russia (35%) and Armenia (30%); the least - Tajikistan (3%) and Kyrgyzstan (8%). Cooperation in the field of science and technology (joint research, exchange of developments, technologies and scientific ideas) in all countries is associated with Russia (40% respondents) at that scientific and technical cooperation with the European Union is not a priority for respondents.

Further expansion of integration of EAEU at different levels of cooperation with other regional unions and countries, incl. in the framework of new challenges of transition to the technological mode of the digital economy and the continuation of sanctions policy targeted to the high-tech industry sector in Russia and other EAEU and CIS countries that participate in interstate cooperation requires clarity in assessing the results of two years of the EAEU activity, understanding of main

problems, prospects and priority of their solution. The opportunities for successful further expansion of the Union directly depend on the effectiveness of the implementation of the Strategies, programmes and integration plans within the existing framework of EAEU.

As per assessment of the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council (Decision of May 31st, 2016 № 5), in all EAEU member states there are signs of macroeconomic instability that in turn has a negative impact on economic development of each member state and the Union as a whole. In this regard, in 2016 - 2017 yy. all member states are required to expand the range of instruments used and to intensify efforts on the achievement and maintenance of macroeconomic sustainability, to implement joint measures within the Union and national measures in key areas, incl.:

Maintaining the balance of the budgetary systems of member states:

- improving the quality and efficiency of customs administration in order to increase the receipt of payments administered by customs authorities to the budgets of member states;
- optimisation of budget expenditures at the expense of the concentration of resources on strategically priority directions of development and sectors of the economy;
- optimisation of operations with nonfinancial assets in order to improve the balance of budget systems;
- increasing the use of financial opportunities of regional development institutions (the Eurasian Fund for Stabilisation and Development, the Eurasian Development Bank).

Diversification of economies of the EAEU member states:

- identification of spheres of economy that possess the integration potential;
- implementation of the import substitution policy of third countries` products by products of the Union, including through the development of industrial complexes of member states;
- stimulation of the innovation activity and creation of conditions for the introduction of the innovation technologies;
- development of mechanisms for organising the joint R&D of the member states work with the aim of stimulating the development of high-tech industries, incl. in the field of agro-industrial complex;
- implementation of comprehensive measures to support small and medium-sized businesses.

The implementation of mentioned measures implies the active integration of the economic potential from the use in all these processes of Intellectual Property (from pricing in the collection of customs duties until the formation of intangible assets and the use of Intellectual Property as an investment resource).

At the same time, with the formal implementation of the most part of these measures, the expected effect was not achieved and the economic potential from the use of Intellectual Property was not realized.

In the framework of the simultaneously occurring processes of improving the legislation on Intellectual Property in all five countries of the Eurasian Union and development of new normative legal acts of direct action by the EAEU authorities the risks of new legal collision are increasing instead of harmonization of legislation in this area. *In this regard, to recommend to the Eurasian intergovernmental council to establish a special commission, by analogy with national commissions of legislative Initiatives, with participation of main subjects of legislative initiatives in order to harmonize the plans of legislative work and ensure their effectiveness according to the results of execution within each calendar year.*

2. Regularities and peculiarities.

In the context of strengthening the integration of development of EAEU member states under the scenario "The EAEU`s own centre of force" and in accordance with the Main directions of industrial cooperation within the framework of the Eurasian Economic Union (Decision of the Eurasian Intergovernmental Council №9 of September 8th, 2015) in 2016 *there were defined spheres of the economy that possess the greatest integration potential in EAEU* under seven methods (import substitution due to cooperation, increase and diversification of exports to third countries, the growth of the supply of goods and services to the domestic market through the country specialisation, multiplicative effect through the system of intersectoral relations, cooperation in international production chains, state regulation and with a high proportion of companies with state participation, "industries of the future"). Markets of «industries of the future» where 30% is given to the sector of

information and communication technologies (ICT) at the present, by the EEC assessment, markets are not formed that increases the possibility for the EAEU member states to occupy their own niche there and the integration will allow to receive a significant economic effect by coordinating national innovation policies and deepening the cooperation of EAEU with the countries-leaders of scientific and technological development in terms of R&D. At the same time, of the 44 measures provided for the development of integration in mentioned spheres of economy only three ones directly relate to Intellectual Property (simplification of registration of rights on IPO, harmonization of the member states` legislation in the field of Intellectual Property and coordination of measures to protect Intellectual Property on markets of third countries) and their application is limited only for "industries of the future" and export.

Based on the fact that most of the proposed measures (from joint R&D to technology platforms and technology transfer) also suggest the solution of the Intellectual Property management issues, when adjusting and adopting the implementing documents in this field it is advisable to consider the need to include mechanisms for managing risks of using Intellectual Property in these processes.

For the purpose of successful economic relations development at the regional and national levels incl. within the framework of the innovative cooperation and safe development, the established regularities should be taken into consideration including:

- significant increase with the transition of development to the sixth technological mode and the digital economy of the role and importance of Intellectual Property as a measure of the economic value of this intellectual creativity;

- conditionality of further innovation development by the presence of the civilised Intellectual Property market;

- the structure of the world trade is changing in favour of the share growth of "the fourth basket" - the Intellectual Property market (at present more than 15% of GDP) with the restructuring of this sector of market relations that in the context of the ongoing world crisis of patent system and the increase of the non-patent sales share (as of today- more than 80 percent) predetermines the need to change the state policy in this area. The policy "patent for the sake of a patent" in conditions when the share of commercialisation of Intellectual Property protected by patents in conditions when the share of commercialisation of Intellectual Property protected by patents is still negligible and amounts in the EAEU and CIS countries from 0,4% to 2%, and every second patent with a period of validity of 20 years expires in a few years after its granting leads to a scientific and technical failure, economic losses and preservation of import dependence.

In national strategies and programmes of the innovation development and Intellectual Property of the EAEU and CIS countries the above mentioned regularities and conditions of formation of the civilised Intellectual Property market are not always taken into account. The majority of normative legal acts in all EAEU and CIS countries in the field of the innovation development are still not linked to the documents regulating the sphere of formation of the Intellectual Property market, and documents adopted are not yet working effectively in full.

The need to consider the worldwide regularities along with national peculiarities of development of the Eurasian Intellectual Property market in the EAEU and CIS countries supposes:

- *the efforts support of the scientific community of Plekhanov Russian University of Economics, RAS and RSRIIP on the allocation of scientific problems of the formation of the Intellectual Property economy for the purposes of the innovation development as priorities in conducting fundamental and applied scientific research. To recommend to national academies of sciences and national executive authorities in the field of science and education of the EAEU and CIS countries to provide for in 2017-2018 yy. the adjustment of programmes and plans of scientific research taking into account the relevance of these issues;*

- *the adjustment of interstate, national, regional and corporate strategies and the innovation development programmes, the development of special long-term programmes / subprogrammes for forming the Intellectual Property market within the framework of the innovation development; the account of their implementation both within the framework of monitoring of social and economic development as well as when forecasting it, and among institutions providing the human capital development and civil society;*

- *the essential adjustment of government strategies and policies of corporations / organisations when forming accounting policy, choosing the way of legal protection of created results of*

intellectual activity in the scientific and technical sphere with the budget financing in the interests of further commercialisation of Intellectual Property, including the active application of the national standards adopted in Russia, developed by the Technical Committee for Standardisation №48 "Intellectual Property" (TC 481): GOST R 55386-2012, 55385-2012, 55384-2012, GOST R 56823-2015, GOST R 56824-2015, GOST R 56825 -2015 in respect of scientific discoveries and scientific works, official results of intellectual activity; allocation of rights on RIA, created and/or used when performing R&D, the Intellectual Property management at the State Academy of Sciences;

- transition in the system of assessments and indicative indicators, incl. at the strategic, programme, regional and corporate levels from information indicators (publications and patents through which we free of charge inform the whole world of our achievements) to economic indicators of Intellectual Property;

- development and introduction of documents of the national and interstate standardisation, formation of the interstate technical committee for standardisation in the field of Intellectual Property within the framework of EAEU and CIS based on the experience of functioning in the Russian Federation by the Technical Committee for Standardisation №481 "Intellectual Property" (TC 481).

To enhance the global competitiveness of national economies within the Eurasian Economic Union, implementation of priorities of economic development on the basis of effective interaction of national innovation systems in the integrable innovative space there is a need in the Strategy of the Intellectual Property Development and a special programme for formation and development of the Intellectual Property market of the Eurasian Economic Union as a constituent part of the world market of Intellectual Property and a necessary basic condition for technological modernisation of the domestic industry.

In order to organise monitoring of processes of the formation and functioning of the Intellectual Property markets and considering the positive experience of preparation by RSRIIP of the annual national report "On the State of the Legal Safeguard, Use and Protection of Intellectual Property in the Russian Federation" (since 2007) both at the federal and regional levels as well as the experience in preparing the similar interstate report for the CIS (since 2011), to recommend the preparation and annual publication on these issues to the Eurasian Commission EAEU - the interstate report, and to the national governments and parliaments of similar reports in all countries of EAEU as state reports. To regard the use of such reports as being important both while preparing national, sectoral, corporate and regional strategies and programmes of the innovation development through the Intellectual Property market and monitoring of their implementation.

3. Digital economy and Intellectual Property risks.

In accordance with the Strategy of Cooperation of the CIS member states in the construction and development of the information society for the period until 2025 and Action Plan for its implementation (e-government, e-commerce, e-science, e-health, e-learning, e-culture, e-employment, electronic agriculture, electronic environmental protection, electronic region, electronic notary, electronic exchange, electronic logistics) *the development of the "digital economy" is declared as one of the priorities and expected results (Decision of the Council of Heads of Governments of the CIS of October 28th, 2016).*

In the framework of the digital economy formation in EAEU in 2016:

- there were made 45 decisions of the EEC Collegium, incl.: the Strategy for the development of cross-border trust space, on the formation of the digital agenda of EAEU, were established the working group on the development of proposals for the formation of digital space and the Advisory Committee for informatisation, information and communication technologies and information protection of EEC, were approved the work plan for the creation and development of Integrated Information System of the Eurasian Economic Union (IIS EEU), the Order of transfer of the integration segment software of EEC IIS EAEU and its use as well as the Regulations on information interaction of the authorised bodies of the EAEU and EEC member states in the field of protection of rights on the Intellectual Property objects;

- Governments of the EAEU member states together with EEC up to December 1st, 2017 were proposed to develop and submit for consideration by the Eurasian intergovernmental council the main directions for the implementation of the digital agenda of EAEU until 2025;

- The information technologies department of EEC conducted two research projects

«Development of proposals for the effective use of digital resources of EAEU» and «Development of proposals for common approaches of the digital space formation of EAEU»; Department of antimonopoly regulation of EEC – the research project «Development of methodological recommendations on the analysis of cross-border markets in the field of digital economy and e-commerce»;

- in accordance with the Action Plan for the establishment and to ensure the functioning and development of IIS EAEU for 2017 - 2018 yy. (Ordinance of the EEC Collegium № 8 of January 24th, 2017) with the amount of financing of about 2 million roubles, *the Intellectual Property is included in the List of directions being as a priority for implementation of common processes within the framework of EAEU.*

At the same time, according to the results of the analysis of mentioned documents and the practice of their performance, *the Intellectual Property risks groups* were identified requiring the adoption of priority measures in the field of information security from the part of EEC, the CIS Executive Committee and national authorised bodies.

At first, one of the conditions is the formation of cross-border trust space. But if for the CIS member states this space is supposed to be built on the Internet (Decision of EC CIS of March 18th, 2016) then the Strategy for the development of cross-border trust space in EAEU does not provide for it (Decision of the EEC Collegium of September 27th, 2016 № 105). *In conditions when the participants of these processes and construction of infrastructure of the cross-border trust space are the same countries, it is necessary to adjust the adopted decisions and conditions for their implementation taking into account the optimisation of expenditure and ensuring the information security interests of participating countries.*

Secondly, in construction of integrated information system (IIS EAEU) with the integrated component by the EEC decisions the Governments of the Union member states are required to ensure the integration of the national information resources of the EAEU countries in all sectors of the economy and the functioning of national segments of member states of the integrated system and the implementation of common processes within the framework of IIS EAEU. At that, protection of information in the sectoral subsystems should be provided by means of a subsystem of information security of the integrated system where EEC "carries out the rights and performs the duties of the owner» in relation to the software of the integration segment of IIS EAEU.

For example, *in the Subsystem of agro-industrial complex* of the EAEU member states within the framework of IIS EAEU (Decision of the EEC Collegium № 18 January 01st, 2017) the storage, processing and transmission of information must be carried out: on agricultural plant varieties, on the forecast indicators of agro-industrial complex of member states; on prices of agricultural products and food products being produced in member states; on national plans (programmes) for development of production of sensitive agricultural products; on promising research and development on issues of agro-industrial complex development; on pedigree animals being moved between member states, and on breeding achievements in the field of pedigree livestock breeding in member states; on the volumes and directions of the state support for agriculture in member states. While creating a subsystem, the information should be protected from unauthorised access, at least with respect to the primary data of zootechnical accounting of breeding animals as well as the planned and actual volumes and directions of the state support for agriculture. The protection of information in the subsystem should be ensured by means of a subsystem of the information security integrated system of EEC

In the same time, according to the Order of transfer of the integration segment software of EEC IIS EAEU and its use (approved by the decision of the EEC Collegium of January 26th, 2016 № 10), *the Commission is not responsible* for any direct or indirect, special, incidental or other damage caused to the customer of the national segment or to the third parties that act on behalf of the customer of the national segment, in connection with the use of the software.

Taking into account, for the interests of national economies, the sensitive nature and volume of databases and information resources managed with the help of these PCs IIS EAEU, a high degree of risk is obvious the responsibility for which must be redistributed towards EEC. At that, the Order of transfer of the integration segment software of EEC IIS EAEU and its use should be amended related to the entrenchment of the rights to PC in this segment of IIS for the EAEU in the person of EEC.

Thirdly, in the framework of the state order for work execution for the creation and modernisation of IIS both at the interstate and national levels, PCs are still poorly used where the rights belong to EAEU and the Union countries in the face of state customers, incl. contained in the Fund of Algorithms and Programmes of IIS of foreign and mutual trade of the Customs Union (Decision of the EEC Collegium of June 7th, 2012 № 65). Thus in the National Fund of algorithms and programmes for electronic computers (established by the Decree of the Government of the RF of January 30th, 2013 №62, commissioned since July 1st, 2013) on March 1, 2017 there were more than 160 programmes for electronic computers where the right holder is the RF, but they are practically not used. For example, according to the information plan of Rospatent for 2016 -2018 yy. received a positive conclusion of the Ministry of Telecom and mass communications of the RF, for three years the use of information systems and information and communication technologies contained in the national fund of algorithms and programmes *is not provided* at all.

Obviously, this situation requires the analysis of reasons of such low efficiency of the use at no cost of domestic software products and development of measures for their elimination that involves consideration of these issues at the level of the Advisory Committee for Informatisation, ICT and information protection of EEC as well as national IIS operators in conjunction with the authorised bodies in the field of communications and security.

Fourthly, when using foreign software for development of domestic programmes for electronic computers based on the results of examination of a portion of open licences on programmes for electronic computers posted on websites of rightholders of software products, of the so-called free distribution and used at no cost by the contractor, it was found that they contain provisions creating additional risks while using the specified software in the creation of new PCs for the purposes of the IIS operation. The comparative - legal analysis of paid licence contracts (according to the sample) allows also to assert about their non-compliance with requirements of the international law and national legislation regarding the form and content of such licence agreements.

Based on this and also taking into account that in the groups of the innovative ICT products and services (more than 100) the main product of the "future industry" developments in the EAEU countries are programmes for electronic computers, *within development in 2017 and the subsequent implementation of the concept of creating conditions for the digital transformation of the industry of member states and the formation of unified digital industrial space of the Union (the EEC Council and national governments of the EAEU countries) it is necessary to provide the following procedures for ensuring the national security in this area.*

The terms of the standard contract for development (creation / modernisation) of IIS should include the obligations of the contract executors to provide customers:

- list of programmes for electronic computers, incl. contained in the Fund of algorithms and programmes of IIS of foreign and mutual trade of the Customs Union, National Fund of algorithms and programmes for electronic computers with the following required information: the name of the programme for electronic computers, the rightholder, the year of creation, incl. the current version, name and address of the rightholder (Licensor); the territory, term and methods of use for which the licence is granted; details of the license);

- copies of licence agreements on programmes for electronic computers (with all applications) that are required for the customer for modernisation and operation of the upgraded (developed) subsystems and components of IIS, incl. at no cost (contracts of adhesion, including the open license contracts).

With respect to all licence agreements on granting of right to use PCs with the creation and operation of the upgraded (developed) within subsystems and components of IIS, incl. contracts of adhesion at no cost, in authorised national bodies with the participation of security bodies, the examination must be conducted (at the stage of negotiation and approval of technical specification) on the subject of their compliance with the rights and interests in the field of information security as well as the requirements of legislation on the Intellectual Property issues.

4. The R&D effectiveness and combatting corruption.

The level of the economies development, the welfare and quality of life of citizens of the CIS and EAEU member states that have chosen the innovative way of development are directly dependent on the achievements of science, results of research and development of the world novelty and significance. Their application allows to form the competitive advantages and create high-

performance growth points for economies of a new type that occupy worthy places in the global division of the knowledge-intensive work.

With the growth of expenditures on research and development in Russia in 20 times (from 43 milliard until 850 milliard roubles - the 8th place in the world), the share of budgeting of R&D has grown from 70 to 85%, and the number of the Intellectual Property objects where rights belong to the RF increased in 80 times (from 325 till 26 thousand accounting objects). At the same time, the task of the state policy "to ensure the record of results of intellectual activity (further RIA) and the involvement of business in financing of R&D and the commercialisation of rights on RIA obtained on the basis of the public-private partnership" still remains unresolved and relevant.

Thus, in the unified federal database of R&D conducted in the Russian Federation since 1982 until January 1st, 2017 about 1.3 million R&D projects and experimental design work were registered of which 165 thousand were conducted in the period of 2011-2016 yy. on the basis of which according to the results of R&D work only 33713 results of scientific and technological activities were registered, i.e. – 1 obtained result of intellectual activity (a potential object of Intellectual Property) accounts for, on average, 5 results of scientific and technological activities.

The unified register of results of scientific and research, experimental design work and technological works of military, special and dual purpose the rights on which belong to the state, does not take into account the results of intellectual activity created when carrying out the state order or using budgetary funds the rights on which belong to contractors, but the state has the right to demand from the rightholder to provide royalty-free licence on their usage in the interests of the state needs and does not correspond to the Customs register of Intellectual Property objects that significantly reduces the possibility of the state protection of Intellectual Property rights on RIA when they are violated abroad.

According to the current system of accounting of obtained results of the R&D experimental design and technological works on state contracts when executing these contracts their contractors report to the state customer according to acceptance certificates and inventory records as the results of such work with scientific and technical reports and design documentation that are then transferred back by the state customer on safe receipts to performers (in more than 70% of state contracts). At the same time, neither scientific and technical reports nor design documentation as objects of Intellectual Property are identified and taken into account, neither by the state customer nor by the executor in relations with the state customer. This creates prerequisites for the subsequent grey turnover of such documentation as well as results of intellectual activity contained in it since such RIA are not claimed in the state accounting. At the same time, in most universities, organisations of science and corporations the main result of R&D from the Soviet times is the scientific and technical documentation. But if earlier it could be estimated and sold within the innovation process, then since January 01st, 2008 in the RF it became impossible due to the exclusion of information from the composition of civil rights objects.

For the introduction of documentation into the turnover, at that time a new institute of the "unified technology" in the field of Intellectual Property was envisaged the potential of which for the first time was realised under the supervision and on behalf of the First Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Government I.I. Shuvalov in the SIF of Russia where the first and single for now in the RF the unified technology was created (in the field of information).

Considering this experience as a pilot model for the creation and introduction into the turnover of unified technologies both in the framework of the state order and when using the technology developed in the defense industry for the production of the civil innovation products taking into account the discussion on the exclusion of this institute from the Russian legislation, to consider as being important its preservation and the practical active application by the government customers with the formation and development of both the sectoral, corporate and regional Intellectual Property markets as well as the international projects with participation of Russia, including joint research and development work.

In order to stimulate the formation of the sectoral market of Intellectual Property and the use of the defense industry technologies for the production of civil products, to optimise the mechanism for the transfer of rights on Intellectual Property objects created within the framework of the state defense order the rightholder of which is the state in the face of state customers, including the

Defense Ministry to organisations that are able to apply these objects for the production of civilian products.

Joint R&D work.

Within the framework of the organisation of joint system studies on monitoring and analysis of problems, predicting the long-term prospects of the scientific, scientific and technical and innovation spheres, industrial sector in order to carry out the advanced research on breakthrough directions of scientific and technical progress, substantiate the interstate priority directions of fundamental and applied research as well as to continue the practice of the functioning of inter-national associations of academies of sciences and their working bodies (International Association of Academies of Sciences, Inter-Academy Council for the Development of the Union State of the RAS-NAS of Belarus) along with work on creation of the Interstate Fund for scientific research of the CIS member states and the organisation of joint R&D work in EAEU with the simultaneous process of organising the free exchange of open scientific and technical information, including the implementation of plans to create the interstate Internet portal in CIS, the Intellectual Property institutions and mechanisms for their use in joint R&D are of great importance.

Although the work on joint R&D (for a period not exceeding five years with participation in them of not less than 2 EAEU member states) according to the Order for organising joint R&D of the EAEU member states provides for the conclusion of an agreement on the distribution of Intellectual Property created as a result of joint R&D work, at the same time, a high level of risk remains at other stages of the work organisation in this area.

In this connection, in the Project of feasibility studies of joint R&D it is advisable to provide for the following required requirements:

- the existence of prior Intellectual Property with respect to the previously created protected Intellectual Property results on the topic of joint R&D work (their authors and rightholders, sources of funding when they are created, the regime of the legal protection, the validity period of the exclusive right and the assessment of its market value as an intangible asset using different ways and methods of estimation, including the cost, income and comparative approaches);

- definition of legal conditions for the use of previous Intellectual Property in the implementation of the joint project (the applicable law, list of norms and legal collision of the international, national legislation on the legal protection, use and legal protection of Intellectual Property, type and material terms of the agreement);

- determination of the economic terms for the use of prior Intellectual Property in the implementation of the joint project;

- creation of the Intellectual Property management system in the implementation of the joint project.

At the same time, it is important to use not only the competitive advantages of the national economy of each state, but also the accumulated economic potential while implementing the innovation programmes and projects of the Union State, the EAEU and CIS that involves consideration of this issue at the level of the highest bodies of these international and intergovernmental associations with a view to determination of the accounting mechanisms and evaluation of Intellectual Property objects created at the expense of budgets of these interstate entities at the national level level and organisation of such interaction for the disposal of exclusive rights on the intellectual activity results, incl. within the framework of implementation of the joint policy of import substitution. The unified infrastructure is needed to unite those national segments for the commercialisation of Intellectual Property that are established in the EAEU countries. To recommend to national governments, funds - operators of national programmes for the commercialisation of Intellectual Property (on the example of the Republic of Kazakhstan) to use the intellectual activity results obtained under joint budgetary financing in the framework of the international cooperation.

Corruption in scientific research. For recent 20 years the sphere of R&D has become one of the most corruptogenic areas where special spheres of execution of power of public authorities are intersected incl. lawmaking, budget process, public procurement, supervisory and law enforcement activity. The high level of corruption of the R&D sphere (both within the country at budget allocation and external transactions with assimilation of public investment to the modernisation of the domestic production) along with the growth of active external and internal opposition for Russia, EAEU and

CIS countries to their entering a new international labour market in the field of services, technology and Intellectual Property have become a real threat to the national security. Unlike most foreign countries, the state order in the structure of expenditures on research and development is still over 2/3 from which in 2007-2009 "kickbacks" accounted here for up to a third of all expenses on research and development, and at present (according to the expert estimates) - up to half.

Of particular concern there are the emergence of the corruption factors in the activities of EEC and its departments in the processes of forming the subject, procurement on R&D and acceptance of its results as well as the advancing of activities of law enforcement, supervisory and controlling bodies the improvement of the corruption schemes in the public corporations activity and companies with state participation when carrying out research and development. So, according to the Ministry of Economic Development of Russia, in 2016 the state companies concluded non-competitive contracts for the amount of 20 trillion roubles (95% of all government procurement).

To confirm the conclusions and recommendations of participants of the VIII International Forum "The Innovation Development through the Market of Intellectual Property" regarding the list of main corruption factors, their features and content, causes and negative consequences in this area.

In order to reduce the level of corruption in R&D and to increase their effectiveness when creating and producing competitive innovation products with a high proportion of value added of Intellectual Property, to recommend to EEC, national governments and prosecutors of the EAEU countries to provide for in 2017-2018 yy.:

- inclusion of anti-corruption measures in R&D work in the list of priorities of the EEC activities for the EAEC countries, the anti-corruption public policy at the national level, incl. in the annual anti-corruption national plans and the annual report of the Prosecutor General to the President of Russia on combating corruption involving the adoption of comprehensive solutions and a set of measures both at the national and interstate levels;

- reducing the level of corruption through the adoption and introduction of anti-corruption standards when placing government contracts for R&D and purchasing imported technologies and equipment;

- normative settlement of procedures for reducing the discretion of officials, incl. when distributing rights on RIA received within the framework of military, special and dual-purpose technologies, for their use in the civilian sector of the economy;

- development of methodology and methods for carrying out a comprehensive examination (economic, legal, technological) with the supply of the imported equipment and technologies in the interests of modernisation of the domestic industry and reduction of the corruption risks level;

- assessment of risks of the introduction of international financial reporting standards in the territory of the EAEU countries and the introduction of restrictions of their use for organisations and enterprises that carry out the state order, incl. within the framework of the military industrial complex and military-technical cooperation.

5. Crediting and insurance of Intellectual Property risks.

In the science and technology sphere with the participation of academic and university science, the Intellectual Property plays the most important role as a mechanism for creation of value added (the share of Intellectual Property makes up to 10-15% of the price of products sold) as a means of capitalisation of assets of enterprises and organisations (through intangible assets - up to 30-50%) and as the investment resource (where on the security of Intellectual Property credits, loans and bank guarantees are provided, and it also can act as a source for co-financing including within the framework of state contracts). At the same time, in Russia and other EAEU and CIS countries these examples and success stories are still one-time events.

The mechanisms for managing the Intellectual Property risks allow to turn the latest into liquid assets that ensure the attraction of investments, incl. : with the budget co-financing (vertically - with state customers), with off-budget co-financing (horizontally - with customers, cooperating enterprises on innovation cooperation), at crediting (with banks), when including into authorized capital (with partners when establishing joint ventures), with the sale of shares and other securities (with intermediaries on the stock exchange).

In order to create within the framework of EAEU a common financial market and to implement since January 01st, 2025 the activity on uniform rules in the service sectors (banking sector, insurance sector, services sector on the securities market) and non-discriminatory access to the

financial markets of the EAEU, EEC member states, parliaments, governments and central banks of the EAEU countries *to provide for in 2017-2018 yy.:*

- *when developing the Concept for formation of the common financial market of EAEU, the special sections in terms of defining the goals, principles and tasks of creating the Intellectual Property management mechanisms in the banking sector, insurance sector and services sector on the securities market up to 2020;*

- *adoption of measures to harmonise legislation with regard to common approaches to the legal regulation on issues of the Intellectual Property risks management in the banking sector, insurance sector and the services sector on the securities market in accordance with international standards (basic principles for effective banking supervision of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, the fundamental principles of insurance supervision of the International Association of Insurance Supervisors, principles of the International organisation of commissions on securities, the OECD standards and international standards of Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF));*

- *to recommend to national banks, stock exchanges and insurance companies of the EAEU countries to take an active part in the discussion of the first in CIS and EAEU drafts of national standards in the field of insurance of the Intellectual Property risks, the Intellectual Property management in a credit institution, including when attracting investments to the innovation projects on the security of Intellectual Property and on the stock market with a view to the subsequent adoption on their basis of the interstate standards for the CIS and Eurasian standards for the EAEU as mechanisms for the "soft regulation";*

- *to consider the issue of extension of functions of the Eurasian Development Bank (EDB) as the investment and innovative bank to provide major pilot projects for crediting on the security of Intellectual Property in the EAEU countries.*

6. The innovation infrastructure.

Technical platforms. Results of the comparative analysis of created in EAEU technological platforms with the existing TP EU and TP RF allow to draw the following conclusions which require consideration and accounting when forming in 2017-2019 yy. the priority Eurasian technological platforms provided for by the list of directions for formation of the Eurasian technological platforms approved by the Eurasian intergovernmental council:

- list of directions (14) for formation of the Eurasian technological platforms coincides with the list of directions TP in RF and EU (except construction);

- list of the priority of Eurasian technological platforms (11) does not include UTP on transport whereas the transport is classified in areas with the greatest integration potential (import substitution -20%, supply of goods and services to the domestic market due to the country specialisation - 60%);

- to solve the problems of balancing the national and union interests in the creation and development of IIS, including issues of information security, the TP "The Software architecture and the infrastructure service" functions in the EU while in the RF and EAEU such TPs are absent with the high relevance of this issue;

- TP "Technologies of forestry and wood processing industry" was created only in the EU, whereas timber - "roundwood" is supplied for processing in the EU from Russia and other countries of EAEU.

Since most of the EAEU TPs were created with the participation of representatives and managing companies of the Russian TP ("TP "Medicine of the Future" (Tomsk), TP "Technologies of Environmental Development", "Technologies of food and processing industry of agro-industrial complex - healthy food products" (Voronezh), TP "Textile and light industry" (Kazan)), then participation in them of organisations of various organisational and legal form and ownership as well as individuals and the third parties that are not representatives of the EAEU countries requires the priority consideration of EEC and national authorities of the existing at this the Intellectual Property risks and taking measures to minimise them and creating the management system of such risks (by analogy with the Intellectual Property risks with the international scientific and technical cooperation).

Engineering centres. With the considerable wear of equipment in the machinery industry in the EAEU countries (an average, 70 per cent), in 2015-2020 yy. the programme documents of the EAEU

member states for the development of machine-building production there are provided for the allocation from state budgets of about 32 milliard US dollars of which annually more than 2 million US dollars are planned for the purchase of means of production for machine building where 90 per cent of the purchased machine tools are the products of foreign manufacturers. The need to strengthen the competitive advantages of economies of the EAEU countries implies the transfer of their industrial complexes to a new technological mode - the "digital industry" through the development of engineering and the mutual transfer of technologies.

These goals are met by decisions on the creation within the framework of the implementation of the Basic directions of the industrial cooperation of EAEU in 2017-2019 yy. of *the Eurasian engineering centre* for machine-tool building (Decision of the Eurasian intergovernmental council № 1 of April 13th, 2016) and *the Eurasian technology transfer network*.

In order to ensure the most effective activity of the Engineering centre for machine tool building, it is necessary to provide for 2017-2018 yy. the adjustment of tasks and mechanisms for their implementation in terms of the Intellectual Property risks management (the accounting policy in relation to Intellectual Property, including authors and rightholders, the legal, economic and organisational conditions for the use of previous Intellectual Property) within assistance of the introduction of modern and innovative technologies of the global level in the production processes of engineering enterprises of member states, incl. with

➤ *exchange of information between member states, development of promising means of production for mechanical engineering (including R&D);*

➤ *use of a unified electronic data bank of the mastered (planned for development) technologies;*

➤ *expansion of interaction and exchange of experience with interested producers and objects of the innovation infrastructure, among them with world technological leaders, including transnational corporations.*

The Technology transfer. *When developing the concept of the creation and the order of functioning of the Eurasian technology transfer network, incl. national segments of this network, it is also necessary to envisage the creation and implementation of mechanisms specified for joint R&D as well as reducing the level of risks related to the Intellectual Property management in the transfer of technologies, including:*

- *project inventory of R&D, their identification and classification on objects of proprietary rights, objects of the information law and the Intellectual Property objects;*

- *legal expertise, legal protection and accounting of the Intellectual Property objects protected by the fact of their creation (objects of copyright, objects of related rights, topographies of integrated microcircuits, complex Intellectual Property objects) protected by virtue of their state registration (objects of the patent law) and protected by virtue of establishment regarding them of a special legal regime of confidentiality / trade secrets regarding them (secrets of production (know-how));*

- *identification of authors of created in R&D / detected upon the inventory of RIA and distribution of the exclusive and other proprietary rights on the given RIA data;*

- *technological expertise to determine the subject area of the RIA use;*

- *economic examination and assessment of the value of exclusive rights on RIA;*

- *formation based on the results of the conducted inventory and examination of accounting policies;*

- *insurance and reinsurance of the Intellectual Property risks.*

7. Protection against unfair competition and counterfeiting.

Ensuring the balance between the interests of rightholders of exclusive rights and public and private interests protected by the antimonopoly legislation is today one of the real problems of the formation and development of the modern competition law. The international legal basis for this is the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, the Stockholm Convention of WIPO, the WTO TRIPS Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, Agreement on the Eurasian Economic Union-EAEU Treaty (protocols №№ 19,26). The agreement on cooperation in the sphere of counteracting the production and distribution of counterfeit products (Decision of the Council of Heads of Governments of the CIS of October 28th, 2016) provides for coordination in the person of the CIS Interstate Council on legal

protection and protection of Intellectual Property of efforts of the CIS member states in countering the unfair competition in the field of Intellectual Property, production and distribution of counterfeit products.

In the sense of legal norms, protection against unfair competition must include such terms as:

- protection of exclusive rights of rightholders from violators and the third parties;
- protection against abuse of rights by rightholders, incl. non-use of the Intellectual

Property objects;

- protection from the monopoly of rightholders in certain spheres (healthcare - medicines, medical products, methods of treatment, environmental safety).

The example of the rights abuse on the part of patent holders can be the situation where with the growth of patenting as a method of the legal protection, especially the international patenting, simultaneously patent sales are falling that is often determined by the interests of the international transnational corporations to monopolise their market sector in the territories of other countries, including The Eurasian Economic Union and the CIS.

In order to monitor and protect against unfair competition, to support the initiative of RSRIIP and introduce the practice of the antimonopoly regulation and assessment of good faith of the Intellectual Property market subjects in the EAEU countries, the competition index (the ratio of the number of patents and the share of patent sales).

Taking into account the experience of the Russian Federation on developing the competition policy and the role of antimonopoly bodies in solving social and economic problems (reviewed and approved by the CIS Economic Council, Decision of September 09th, 2016) in order to improve the antimonopoly regulation and enhance its effectiveness in protecting Intellectual Property, *to recommend to the Eurasian Economic Commission (EEC), the CIS Executive Committee, national parliaments and governments of the EAEU member states in 2017-2018 yy.:*

to extend the legislative ban on unfair competition associated with the use of the intellectual activity results (RIA) in the introduction of such goods into the turnover (work, services) as well as Intellectual Property into the turnover that is especially important for the prevention of abuse by customers with the use of prior Intellectual Property at subsequent stages of work within the organisation of the innovation process where the main object of the turnover at different stages of scientific research-experimental design work-technical work-production can only be the exclusive right on RIA created / used within the given R&D;

in the course of performing R&D and organisation of products production with the use of production and scientific resources of several organisations, to ensure the strengthening of control by the parent organisations-executors (producers of final products) regarding the legality of the use of the previous and newly created Intellectual Property and timely conclusion of licence agreements and alienation agreements of the exclusive rights between all organisations involved in the products development (production) process;

to support initiatives of FAS Russia for preparation in 2017 the Guidelines on the application of the antimonopoly legislation in the field of Intellectual Property (including issues of the Intellectual Property protection from unfair competition in the field of information technology) as well as development of the draft of GOST R "Intellectual Property. Antimonopoly regulation and protection from unfair competition". Taking into account the accumulated positive experience of standardisation in the field of Intellectual Property in the framework of national technical committee TC481, organisation of its cooperation with TC 124 "Means and methods of combating fraud and counterfeit", TC 323 "Aircraft Equipment", TC 66 "Evaluation of experience and business reputation of the enterprise" and establishment of a similar interstate committee for the EAEU and CIS member states, to recommend to EEC, the CIS Executive Committee and the CIS Interstate Council on issues of legal protection and protection of Intellectual Property to support the practice of developing and implementing fundamental standards in this field, the preparation and adoption based on them of the interstate documents taking into account their significance for the settlement of similar issues in other EAEU and CIS countries;

to harmonize national and interstate normative legal acts in the field of the Intellectual Property protection with the norms of the international law, incl. in the part of the names of places of origin of goods (geographical indications) and other protected means of individualisation in order to prevent unfair competition in the production and turnover of goods on the domestic and foreign

markets;

to support the practice of FAS Russia on establishing the basic departments of the competition law in the leading universities of the country as well as centres and teaching and methodological councils in all federal districts to organise monitoring, methodological and methodical work in this area in regions of the country (as of March 31st, 2017, 46 chairs, centres and councils on the competition law were created);

- since one of the conditions for the effective innovative development is the competition on the Intellectual Property market that can not be provided without adequate protection of this sphere from the intellectual piracy taking into account the activity of the objective laws of the advanced development of competition in the conditions of globalisation that generate specific problems (including sanctions and unsanctions) requiring the special study and decision, recognising the importance of organisation of scientific research and ensuring their effectiveness on the problems of the antimonopoly regulation and protection against unfair competition on the integrated basis to agree with the need to isolate the competition law as an independent complex scientific branch of the law with the identification in the passport of scientific specialties HAC.

Results of the practice analysis developed in 2010-2016 in the Customs Union countries and EAEU shows that none of the tasks of the customs protection of Intellectual Property is effectively solved. In the conditions of the unified customs territory and the single economic space of EAEU, the availability of national registries in each state with different approaches and procedures for their management and the actual absence of the single register creates prerequisites for the growth of the turnover of counterfeit products and smuggling across the single customs border within the framework of EAEU. Until now, the single customs register of Intellectual Property objects in the Customs Union countries and EAEU has not been formed that strengthens existing problems in this area. Taking into account the principle of the international exhaustion of the exclusive right operating in the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Republic of Armenia, there is a scheme in these EAEU countries of import to EAEU of "grey goods" where these goods are not considered as counterfeit. The failure of the Republic of Belarus to exercise powers on the ex officio procedure with a smaller number of IPO included in the Belarusian TROIS (20 times less than in the RF) creates the possibility of unimpeded import through this state EAEU of counterfeit goods with the illegal use of IPO not included in TROIS.

In order to reduce the volume of the turnover of counterfeit products through the EAEU unified customs border taking into account the positive experience of development and adoption in the RF of GOST R 56826-2015 "Intellectual Property. Customs protection" it is necessary to ensure the effective interaction between the EAEU customs authorities and the structures in the preparation and early adoption of the relevant interstate standard, the transition to the unified principle of regional exhaustion of the exclusive right on IPO, the introduction of common rules and procedures for the formation of the common trademark registration in the customs register.

To confirm the relevance of the conclusion of the International Association of Intellectual Property Institutions that in the interests of prevention from unfair competition under the guise of combating counterfeit and formation a new, more rational international economic order, there is the need in the unified transparent and generally accepted methodology and methods for measuring the level of counterfeiting in different countries. To recommend the CIS Economic Council and the CIS Executive Committee, the Board of the Eurasian Economic Commission of EAEU to consider this initiative for its implementation in 2017. To conduct the public discussion and public examination of the drafts of mentioned documents within the framework of the next International Forum "Anti-Counterfeit".

8. Management and personnel for the intellectual property market.

The solution of many designated problems is connected with the necessity of improvement of the management system in the field of Intellectual Property and innovations in the interests of economic development.

The increase of the role and importance of the state regulation in the formation of the development of the Intellectual Property market in contrast to other sectors of trade that implies further centralisation and specialisation of the public administration of these processes at all levels (the creation of unified interstate and state bodies with a combination of administration functions of

copyright, related, patent and other intellectual rights in relation to all major categories of the Intellectual Property objects).

Although this conclusion and recommendations for its implementation are annually contained in outcome documents of the present International Forum, and the public declaration of goals and objectives of the Federal Service for Intellectual Property (Rospatent) for 2016 provided for the formation of the "single regulator" in the field of Intellectual Property for the development of the civil and legal turnover of rights on the intellectual activity results, Russia is still the only country in the world where the functions of the state administration and regulation in the field of Intellectual Property are dispersed between more than 20 federal agencies that significantly reduces the opportunities for the formation of the single market for Intellectual Property and the provision of competitive advantages in the implementation of the Strategy for Innovative Development until 2020.

Based on the analysis of normative documents on the power of EEC ministers (members of the collegium), EEC departments and EEC advisory committees, it can be concluded that the established system for the generation, adoption and implementation of decisions within EEC taking into account the special status of the EEC Collegium Chairman and "relative independence" of members of this collegium also contains the dangers of an industry-specific approach in solving complex problems and requires the improvement.

Most enterprises and organisations in the EAEU and CIS countries still do not have the single system for managing the life cycle of Intellectual Property from the selection of RIA and their expertise to assessing, insurance and commercialisation of exclusive rights on RIA within the use of prior Intellectual Property at all stages of the innovation process and ensuring the balance of interests and motivation of its participants. The high level of legal and economic ignorance on these issues at state bodies, universities, scientific organisations and enterprises remains in the absence of such trained personnel in the fields of economics, law and management in the field of Intellectual Property on places (based on the best practice of world companies: 1 professional mediator for 10 researchers).

In these conditions, the educational potential of the RSAIP of Rospatent as the basic organisation of the CIS (since 2011) for training of personnel in the field of Intellectual Property (100-150 people per year) is obviously insufficient.

In order to solve the problems stated in the coming years for the EAEU and CIS countries:

- *to confirm the recommendations of participants of the VIII International Forum "The Innovative Development through the Market of Intellectual Property" regarding the monitoring of information on the work of national universities in this field, the creation of basic network special chairs; formation and implementation of the state order in the field of scientific research in the preparation and defense of dissertations for the academic doctor's degree and candidate of sciences, the work of the postgraduate and doctoral studies with their budgetary financing; dissemination of this experience through interstate bodies, among them EAEU EEC, and specialised scientific journals, including "The Intellectual Property Law" and "The Information Law";*

- *to provide for in the framework of the Eurasian, national, sectoral and regional strategies and programmes for the development of the Intellectual Property market, formation of the state and corporate orders for the training / retraining of personnel in this sphere, incl. within the framework of the annual national programmes of professional advancement and retraining of the civil servants and the judiciary as well as retraining and advanced training of teachers of the national higher education institutions on Intellectual Property in the EAEU countries;*

- *to support the initiative of the Plekhanov Russian University of Economics on the organisation of the network cooperation with a number of leading universities of the RF, the EAEU and EU countries using the potential of the basic chair of RSRIIP "The Intellectual Property management" for the preparation of bachelors, masters and retraining of personnel in this field;*

- *to provide for the need in special categories of workers in the innovation sphere of the special qualification in the Intellectual Property field; to adopt the qualification requirements of a specialist in the field of Intellectual Property;*

- *for the purpose of sharing experience and additional protection of rights and interests of the authors of the intellectual activity results, to consider the possibility of restoring the practice of the organisation of "Bureau of rationalisation and invention" at enterprises in the form of collegial bodies or public associations whose members will be directly inventors and rationalisers with the*

support of such associations on the part of national organisations of inventors and rationalisers (for example, in Russia - All-Russian Society of Inventors and Innovators) and trade union organisations.

Having chosen the innovative development as the alternative way to the future within the framework of a new technological mode and digital economy where the goal is the competitiveness and growth of citizens' well-being and the Intellectual Property market is a necessary condition for its success, people of the EAEU and CIS countries are required to be ready and able to fight for the national interests and to form primarily their own segment of the Intellectual Property market along the Eurasian direction (within the Union State - EAEU - CIS - SCO - BRICS).