

FINAL DOCUMENT¹.

Recommendations of the participants of the XV International Forum "Innovative Development through the Intellectual Property Market"

Moscow

April 23, 2024

Participants of the XV anniversary International Forum "Innovative Development through the Intellectual Property Market", held on April 23, 2024 at 8 regional venues of the EAEU countries (on the basis of the Kutafin Moscow State Law University, Moscow; on the basis of the National Center for Legislation and Legal Studies of the Republic of Belarus, Minsk; on the basis of the State Agency for Intellectual Property and Innovation under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic (Kyrgyzpatent), Bishkek; on the basis of the V.I. Vernadsky Crimean Federal University, Simferopol; on the basis of Rostov-on-Don Southern Federal University; on the basis of Kazan (Volga Region) Federal University, Kazan; on the basis of Ural State University of Economics – USUE, Yekaterinburg; on the basis of Peter the Great St. Petersburg Polytechnic University", St. Petersburg), with the participation of more than 800 representatives of international and intergovernmental organizations, public authorities, scientific and educational institutions, business and public organizations, mass media from 14 countries of the world, including the EAEU, CIS and BRICS countries,

noting as positive changes the consideration and implementation at the interstate and national levels of the recommendations of previous International Forums, including as part of the adjustment of innovative strategies, programs and policies of technological development at the national and corporate levels in the CIS and EAEU countries in the field of IP;

having discussed the practices and problems of the development of the Eurasian IP market in the context of sanctions and ways to solve them to ensure technological sovereignty and national competitiveness within the framework of the Greater Eurasian Partnership in the context of the crisis of international law and its institutions and the formation 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 United Nations, dedicated to the Sustainable Development Goals in 2024, the following **decisions are unanimously adopted**:

I. To give public recognition to the heads of international and interstate organizations (WIPO, SCO, CIS, Union State), the Russian Academy of Sciences in the year of the 300th anniversary, public authorities of the participating countries for greetings, attention and participation in the work of the Forum; strategic partners of the Forum (SIC "Kurchatov Institute" – Central Research Institute of KM «Prometheus» and the Russian Group Company «Eurochem») for their support, as well as RSRIIP, as the permanent organizer, acting as the Directorate and main sponsor of the Forum.

II. To hold the next XVI International Forum "Innovative Development through the Intellectual Property Market" within the framework of the International Intellectual Property Days under the auspices of the United Nations **on April 24, 2025** (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 and IEC, UNESCO), the SCO, the CIS, the EAEU, the Union State, the Eurasian Patent Organization, as well as national authorities, academies of sciences and specialized organizations of the EAEU, CIS and BRICS countries, member organizations of the Organizing Committee of the Forum to include in their work plans for 2025. participation in the preparation and holding of this event.

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

¹ The final document was prepared on the basis of the annual analytical report of the RSRIIP "On the state of legal protection, use and protection of intellectual property in the EAEU, CIS and BRICS in 2023", 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 04/23/2024 at the plenary and 12 session meetings of the XV International Forum "Innovative development through the intellectual property market" was adopted as a basis by its participants. Based on the results of the subsequent public discussion, including on the Internet, it was finalized and sent to international and interstate organizations (UN, WIPO, UNESCO, ISO/IEC, WTO, SCO, CIS, EAEU, Union State, EAPO) and to the highest national authorities and academies of sciences of the EAEU, CIS and BRICS countries, as well as posted on the official websites of the Directorate The Forum and its organizers.

Note: IP – intellectual property, IPO – IP object, RIA – result of intellectual activity, PC – computer program, DB – database, UM – utility model, ID – industrial design, SA – selection achievement, TM – trademark, RA - Republic of Armenia, AR - Republic of Azerbaijan, RB - Republic of Belarus, RK- Republic of Kazakhstan, KR- Kyrgyz Republic, RF- Russian Federation, RT- Republic of Tajikistan, RU- Republic of Uzbekistan, SA- Saudi Arabia, WIPO -World Intellectual Property Organization, CHS – Council of Heads of State, CHG – Council of Heads of Government, EEC- Eurasian Economic Commission, RLA - regulatory legal acts.

activity of the Eurasian Economic Union for 2025", within the framework of interaction with the international business and expert community, to provide for direct interaction with the International Forum "Innovative Development through the Intellectual Property Market" on topical issues of the development of Eurasian economic integration, including the formation and development of the Eurasian intellectual property market.

IV. To take as a basis the draft final document of the Forum. Instruct the Forum Directorate to post this document on the Forum's website, the Program and Organizational Committees of the Forum to finalize and adopt it as a whole, taking into account the comments and suggestions received following its public discussion, inform WIPO, ISO/IEC, UNESCO and the UN European Commission, WTO, SCO, the Executive Committee and IPA CIS, the Eurasian Economic Commission of the EAEU and the Permanent the Committee of the Union State, national parliaments, governments and academies of Sciences of the EAEU Member States, states- participants of the CIS and BRICS on the results of the Forum, its **conclusions and adopted recommendations** (*in italics*).

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

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

The course towards war and support for nazism, fascism and terrorism in its extreme manifestations, implemented by the top of the collective West, led by the United States (US defense spending is about 40% of global military spending (2022 - \$811 billion), the G7 countries spent at least \$2.2 trillion «on defense» in 2023 alone), along with statements from the leadership of the EU, France, Great Britain and Germany about the non-recognition of "red lines and prohibitions" and readiness to send their troops to Ukraine to defeat Russia, poses a threat NATO's direct involvement in the further escalation of this regional military conflict into a global war in the world.

The world economy and, above all, in the countries that imposed and supported these sanctions suffered from the 14 packages of anti-Russian sanctions adopted and being adopted in 2022-2024. According to a Newsweek survey of U.S. residents, "20 percent of U.S. citizens refuse to eat in order to pay for mortgages and rental housing." With the planned increase in military spending (and a decrease in the rest), Europe, according to expert estimates, is waiting for a further depreciation of the euro and a sharp drop in living standards (by at least a third). The global public debt by 2024 amounted to \$313 trillion.

Ukraine's defense spending, according to the Ministry of Defense of the country, with foreign financing has increased more than sixfold compared to 2021, 100% of the national budget revenues go to war. Pensions, salaries and social benefits to citizens of Ukraine are paid out of loans and credits, while the national debt of Ukraine by 2024 amounted to more than 90% of GDP with an official budget deficit of 30%.

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

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 and CIS countries) led to the collapse of the unipolar world and to 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.

At the same time, in 2021-2023, there were stable trends in the strategic course aimed at the future of resolving these contradictions within the framework of the Greater Eurasian Partnership, as a new center of the world order in a multipolar world based on the principles of equality, partner support, respect for each other's interests in the interests of the global majority of the world community. The main guideline of the EAEU (Decision of the EEC No. 9 dated 05/21/2021) today was "positioning the Union as one of the centers for the formation of the integration contour of the GREATER EURASIAN PARTNERSHIP by pairing with the Chinese initiative "One Belt– One Road".

Over the past 30 years, **Russia's** GDP (in current prices of USD USA, IMF data) increased 10.5 times, in China – 31.1 times, while global GDP in the world – 4.1 times, in the USA – 4.1 times, in Germany – 2.1 times. With defense spending 3.5% of the global total (\$72 billion), according to Rosstat, Russia's GDP growth in 2023 amounted to 3.6%, the historical minimum of unemployment and the historical minimum of people living below the poverty line have been reached. Russia's total external debt in 2023 decreased by 18% and became the lowest in the last 17 years (\$316.8 billion). In these circumstances, the IMF is forced to urgently rewrite its forecasts (in October 2023, Russian GDP growth was - 1.1%, and in January 2024 - 2.6%). By 2030, Russia should become one of the four largest economies in the world in terms of purchasing power parity.

By the end of 2023, the volume of mutual trade in goods and services in the **Union State**, as a result of the implementation of more than 900 activities of 28 union programs, increased by 6.3% to a historical maximum of \$54 billion, where \$25 billion. — exports from the Republic of Belarus to the Russian Federation, investments of the RF amounted to \$5.1 billion, and the number of organizations with Russian capital is 2312. A unified industrial policy has been formed since 2011, 25 passports of import substitution programs have been prepared, for which 80 billion rubles will be allocated. In response to Western sanctions, the foreign trade of the Republic of Belarus increased by 8.6% to \$83.4 billion, where exports reached their highest values since 2012, Belarusian goods are present on the markets of more than 150 countries.

In the **EAEU** in 2020-2023, GDP increased by 4.1%, reaching \$2.2 trillion, industrial production increased by 8.3%, including in the manufacturing industry – by 5.7%, the increase in total GDP per capita amounted to 28.7%. The Union has concluded trade agreements or granted observer status, and the EEC has signed memorandums of cooperation with third countries, whose GDP, according to the World Bank, is \$71.9 trillion (49.9% of global GDP), and the population is 4.3 billion people (53.5% of the world's population).

By the end of 2023, the actual GDP growth rates of the **CIS** countries significantly exceeded the forecasts of the IMF and the World Bank: RA - 8.7%, RB - 3.9%, RK - 5.1%, KR - 6.2%, RF -3.6%, RT- 8.3%, Turkmenistan - 6.3%. The mutual trade of the CIS countries over the past eight years, from 2015 to 2023, has more than doubled from \$56.7 billion to \$118.7 billion. (historical maximum), including the share of CIS countries in Russia's trade turnover: RB–44.8%, RK–27.4%, RU–9.3%.

In accordance with the decision of the **SCO SGG** (2023, New Delhi), Iran became the ninth SCO member state, and the accession process of the Republic of Belarus is being completed. In 20 years, the SCO has transformed from a regional association of Central Asia into a large transnational organization with 26 countries and a population of over 3 billion people. Despite the emergence of new threats, all SCO programs and projects were fully implemented: within the framework of the Uzbek (2021-2022) and the first Indian (2022-2023) chairmanship in the history of the SCO, where each side held more than 130 events in the political, diplomatic, trade, economic, cultural and humanitarian spheres, including new mechanisms have been created (start-up/innovation working groups - initiated by India).

Within the framework of the XV **BRICS** Summit (22-24.08.2023, South Africa), a decision was made to expand the BRICS (5+5) and the issue of creating a single non-cash interstate unit of account (currency) of the BRICS countries, an alternative to the US dollar, was considered. Over the past decade, mutual investments of the BRICS member states have increased sixfold, investments in the global economy have doubled, and total exports have reached 20% of the global figure. Russia's trade turnover with BRICS partners amounted to \$294 billion by the end of 2023. (the historical maximum is 41.4% of the volume of Russian foreign trade). According to experts, the BRICS countries will provide almost 40% of global GDP by 2028. **China** has become a technological leader in the world and accounts for 1/3 of the total economic growth of the global economy. At the same time, even with the 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 ranking of global innovative development", both in terms of the number of IPOs created, the conditions for their legal protection, commercialization and protection of rights to them, and the development of innovative infrastructure. Within the framework of this Forum, the Chinese experience has been studied and summarized annually since 2010, which is reflected in the final documents of the Forum and publications.

Recommendations. *The UN, OSCE, SCO, the CIS Economic Council and the CIS Executive Committee, the EAEU and the EAEU EEC, the Standing Committee of the Union State, national parliaments and governments of the EAEU member States and the CIS and BRICS member States (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 culture, religion, digitalization, artificial intelligence and intellectual property and their involvement in the arena political and information warfare and other hybrid warfare.*

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

1.3 *In a multipolar world, where the Great Eurasian Partnership is one of the centers of the new world order in the interests of the "development of everyone", it is necessary to take an inventory of international treaties and determine the expediency of their application at the regional level.*

1.4 *Objectively, the reform of the United Nations is overdue, where out of 234 countries in the world, 134 countries have a population of less than 10 million people, so that countries, when making UN decisions on the future of the planet, have the number of votes depending on the population (for example, up to 10 million people and for every subsequent 10 million people – 1 vote).*

1.5 *In the conditions of the transition period, the implementation of the so-called Western model of democracy, when the representative government in the person of parliament forms the government, today in many EU countries has led to a crisis, the domination of a minority that does not take into account the interests of the majority, on behalf of which the so-called representative power. This is a repeat of the 1930s when Hitler and the Nazi regimes came to power through parliament, when national parliaments were formed in European countries through the parties of an aggressive minority with the indifference and non-participation in the elections of the majority of the population, who, through legislative measures, introduced guarantees for their domination in the future and prohibitions for others. The same thing is happening in Ukraine today, as well as in a number of European countries. Russia and Belarus have managed to overcome this disease of pseudo-democracy. These processes require rethinking from the point of view of legal science, theory of law and the state in order to build such models of government that meet the interests of safe sustainable development, both of state entities and at the interstate level.*

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

- *development of a special declaration of the BRICS countries on measures to develop equal cooperation in the field of science (scientific and scientific-technical activities), consolidating the system of basic concepts, principles and ethical standards of scientific activity and scientific cooperation, general principles and rules of 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 in order 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. Sustainable Development Goals and intellectual property market strategy in the digital economy

Among the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) UN (17 goals - 169 targets - 247 indicators) Four Goals are directly related to the field of innovation and IP: №8; №9, №10; №17 (see Table 1).

Table 1. **The UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**

SDGs	Tasks	Indicators
8. Promoting sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth,	8.2 To achieve increased productivity in the economy through diversification, technical modernization and innovation	8.2.1 The annual growth rate of real GDP for each employed

full and productive employment and decent work for all		person
9. Building resilient infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization and innovation	9.5 To intensify scientific research, increase the technological potential of industrial sectors in all countries, especially developing countries, including by stimulating innovation by 2030 and significantly increasing the number of R&D workers per 1 million people, as well as public and private R&D spending	9.5.1 Share of R&D expenditures in GDP 9.5.2 Number of researchers (equivalent to full-time employment) per million inhabitants
10. Reducing inequality within and between countries	10.a To implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, especially least developed countries, in accordance with WTO agreements	10.a.1 The share of commodity items of least developed countries and developing countries to which zero tariffs apply
17. Strengthening the means to achieve sustainable development and strengthening the mechanisms of the global partnership for sustainable development	17.6 Expand North—South and South—South cooperation, as well as triangular regional and international cooperation in the fields of science, technology and innovation and access to relevant achievements; enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms. 17.7 To promote the development, transfer, dissemination and development of environmentally sound technologies so that they are received by developing countries on mutually agreed favorable terms, including preferential and preferential terms 17.8 To ensure the full-scale functioning of the technology bank and the mechanism for the development of science, technology and innovation in the interests of least developed countries by 2017 and to expand the use of high-performance technologies, including ICT	17.6.1 The number of fixed broadband Internet subscribers 17.7.1 Total funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and adoption of environmentally sound technologies 17.8.1 Percentage of the population using the Internet

At the same time, IP issues are not stated anywhere in the SDGs as a task or indicator, which requires the preparation and introduction of changes and additions to these sections of the UN SDGs, taking into account the WIPO Global Innovation Index (GII) for subsequent consideration at the UN General Assembly.

Regional and national Lists of SDG Indicators are used to monitor SDG indicators at the regional and national levels. This has been applied in the EAEU since 2017. A regional list of SDG indicators (130 indicators, including 63 global-level indicators and 67 regional-level indicators covering all 17 Sustainable Development Goals). The Commission carries out the formation of official statistics of the Union in 233 formats, which contain 409 indicators for 29 statistical sections. *At the same time, in the Program for the Development of Integration in the field of statistics of the EAEU for 2021-2025, 7 priority areas of statistical development (common market of goods; common market of services; common labor market; common capital market; digital economy; "green" economy and environmental protection; sustainable Development Goals) are not included IP measures are attributed, as well as they are absent in the classification of the Union's single market of services (Decision of the EEC Council No. 9 dated 01/31/2014) and in the Regional List of Indicators for Achieving the EAEU Sustainable Development Goals*.*

In the WIPO Global Innovation Index ranking (GII- 81 indicators /132 countries) by the end of 2023, the TOP 5 innovative economies in the world include Switzerland, Sweden, the United States, Great Britain and Singapore. The TOP 10 of the EAEU and CIS member states included Armenia (export of ICT services - 9th place); Belarus (according to the human capital subindex - graduates in the field of natural and engineering sciences – 9th place, creation of mobile applications within the framework of online creativity - 2nd place; ISO 9001 quality certificates – 2nd place); Kazakhstan (infrastructure index, government online service - 8th place); Russia (trade, diversification and market scale - 7th place, including the scale of the domestic market - 1st place; utility models – 8th place), Tajikistan (according to the index, results of activities in the field of knowledge and technology: utility models by origin/billion dollars – 4th place, labor productivity growth - 5th place) Uzbekistan (according to the infrastructure index - gross capital accumulation, % of GDP – 6th place, according to the subindex labor productivity growth - 6th place).

Ukraine ranks 55th in this ranking (2022-57), including 1st place - utility models by origin/ billion dollars. GDP by PPP, 4th place – software costs %GDP and 6th place in the export of ICT services. At the same time, the objectivity of such conclusions is questionable, since, according to WIPO statistics, the number of applications for utility models in Ukraine in 2022 decreased by 46.3% (2,378).

Table 2. The place of the EAEU and the CIS in the WIPO Global Innovation Ranking (GII)-2023-2020²

EAEU and CIS States /population (million)	RA	RB	RK	KR	RF	AR	RT	RU
GII -2023-2022- 2021 /2020	72-80-69/ 61	80-77-62/64	81-83-79/77	106-94-98/94	51-47-45/47	89-93	111-104	82-82
Innovative resources	92-91	37-35	59-60	49-63	26-27	87-87	99-85	89-65

* Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in the EAEU region. 2017-2021 / Stat. collection – EEC. M., 2022. – 186 p.

² The tables were prepared in the RSRIIP on the basis of data from the annual reports of WIPO for 2020-2023// <https://www.wipo.int/edocs/pubdocs/en/wipo-pub-2000-2023-en-main-report-global-innovation-index-pdf>

(human capital and R&D+ business level)	94-84	74-72	75-68	114-107	44-44-44/42	64-77	110-128	78-74
Regulatory environment	59-54-56/54	115-110-103/106	51-49-49/48	99-94-93/93	95-91-92/95	71-78	119-117	97-104
Quality of regulation	64-60-59/60	121-107-104/111	66-66-62/63	103-95/97	101-98-100/105	74-92	128-126	104-123
Rule of law	69-65-70/71	126-120-112/116	93-85-90/92	123-116/119	114-108-109/114	98-105	129-126	115-123
Software costs % of GDP	58	111	124	96	73	102	101	80
Import/export of ICT services	94/9-110/9	86/63-81/10	93/111-88/115	110/112-107/102	61/69-49/70	114/104	117/123	101/92
Innovative results, including IA	67-61/71-73	47-88/40-91	83-90/ 81-118	96-116/ 82-121	54-53/ 51-48	114-100	85-123	78-93
payments for IP/ income from IP in the total volume of trade	68-71-44/59	103-107-129/130	82-115-105/107	104-117-123/121	40-35-50/61	96-101	126-120	86-94
	118/114	69/38	82/98	96/75	18/37	н/д	116/103	75/104

Table 3. The place of the BRICS countries in the WIPO Global Innovation Ranking (GII)-2023-2022

BRICS States /population (million)	Brazil 215,3	PRC 1426	India 1417	RSA 59,9	Iran 88,6	Egypt 111	Saudi Arabia 36,4	UAE 9,4	Ethiopia 123,4
GII -2023-2022	49-54	12-11	40-40	59-61	62-53	86-89	48-51	32-31	125-117
Innovative resources (human capital and R&D+ business level)	56-50 39-35	22-20 20-12	48-43 57-54	84-81 61-63	60-54 117-115	95-97 100-103	35-30 45-53	16-17 23-26	131-131 130-122
Regulatory environment	70-70	100-101	68-67	45-44	121	124	78	21	103
Quality of regulation	79-84	89-77	76-81	75-63	132	99	53	30	123
Rule of law	81-71	62-63	66-60	58-68	118	76	54	36	101
Software costs % of GDP	44	27	56	28	16	72	35	60	130
Import/export of ICT services	34/86	76/52	32/5	22/95	96/122	72/65	111/98	78/59	43/81
Innovative results, including IA	52-46	6-14	22-49	56-63	55-43	77-73	68-66	59-50	84-126
payments for IP/ income from IP in the total volume of trade	31- 33 17/41	1-2 24/33	38-40 25/45	51-52 27/49	13 89/88	66 73/106	54 н/д	55 58/22	127 111/112

The conditionality of further innovative development by the presence of a civilized intellectual property market has long been recognized in the USA, Japan, Germany, then in the mid-1990s in China, in 2010 in the Russian Federation, in 2011 in the EU. 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 in Japan (2008) a global goal has been declared – to create an IP-based nation. In China in 2005 the development of the concept of the intellectual property strategy has begun, 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, the program of the 14th five-year plan and for the period up to 2035 spelled out the comprehensive implementation of the national strategy for building the PRC as a world-class intellectual property power with Chinese characteristics.

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 AR, the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation.*

As part of the implementation of the *CIS Economic Development Strategy for the period up to 2030* (approved by the decision of the CIS of the Council of Heads of Governmenta 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 directions of economic cooperation for the purpose 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 10/28/2016 and the Agreement on the Formation and Development of the Intellectual Property Market of the CIS member States dated 06/01/2018). In 2023, a draft Strategy for the development of the Eurasian Patent Organization (EAPO) for the period up to 2035 was prepared and the EAPO Development Program until 2028 was approved.

By the decision of the CIS Council of Heads of Government on 06/08/2023 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 (have been

developed on the initiative of the Republic of Uzbekistan with the active participation of the Council for Industrial Policy of the CIS member States and the CIS Executive Committee). *However, in these strategic documents, as before 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), 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 the development of the intellectual property market of the CIS member states.

In order to develop a modern and effective intellectual property system to improve the standard of living and competitiveness of the economies of the CIS and EAEU countries within the framework of the meeting of the Eurasian Intergovernmental Council (02/3/2023, Almaty) Secretary General of the CIS Lebedev S.N. and Chairman of the Board of the EEC Myasnikovich M.V. signed an Action Plan for 2023-2025 for the implementation of the Memorandum on Deepening Cooperation between the Executive Committee of the CIS and the EEC dated 11/27/2018 (more than 80 events, including digital economy and intellectual property).

Eurasian integration aims to create on the basis of the EAEU (since 2015) by 2030 to achieve and maintain high-quality and sustainable economic growth of the member States and the Union as a whole through the realization of their competitive advantages. As part of the implementation of Strategic Directions for the Development of the Eurasian Economic Integration until 2025 (approved at the EAEU WEC on 12/11/2020), out of 330 positions at the stage of project integration, more than 50% of measures with set deadlines were completed in 2020-2023. At the same time, none of the strategic tasks in the priority areas of Eurasian integration in the field of IP, defined in the Treaty on the EAEU (2014), has been practically solved over the next 10 years.

In 2023, the II Great Protocol of 03/31/2022 was ratified by four Member States, **except Kazakhstan** on amendments (139 amendments) to the Treaty on the EAEU (2014) and the III Great Protocol dated 05/25/2023 on amendments (33 amendments) to the Treaty on the EAEU, and the formation of the IV Large Protocol has begun.

In addition to the Methodology of dividing obstacles in the internal market of the EAEU into barriers, exemptions and restrictions (2017), in 2023 the Methodology for the qualification of obstacles in the internal market of the EAEU and the recognition of barriers and restrictions eliminated has been approved (Decision of the EEC Board dated 03/28/2023 No. 41). In the internal market of the Union in 2016-2023, 67 barriers, 16 restrictions and 26 exemptions were eliminated.

Within the framework of the digital agenda, the following projects are being implemented: "Digital technical regulation within the EAEU", "Eurasian Network of Industrial Cooperation, Subcontracting and Technology Transfer"; the functioning of the AIS of the Union (a system of interstate electronic data exchange between national segments of the member States, national segments of the member States and the EEC) in a number of areas has been ensured; a technological basis has been created for the functioning of the cross-border space of trust within the Union; a unified Register of structures of electronic documents and information in electronic form has been created; 26 common processes have been put into operation and technical readiness has been ensured for 55 common processes. Within the framework of the Target Program for the Development of the EAEU AIS until 2027, since 2021, the EEC has developed and maintains the Eurasian Register of Industrial Products (information on 15949 goods from 130 manufacturers) in order to ensure access to public procurement, since 2019 a Unified Register of Registered Medicines has been in operation (4011 registration certificates have been issued and 12222 applications for registration have been submitted) and the Unified Register of medical devices registered within the EAEU.

In May 2023, the heads of the member states at a meeting of the EEU signed a Protocol on amendments to the Treaty on the EAEU (2014) in terms of providing financial assistance in the implementation by the states of the Union of joint cooperation projects in industries. At the meeting of the EMPS on 10/26/2023 The Regulation on the procedure for selecting joint cooperative projects in industries and providing financial assistance in their implementation has been approved.

At the same time, unlike the CIS with the proactive nature of IP decisions, IP commercialization is not stated in the EAEU documents either as a goal or as a task or direction of integration. Meanwhile, in the Declaration on the Further Development of Economic Processes within the Framework of the EAEU until 2030 and for the Period up to 2045, the Eurasian Economic Path (approved at the meeting

of the EAEU EEU on 12/25/2023), the tasks of further development of economic integration processes until 2030 included "ensuring the common market of the EAEU with key goods and resources and its effective functioning through cooperation between member states to create favorable conditions for ensuring the **security and effective protection to the objects rights of intellectual property.**" So, 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. *To build common markets in the EAEU without taking into account turnover and opportunities for commercialization of IP means to condemn the Union countries in advance to a loss in competition.*

In these circumstances, national initiatives for the preparation and adoption of strategic documents in the field of IP and the practice of their implementation in a number of countries are of particular importance.

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 Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus No. 672 dated 11/24/2021) 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. In 2023 The implementation of the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Strategy for 2021-2023 has been completed, and the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Strategy for 2024-2025 has been approved by Resolution No. 906 of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus dated 12/20/2023.

In 2022, 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 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 "*creating 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 as a on the part of state institutions and public structures in the formation of the ecosystem of IP and innovation." In order to facilitate the successful implementation of this Program at the last XIV International Forum (04/21/2023), 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 2023, according to the Program of the Government of the **Republic of Armenia** for 2021-2026 (approved The Decree of the Government of the Republic of Armenia No. 1363-A dated 08/18/2021) provides for the development and approval of a *Strategy for the development of the intellectual property sphere of the Republic of Armenia.*

Strategic documents in this area have also been adopted and implemented in other CIS countries: in the **Republic of Azerbaijan**, since 2017, the program "Intellectual Property Policy in Universities and Research Institutes" has been implemented; in the **Republic of Tajikistan**, in continuation of the National IP Development Strategy (2014-2020), the National Strategy for the Development of Intellectual Property of the Republic of Tajikistan has been adopted and implemented for the period up to 2030; in the **Republic of Uzbekistan** – The Strategy for the development of the field of intellectual property for 2022-2026; **Turkmenistan** has adopted the "*Program for the development of the Intellectual Property system of Turkmenistan for 2021-2025 and an Action Plan for its implementation.*"

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 on 6.12.2020 approved 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* has been adopted (approved By the Prime Minister of the Republic of Kazakhstan on

12.07.2022), which provides for 28 events. Coordination on the implementation of the Roadmap is entrusted to 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 RF for the period up to 2024, a separate section on the development of IP has been allocated, which provides, along with an increase in patent activity in order to achieve the 5th place in the RF (at this moment - 8th place) in terms of specific weight in the total number of patent applications in priority areas of scientific and technical cooperation, provides for an increase in the turnover of rights to RIA. ***The Concept of Technological Development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2030*** (approved by the 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, innovative and digital development, while the key starting conditions for 2022 are defined 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 an increase in the number of applications for inventions and utility models by 2.4 times*. Taking into account the negative experience of implementing the Strategy of Innovative Development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2020 (approved By Order of the Government of the Russian Federation dated 08.12.2011 N 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 links) with an increase in the number of foreign patents (from 63 to 2.5 - 3 thousand patents), *a serious correction of these documents is needed*.

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 remain, leading to a loss in fierce competition and the struggle for the redistribution of international markets and spheres of influence:

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

If ignoring the patterns of formation of the global IP market, after their identification and consolidation in the documents of this Forum, since 2010, could be considered a feature associated with a low level of economic and legal culture of perception and understanding of the specifics of this market, today it often has a corruption component in the interests of preserving the technological superiority of developed countries and foreign TNCs.

Recommendations. *WIPO, the EAEU and the EAEU EEC, the CIS Economic Council and the CIS Executive Committee, the Standing Committee of the Union State, national parliaments and governments of the EAEU member States and CIS member States (in terms of issues related to the area of competence):*

2.1 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 relevance and interconnection.

2.2. When preparing a draft action plan ("roadmap") for the implementation of 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" (Order of the EEC dated 12/25/2023 No. 6) for approval in 2025 to provide and supplement for tasks, mechanisms and indicators for the development of the

Eurasian IP market (commercialization of IP) as conditions for ensuring national competitiveness and technological sovereignty.

2.3 To provide for the preparation and adoption of the Eurasian Strategy for the Development of Intellectual Property at the interstate level (relevance has been confirmed since 2016) with the participation of the Eurasian Patent Office and relevant strategies and programs for the formation and development of the IP market at national levels, as well as plans ("roadmaps") for their implementation. To ensure the adoption of strategic documents and roadmaps (taking into account the objective patterns of development of the IP market in the world and the specifics of their implementation in integration associations in the post-Soviet space, taking into account the experience of the People's Republic of China, reflected in the final documents - recommendations of this Forum in 2017-2023).

2.4 To make adjustments to the Concepts of development of industrial cooperation (2023) and cooperation of the CIS member states on the development of production of high-tech energy equipment (2018) and the Plan (set of measures) for their implementation in terms of goal-setting, 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 the intellectual property market of the CIS member states (2019).

2.5 To make adjustments to the regulatory and program documents of the EAEU and the Union countries regarding the exclusion of R&D and IP from the service sector, followed by the attribution of R&D to work and the allocation of the IP economy to an independent market sector, including integration priorities and deadlines for their achievement, scientific, technical and industrial cooperation, ratings and indicators of real competitiveness and methods for determining them with taking into account the economic potential of intellectual property for innovative development at the national, Eurasian and international levels.

Taking into account the existing regulatory risks of corruption and loss of assets in the execution of R&D orders, recommend that entities authorized to carry out an independent anti-corruption examination of regulatory legal acts and their projects conduct it in relation to technical specifications for the performance of relevant work.

2.6 To consider at the meeting of the Board of the EEC of the EAEU and the EEC the issue of the effectiveness of the implementation of common Eurasian integration processes in priority areas in the field of IP, defined in the Treaty on the EAEU, and the need to adjust them taking into account the experience of the CIS and the interaction of interstate associations (the Union State, the EAEU and the CIS).

3. Legal protection of intellectual property objects and harmonization of national legislation

The field of IP includes three subject areas of regulation: 1) legal protection of the results of intellectual activity and means of individualization equated to them (intellectual property objects – hereinafter referred to as IPO), 2) use of IPO and turnover (commercialization) of property rights to them, 3) legal protection of IPO.

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 issues of improving regulation in the field of legal protection of IP were considered in 2023:

- within the framework of the **64th General Assembly of WIPO Member States** (6-14.07.2023), work continued on the preparation of two diplomatic conferences in 2024 (the Treaty on Laws on Samples and the international document on genetic Resources and traditional knowledge related to genetic Resources).

- within the framework of the **11th session of the WIPO Standards Committee** (4-8.12.2023), reports of Task Forces were considered (on 3D, on the development of a unified catalog of public APS, on blockchain, on visual representation of samples, on digital transformation, on ICT strategy in the field of standards, on legal status, on standardization of names, on open access to patent information, on sequence lists); tasked revise with reviewing all XML standards by the XM task force for IP; the new "WIPO Standard ST.92: Recommendations on the format of data packages for the electronic exchange of priority documents and certified copies" and related changes to the WIPO standard ST.88 were approved; Recommendations on ICT and IP Management were adopted for

discussion; the structure of the global identifier for individuals and legal entities was considered; at the suggestion of Saudi Arabia, it was approved. The objective is to create a global platform to facilitate the exchange of intellectual property (IP) information;

- at the 13th meeting of the Interstate Council on Legal Protection and Protection of Intellectual Property of the **CIS** (05/16/2023, Moscow);

- as part of the implementation of the Trademark Agreement and the **EAEU NMPT**, the Rules for the Implementation of common processes have been approved, and technological documents on NMPT have been prepared;

- at the 5th meeting of the Subcommittee on Intellectual Property of the Commission on the formation of a unified scientific and technological space of the **Union State** (03/29/2023).

Legal protection of the result of intellectual activity (RIA) is provided:

- a) by virtue of the very fact of creation of RIA: objects of copyright (works of science, works of literature, works of art, other works; computer programs, databases); objects of related rights (performances, phonograms, messages on air or via cable, radio or television programs (broadcasting by on-air or cable broadcasting organizations); database content; works of science, literature and art, published after they have entered the public domain); topologies of integrated circuits; complex objects of intellectual property (audiovisual works, theatrical performances, multimedia products, databases); scientific discoveries;

- б) or after passing the established procedures for state registration and issuance of a document of protection - objects of patent law (inventions, utility models, industrial designs, selection achievements);

- в) or after the introduction of a special legal regime of confidentiality in relation to RIA, including the regime of commercial secrets (production secrets (know-how)).

Objects of copyright. Despite the international presumption of the author's right to RIA and the legal protection of RIA due to the fact of creation, in the EAEU countries a variety of practices of their registration are being implemented to strengthen legal protection: in the **Republic of Belarus** depositing (2023 - 154 objects, including 96 computer program, 2 databases and 56 works); in the **Republic of Kazakhstan** - State Register of Copyright Objects (2022-8760), in the **Kyrgyz Republic** - at the request of the author/copyright holder, registration of RIA in the official Registers of copyright objects (5826 works), computer program (884) and DB (94); in the **Russian Federation** - at the request of the author/copyright holder, registration of RIA in the State Registers of computer programs and DBs (304855), while this condition is mandatory in government contracts for R&D. *In conditions where computer programs are protected as literary works (form), such registration does not imply legal protection of their content (computer program algorithms), which should be protected as trade secrets (know-how) in order to ensure competitiveness in the further use of this software product.*

With the growth of such registrations, both in state patent authorities and in other organizations (for example, in the RF- the Russian Center of the rights turnover to the Results of Creative Activity (RCIS), according to the statements of its leaders, "the RCIS certificate has the same legal nature as the certificate of voluntary registration of the program with Rospatent, and can be used as a full-fledged alternative"), copyright holders need to take into account the legal position of the judiciary on these issues and the associated risks. Thus, a certificate of state registration of the right to a computer program cannot be "legal evidence of ownership of the exclusive right and cannot be attached to the case materials, because registration of the right to a computer program or to a database is of a declarative nature; the applicant is responsible for the accuracy of the information provided for state registration" (Review of judicial practice in cases related to the resolution of disputes on the protection of intellectual rights, approved by the Presidium of the Supreme Court of the RF on September 23, 2015).

Objects of patent law. According to WIPO, the number of patent applications (estimated by 2022) in the world amounted to: 3.36 million for inventions (China - 46.8% (27.7% in 2012); Japan - 8.4%; Republic of Korea - (6.9%); EPO - 5.6%; other countries - 15.1%); for useful models (UM)- 3 million, for industrial designs (ID)- 1.5 million. In 2022, the total volume of patents for inventions in force in the world increased by 4.1% to 17.3 million: China (4.2 million), USA (3.3 million), Japan (2 million). In all departments where an increase was recorded by the end of 2022 (with the exception of Turkey), the increase is mainly due to the number of applications from non-residents. From 2019 to 2021, the most sought-after field of technology among the five leading countries in terms of patenting

was: computer technology: China (12.1% of all published applications), the Republic of Korea — 8.9%, the USA — 12.9%; "Electric machines": Japan (9.9%), "Transport": Germany (11.7%).

Table 4. Objects of patent law in the EAEU

2023/2022-2021	RA	RB	RK (2022)	KR (2022)	RF
Applications for inventions have been submitted (%in.)	112/22 (50%) 34 (13%) 109 (9%)	359 (20%) 342 (18%) 386 (29%)	838 (15%) 900	71 (4%) 87 64	26692 (23%) / 26924 (30%) - 30997 (36%)
Applications for Utility Models (UM) have been submitted (%in.)	90 (7%)* 84	271 (4%) 312 (9%) 339 (12%)	1094(3%) 1109	7 (0%) 17	9742 (2%)/ 8521 (2%)- 9079 (2%)
Applications for an Industrial design (ID) have been submitted (%)	37 (5%) 46 (4%) 37	130 (16%) 174 (37%) 244 (46%)	192 177	9 +229 8	7793 (30%)/ 6898 (39%)- 7726 (45%)
Patents were granted in 2023.	5 inventions 78 UM 31 ID +265int.	248 invent-s 292 UM 134 ID	585 inventions 864 UM 176 ID	47 inventions 21 UM 6 ID	23406 inventions 6639 UM 5204 ID
Valid patents / from issued	16/3453 inventions (0,5%) 208/859 UM (24%) 263/593 ID (44%) 8834 eurasian patent	1490 inventions 1128 UM 1476 ID 271 SA	2836/38847 inventions (7%) 2812/7651 UM (37%) 1187/4116 ID (29%) 350/1032 SA (34%)	201/2771 invent/ (7%) 43/362 UM (12%) 50/395 ID (13%)+1826mp 17/66 SA (26%)	250066 inventions 39620 UM 45487 ID

According to the EEC, these data «demonstrate a decrease in the activity of applicants in relation to objects of patent law (inventions, utility models and industrial designs)». Along with the continuing trend of a constant reduction in the number of patent applications and maintaining them in force at the national level, the EAEU and CIS countries maintain stable indicators for the growth of Eurasian applications and the maintenance of Eurasian patents in force with the expansion of their geography within the framework of the Eurasian Patent Convention (9.09.2024 - 30th anniversary of signing). In 2023, the Eurasian Patent Office (EAPO) received 3,689 Eurasian applications and issued 3,787 Eurasian patents for inventions (25% of the total number, a record in the history of the EAPO); the number of applications for registration of an industrial design increased by 58% with the expansion of the geography of users to 26 states; the application acceptance solution was successfully scaled from 30-models of the claimed objects. In May 2023, the EAPO Development Program until 2028 was approved, which includes eight key areas of development, including the creation (in addition to the existing registration systems for inventions and industrial designs) of registration systems for a single Eurasian trademark and a single Eurasian utility model. Similar trends are observed in the activities of other regional IP organizations (the European Patent Office (EPO) – an increase in patent applications – by 2.6%, the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (AOIS) - an increase of 4.8%).

The conditions for changing the structure of the IP market (over 25 years, the share of patent sales decreased from 80% by 4 or more times), the lack of innovative motivation for authors and copyright holders, the growth of unfair competition and the limited advantages of national patents and certificates of protection for industrial IP objects predetermined the following **trends in choosing a method of legal protection of these intellectual property, requiring adjustment of public policy at the national and regional levels:**

➤ steady reduction in the number of patent applications and the issuance of national patents (since 2013, the number of patent applications has decreased in the **Republic of Belarus** by more than 4 times (from 3167 to 788), since 2018, the number of applications has decreased: in the **Russian Federation** for inventions - by 29%, for utility models – by 13%; in the **Republic of Kazakhstan** for inventions – by 15%, for industrial designs – by 40%; in the **Kyrgyz Republic** for inventions – by 38%, for utility models – by 78%, for industrial designs – by 47%; in the **Republic of Armenia** – for inventions – by 12%, for industrial designs – by 19%);

➤ transition from national to regional and international levels and procedures for the legal protection of IPOs (for example, in the **Kyrgyz Republic** 97% of inventions are protected by Eurasian patents, 97% of industrial designs and 80% of trademarks are registered under international procedures);

➤ the priority areas of technology for patenting in the CIS countries do not coincide with the priority areas of the leading countries;

* 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 patents for an invention".

➤ the share of individuals among patent holders is growing (**RF**: Inventions 24%, Utility Model – 38%; **RA**: Inventions -52%, 49% - Industrial Design; **KR**: Inventions - 87%, Utility Model - 100%, Industrial Design -33%), which significantly complicates the subsequent commercial use of these IPO.

Means of individualization. According to WIPO, the total volume of active trademark registrations in the world increased by 9.4% in 2022 - 82.5 million: China (42.7 million), USA (3.1 million), India (2.9 million). According to the Nice Classification of trademark registration applications (by ten industries, 45 classes of goods and services), the largest number of applications submitted relate to the industries "Research and Technology", "Leisure and Education" and "Services for enterprises" (Germany, USA, China, India).

Table 5. Means of individualization in the EAEU

	RA	RB	RK (2022)	KR (2022)	RF
TM applications have been submitted (% in) 2023/2022-2021	6225 (57%) 5916 (57%) 5652	6953 (42%) 6696 (36%) 7850 (38%)	6960(25%) 11533	1034 (59%) +2522mp	143192 (14%) 112041 (20%) 107030 (26%)
Registered TM - 2023	2337 /2943	5343 (60% от 2021г.)	10432	912+2472 itm	86757
Commercial contracts	217		987	70	19,6 тыс.
TM valid on 01.01.2024		42567 (49%) from 77873 +85698 itm from 149094	56391 from 82285	12729 from 19889 +47101 itm	867723

On 05/11/2023, the RF joined the Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement on Appellations of Origin (NMPT) and Geographical Indications (GU), which opened up the possibility of protecting appellations of origin and geographical indications in more than 70 countries by filing a single application.

The adoption of the RLA 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, among the priorities, the *improvement and harmonization of the regulatory framework* of the CIS member states in the field of IP, while the CIS Economic Development Strategy for the period up to 2030 focuses on *ensuring the enforcement of legislation* in this area, and the improvement of law enforcement practice. In practice, it is not uncommon and often there is a complete disregard for the model laws and codes adopted and adopted by the IPA CIS 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 IP 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, a stable contradiction has developed between the constant growth of RLA adopted in the EAEU member States in the field of IP and the tasks 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.

According to the WIPO Global Innovation Index GII - 2023/2020, Armenia and Kazakhstan are still leading among the EAEU countries in terms of the level and quality of IP regulation, while Belarus, Kyrgyzstan and Russia are outsiders in this indicator, and Tajikistan and Uzbekistan are among other CIS countries. Among the BRICS countries, the UAE, South Africa and SA are leading in this indicator, while Iran, Ethiopia, and Egypt are among the laggards.

In 2023 the National Center for Intellectual Property of the Republic of Belarus carried out work on the preparation of 19 draft RLA and international treaties in the field of IP, of which 4 laws, 1 international treaty, 8 Government resolutions and 2 resolutions of the SCST related to the implementation of laws were issued (signed, adopted). The Law of the Republic of Belarus dated 9.01.2023 No. 243-Z "On Amendments to Laws on the legal protection of intellectual Property objects" provides for a comprehensive adjustment of the laws of the Republic of Belarus in the field of IP related to improving the legal regulation of collective management of property rights, the possibility of registering TM, service marks and NMPT of the EAEU in accordance with the EAEU Treaty, as well as providing legal protection in the Republic of Belarus for industrial designs in accordance with the Geneva Act of the Hague Agreement on the International Registration of Industrial Designs and

the Protocol on the Protection of Industrial Designs to the Eurasian Patent Convention. The Law of the Republic of Belarus No. 312-Z dated 11/13/2023 "On the amendment of Codes" provides for the presentation of Section V "Intellectual Property" of the Civil Code of the Republic of Belarus in a new edition.

In the **Russian Federation**, the main source of regulation at the national level in the field of legal protection of IP is the Civil Code of the RF (Part Four) and related federal laws and subordinate legislation. At the same time, during codification and subsequently, norms were adopted, a number of which run counter to the international obligations of the RF and the law of the EAEU in this area. Since the common Eurasian markets presuppose common Eurasian rules for their regulation, the need to return the norms of Russian law in this area to the international tracks along which Eurasian integration is taking place remains. In the context of ongoing attempts to spread the Russian experience of codification of IP legislation, including through the preparation of a new edition of the model Code of intellectual Property for the CIS member states, it is necessary to take into account the increasing risks for solving the tasks of Eurasian integration through the harmonization of IP legislation and practices of other countries (in the Russian Federation, none of the seven tasks of codification The codification goals planned in 2006 have not been solved and have not been achieved, during this period more than 350 changes and additions were made to Part 4 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation; the PRC refused in 2017. from full codification, while maintaining a three-level regulatory system).

In the Concept of Technological Development of the RF for the period up to 2030 (approved by the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation dated 05/20/2023 No. 1315-r), among the priorities and tasks of improving national legislation for the stated purposes of scientific and scientific-technical activities, innovation and digital development are defined:

- elimination of regulatory barriers, primarily in terms of intellectual property turnover and protection of investors' rights;
- creation of tools for the commercialization of intellectual property through increased market liquidity;
- creation of an institutions of lending secured by intellectual property;
- optimization of preferential tax conditions to increase the turnover of intellectual property;
- settlement of legal relations between the rights holders of the RIA and the state through the establishment of the price of the acquisition of the rights to the RIA;
- removing barriers to the transfer of rights to RIA by scientific and educational organizations to the commercial sector;
- regulation of the obligation of provisions on the rights of authors of the RIA to dispose of rights in documents (policies, regulations, procedures) of scientific and educational organizations.

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 object-subject composition in the subject area of legal regulation, the main legal regimes for the protection, commercialization and protection of IPO rights. In the BRICS countries, despite the general similarity of the legal protection regimes of the IPO, there are also fundamental differences in the definition of the object composition and the regimes of their legal protection (Table 6).

Table 6. Legal protection regimes for IPOs in the BRICS countries

BRICS country	objects of copyright	utility model	industrial designs
Brazil	there is no special central authority for the registration of OIS; databases are protected as compilations and collections; its contents are not protected		
India	Copyright Registration Bureau (all OIS), the term of protection is 60 years after the death of the author	there is no legal protection	there is no protection for unregistered industrial designs
China	The National Copyright Administration (issues certificates); databases are protected as compiled works; the content is not protected	examination on the merits of the application is not carried out	examination on the merits of the application is not carried out; there is no protection for unregistered industrial designs
Russian Federation	+ specialized organizations (all objects) the term of protection is 70 years after the death of the author; the database is protected in form and content, and as a complex object of intellectual property		protection of unregistered industrial designs (copyright and protection against unfair competition)
RSA	registration is only possible for movies	there is no legal	protection of unregistered

	the term of protection is 50 years after the death of the author	protection	industrial designs (copyright and protection against unfair competition)
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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 with public discussion of the results of the analysis at the BRICS forums is needed, and for this purpose it was decided to create a working group of the Legal Forum on intellectual property.

Recommendations. The Economic Council, the Executive Committee and the IPA of the CIS, the CIS interstate councils on legal protection and protection of intellectual property, on antimonopoly policy, on standardization, metrology and Certification, the EEC of the EAEU and 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 BRICS countries (in terms of issues related to the area of competence):

3.1 To provide for the development of a common methodology and methods for harmonization, taking into account the contradiction between the existing 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 branches of law and legislation and criteria for evaluating the effectiveness of regulation at the national and interstate levels.

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 elimination of barriers, exemptions and restrictions, in accordance with the methodology for separating obstacles in the internal market of the EAEU and taking into account the proposed differentiation of levels and regulatory mechanisms. Taking into account the interdisciplinarity of legal regulation issues, to provide for their consideration at the EEC Board of the EAEU in order to make a decision 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 2024. similar preparatory work for the BRICS countries.

3.3 To consider the creation of a system for coordinating normative activities with the participation of representatives of all EAEU member States, including the development of criteria for evaluating the effectiveness of normative activities (ensuring competitiveness while reducing legal conflicts and obstacles in this area) and improving the effectiveness of post-control by the EEC in the unification and harmonization of national legislation in this area.

3.4 Based on the stated priorities and tasks of ensuring national and Eurasian competitiveness with a plurality of objects and legal conflicts of regulation of their legal regimes, as well as problems of interaction of 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.

3.5 To provide for the assignment of issues of management and economics of intellectual property to priority areas of standardization that ensure national competitiveness and the development of institutions of Eurasian integration, the active use of references to the application of national and interstate standards in the field of IP within the framework of rulemaking, taking into account 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 in relation 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. Official results of intellectual activity (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).

3.6 To provide for the development of an interstate standard "Intellectual property. The system of internal compliance with the requirements of the legislation of the organization's activities (compliance system)", which provides, among other things: the definition of qualification requirements for officials of the organization engaged in intellectual property management; principles of due diligence in selecting contractors for R&D, verification of the execution of relevant contracts; monitoring the life cycle of the RIA obtained during R&D.

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

3.8 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 space in the Eurasian region.

4. The economics of intellectual property and innovation

According to WIPO, in 2023, out of 132 countries in the GII asset turnover index, which includes intangible assets by market capitalization, the People's Republic of China took 1st place, the RF - 40, RA-68, RK - 82, RU - 86, AR-96, RB - 103, KR - 104, RT - 126.

In the field of the use of IPOs and the turnover of property rights to them, the WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) (dated 04/15/1994, with amendments. dated 06.12.2005). Within the framework of the 12th WTO Ministerial Conference (02/25/2023), under the chairmanship of the UAE, decisions were made: to accelerate negotiations on the restoration of the WTO Appellate Body, whose activities were suspended in December 2019; to continue the implementation of the e-Commerce Work Program and extend the moratorium on the collection of customs duties on imports of electronic transmissions until 2026.

The Agreement on the Formation and Development of the Intellectual Property Market of the CIS member States dated 1.06.2018 is in force in the Eurasian space of the CIS (entered into force on 12.01.2019). As part of the implementation of the Interstate Program of Innovative Cooperation of the CIS member States for the period up to 2030 (the operator is the Foundation for the Development of the Center for the Development and Commercialization of New Technologies (Skolkovo Foundation), a Regulation on technology platforms has been adopted (approved by the decision of the CHG of the CIS dated 10/26/2023); centers for commercialization of innovations have been established: Minsk City Technopark LLC (Republic of Belarus), the Republican Center for Technology Transfer of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, the state institution Belarusian Institute of System Analysis and Information Support of the Scientific and Technical Sphere GKNT RB (GU BelISA), the non-profit organization Fund for the Development of Innovative Entrepreneurship of the CCI of the Russian Federation, Navoi Free Economic Zone (Republic of Uzbekistan), a state non-profit organization "National Center for Innovation and Entrepreneurship" (Republic of Armenia).

The EAEU has an Agreement on the Unified Procedure for the management of Copyright and Related rights on a collective basis in the EAEU dated 11.12. 2017. As part of the implementation of the Strategy – 2025, by Order of the EEC Board dated 11.10.2022 No. 179, the ***Methodology for the formation of a system of key indicators and indicators characterizing the impact of the processes of Eurasian economic integration on the business environment*** and a list of relevant indicators were approved. The methodology defines approaches to the formation of a ***list of criteria*** (specificity, measurability, achievability, relevance, certainty), ***indicators*** (by areas of activity of the EEC - common processes), ***basic*** (for 2022) ***and actual values of indicators*** and the procedure for monitoring them, which provides for the preparation and submission of annual reports to the Commission on the results of monitoring the values of such indicators. indicators (before October 1 of the year following the reporting one). *By the Decision of the EEC Board dated 04/14/2015 No. 29 (ed. dated 07/11/2023), only the maintenance of ETROIS, registration, legal protection and use of TM and NMPT of the EAEU are attributed to the general processes in the field of IP, where there are zero indicators in the present century, and they are not essential for the goals of sustainable development and the formation of the Eurasian IP market.*

Financial market and intellectual property. The financial market includes three sectors: credit, stock and insurance. Almost all banking transactions in the world passed through SWIFT. After the first threats from Western countries to disconnect the RF from the system in 2014, alternatives began to be created: in the RF - the Financial Messaging System (SPFS) - 159 foreign participants from 20

countries, in China — the Cross-border Interbank Payment System (CIPS), in India - its own system for transfers. By the end of 2023, the share of payments in national currencies was 85% in the CIS, and almost 90% in the EAEU.

The SCO member states are also making efforts to implement the SCO Roadmap for a gradual increase in the share of national currencies in mutual settlements (2022, SCO CHS, Samarkand, RU), considering this as an important stimulating factor in the development of trade and investment cooperation within the SCO. The optimal modalities of this process are considered within the framework of an expert group represented by representatives of central banks and ministries of finance of the member States.

In order to enhance the role of BRICS in the international monetary and financial system, the BRICS Business Council (03/12/2024) recognized the creation of a sustainable system of financial settlements, payment services and a mechanism for compiling BRICS credit ratings as a priority task for 2024.

Over the past 30 years, since the first statement by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan (1994) on the plan to switch to a single currency for Belarus, the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan by 2025, the financial legislation of the five EAEU countries has not yet been harmonized. To implement the Agreement on the Harmonization of Legislation of the EAEU Member States in the field of financial market dated 6.11.2018, an Action Plan for the harmonization of legislation has been developed, which is structured by sectors of the financial market, stages of implementation and deadlines:

in the banking sector (the third stage 2022-2025) provides for the introduction of a standardized license mechanism, the development of an international agreement on a standardized license; the development of a harmonized list of banking operations; the development of harmonized requirements for the protection of the rights and interests of consumers of financial services;

in the insurance sector (the third stage 2023-2025) includes the development of harmonized requirements for licensing insurance activities, harmonized requirements for the activities of insurance market participants, harmonized requirements for professional qualifications and business reputation of senior managers of professional insurance market participants;

in the securities market services sector (the third stage 2024-2029) includes the development of harmonized requirements for types of activities in the securities market and organizational and legal forms of securities market participants; harmonized classification of securities and financial instruments, harmonized requirements for the issuance procedure (issuance procedure) and the procedure for placement and circulation of securities of the issuer; development of harmonized requirements for accounting systems for securities and accounting institutions, for the central counterparty, clearing organizations, the organizer of trading (exchange) on the securities market, the central depository, settlement depository on the securities market; development of harmonized requirements for disclosure of information about the issuer and its securities that are placed and traded on the exchange the securities market, and the corporate governance system of securities market participants.

Within the framework of the national system of standards of the Russian Federation, the national standards of the RF GOST R 58590-2019 Intellectual Property have been adopted and are in force. Management in a credit institution, GOST R 58592-2019 Intellectual property. The Stock market management, GOST R 70484-2022 Intellectual property. Risk insurance, GOST R 58591-2019 Intellectual property. Accounting and intangible assets, on the basis of which drafts of similar interstate standards have been developed aimed at unifying procedures and rules for the use of IP in the formation of milestones in three sectors within the framework of the creation of a common Eurasian financial market.

In the RF in 2022-2022, on behalf of the President of the Russian Federation on improving the mechanism of lending secured by intellectual property rights and means of individualization (Pr-1553 dated 09/01/2022), a pilot project is being implemented (agreement between Rospatent, the Ministry of Economic Development of Russia, the Bank of Russia, the Government of Moscow – a loan of up to 50 million rubles with a maximum final rate for the borrower – 3.5%), within the framework of which 266 applications for 8.2 billion rubles were received in 2023, 7 loans were issued in the amount of 156.13 million rubles secured by the rights to 45 IPOs.

In 2023, the RF expanded the application of a special "patent box" tax regime for royalties received both domestically and from abroad. The gratuitous transfer of rights to the results of intellectual activity created during the implementation of a state or municipal contract is exempt from income tax and personal income tax. For the authors of the RIA in scientific and educational organizations, a 50% remuneration from income is established when disposing of the rights to the RIA.

In NIC RB functioning Birja intellectual property, where on 1.01.2024. 780 commercial offers (4.8% in 2022)), in T.H. on inventions - 742, on UM-22, on ID – 4, on PC – 7, on TM-5.

The results of monitoring the activities of the EEC, the EAEU and the CIS countries in 2015-2023, which are presented in the final documents of this Forum (2016-2023), and the results of a comparative legal analysis of legislation in this area when applying an algorithm for managing innovations 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, *stable negative trends have developed in the CIS and EAEU countries in the 21st century, 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 of the claimed results. In the digital economy, the volume of technologies is objectively growing, based on objects of copyright (computer programs, databases), related rights and know-how, the legal protection of which does not require state registration. The "patent for patent's sake" policy, with an annual decrease in the total number of valid patents and certificates for objects of industrial property (OIP), 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 the IPO.

Secondly, the closure of state contracts for R&D 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" 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 factors and risks in this area. The use of previous intellectual property at all stages of the innovation process from R&D to production should be accompanied by the conclusion of a license agreement with the copyright holder (on a reimbursable basis — if the RIA was created at the expense of extra—budgetary funds), which will allow the inclusion of intellectual property in the pricing of final products. The conditions and model of intellectual property turnover should ensure the motivation of all participants in the innovation process in improving 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, both at the national and industry/corporate levels.

Thirdly, the globalization of world trade and the growth of sanctions have actualized the problem of parallel imports. In the absence of support at the regional level from a member of the Board (Minister) for Economics and Financial Policy of the EEC appointed permanently only from the Republic of Kazakhstan and the head of the EEC Business Development Department supervised/controlled by him, under whose jurisdiction all intellectual property issues have been transferred, the member states of the Union are forced to seek solutions to this problem independently (the RF— by releasing parallel importers from civil liability; RB - by changing the regime of exhaustion of exclusive rights).

Maintaining the same situation in the absence of rotation of heads in the areas of integration in the EEC not only increases the risks of reducing the pace of integration, but also creates threats to block these processes in the field of intellectual property, which is one of the key factors in ensuring technological sovereignty and national competitiveness within the EAEU.

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 (2020-2023) and propose the EEU and the EEC of the EAEU, 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 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 When adjusting and adopting strategic and program documents for innovative and digital development, improving legislation and adopting subordinate regulations, take into account that IP is an indicator of the economic value of any intellectual creativity, 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 (in the present century – a means of unfair competition and enrichment of developed countries). Legal security, legal protection and legal regulation in the field of intellectual property should work for the economy of intellectual property (creation of added value from the turnover of intellectual property, including at all stages of R&D).

4.2 In order to reduce socio-economic inequality between the EAEU and BRICS countries and developed countries, with the increasing role of intellectual property in the digital economy, the transfer of a number of critical technologies from the RF and other EAEU countries to developing countries, including on the African continent on preferential terms, can become a more effective means for developing long-term cooperation. To consider it expedient to create national Registers of critical technologies and scientific study of the economic and legal conditions for their use on preferential terms in order to ensure a balance of interests in the "triad" (author RIA - copyright holder – investor) and the development of economic integration within the EAEU – BRICS. To provide for the possibility of creating and developing joint international intellectual property marketplaces and digital intellectual property management platforms based on AI and blockchain technologies.

4.3 Take into account, when developing a Program based on the Concept of forming a common financial market of the EAEU, the existence of special sections in terms of defining the goals, principles and objectives of creating mechanisms and tools for IP management in the banking sector, insurance sector and services sector in the securities market, taking into account national and interstate standards in this area. Обеспечить взаимосвязь кредитного, фондового и страхового рынков в вопросах управления ИС при гармонизации национального финансового законодательства в странах ЕАЭС.

To make adjustments to the policy of National Banks 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 the protection of 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 (DFAs) based on the construction of a conceptual model for estimating the value of DFAs for subsequent commercialization, taking into account the identified identification characteristics, sound principles, approaches and methodological tools. To intensify the development and implementation of DFA projects with IP security on specialized electronic trading and investment platforms.

4.4 To ensure a fundamental transition from information indicators (publications and their citation, patents and patent applications, conferences and seminars) to economic indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of R&D (creation of added value from IP turnover, IP share in pricing, IP share in asset capitalization, IP share in attracting investments, share of royalties, etc.), this implies a significant adjustment of the policies of corporations/organizations 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.

4.5 To consider the expediency of a permanent transition to an international regime of exhaustion of exclusive rights in respect of all IPOs, 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 IPOs used in imported goods that are essential for the internal market of the EAEU is a

necessary and justified decision in order to ensure national competitiveness within the framework of Eurasian integration.

To provide for amendments to the EAEU Treaty (2014) in order to create legal guarantees for the mutually interested transition of the EAEU member States to a mixed principle of exhaustion of exclusive intellectual property rights, taking into account the specifics of such objects and the national interests of the EAEU member States in cases where the application of a single principle does not meet such interests.

To confirm the conclusion and recommendation of this Forum (2022-2023) that China's practice of using borrowed foreign technologies to produce products in the interests of its domestic market with internal patenting (until the termination of foreign patents of former copyright holders), followed by patenting of modified technologies in countries of a potential legal market for its products, may be in demand when choosing counter-sanctions in modern conditions as successful and confirmed in the courts.

4.6 Given the successful practice of establishing and operating in the RF and the CIS, respectively, since 2009-2017, the national and interstate technical committees for standardization "Intellectual Property" (TC 481 / MTK 550) with a secretariat based on the RNIIS, it is necessary to create an international technical committee (TC) "Intellectual Property" in ISO with the active participation of countries CIS and BRICS in cooperation with WIPO.

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

To approve the draft interstate standards GOST "IP. Management in a credit institution" and "IP. Stock Market Management", as well as the inclusion in the Program of Interstate Standardization 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 RF 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), in including standards "IP. Digital financial assets", "IP. Risk insurance", "IP. Assessment of market/ investment value".

4.8 To support initiatives to create sectoral and regional centers of competence on IP issues with the participation of RNIIS in the RF and the KR on the basis of leading scientific/research and production centers, including in the ICT industry, in the energy sector, in the construction industry, in the medical industry. Based on the results of the accumulated practice, consider the possibility of using this experience within the framework of the activities of state institutions for the development and innovation infrastructure at the national and interstate levels.

5. Legal protection of intellectual property

In the field of legal protection of IPR rights, unlike other areas of regulation, the norms of national codes of liability for offenses are applied in priority, as well as interstate agreements:

- The EAEU Treaty on Coordination of Actions for the Protection of Intellectual Property Rights dated September 08, 2015 (entered into force on 07/19/2016);
- The Agreement on the Customs Code of the EAEU dated 12.04.2017 (as amended on 29.05.2019, entered into force on 01.01.2018);
- The CIS Agreement on Cooperation in the field of countering the production and distribution of counterfeit products dated May 26, 2017 (entered into force on 07/04/2019);
- Agreement on Cooperation between the customs authorities of the CIS member States in the field of protection of intellectual property Rights dated May 31, 2019 (entered into force on 12/10/2019);
- Agreement on Cooperation of the CIS member States on the prevention and Suppression of the Use of False Trademarks and Geographical Indications (concluded on 05/28/2021);
- Agreement on Cooperation of the CIS member States on the Protection and Protection of Rights to Copyright and Related Rights in Information and Telecommunication Networks (concluded (11/12/2021).

In 2023, these issues were consistently considered at all levels of CIS interstate cooperation:

- the 13th meeting of the Interstate Council on Legal Protection and Protection of Intellectual Property (05/16/2023, Moscow), where issues of the state of affairs in the CIS member states– MGSIS members in the field of protection and protection of intellectual property, as well as the implementation of the Action Plan for the implementation of the first stage (2021-2025) were considered CIS economic development strategies for the period up to 2030 and measures to counteract offenses in this area during the reporting period; on the list of measures (2024-2030) in the field of countering intellectual property offenses to support the stages of implementation of the CIS Economic Development Strategy for the period up to 2030;

- the projects were approved by the decision of the CIS Economic Council (dated 8.12.2023) and submitted for consideration to the CHG of the CIS;

- The decision of the CIS CHS approved the Interstate Program of Joint Measures to Combat crime for 2024-2028 (Bishkek, 13.10.2023), which provides for the continuation of the practice of conducting comprehensive joint and (or) coordinated interdepartmental operational and preventive measures aimed, inter alia, at preventing and detecting crimes in the field of intellectual property, including those committed using information technology (paragraph 2.1.2); prevention and detection of corruption crimes (paragraph 2.1.21); countering the financing of destructive activities, including the use of digital assets and digital currency (clause 2.1.22).

The legal protection of the interests of the holders of the rights to the IPO and the 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. In 2021-2023 the Commission has developed a draft Agreement on coordinated approaches to combating violations of IPO rights on the Internet, which is being discussed with Member States. In 2023 a draft Agreement was developed on the creation of a Eurasian online search service for industrial property objects protected in the EAEU member States (it is planned to sign by the end of 2024).

At the meeting of the Advisory Committee on Intellectual Property under the Board of the EEC, chaired by the Minister for Economics and Financial Policy of the EEC, on 10/18/2023, the results of monitoring law enforcement practice in the field of IPO rights protection in the EAEU for 2022 were approved (Table 6), and it was considered advisable to analyze the legislation and activities of the EAEU member States in the field of IP for 2019-2023.

Table 6. **Legal protection of IP in the EAEU (2015-2022)**³

Offenses for 8 years	RA	RB	RK	KR	RF
Objects of patent law	4		0	2	38
Objects of copyright and related rights	23	819	471	4	11000
TM	57		971	63	57036
Administrative responsibility	0	893	889	51	53982
Criminal liability	83	14	563	19	13532
Introduced by the IPO in the Customs Register of Intellectual property (CRIP) (valid on 1.04.2024)	450	80	1044	262	1825

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 in the context of administrative offenses and crimes only (without taking into account the results of their consideration by the courts), as well as without taking into account cases considered within the framework of civil and arbitration proceedings in these countries. In these circumstances, the comparison in the Reports of the number of violations of IPO rights detected from 2016 to 2022 with the number of counterfeit goods detected in the Member States and the conclusions drawn on this basis are incorrect. Thus, the conclusion is that "in 2022, the EAEU maintained a tendency to reduce both the number of detected counterfeit goods and the number of detected cases of crimes and offenses in the field of intellectual property" (Report "On the state of law enforcement practice in the field of protection rights to objects of intellectual property in the EAEU for 2022", M., EEC, 2023, p. 134) does not correspond to reality. For example, only from 2016 to 2022 in the RF there was a steady trend of annual growth in cases of copyright holders protecting their rights in civil proceedings in courts of general jurisdiction (by 2.5 times, over the past 10 years - by 3.5 times). At the same time, in 80% of cases, the court made decisions, including more than 90% of

³ The table was prepared on the basis of data from the Reports of the EEC Department for Business Development "On the state of law enforcement practice in the field of protection rights to objects of intellectual property in the EAEU" for 2020 – 2022

them positive (satisfying the applicant's requirements) (Analytical Bulletin No. 10(830) of the Federation Council "Topical issues of protection of intellectual property rights in modern conditions", Moscow, Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, 2023, 7-41).

Since these gross methodological errors of the EEC Business Development Department have repeatedly been brought to the attention of the EEC leadership in the recommendations of this forum (2022, 2023), as well as in publications and reports at the annual international Anti-Counterfeit forums, the continuation of such practices may indicate either the incompetence of its employees or malicious distortion of information for decision-making incorrect decisions within the framework of the general processes of Eurasian integration. Under these conditions, the assessment by the EAEU leadership that "the preparation by the Commission of an annual report on the state of law enforcement practice in the field of intellectual property rights protection in the Union allows for uniform practice in the EAEU countries, as well as to increase the effectiveness of measures taken by authorized bodies aimed at combating the spread of counterfeit products" does not meet the requirements of objectivity. Also, it is impossible to recognize as a positive result from the EEC Report 2024 that "the legal framework for the functioning of the unified customs register of intellectual property objects (UCRIP) of the EAEU member states has been fully formed", since in 15 years of its formation (since 2010), not a single IPO has appeared in the UCRIP.

Based on the results of the analysis of legislation with heterogeneity in the composition of violations in the field of IP and law enforcement practice 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 There is still no objective picture of understanding the volume and structure of counterfeit products, which preserves the basis for continued unfair competition.

Protection against counterfeiting. According to the EEC, for the period from 2016 to 2022, the volume of counterfeit products detected in the EAEU member states amounted to about 107 million units. 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, geographical indications, NMPT) created and (or) put into circulation in violation of *any the rights* of the copyright 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 the EAEU, where, according to paragraph 3. Article 385 of the EAEU Labor Code, objects of copyright and related rights, trademarks, service marks and NMPT can be included in the UCRIP.

In the **Republic of Belarus**, administrative liability (Article 10.15 of the Administrative Code of the Republic of Belarus) and criminal liability (Article 201 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Belarus) is not defined separately for violations of copyright, related rights and industrial property rights.

In the **Russian Federation**, according to the norm of Article 1252 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation, any material media containing *any IPO* (more than 20 types of IPO) with violation of *only the exclusive rights* of their rightholders to these IPO are recognized as counterfeit. At the same time, the Administrative Code of the RF and the Criminal Code of the RF retained the previous legal model of protection against counterfeiting, according to which it is possible to bring administrative and criminal liability for counterfeiting only in part 6 of the 20 categories of intellectual property objects. *So, what is recognized as counterfeit in Russia is not such in other countries of the EEC and its turnover is not it is subject to counteraction at the customs border of the EAEU.* At the same time, fundamental differences remain between the norms of the Civil Code of the RF, the Administrative Code of the RF and the Criminal Code of the RF regarding the possibility of being held accountable for violations of rights in respect of all categories of IP objects (*for example, the Criminal Code of the RF and the Administrative Code of the RF do not contain norms on liability for violations of rights to selection achievements*).

Recommendations. The Supreme Eurasian Economic Council 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, national parliaments and governments of the EAEU member States (in terms of issues related to the area of competence):

5.1 To confirm the relevance of the recommendations of this Forum in 2018-2023 for the EAEU EEC in terms of preparing 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, in particular including using the Internet. To provide in the roadmap conflict of laws rules for establishing the applicable law on the Internet, supplementing the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works. Take into account that when digitizing the IPO, utilitarian digital rights arise, during the turnover of which conflict of laws rules will be applied, establishing the choice of law depending on the concluded civil law contract.

To consider, with the participation of the EAPO, representatives of the CIS Economic Court, the EAEU Court, the issue of improving the Eurasian dispute resolution system in relation to IPO rights and the creation of a Eurasian judicial jurisdiction.

5.2 To develop and approve a unified methodology for the structure and list of data on the preparation of annual reports of authorized national authorities of the CIS and EAEU countries in the field of IP on their activities. To include statistics and data on the analysis of law enforcement practice in the framework of civil IP 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.

5.3 To confirm the relevance of the conclusions of this forum (2010-2023), that the objectivity of understanding counterfeiting and unfair competition in all its manifestations can only be based on a clear normative classification of offenses and the definition of their exhaustive comparable national lists (civil law torts, administrative offenses and crimes) and their unified statistical accounting, including with international cooperation.

*When developing a Methodology for accounting for identified counterfeit products in the EAEU member States, which would allow evaluating the effectiveness of IPR rights protection mechanisms (it is planned to fix it in the recommendation of the EEC Board by the end of 2025), use the methodology for conducting annual monitoring and determining the national Index of counterfeit goods based on the basic calculation data contained in national state information systems and departmental databases of the EAEU Member States, and the ranking of national Indices of counterfeit goods in the EAEU, in accordance with the procedure provided for in **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.*

5.4 The EEC and the national organizers of the annual International Forum "Anti-Counterfeit" should provide for mandatory consideration of proposals received during the discussion of issues on the agenda of the plenary and in-session meetings and the preparation on this basis of a Plan ("roadmap") for their implementation with the publication of a document on the official websites of the organizers of the Forum.

*5.5 When finalizing the draft Agreement on coordinated approaches to combating violations of IPR rights on the Internet, which is being discussed with the EAEU member States, take into account the mechanisms for preventing and countering violations enshrined 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 provided for by the standards regarding the use of IP in government information systems and social networks, mass media and electronic libraries, as well as in e-commerce.*

5.6 Within the framework of the unified security research centers being created to protect against risks associated with artificial intelligence, to provide for the creation of working groups with representatives of national academies of sciences, centers of legal science, law enforcement and judicial authorities to develop thresholds and prepare proposals on the regulatory consolidation of legal prohibitions (red lines) in the field of development and use of artificial intelligence technologies the use of AI technologies for illegal purposes, including the possibility of bringing civil, administrative and criminal liability for these violations.

6. Centralization of regulation and administration in the field of intellectual property as a condition for competitiveness

In the context of the centralization of state regulation in the field of intellectual property in the world (the creation of WIPO in 1967 with the unification of the Berne and Paris International Unions), in the CIS (Interstate Council for the Legal Protection and Protection of Intellectual Property) and the EAEU (EEC), as in all CIS and EAEU countries (except Russia), at the international and regional levels, as well as in 98 countries of the world, have been unified structures created with the unification of the functions of state regulation in relation to all major categories of intellectual property objects within a single state body/organization.

For example, the centralized (horizontally) and geographically distributed (vertically) system of intellectual property management committees in China (from municipalities to Beijing) significantly reduces administrative barriers to the involvement of intellectual property in economic and civil law turnover, helps to ensure from 1/3 to 1/2 the annual growth rate of up to 8% of GDP in China. If 30 years ago Russia and China had equally poor starting conditions for innovative development, today China occupies a leading position in global trade in intellectual property and innovative products, surpassing the whole world in terms of innovation activity and effectiveness, and in 2023 it is recognized as the technological leader in the world.

In 2021 the member States of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) unanimously decided to appoint the Eurasian Patent Office (EAPO) as an international searching authority and an international preliminary examination body within the PCT.

Despite several attempts to create a centralized system of state regulation in the field of intellectual property in the RF (2011-2013, 2015-2017), Russia is still the only country where the functions of public administration and regulation in the field of intellectual property are dispersed among more than 15 federal agencies, where there is competition between departments instead of competition of business entities on these issues. At the same time, the list of these bodies is open for addition by the Government of the RF (authorized federal executive authorities and authorized bodies). Since July 1, 2020, Rospatent has been formally responsible here for only six of the 20 categories of intellectual property objects, does not have objective information about other departments and is not a competent authority on all issues in this area, as well as is not responsible for the commercialization of intellectual property created with budgetary financing. Since no one in the authorities in the RF 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 problems of regulatory regulation and the lack of results of its economic efficiency and competitiveness. 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 as a whole. This, in many ways, is the root cause of the difficulties in developing agreed solutions, including on the harmonization of national legislation in the EAEU on these issues. According to the assessment of the AYUR IP Commission, this leads to the preservation of risks of failure to achieve 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. In particular, this is evidenced by the following examples:

- there is no unified strategy, a unified policy and a national program for the development of the intellectual property market;
- with expenditures from the federal budget on R&D in 2022 – 1.436 trillion. rubles, income from the commercialization of IP based on the results of its execution amounted to 1.6 billion rubles (0.001% of R&D expenses or 0.006% of income);
- there is no unified and reliable accounting of RIA created with budget funding, their authors, copyright holders and use in the process of scientific, scientific-technical and innovative activities, as well as reliable information about the created intangible assets;
- there is no unified legal regulation regarding the examination of objects of patent law, liability for counterfeiting and violations of intellectual rights (for example, it is impossible to bring administrative and criminal liability for violations of rights to SA);
- in the field of intellectual property in the RF over the past 15 years, the number of those brought to administrative responsibility has decreased by 21 times, the number of fines levied by 23 times; the number of convicts under Article 146 of the Criminal Code of the RF (copyright and related rights) in Russia has decreased by almost 30 times, and for violation of patent rights under Article 147 of the Criminal Code of the RF was only 15 people were convicted.

At the same time, in the absence of a single body in the field of intellectual property subordinate to the Government of the RF, none of the FOI currently in this century assumes responsibility for solving these problems.

According to the results of the analysis of the powers, the 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 (CIS MGS) does not meet the objectives of Eurasian integration, neither according to the list of GOST and the timing of their adoption, nor according to the conditions of application. Repeated rotation in 2020-2023 of the plenipotentiary representatives of the member states of the MGS as part of the ITC and long periods of time during the domestic procedures for multiple approval of GOST projects and decisions on their adoption (first of all, in the Republic of Kazakhstan they exceed the regulatory deadlines by 2-4 times), negatively affect the quality and effectiveness of the work of the ITC, lead to a significant slowdown in the processes and disruption of the timing of preparation and adoption of interstate the standards provided for by the fundamental standards, which requires either a revision of these norms, or the creation of conditions for their mandatory implementation.

Among the tasks of Eurasian integration based on ensuring competitive advantages in the field of scientific and technological development, the most significant for the IP market are: management and investment, interaction and cooperation, cooperation and integration. In most enterprises and organizations in the EAEU and CIS countries (in the absence of unified approaches to the organization of an IP management system), there is still no unified IP lifecycle management system (from the selection of RIAs and their expertise to the evaluation, insurance and commercialization of exclusive IP rights, taking into account the use of previous IP at all stages of the innovation process and ensuring a balance of interests of the participants).

Recommendations.

6.1 In order to successfully develop economic relations at the regional and national levels, including within the framework of innovative cooperation and secure digital development, it is necessary to take into account the objective patterns of formation and development of the intellectual property market in the world, including the centralization and specialization of state regulation of intellectual property processes.

6.2 Taking into account the role and importance of Russia in the processes of Eurasian integration, the Government of the RF should support the initiative of the Association of Lawyers of Russia to consider and resolve the issue of centralization (transfer) of state regulation functions (for the development and implementation of state policy and regulatory regulation) in the field of intellectual property in relation to all categories of intellectual property objects on the basis of a single federal executive body authorities in the field of intellectual property subordinated to the Government of the RF (taking into account the best international practices, including the EAEU Member States).

6.3 To support the initiative to create, on the basis of the Institute of State and Law of the Russian Academy of Sciences, together with the RNIIS, a unified scientific and expert center on intellectual property issues for public authorities and courts, where to provide, among other things, conducting research on legal risks and problems when creating intellectual property objects using artificial intelligence.

6.4 To provide for amendments to the Treaty on the EAEU (Article 9, Annex No. 1) and the Rules of Work of the EEC, in terms of excluding/limiting the dependence of ministers and heads of departments of the EEC on the position of the national governments of the EAEU member States that they represent, including by introducing their mandatory rotation in fixed areas of activity and authority in the EEC.

6.5 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 bodies 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 rights to industrial IP objects. In the context of reducing 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 assignment of the

current authorized national authorities in the field of IP as the main function - the administration of rights management processes for IP objects within the framework of innovation activities.

6.6 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 2017-2022 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 of personnel for the field of IP; the formation and implementation of state orders in the field of scientific research in the preparation and defense of dissertations for academic degrees 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 EEC EAEU, and specialized scientific journals, including «Information Law» and «Intellectual Property Law».

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

- 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 Plan (Roadmap) for their harmonization (taking into account intellectual property requirements), including by developing a unified system for assessing professional qualifications in the field of intellectual property management and introducing changes to specialist training programs;

- to provide for the definition of a separate cipher of the scientific specialty "Intellectual Property" with the allocation of appropriate fields of research in the field of law, economics, technical sciences; the creation of specialized dissertation councils for the defense of dissertations for the degree of doctor and candidate of sciences (legal, economic, technical) sciences and expert councils at the higher attestation commissions, including doctors of sciences, those who have scientific papers according to the formula of the 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 by 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 for students and teachers of engineering specialties of higher and secondary vocational education (including on the basis of the experience of Advanced Engineering Schools in Russia), as well as to provide joint master classes and trainings on IP management for young people (including for CIS countries, EAEU, SCO and BRICS);

- to organize work on 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) rating system for universities in 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 is given to criteria related to R&D created in collaboration with industrial partners.

Continuation of the stated course for Eurasian integration within the framework of a Large Eurasian Partnership in a multipolar world where the IP market, digitalization and standardization act as components of a unified competitiveness in the context of a crisis in international law and the growth of sanctions, when the national advantages of everyone can and should become the advantages of all participants in integration associations.