FINAL DOCUMENT[1]

Recommendations of the Participants of the XVII International Forum "Innovative Development through the Intellectual Property Market"

Moscow April 23, 2026

The participants of the XVII International Forum "Innovative Development through the Intellectual Property Market", held on April 23, 2026, across 14 regional platforms in the EAEU and CIS countries (on the basis of the Kutafin Moscow State Law University, Moscow; on the basis of the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Innovation of the Kyrgyz Republic, Bishkek; on the basis of the National Patent Information Center of the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Republic of Tajikistan, Dushanbe; on the basis of the Belarusian State University, Minsk, Republic of Belarus; on the basis of the Kazan (Volga Region) Federal University, Kazan; on the basis of the Southern Federal University, Rostov-on-Don; on the basis of V.I. Vernadsky Crimean Federal University, Simferopol; on the basis of the North-Western Institute of Management RANEPA, St. Petersburg), with the participation of **more than 800 representatives** from international and intergovernmental organizations, government authorities, institutions of science and education, business and public organizations, and the media from 26 countries, including all the EAEU and CIS countries, as well as the SCO and BRICS countries,

recognizing as positive changes the consideration and implementation at the international, interstate and national levels of the recommendations of previous International Forums, including within UN reports, adjustments to innovation strategies, programs and policies of technological development at the national and corporate levels in the BRICS, SCO, CIS and EAEU countries in the field of intellectual property (hereinafter - IP);

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

taking into account the discussions that took place within the framework of the International Intellectual Property Days under the auspices of the United Nations, dedicated in 2026 to the topic "Intellectual Property and Sport" and the recognized International Year of Volunteers for Sustainable Development (the UN General Assembly resolution dated December 17, 2024), **the following decisions were unanimously adopted:**

I. To give public recognition to the heads of international and intergovernmental organizations (WIPO, SCO, CIS, EAEU, Union State, EAPO), the Russian Academy of Sciences, and the state authorities of the participating countries for their greetings, attention and participation in the work of

[1]The final document was prepared on the basis of the annual analytical report of the RNIIIS " On the state of legal protection, commercialization and protection of intellectual property in the EAEU, CIS, SCO and BRICS in 2025", approved at a joint meeting of the RNIIIS Supervisory Board and Scientific Council with the participation of the Forum Program Committee, at a meeting of the Commission on Intellectual Property Association of Lawyers of Russia, and after public discussion at the plenary and 14 session meeting of the XVII International Forum "Innovative Development through the Intellectual Property Market." Following the results of the subsequent public discussion, including on the Internet for 10 Days (posted on the official websites of the Forum Directorate), it was finalized and sent to international and interstate organizations (UN, WIPO, UNESCO, ISO/IEC, WTO, SCO, CIS, EAEU, Union State, EAPO), as well as to the highest national authorities and academies of sciences in the EAEU, CIS, and BRICS countries, and posted on the official websites of the Forum Directorate and its organizers.

Note: IP - intellectual property, IPO – IP object, RIA – result of intellectual activity, software – computer program, DB - database, Inv. – invention, UM – utility model, ID – industrial design, BA – breeding achievements, TM – trademark, GI- geographical indications, RA - Republic of Armenia, AR - Azerbaijan Republic, RB - Republic of Belarus, RK- Republic of Kazakhstan, KR- Kyrgyz Republic, RF- Russian Federation, RT- Republic of Tajikistan, UZ - Republic of Uzbekistan, RI - Republic of Indonesia, KSA- Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, WIPO-World Intellectual Property Organization, CIS – the Commonwealth of Independent States, SGG – Council of Heads of State, SGP –Council of Heads of Government, CIS EC –Economic Council of the CIS, EEC- the Eurasian Economic Commission, AI – artificial intelligence, NLA – normative legal acts, IA – intangible assets, SME – small innovative enterprises

the Forum; to the general partner "Eurochem" Group Company, TASS - the general information partner of the Forum, the information partners of the Forum (OTR, MTRK Mir, MIA "Russia Today", Information Agency "National News Service" (NSN), journals "Information Law", "Intellectual Property Law", "Russian Competition Law and Economics" and “International Life”) for their support; the EAPO EAPV and the Kutafin Moscow State Law University for its assistance in organizing and conducting the Forum; and to the Republican Scientific Research Institute of Intellectual Property (RNIIIS) as the permanent organizer, acting since 2008 as the Directorate and main sponsor of the Forum.

II. To hold the next XVIII 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 22, 2027** (Thursday) in Moscow, with the expansion of the list of regional venues of the Forum and the geography of its participants.

To propose to the governing bodies of the United Nations (WIPO, ISO, IEC, UNESCO), the SCO, the CIS, the EAEU, the Union State, the Eurasian Patent Organization, as well as national public authorities, academies of sciences, and specialized organizations of the EAEU, CIS, and BRICS countries, Kutafin Moscow State Law University, and member organizations of the Forum Organizing Committee to include in their 2027 work plans participation in the preparation and holding of the XVIII International Forum "Innovative Development through the Intellectual Property Market."

III. To recommend to the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission, when preparing the decision of the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council "On the main directions of international activities of the Eurasian Economic Union for 2027," within the framework of interaction with the international business and expert community to provide for direct cooperation with the International Forum "Innovative Development through the Intellectual Property Market" on topical issues of Eurasian economic integration, including the formation and development of the Eurasian IP market.

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

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

Given the persistence in the world of all the major contradictions, challenges, and threats in the economy, politics, and law listed in the final documents of previous International Forums (04/22/2022, 04/21/2023, 04/23/2024, and 04/24/2025), the increased sanctions pressure on Russia, the EAEU countries, and other friendly countries, along with the direct military involvement of the United States and its satellites in the military conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East, these contradictions and challenges have intensified over the past period.

The adopted 20 packages of anti–Russian sanctions from 2022 to 2026 have affected the global economy and, above all, in the countries that imposed and supported these sanctions, which led to an imbalance in the mechanisms of free trade and created prerequisites for the deglobalization of the economy. According to the World Bank, the number of new trade restrictions is 5 times higher than the average of 2010-2019, and taking into account the consequences of the ongoing war in the Middle East, the crisis phenomena in world trade and in the economies of these countries will further intensify. As projected by the International Monetary Fund, GDP growth in the EU will decline from 1.4 % to 1.1 % in 2026, while Russia’s GDP is expected to sustain growth at 1.1–1.3 %. Over the past three years, Russia’s GDP has grown by more than 10 %, exceeding global averages; in 2027, GDP growth may reach 2.8 %. By 2030, Russia is expected to rank among the top four largest economies in the world in terms of purchasing power parity. Over the past 30 years, Russia’s GDP (in current USD prices) has increased 11-fold, China’s — 31-fold, while global GDP has grown 4.1-fold over the same period.

Global debt continues to grow (by $29 trillion in 2025) and amounted to more than $348 trillion (94.7% of global GDP), including government debt of $111 trillion (of which: $38.3 trillion (34%) – the United States (125% of GDP); $0.59 trillion (0.5%) – Russian Federation (23% OF GDP).

According to the UN Report on the Sustainable Development Goals for 2025, numerous and diverse crises continue to hinder sustainable development: in 2025, conflicts claimed approximately 50 thousand lives; more than 120 million people became internally displaced; debt servicing costs in developing countries have reached $1.5 trillion; more than 800 million people live in extreme poverty; billions of people are deprived of safe water, sanitation and basic hygiene services.

At the same time, the increase in external pressure and threats in 2025 by the USA and the EU on the CIS, SCO and BRICS countries became the basis for pragmatic rapprochement between these countries, both within interstate associations and between them within the framework of the Great Eurasian Partnership (20 countries, including the Union State, EAEU, CIS, SCO, and BRICS) as a new center of world order in a multipolar world, enabling leadership in shaping new technology markets and providing technological leadership.

In the Union State, the Treaty on the Union State dated December 8, 1999 (preceded by the creation of the Community of Russia and Belarus (April 1996) and the Union of Belarus and Russia (April 1997) in the economic sphere provides for unity in 10 positions: from unified legislation in the economic sphere and taxation to a unified monetary and credit policy with common rates. For 25 years, a single customs space and a free trade zone have been created in the EAEU, as well as the contours of the EAEU single markets. In 2025, a single Compulsory Motor Third Party Liability Insurance was introduced (from 04/23/2025) and roaming between countries was abolished (from March). By a resolution of the Supreme State Council of the Union State in March 2026, the Committee for Standardization and Quality of the Union State was established.

At the meeting of the Supreme State Council of the Union State on 01/29/2024, *the Strategy for the formation of a unified scientific and technological space of the Union State until 2035 (approved by Resolution of the Supreme State Council of the Union State No. 2 of 01/29/2024*) and a new package of union programs for the period 2024-2026, focused on practical work based on the regulatory framework for deepening economic integration already established in the previous period, and also includes the tasks of building a unified information space and interaction in the cultural, humanitarian, scientific, technical and social spheres, for the implementation of which 31 industry action plans have been approved.

The plan for the implementation of the first stage of the Strategy (signed on 03/25/2025 by the Head of the Union Council of Ministers) provides for the development according to the scenario of achieving leadership in key scientific and technological areas, including: the formation and implementation of a unified program for scientific and technological development of the Union State, the harmonization of the regulatory framework in the field of science and education, and the formation of a unified legal framework for the Union State; the creation of a unified innovation system of the Union State; proactive participation of Russia and Belarus in the development of technological standards and scientific-educational formats that contribute to increasing its role in the formation of new markets. At the second stage of the Strategy, measures are being implemented aimed at stimulating the transition to active intellectual activity and to the large-scale creation of new products and services based on technologies that respond to major challenges.

Within the framework of the Union State budget execution in 2025 (**7.6 billion Russian rubles**), 7 programs, 2 projects and 43 activities of the Union State were financed. The information system "Register of Property of the Union State" has been put into operation, the owner of which is determined by the Standing Committee; a regulatory and legal framework has been established for the crediting to the budget of the Union State of revenues received from the use of the property of the Union State; the resolutions on the results of program implementation will provide for the ownership of the Union State’s property, the procedure for transferring rights of possession and use, as well as the amount and timing of payments for its use.

The cumulative integration effect amounts to more than 1% of the GDP of the Union State, with the greatest benefits for the countries stemming from mutual trade in goods and services, where, by the end of 2025, the trade turnover of the Union State increased by 4% and exceeded 4 trillion rubles.[2]

Until the formation of the Parliament of the Union State, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Union of Belarus and Russia continue to operate, comprising 17 specialized committees (the 68th session was held on June 16, 2025, in Brest). To coordinate work on integration cooperation within the framework of the Union State, a Joint High-Level Group of the Council of Ministers of the Union State operates (on May 28, 2025, in Smolensk).

The Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) unites 5 countries: the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, and the Russian Federation (the Agreement on the Customs Union of January 20, 1995, the Treaty on the Customs Union and Single Economic Space of February 26, 1999, the Treaty on the Establishment of the Eurasian Economic Community of October 10, 2000, the Treaty on the Creation of the Common Customs Territory and the Formation of the Customs Union of October 6, 2007, the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Commission of November 18, 2011, the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union of May 29, 2014, entered into force on January 1, 2015.).

Eurasian integration aims to create, based on the EAEU (since 2015), by 2030, the Eurasian Union in order 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.

In 2024, the total GDP of the EAEU member states increased by 4.4%, which is higher than the global average growth rate (3.2%) and the EU (0.8%), in 2025 – 1.7%, in 2026 - 2027, growth is expected to be about 2.5 percent on average per year.

In order to ensure stable and sustained economic growth, based on enhancing the competitiveness of member states' economies in external markets and investment activity, further development of production, technological, and innovative potential, the following guidelines are stated [3]:

formation of a list of joint R&D projects in the agro-industrial complex of the member states for 2026 – 2030;

the establishment of a mechanism for financial assistance in the implementation of joint cooperative projects in the agro-industrial complex sectors by the Member States;

continuation of work on the implementation of the Union's strategic scientific and technological development program, which has a framework character.

The implementation of the main directions of integration is ensured by complementary mechanisms: the reduction of restrictions and barriers while ensuring the freedom of movement of goods, services, capital and labor; the implementation of a coordinated (harmonized, unified) policy in accordance with the Union Treaty, including in economic sectors with integration potential. In accordance with the Declaration on the Further Development of Integration Processes within the EAEU (adopted in St. Petersburg, 06.12.2018), in order to ensure maximum efficiency of the EAEU single market and the formation of a high-tech and innovative Eurasian space, it is necessary, among other things, *to completely eliminate barriers and maximize the reduction of exemptions and restrictions.*

In accordance with the Methodology of qualification of obstacles in the internal market of the EAEU (approved by the Decision of the Board of the EEC No. 41 dated 28.03.2023) **on 1.04.2026** there are 309 listed in the Register of Obstacles in the EAEU, including barriers - 1 (RB), exemptions - 274, restrictions – 34, (**in 2016** - 60 obstacles, of which barriers – 9, exemptions – 17, restrictions – 34). A total of 202 obstacles were eliminated in 2015-2025).

The recommendations of this Forum (2020–2025) of the EEC regarding the preparation of a "roadmap" for harmonizing the legislation of the EAEU member states in the field of intellectual property, eliminating barriers, exemptions, and restrictions of the EAEU member states in the field of intellectual property, in accordance with the methodology for categorizing obstacles in the EAEU

[2]https://www.economy.gov.ru/material/news/minekonomrazvitiya_rossii_tovarooborot_soyuznogo_gosudarstva_po_itogam_2025_goda_vyros_na_4.html

[3] Decision of the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council dated 12/21/2025 No. 16 "On the main guidelines of the macroeconomic policy of the Member States of the Eurasian Economic Union for 2026-2027"

internal market and considering the proposed differentiation of levels and mechanisms, as well as the preparation and consideration of a Protocol to amend the EAEU Treaty concerning the formation and development of the intellectual property market as a unified process of integration and regulation, have remained unanswered by the EEC of the EAEU.

The EAEU Business Council, together with the Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs, in its Report "*Obstacles in the internal market of the EAEU and in relations with partners from third countries*" (February 2025), also recommends the creation of a unified register of intellectual property for the EAEU authorities.[4]

The methodology for the formation of a system of key performance indicators and metrics that characterize the impact of the processes of Eurasian economic integration processes on the business environment remained the same (by Order of the Board of the EEC No. 84 dated 07.07.2025 *changes were made to replace 2025 with 2030*).

By the Decision of the EEC Board dated 04/14/2015 No. 29 (as amended on 07/11/2023), only the maintenance of ETROIS, registration, legal protection and use of trademarks and appellation of origin of goods of the EAEU are classified as general processes in the field of IP, where there are currently zero indicators, and they are not essential for the Goals of sustainable development and the formation of the Eurasian IP market.

The implementation of the digital agenda, the creation of technological platforms, and the creation of ETROIS can also serve as examples of the low efficiency of the EEC's activities in this area.

In order to implement the Main Directions of the EAEU digital agenda (approved by the decision of the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council No. 12 dated 11.10.2017), according to the basic scenario of the project "Eurasian Network of Industrial Cooperation, Subcontracting and Technology Transfer", the number of business entities included in the register of business entities of the Eurasian Network was to grow by 7.8 times by 2026 (2020 – 17.3 thousand; 2021 - 64.3 thousand, 2025 – 134.7 thousand). According to the Project Implementation Report for 2020, only 6 of the 22 activities planned to be implemented by the end of 2020 have been completed. The EEC has not published any further reports on the progress of implementation or the results of the project.

In accordance with the Regulations on the Formation and Functioning of Eurasian technology platforms (approved by Decision No. 2 of 13.04.2016 of the Eurasian Intergovernmental Council) Eurasian technology platforms unite participants from at least 3 EAEU member States and are formed based on the decisions of the EEC Council, which carries out general coordination of interaction between the member states on these issues. The Eurasian technology platforms bodies prepare the following documents annually, until June 1: a) the list of participants at the end of the reporting year; b) the action plan for the next year; c) the report on the implementation of joint projects; d) updated list of joint projects for the next year. By order of the EEC Council No. 32 dated 18.10.2016, 11 priority Eurasian technology platforms were formed, the founders of which were instructed to submit to the EEC by 1.03.2017 information on the governing bodies and the coordinating organization; plans and lists of joint innovative cooperative action projects for 2017. After 10 years, by Decision of the EEC Council No. 1 dated January 26, 2026, a new draft decision is submitted for consideration by the Eurasian Intergovernmental Council to approve the Regulations on the Formation and Operation of Eurasian technology platforms, repealing the previous one and establishing the grounds for excluding Eurasian technology platforms from the List of Eurasian technology platforms. The reason was the failure to comply with previous decisions of the EAEU bodies: as of 04/01/2026, open and incomplete information about the governing bodies, websites and projects of the Eurasian technology platforms was presented on the Internet only in relation to 4 of the 11 Eurasian technology platforms.

Non-fulfillment or incomplete execution of adopted decisions, including in the implementation of cooperative projects, with a growing EAEU budget (**2025 – 14 billion rubles, 2026 - 16 billion rubles**), which exceeds budget expenditures within other interstate associations in the post-Soviet space, raises the question of their effectiveness.

[4] https://rspp.ru/events/news/opublikovan-doklad-prepyatstviya-na-vnutrennem-rynke-eaes-i-v-otnosheniyakh-s-partnerami-iz-tretikh-stran-68790df9d6af3/

In general, as part of the implementation of the Strategic Directions for the development of the Eurasian economic integration until 2025 (approved by the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council on 11.12.2020), *none of the strategic objectives for the priority areas of Eurasian integration in the field of IP, defined in the EAEU Treaty (2014), has been practically solved over the next 10 years. Unlike the CIS, with the proactive nature of IP decisions, IP commercialization is not stated in the EAEU documents either as a goal, task, or direction of integration.*

The Declaration on the Further Development of Economic Processes within the EAEU until 2030 and for the period up to 2045 "The Eurasian Economic Path" (approved at the meeting of the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council on 25.12.2023) includes as a task for the further development of economic integration processes until 2030 only "ensuring the EAEU common market with key goods and resources and its effective functioning by cooperation of the member states to create favorable conditions for ensuring *the protection and effective defense of intellectual property rights."*

In the Action Plan ("roadmap") until 31.12.2029 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 Way" (approved by The EEC Council Resolution № 39 of December 21, 2025) in the direction of "1.21. Cooperation of the Member States to create favorable conditions for ensuring the protection and effective protection of intellectual property rights" provides for 7 activities, which should result in analytical reviews and recommendations (including simplification of procedures for the transfer of industrial property rights).

That is, *once again, the formation of favorable conditions for the development of the IP market (IP commercialization and the development of the IP economy) is not provided for in the Development Strategy of the Union. To build common markets in the EAEU without taking into account the turnover and opportunities for commercialization of IP means condemning the Union's countries in advance to lose the competition.*

The Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) is a regional international organization (the Protocol of 21 December 1991 to the Agreement establishing the Commonwealth of Independent States, signed on 8 December 1991, consisting of 11 states; the CIS Charter was adopted on January 22, 1993 – 9 CIS member countries). By the decision of **the Council of Heads of CIS States** on 10.10.2025 (Dushanbe, Republic of Tajikistan), the “CIS Plus” format was established and the SCO was granted Observer status at the CIS. Among the key areas of cooperation between the two organizations is the expansion of cooperation in trade, economic, scientific, technical and cultural spheres. The statement confirms that the United Nations is a cornerstone of the modern system of international relations and remains an uncontested international platform in terms of its representation, legitimacy and universality. Every two years (since 2014), a resolution of the UN General Assembly on cooperation between the United Nations and the CIS is adopted within the framework of the UN General Assembly session.

The implementation of the *CIS Economic Development Strategy for the period up to 2030* (approved by the decision of the Council of Heads of Government of the CIS dated 29.05.2020) was carried out in 2025 on the basis of 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* and the List of Measures for 2024-2030 in the field of combating intellectual property offenses (adopted by the Council of CIS Heads of Government on 24.05.2024), where the main areas of economic cooperation for 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.*

At the meeting of the ***CIS Economic Council*** on 05.09.2025, the progress of the implementation of the Interstate Program of Innovative Cooperation of the CIS member states for the period up to 2030 was reviewed. The provisions of the Strategy and Plan consistently and significantly specify the measures provided for by previously adopted decisions on these issues (the Concept of Formation and development of the intellectual Property market of the CIS member States dated 28.10.2016 and the Agreement on the Formation and Development of the Intellectual Property Market of the states - CIS member States dated 01.06.2018), according to which, "the main mechanisms for the functioning of the intellectual property market are the commercialization and use of intellectual property objects

(based on the conclusion of license agreements, commercial concession agreements, etc.) and the sale of technologies containing intellectual property objects. ***The assessment of the intellectual property market development is based on the number, cost and geography of intellectual property transactions."***

Within the framework of the CIS Interstate Program of Innovative Cooperation for the period up to 2030, in 2025, by decisions of the CIS Council of Heads of Government dated 29.09.2025, ***Regulations on subcontracting centers, competence centers, and centers of excellence*** were approved; by the Decision of the CIS Economic Council dated 29.04.2025, the RnD Market R&D services platform was given the status of a technology platform. The Program Operator, the Foundation for the Development of the Center for the Development and Commercialization of New Technologies, was instructed to form and maintain *the Register of Technology Platforms*, monitor their activities, and submit its results to the Interstate Council for Cooperation in Scientific, Technical and Innovative Fields and the CIS Executive Committee.

By the decision of the Council of Heads of State of the CIS Council of State on 18.10.2011, the governments of the CIS member states were instructed to monitor the implementation of the Free Trade Area Agreement and submit relevant information annually to the CIS Executive Committee for generalization and subsequent consideration by the CIS supreme bodies (for which, in accordance with the Decision of the CIS Economic Council of 2.12.2022, a permanent high–level Working Group was formed from representatives of economic ministries and Departments of States – participants of the CIS with the involvement of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the business community, the results of which were reviewed at the Economic Council of the CIS 05.09.2025. The obstacles existing in mutual trade are divided into three groups: *protective measures* (anti–dumping, countervailing and special protective measures - 21, 2024 – 26, 2023 -28, 2020 - 32), *temporary restrictions* (temporary import/export ban, licensing and import quotas - 62) and *economic claims* made by the CIS member states (3). The positive dynamics in reducing obstacles indicates the effectiveness of the CIS authorities in this area in the interests of the participating countries.

By the decisions of ***the Council of Heads of Government of the Commonwealth of Independent States*** dated *September 29, 2025 the following documents were adopted:*

CIS Scientific and Technological Development Strategy for 2026–2035 (based on the Concept of scientific, technical and technological cooperation of the CIS member states and the Action Plan for its implementation (approved by the decision of the Council of Heads of Government of the CIS dated October 28, 2022), which highlights the role of advanced development of science, defines priorities, goals, principles, tasks and directions of scientific and technological development, a set of measures for its implementation, *including the implementation at the national level of measures aimed at commercialization of intellectual property rights and the creation of new products and services, based on high technologies, including nature-like technologies; monitoring is provided with a review of the report once every 3 years at the CIS Economic Council*;

Strategy for Cooperation in the Development of the Information Society and Digital Economy until 2035 and the Action Plan for its Implementation, where the main areas of cooperation of the CIS member states in building and developing the information society include: harmonization of legislation and regulatory and technical framework in the field of information and communication technologies (*including the development of legislation in the field of legal protection and protection of intellectual property*); cooperation in the formation of a "digital environment" (including "creating conditions for ensuring the technological sovereignty of states in the field of information and communication technologies and overcoming the digital divide; cooperation in research, technology development and innovative projects; development of common standards for digital development)"; cooperation on the legal regulation of the use of artificial intelligence technologies; cooperation in the development of the digital economy and the industrial Internet (*including "promoting copyright protection on the Internet");*

Action Plan for the Implementation of the Second Phase (2026-2030) of the CIS Economic Development Strategy until 2030, which provides for cooperation on the formation of value chains for the production of high-tech products and the exchange of experience in increasing exports of high-tech products to foreign markets; the exchange of experience on startup ecosystems, the creation of innovation centers and technology parks for the development of the digital industry and attracting

investment, the development of cooperation on the development of legal the basics of regulating the activities of digital platforms; "*intensification of cooperation in the field of formation and development of a system of legal, financial and organizational mechanisms for the commercialization of intellectual property rights* and the dissemination of best practices in this field, including taking into account the Agreement on the Formation and Development of the Intellectual Property Market of the CIS member States dated June 1, 2018" (paragraph 17.5);

The Council of Heads of Government of the CIS also approved ***strategies for developing cooperation in certain sectors of the economy***:

The Agreement on Cooperation of the CIS Member States in Developing Heavy Engineering Industries (dated June 5, 2025);

The Concept for the Development of Cooperation of the CIS Member States in the Light Industry Sector and the Action Plan for its Implementation (dated June 5, 2025)

Key Areas of Cooperation between CIS Member States in Forestry and the Forest Industry until 2035 (dated September 29, 2025);

Digitalization Strategy for Key Multimodal Transport Corridors of the Commonwealth Member States (dated September 29, 2025);

Concept for Pricing in Construction Activities of CIS Member States and the Action Plan for its Implementation (dated September 29, 2025).

However, while the *Main areas of cooperation in the field of forestry and the forest industry* provide for "creating conditions for the commercialization of scientific developments and the introduction of innovative scientific and technical products into forestry and the forest industry" based on the principle of non-discriminatory access to the results of intellectual labor, other documents, as well as previously adopted strategies for the sectoral development of cooperation in the CIS *there are no goal-setting goals, objectives and mechanisms for creating added value and ensuring competitiveness through the turnover/commercialization of IP*, stipulated by the Agreement on the Formation and Development of the Intellectual Property Market of the CIS member States.

At the meetings of the ***CIS Economic Council***, Reports on the activities of the Intergovernmental Coordinating Council on Seed Production of the CIS in 2018-2024 (07/18/2025) and the Interstate Council on Legal Protection and Intellectual Property Protection in 2021-2024 (09/05/2025) were considered.

At the meetings of the ***Commission on Economic Issues at the CIS Economic Council***, it was decided to update the Concept of the creation of the CIS Patent and Innovation bank dated 05/31/2013 (09/17/2025); information was provided on model practices of interaction of marketplaces with copyright holders and sellers in the framework of preventing the sale of non-original goods (11/19/2025).

Following the 15th meeting of the Interstate Council for the Legal Protection and Protection of Intellectual Property, the procedure for preparing and submitting information on national practices and approaches to the assessment of IP objects for further preparation of an analytical review was agreed.

The CIS Interparliamentary Assembly adopted model laws "On Creative Industries" dated 11/14/2025 and "On Licensing" dated 11/14/2025 in order to develop legal regulation in the fields of scientific, technical, innovative and digital development in 2025, "On Standardization (new edition)" dated 11/14/2025, "On Artificial Intelligence Technologies" dated 04/18/2025.

By the decision of the Council of Heads of Government of the CIS dated *September 29, 2025*, the unified budget of the CIS bodies for 2026 was approved for revenue and expenditure in the amount of **1.72 billion Russian rubles (2025 -1.6 billion Russian rubles).**

The Eurasian Patent Organization (EAPO) is an international intergovernmental organization established in 1994 in accordance with the Eurasian Patent Convention (EAPC), unites 8 countries (Republic of Armenia, Republic of Azerbaijan, Republic of Belarus, Republic of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Russian Federation, Republic of Tajikistan, Turkmenistan) and provides unified legal protection of inventions and industrial designs based on Eurasian patents.

In 2023-2024, the EAPO Development Program until 2028 was approved. and the EAPO IP Development Strategy for the period up to 2035 was prepared, within the framework of which the AI Technology Implementation Center was established in 2025; the functionality of the Eurasian

Pharmaceutical Registry was expanded (63 patents have been filed in 2025): the possibility of advanced information search and presentation has been provided, API integration has been implemented for automated data exchange with external systems, and access to registry data has been provided as part of electronic auctions for the purchase of medicines; a project has been announced to create a general register of industrial Property.

In 25 years (since 2001), **the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)** has transformed from a regional organization with six members into a trans-regional organization, which includes 10 full members, two observer countries and 14 dialogue partners. On September 1, 2025, a decision was made to merge the statuses of "Observer" and "Dialogue Partner" into a single status of "SCO Partner". Taking into account the decision to grant the Lao People's Democratic Republic the status of a SCO dialogue partner, the SCO currently unites 10 full member countries (Belarus, India, Iran, Kazakhstan, China, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Russia, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan) and 17 SCO partner countries.

The Tianjin Declaration was adopted and ***the SCO Development Strategy*** until 2035 was approved at the annual summit of ***the Council of Heads of State of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization*** (China, from August 31 to September 1, 2025)[5].

In the Tianjin Declaration, the SCO Heads of State issued a direct condemnation of the "unilateral coercive measures" of the US sanctions and tariff policy, the aggression of the United States and Israel against Iran, as well as actions that led to a humanitarian catastrophe in the Gaza Strip. Reaffirming their commitment to equal and full respect for the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and the SCO Charter, the principles of non-interference in internal affairs and the non-use of force, in connection with the 80th anniversary of the end of World War II and the formation of the United Nations, the SCO countries condemned attempts to rehabilitate the ideas of Nazism and distort the role of the peoples of the participating countries in defeating fascism, stated the need "to protect the historical memory of the World War II", opposed the militarization of outer space and the field of information and communication technologies. At the same time, confirming the importance of preserving the United Nations and its institutions in the world, the Council of Heads of SCO Member States in its statement recognized the need to adapt the United Nations to modern political and economic realities by carrying out a balanced reform in order to ensure the representation of developing countries in the UN governing bodies.

The SCO Development Strategy until 2035 defines "priorities and main directions for deepening cooperation" in politics, economics, security and the humanitarian sphere, and the transition from coordination to the creation of permanent bodies and structures: *the SCO Universal Center for Countering Security Challenges and Threats* (Tashkent, Uzbekistan); *the SCO Anti-Drug Center* (Dushanbe, Tajikistan); *The SCO Development Bank* provides financial support for joint investment and infrastructure projects in the SCO space as part of the formation of its own payment, settlement and depository infrastructure.

Recognizing the vital role of science, technology and innovation in ensuring sustainable development and solving global problems, *in the Statement of the SCO Council of Heads of State* on Strengthening Scientific, Technical and Innovative Cooperation, the member States welcomed the results of the 5th SCO Startup Forum (New Delhi, April 3-5, 2025), advocated equal participation of the countries of the Global South in promoting open and fair international cooperation in the interests of building an innovative global economy.

On November 18, 2025, the 24th meeting of ***the SCO Council of Heads of Government*** was held in Moscow under the chairmanship of the Russian Federation, where it was noted that if the share of SCO countries in global GDP reached a third in 2024, then by the end of 2025 it would be 35%.

Since 2012, the mechanism of the ***Meeting of the Heads of Ministries and Departments of Science and Technology of the SCO Member States*** has been in operation. A permanent working group on scientific and technical cooperation of the SCO Member States operates under the Meeting of the Heads of Ministries and Departments of Science and Technology of the SCO Member States. On 12.06.2025, the 9th meeting of the Scientific and Technical Council was held in Chengdu under the

[5] https://rus.sectsco.org/images/07e9/09/01/1958599.pdf

chairmanship of the People's Republic of China, where a Roadmap for the implementation of the SCO Member States' Cooperation Program on the Development of Artificial Intelligence was approved.

BRICS is an informal interstate association (established in 2006 from 5 countries: Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa). Since 2024, **BRICS +** has already included 10 member countries (Egypt, Iran, UAE, Indonesia, Ethiopia), Saudi Arabia is an observer, and since 2025, in accordance with the Guidelines, Standards, Criteria and Procedures for the expansion of BRICS, adopted at the BRICS Summit in Johannesburg (South Africa), also 10 partner countries (Belarus, Bolivia, Vietnam, Kazakhstan, Cuba, Malaysia, Nigeria, Thailand, Uganda and Uzbekistan). Unification (53% of the world's population with a combined GDP of more than 40% of the world's GDP) has become the main coordinating platform for the entire Global South, where, with a very high and high human development index (0.7-1.0), the average level of the innovation development index is 29%.

At the 17th BRICS Summit in Rio de Janeiro, as part of a course to reformat the architecture of international institutions in favor of emerging economies, 126 commitments were made in the areas of global governance, health, AI, climate and finance, where the most significant was the process of forming common approaches.

In the ***Declaration "Strengthening Global South Cooperation for More Inclusive and Sustainable Governance"*** (126 paragraphs), the Heads of BRICS member States recognized that:

"The BRICS countries continue to play a pivotal role in voicing the concerns and priorities of the Global South, as well as in promoting a more equitable, sustainable, inclusive, representative and stable international order based on international law";

"We reiterate our support for a comprehensive reform of the United Nations, including its Security Council, with a view to making it more democratic, representative, effective and efficient, and to increase the representation of developing countries in the Council's memberships so that it can adequately respond to prevailing global challenges and support the legitimate aspirations of emerging and developing countries from Africa, Asia and Latin America, including BRICS countries, to play a greater role in international affairs, in particular in the United Nations, including its Security Council";

"We acknowledge that multipolarity can expand opportunities for EMDCs to develop their constructive potential and enjoy universally beneficial, inclusive and equitable economic globalization and cooperation";

"We celebrate the ten-year milestone of cooperation in Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) within BRICS, acknowledging the significant achievements made since the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in STI, in 2015, by the STI Ministers of Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa.....*We reaffirm that the ultimate purpose of BRICS cooperation in STI is to forge new productive forces for development of BRICS countries and advance sustainable development in its three dimensions*, through a partnership rooted in collaboration, contributing to the strengthening of friendship, mutual understanding, and peaceful relations among BRICS nations";

"A collective global effort is needed to establish an AI governance that upholds our shared values, addresses risks, builds trust, and ensures broad and inclusive international collaboration and access, in accordance with sovereign laws, including capacity building for developing countries, with the United Nations at its core";

"We consider artificial intelligence, quantum technologies and innovation in industry as priorities in 2025, in a novel context of rapid advancement of emerging technologies and national reindustrialization processes, and we support the BRICS Action Plan for Innovation 2025–2030";

"The BRICS countries re key players in world food production and, as such, have a critical role in enhancing agricultural productivity and sustainability, and ensuring global food security and nutrition; we call for continued collaboration among BRICS countries and partners to support smallholder farmers, ensure fair pricing, and foster resilient and sustainable agricultural value chains; Mechanization and technological innovation, including information and digital innovations, are strategic opportunities for reducing the drudgery of work, increasing productivity and income, enhancing resilience, and accelerating the sustainable transition."

Under Brazil's BRICS presidency in 2025, the process of forming common approaches continued, including holding BRICS Parliamentary Forum, events of the BRICS Business Council, BRICS Women's Business Alliance, BRICS Youth Summit, BRICS Trade Union Forum, BRICS Think Tank Council, BRICS Academic Forum, BRICS Universities Rectors' Forum, BRICS Civil Forum, BRICS

MSME Forum, meetings of the BRICS Association of Cities and Municipalities, meetings of BRICS Supreme Audit Institutions, meetings of Presidents of BRICS Supreme Courts, meetings of BRICS Heads of Prosecutorial Services, 17th meeting of the Heads of IP Departments (where Rospatent presented a Guide on IP Systems for Entrepreneurs, which details the specifics of IP legislation in the BRICS countries (Brazil, India, China, the UAE, Russian Federation and Ethiopia); approved a Rospatent project for the exchange of best practices, experience and methods of IP assessment in order to harmonize standards for the evaluation of IP in the BRICS countries), as well as the BRICS Legal Forum.

On October 24-25, 2025, the 10th anniversary BRICS Legal Forum " Strengthening Global South Cooperation for a More Inclusive and Sustainable Governance" was held in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) with a special session "Innovation and Intellectual Property in the BRICS countries", where the final declaration reflected the proposals of the Association of Lawyers of Russia: " *We support the measures taken by the BRICS countries to protect business and investors' rights, develop the intellectual property market and transform exclusive intellectual property rights into intangible assets of educational and scientific organizations, enterprises and national corporations." as a financial and investment asset to ensure technological sovereignty and national competitiveness*."

Over the past 10 years, the BRICS Cooperation Mechanism has been established in the field of IP, a specialized subgroup of representatives of IP agencies, Guidelines for Cooperation in the field of IP of the BRICS countries (principles and main activities of the Mechanism) have been adopted, and a BRICS Action Plan in the field of IP has been developed.

The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) is an international organization in the field of IP, established by the Stockholm Convention on the Establishment of WIPO (1967) by combining the Berne and Paris Unions operating on the basis of the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works and the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property; since 1974, it has been operating as a specialized agency of the United Nations and administers 28 international IP treaties. In 2025 the Federated States of Micronesia joined the Convention establishing WIPO, becoming the 194th Member State of WIPO.

Within the framework of the 66th Series of Meetings of the WIPO Assemblies (Geneva, July 8-17, 2025, more than 1,600 participants from 194 WIPO Member States, almost 100 heads of IP departments), and the annual traditional consultative meeting of the Director General of WIPO in the WIPO Partnership Dialogue with the heads and experts of 68 accredited non-governmental organizations from around the world on intellectual property issues for the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations, in the report of the Director General of WIPO, Mr. Daren Tang, on the assessment of the global state of IP and the reform of WIPO, trends related to the IP economy and its importance for innovative development were highlighted:

— despite the difficulties and unfavorable factors, attitudes towards IP in society are changing: innovation, creativity and IP are now considered as the main aspects for innovative development (more than 40 IP applications are submitted every minute in the world, with more than 20 million applications annually since 2018, including more than 23 million in 2023; seven out of ten IP applications come from Asia, Africa and Latin America; in the creative economy, global music revenues grew fastest in 2024 in the Middle East and North Africa, in sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America);

— as innovations and digital technologies are created and implemented, the transition from tangible to intangible assets becomes important: According to WIPO estimates, investments in intangible assets are growing almost four times faster than in tangible assets (15% in the United States); the value of intangible assets in the world reached almost 80 trillion US dollars, which exceeds the value of the world's leading economies combined;

— there is a further digitalization of innovations: one third of all patents out of 3 million patents issued in the world relate to digital technologies, including AI technologies;

— there has been steady progress in efforts to position IP as a financial asset and promote the valuation of IP, the use of IP as collateral and to obtain financing;

— the role of WIPO as a global forum for setting IP standards is growing.

The WIPO General Assembly **on April 21, 2026** the appointment of Daren Tang (Singapore) as Director General of WIPO for a second term was approved. In the first term of Daren Tang (2020-

2026), the WIPO leadership adopted the Treaty on Intellectual Property, Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge (May 2024, Geneva) and the Riyadh Design Law Treaty (November 2024, Riyadh); the PCT limit of 5 million applications was overcome (December 2024), a new development vector of WIPO has been defined: the Medium-term Strategic Plan for 2022-2026 identifies the topics of IP commercialization and IP economics as priority areas of work; a new initiative "Artificial Intelligence Infrastructure Interchange (AIII)" (2026) has been launched.

The assessment of progress by 2026 in the UN annual Report on the Sustainable Development Goals for 2025, which summarizes the results of the decade of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, shows that the world is far behind the schedule for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda: noticeable progress has been recorded in achieving only 35% of the Goals, progress towards 47% of the Sustainable Development Goal is too slow, and in 18% of cases there is a regression compared to 2015.[6]

As part of the development and implementation of state policies for technological, digital and innovative development, strategic documents are needed, including intellectual property development strategies, the methodology for the development and implementation of which (7 stages) has been repeatedly proposed by WIPO as a set of measures to promote and facilitate a coordinated approach to the effective creation, legal protection, development and management of IP to ensure that they meet the Sustainable Development Goals for the period up to 2030[7]. 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, *such strategies and programs for the formation and development of national and Eurasian IP markets are absent in the EAEU, the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation*.

During the reporting period, the following strategic documents were in force in the CIS member States:

Republic of Armenia – Armenia Development Strategy for 2014-2025 (approved by the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Armenia No. 442 - on 27th of March, 2014), The 2021-2025 Digitalization Strategy of Armenia.

Republic of Azerbaijan – National priorities of socio-economic development: Azerbaijan 2030, the Strategy of Socio-economic Development of the Republic of Azerbaijan for 2022-2026, the Strategy for the Development of the Digital Economy in the Republic of Azerbaijan for 2026-2029, the Strategy of the Republic of Azerbaijan on Artificial Intelligence for 2025-2028.

Republic of Belarus – The State Program "Digital Development of Belarus" for 2021-2025, Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus dated December 21, 2017 No. 8 "On the development of the Digital Economy"; The IP strategy, implemented in the Republic of Belarus since 2012, continued in the State Program for Innovative Development of the Republic of Belarus for 2021-2025 (approved by Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus dated September 15, 2021 No. 348), and the Strategy of the Republic of Belarus in the field of IP until 2030 (approved by Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus dated November 24, 2021 No. 672), which for the first time defines 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. At the same time, the Strategy of the Republic of Belarus does not contain specific targets for its implementation.

Republic of Kazakhstan – The Strategic Development Plan of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Kazakhstan - 2030), Strategy – 2050, the State Program "Digital Kazakhstan", the Concept of development of the IP sphere in the Republic of Kazakhstan for the period 2021-2025 (approved by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan on December 6, 2020), the Law of the Republic of

[6] The Sustainable Development Goals Report // The report on the Sustainable Development Goals for 2025, https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2025/extended-report/

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

Kazakhstan "On Artificial Intelligence" (dated November 17, 2025, entered into force on January18, 2026).

Kyrgyz Republic – the National Sustainable Development Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2018-2040 “Taza Koom – Zhany Door”, the National Development Program of the Kyrgyz Republic until 2026 (approved by Decree of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic dated October 12, 2021 No. 435), the State Program of Development of Intellectual Property and Innovation in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2022-2026 (approved by the Decree of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic dated October 12, 2021 No. 435), the State Program of Development of Intellectual Property and Innovation in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2022-2026 (Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic dated May 20, 2022 No. 265). Following the results of the implementation of three previous State IP development Programs over 20 years, the main strategic goal of which was to "create conditions for the functioning of the intellectual property market in Kyrgyzstan by 2021," the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic recognized that the process of forming the IP market in the Kyrgyz Republic "is at the initial stage of its development and indicates the need for comprehensive support, such as on the part of government institutions and public structures in shaping the ecosystem of IP and innovation." However, as before, the main indicators for the implementation of the fourth program are stated to be indicators in the field of IP legal protection and legal protection, but not IP commercialization.

Russian Federation – Strategy for Scientific and Technological Development of the Russian Federation (Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated February 28, 2024 No. 145), National Development Goals of the Russian Federation until 2030 and for the future up to 2036 (Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated May 7, 2024 No. 309), Priority areas of scientific and technological development (7) and a list of the major knowledge-intensive technologies (critical - 21 and end-to-end technologies - 7) (Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated June 18, 2024 No. 529); National Strategy for the Development of Artificial Intelligence until 2030 (Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated October 10, 2019 No. 490), Federal Law of December 28, 2024 No. 523-FZ "About technological policy in the Russian Federation …", the Concept of Technological Development of Russia until 2030 (approved by Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation Dated May 20, 2023, No. 1315-r, ed. dated October 21, 2024), the Concept of International Scientific and Technical Cooperation of the Russian Federation (approved by Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation dated May 16, 2025 N 1218-r), the Unified Plan for achieving the national Development Goals of the Russian Federation until 2030 and for the Future Until 2036 (approved by Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation dated October 1, 2021 N 2765-r, as amended on 24.12.202, as amended in 2025) - according to the comprehensive index of technological independence, the Russian Federation should reach 100% by 2030 from 10.7% in 2025; Rules for monitoring the implementation of the Strategy of Scientific and Technological Development of the Russian Federation (approved by the Government of the Russian Federation dated July 4, 2018, No. 421, ed. dated June 18, 2020), Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation dated April 15, 2023, No. 603 (as amended on November 6, 2024) "On approval of priority areas for projects of technological sovereignty and projects for structural adaptation of the economy of the Russian Federation ....", the national project "Data Economics and Digital Transformation of the State". Attempts to replace the IP Development Strategy with an action plan (“roadmap”) for the implementation of a mechanism for managing systemic changes in the legal regulation of entrepreneurial activity "Transformation of the business climate" "Intellectual Property" (approved by Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation dated August 3, 2020 No. 2027-r), cannot be considered equivalent, since it does not correspond in its structure and content to both the recommendations of WIPO and the goals and objectives set by the President of the Russian Federation on the formation and development of the IP market in an environment where over 80% of R&D costs are borne by the state with an annual reduction in such costs by business and the difference between budget expenditures for these purposes and income from IP created with budget financing in 2022-2025 is more than 1.5 thousand times.

Republic of Tajikistan – The Concept of the digital Economy in the Republic of Tajikistan, the Medium-term Program for the Development of the Digital Economy in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2021-2025, the Strategy for the Development of Artificial Intelligence in the Republic of Tajikistan until 2040, the Program for the Development of Electronic Commerce in the Republic of Tajikistan for

2025-2029; in continuation of the National Strategy for the Development of IP (2014-2020), the National Strategy for the Development of Intellectual Property of the Republic of Tajikistan has been adopted and is being implemented until 2030;

Turkmenistan – Concept for the development of the digital economy in Turkmenistan in 2019-2025, "The Program for the development of the intellectual property system of Turkmenistan for 2021-2025 and the Action Plan for its implementation";

Republic of Uzbekistan – Strategy "Uzbekistan-2030"; "Strategy "Digital Uzbekistan-2030"; Strategy for the development of artificial intelligence technologies until 2030; Strategy for the development of intellectual property for 2022-2026.

In **China**, based on the concept of the Intellectual Property Strategy (2005), 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 stipulates the comprehensive implementation of the national strategy for building the PRC as a world-class intellectual property power with Chinese characteristics.

In general, national strategic planning documents in the fields of scientific, technological, innovative and digital development in the EAEU and CIS countries have a multi–level nature in terms of priorities and deadlines, do not fully correlate with strategic documents for the development of interstate associations and, for the most part, do not provide / do not include goals, tasks and directions for the creation of and the development of the IP market/economy.

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

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

Conclusion. Wars and conflicts do not lead to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals, more than 120 million people have become internally displaced; debt servicing costs in developing countries have reached $1.5 trillion; more than 800 million people in the world live in poverty and hunger. In 2025, increased sanctions, external pressure and threats from the United States and the EU against the CIS, SCO and BRICS countries became the basis for further rapprochement of these countries as within interstate associations with the growing number of their members (BRICS+, SCO +, CIS+), and between them within the framework of the Greater Eurasian Partnership, as a new center of the world order in a multipolar world while preserving the UN and the reform of its institutions based on the norms of international law, which makes it possible to play a leading role in ensuring technological leadership and reducing socio–economic and digital inequality between developed and developing countries of the Global South.

The strategy of competitiveness and ensuring technological sovereignty presupposes the harmonization of national strategic documents of innovative and digital development according to priorities and deadlines, with programs for the development of cooperation within the framework of interstate associations with the mandatory inclusion of goals, objectives and a set of measures for the creation and development of the Eurasian intellectual property market.

Recommendations.

The United Nations, the OSCE, the SCO, the CIS Economic Council and the CIS Executive Committee, the Council on Industrial Policy of the CIS member States, the Intergovernmental Council on the Legal Protection and Defense of Intellectual Property, the Intergovernmental Council for Cooperation in the Scientific, Technical, and Innovation Spheres and other interested bodies of

sectoral cooperation of the CIS, the EAEU and the EAEU EEC, the Standing Committee of the Union State, the national parliaments and governments of the EAEU member States and the CIS member States, the SCO and BRICS, the authorized national executive authorities of the CIS member states in the relevant field of activity (in terms of issues related to the area of competence):

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

1.2 Considering the development of the IP market as a key condition for ensuring competitiveness and sustainable development goals in the world, it is necessary to prepare and introduce 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 correlation and interrelationship.

1.3 In accordance with the Action Plan for the implementation of the second stage (2026-2030) The CIS Economic Development Strategy for the period up to 2030 should prepare proposals for the introduction by the CIS Economic Council of changes in terms of goals, objectives and mechanisms for creating added value and ensuring competitiveness through the turnover/commercialization of IP provided for by the Agreement on the Formation and Development of the Intellectual Property Market of the States - CIS member states (2018), in the following documents of cooperation within the framework of the strategic sectoral development of the CIS and plans for their implementation:

The Strategy for digitalization of the main multimodal transport corridors of the CIS member states (approved by the CIS Heads of Government Council on September 29, 2025);

The concept of pricing in the CIS construction activities and the Plan of main measures for its implementation (approved by the CIS Heads of Government Council dated September 29, 2025);

Agreement on Cooperation of the CIS Member States in Developing Heavy Engineering Industries (dated June 5, 2025);

Agreement on Cooperation in civil shipbuilding and ship components manufacturing among the CIS member states (dated December 12, 2024);

Concept of Cooperation between the CIS member States in the field of energy for the period up to 2035 and the Concept of Further Development of Cooperation in the field of the Chemical industry and Action Plans for their implementation (approved by the Decision of the CIS Heads of Government Council on May 24, 2024);

Concept for the Development of Industrial Cooperation of the Member States of the CIS and the Set of Measures for its Development for the Period up to 2030 (approved by the Decision of the Council of Heads of Government of the CIS on June 8, 2023),

Concept of cooperation of the CIS Member States in the development of the production of high-tech energy equipment and the Plan of the main measures for its implementation (adopted in Astana on November 22, 2018).

1.4 To confirm the relevance of the recommendations addressed to the EAEU and the EAEU EEC on the development and adjustment of strategic planning documents for the formation and development of the IP market, set out in the Final Document of this Forum 2024-2025 (paragraph 1.5), to prepare and review the Protocol on Amendments to the EAEU Treaty regarding the formation and development of the intellectual property market as the overall process of integration and regulation, taking into account the experience of the CIS and the interaction of interstate associations (the Union State, the EAEU, the CIS, the SCO).

1.5 To provide for the development, adoption and implementation of a Strategy and program for the development of the national and Eurasian intellectual property market in the CIS countries with adjustments in terms of economic indicators for the implementation of strategic development documents on IP (Republic of Belarus, Kyrgyz Republic, Republic of Tajikistan, Russian Federation, Turkmenistan.). To support the decision of the Association of Lawyers of Russia to prepare, together with the Russian Academy of Sciences, a draft Strategy for the development of the intellectual Property market until 2036.

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

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

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

Table 1. **The share of the countries of the Greater Eurasian Partnership in the world in 2024-2025**

Countries	**Population, million people GDP, ($ million)**	**GDP, ($million) World Bank, UN 2025[8]**	**Human Development Index 2024/2025-a place in the world [9]**	**Innovation Development Index / place in GGI 2024-2025[10]**	**R&D expenses % of GDP**	**IP capitalization index in IA / place GGI -2024 -2025**
RA	3	**25 955**	0,786 / 0,782-79	29,0 / 63 -**59**	0,2	33,5 / 52 – **22/ 73**
RB	9,1	**75 962**	0,801/0,805 -65	24,2 /85 -**85**	0,5	7,4 / 106-**9,9/102**
RF	145	2 173 836	0,821 / 0,831- 54	29,7 / 59 - **60**	1,1	39 / 39- **35/49**
RK	20,6	**291 480**	0,802 / 0,802 -67	25,7 / 78 - **81**	0,1	19,8 /80-**17,1/84**
KR	7,2	**17 478**	0, 701/ 0,722-112	20,4 / 99 - **96**	0,08	4,9 / 114-**5,4/118**
AR	10,3	74 316	0,760 / 0,776 - 82	21,3 / 95 - **94**	0,2	16,5 / 85 -8**,9/107**
Uzbekistan	36,4	**114 965**	0,727 / 0,742-102	24,7 / 83 - **79**	0,2	11,3 / 97-**9,5/104**
Tadjikistan	10,6	**14 205**	0,679 /0,697 - 125	18,6 / 107 - **108**	0,09	3 / 119-**2,2/132**
Turkmenistan	7,5	51 387	0,744 / 0,705-122			
Brazil	211	**2 185 822**	0,760 / 0,773 - 84	32,7 / 50 - **52**	1,1	45,8 /26-**47,1/29**
India	1438	**3 909 892**	0,644 /0,685-130	38,3 / 39 - **38**	0,6	39,6 / 37-**41,8/28**
China	1423	**18 743 803**	0,788 / 0,788-77	56,3 / 11 - **10**	2,4	82 / 1-**81,2/1**
South Africa	63	401 145	0,717 / 0,729 -108	28,3 / 69 - **61**	0,6	34,9 / 48-**37,3/45**
Egypt	115	389 060	0,728/0,720-114	23,7 /86 - **86**	1,0	27,5 / 67-**27,4/64**
UAE	11	**552 325**	0,937 / 0,906 -31	42,8 / 32 - **30**	1,5	35,5 / 47-**41,1/30**
SA	32	**1 239 805**	0,875 / 0,875 -41	33,9 / 47 - **46**	0,5	33,5 / 51-**37,6/43**
Iran	91	**475 252**	0,780 / 0,792 -74	28,9 / 64-**70**	0,8	49,2 / 23-**51,6/14**
Indonesia	281	**1 396 300**	0,713 / 0,720 -114	30,6 / 54 -**55**	0,3	32,6 / 54-**35,4/48**
Ethiopia	129	**149 740**	0,492/ 0,537 -170	12,3 / 130 -**134**	0,3	1,9 / 121-**3.2/129**
Pakistan	247,5	371 570	0,54 /0,598 -153	22/ 91 - **99**	0,2	31,2 /59-**24,2/69**
USA	344	**28 750 956**	0,927/ 0,935 -19	62,4 / 3 - **3**	3,6	52,3 / 18-**56,2/11**
World	8092	**110 982 661**				

Note: ***The Human Development Index*** is an indicator compiled by the United Nations Development Program and used to quantify in 193 countries the "average level of achievements of a country in three main aspects of human development: healthy life expectancy, knowledge and a decent standard of living. The HDI is divided into four levels: Very High Human Development (0.8-1.0), High Human Development (0.7-0.79), Medium Human Development (0.55-0.70), and Low Human Development (below 0.55).

By the end of 2024-2025, China produces over 60% of the union's GDP, in 2023 it became the technological leader in the world and accounts for 1/3 of the total economic growth of the global economy, in 2023-2025 it ranks 1st in the world in terms of IP capitalization through intangible assets. Since 2013, according to WIPO, China has "consistently and steadily moving up in the global innovation development ranking", both in terms of the number of IPOs created, the conditions of their legal protection, commercialization and enforcement of rights to them, and the development of

[8]World Bank. World Development Indicators Database: Gross Domestic Product http://www.worldbank.org

[9] "Human Development Report 2025" of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/human-development-index

[10] World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). Global Innovation Index. — Geneva: WIPO https://www.wipo.int/web-publications/global-innovation-index-2025/en/

The WIPO report "Global performance indicators in the field of intellectual property 2025". https://www.wipo.int/publications/ru/details.jsp?id=4822&plang=RU

innovation infrastructure. The reasons for this success, according to WIPO, are related to the fact that "between 2001 and 2004, China specialized in only 16% of all technological capabilities up to 94% by the period 2017-2020. The diversification of China's technological potential was preceded by an earlier diversification of scientific potential, which already amounted to 73% in the period 2001-2004 and 100% in the period 2013-2016. In 20 years, China has gone from specializing in only seven of the 50 main complex technological capabilities to 47 of the top 50"[11].

At the same time, according to the index of profitability from IP turnover, including capitalization through intangible assets (IA), as an indicator of regulatory effectiveness in order to form and develop the IP market, in 2025, out of 139 countries in the GII ranking: China - 1st place, while in all CIS countries this indicator has significantly deteriorated (from 4 to 20 positions, except for a conditional improvement for Belarus, from 106 to 102), while in most BRICS countries it has significantly increased, including India, the UAE, Saudi Arabia, and Iran.

During the implementation of the Program of scientific research in the agro-industrial complex in the EAEU Member States (2019-2024), 38 scientific research projects were assigned to the Russian Federation, in which 17 scientific centers and organizations of the Russian Federation participated[12].

At the N.M. Tulajkov Agricultural institute SamSC of the Russian Academy of Sciences, as a result of research and development, new breeding material has been created and allocated for work on all crops; 37 varieties of cereals and grain legumes have been developed and submitted for state testing, of which 30 varieties have been included in the State Register of Breeding Achievements approved for use in the Russian Federation; a total of 129 articles have been published in scientific journals, and 26 patents for breeding achievements have been obtained, with the exclusive rights to some of them accounted for as intangible assets based on the cost of patent fees (about 10 thousand rubles), while others have not been accounted for. The Federal Scientific Center of Agricultural Biotechnology of the Far East named after A.K. Chaika has received 5 patents based on the results of research, the exclusive rights to which are accounted for as an IA at the cost of patent fees (up to 10 thousand rubles). For example, the North Caucasus Federal Agricultural Research Centre annually studied from 74 to 143 thousand units of breeding material, 75 new varieties and hybrids of agricultural crops were created and submitted for state variety testing, of which 38 were included in the State Register of Breeding Achievements approved for use in the Russian Federation. The Center's breeding varieties are in demand abroad (they are being tested in Republic of Azerbaijan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Belarus, and the Republic of Uzbekistan, where 9 varieties of grain ears and 3 varieties of forage crops are zoned). As a result of this extensive work, 51 patents for Breeding Achievements were obtained, the exclusive rights to which are accounted for as IA, mainly by the cost of patent fees.

In general, the **Greater Eurasian Partnership** (20 countries) with a population of 4,291 million people (53% of the world's population) accounts for more than 1/3 of global GDP, with an average innovation development index of 29%. **The EU** (27 countries), together with **the United States**, has a population of 793 million people (9.8% of the world's population) accounts for more than 40% of global GDP.

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

Firstly, with a very high and high human development index in all countries of the Greater Eurasian Partnership, the innovation development index from 139 UN monitoring countries (except China) is less than 50%.

The underutilized resources for ensuring technological leadership and sovereignty in the 21st century include the work of graduate schools (where only 11% of graduate students in the Russian Federation defend their dissertations) and the use of the scientific potential of individuals with doctoral and candidate degrees, where less than ¼ of the total number (only 23% in the Russian Federation) are engaged in research and development in the 21st century.

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

[12] General information resource of scientific research in the agro-industrial complex in the EAEU Member States (2020-2025) ttps://agro.eaeunion.org/agro/ru/registers/nir

Secondly, with the prevailing inequality in the ratio of the share of the population to the share of global GDP in the countries of the collective West and the Greater Eurasian Partnership, the disparity (by 5-8 times) not only persists but also tends to increase in the digital economy.

Thirdly, the development of high-tech products based on its own technological potential is a factor that determines the competitiveness of national economies and contributes to sustainable economic growth, where intellectual property, as a tool for assessing the economic value of any intellectual creation, plays an essential role in creating added value in the production and sale of innovative products (goods, works, services, and finances), and capitalization through intangible assets, this ultimately has a significant impact on the formation and growth of GDP.

Fourthly, as follows from the WIPO Report "On the Situation of Intellectual Property in The World for 2024", *the scientific, technological, and production capabilities of countries are assessed through three parameters*: peer-reviewed scientific publications collected in the Web of Science collection, Science Citation Index Expanded (WoS SCIE); patent applications and patent data combined in international patent families; exports of industrial products, "an analysis of data from 154 countries shows that innovation outcomes are highly concentrated, with the top eight countries (5 percent of those analyzed) accounting for 50 percent of exports, 60 percent of scientific publications, and 80 percent of international patenting over the past 20 years[13]." Based on the predominance of information indicators through which developing countries report their achievements, these data are concentrated in developed countries to the detriment of the economic interests of ensuring technological sovereignty and national competitiveness of developing countries (which was previously referred to in the final documents of this Forum as "information disarmament and economic defeat").

Conclusion: Achieving the stated goals of ensuring technological sovereignty and leadership requires a scientific and technological foundation, which is ensured by the advanced diversification of scientific potential through fundamental research and R&D (with increasing funding and the number of research scientists; the transition from information to economic performance indicators). The elimination of imbalances in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals is possible with the assessment of national wealth and the active formation of added value in GDP through the intellectual property of the countries of the Greater Eurasian Partnership.

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

2.1 Consider changing the targets and indicators of Strategies and Programs, national plans and projects for innovative development, government contracts for R&D in terms of improving the system of indicators and mechanisms for evaluating the effectiveness of scientific, innovative and technological activities, including expert evaluation of programs and projects by a qualified customer, to ensure the transition from information indicators (publications, conferences, patent applications and patents) on economic indicators (creation of added value from IP turnover, IP share in pricing, IP share in asset capitalization, including in IA, IP share in attracting investments, share of royalties, etc.).

When adjusting and adopting strategic and program documents of innovative and digital development, improving legislation, and adopting subordinate regulations, consider that IP and digitalization should become tools for reducing socio-economic inequality between developed and developing countries.

2.3 To provide for the possibility of actively using the mechanism of public-private partnership in contractual relations performing R&D, including by making appropriate amendments (additions) to the legislation on the contract system and public-private partnership at all stages of the innovation process, from research and development to production (innovation), should be accompanied by the conclusion of a license agreement with the copyright holder (on a reimbursable basis — if the R&D was created at the expense of extra—budgetary funds), which will allow intellectual property to be included in the pricing of final products.

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

2.4. In order to develop an innovative ecosystem and increase the role of intellectual property in the economies of the EAEU, CIS, and BRICS countries, it is necessary to provide for the following:

- creation of a unified national digital platform ("IP-hub") that aggregates all IPOs in each country and creation of a unified Eurasian digital platform for the commercialization of IP in the EAEU, CIS, and BRICS countries;

- formation of national funds for co-financing innovative projects and intellectual property (within the framework of public-private partnerships) in each CIS and BRICS country, and the development of cooperation between them in order to exchange best practices and implement joint projects in the field of innovation, including with the Fund for the Innovative Development of the Intellectual Property Market (RNIIIS Fund);

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

- creation of interdepartmental commissions to select priority and promising developments / technologies for subsequent co-financing within the framework of the activities of innovative funds;

- creation of university-based innovation companies (spin-off companies) with the support of acceleration programs; implementation of regulatory sandboxes for start-ups and innovative projects in the field of digital technologies;

- creation of a network of Technology Transfer Centers (TTC) at National Academies of Sciences and leading universities and organization of interaction between them;

- development and implementation of risk insurance mechanisms related to the commercialization of IP, including legal protection and financial support instruments for SMEs.

2.5 Use the created platform solutions "Scientific and Technological Infrastructure of the Russian Federation" (https://ckp-rf.ru/) and the database "Russian Scientific Journals" (https://rng.riep.ru/) in the EAEU and CIS space to create a unified information space for the development of scientific and technological cooperation.

2.6 EEC should consider the possibility of introducing an experimental legal regime in the EAEU law for the accelerated introduction and development of technologies, including the testing of the mechanism for protecting trademarks in the digital environment.

2.7 To propose that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation and the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation, with the participation of the Russian Academy of Sciences, consider issues regarding the initiation on behalf of the Russian Federation:

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

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

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

The main sources of IP law are international treaties and national legislation. The adoption of regulatory legal acts at the CIS and EAEU levels complements, but does not replace, this regulatory system. At the same time, the Concept and Agreement on the Formation and Development of the Intellectual Property Market of the CIS Member States (2016-2018) prioritize *the improvement and harmonization of the IP legal framework* of the CIS Member States. In practice, it is not uncommon and often that model laws and codes adopted by the IPA CIS are completely ignored when developing and adopting similar laws, regulations, and standards at the national level in the participating countries.

The main goal of the CIS Interstate Council on Legal Protection and Enforcement of Intellectual Property (MGSIS) is to coordinate joint activities of states to improve the interstate system of intellectual property protection and enforcement, combat intellectual property violations, and create conditions for improving intellectual property management mechanisms, including the

commercialization and other uses of intellectual property. In accordance with the Regulation, "The Council is formed from the Heads of government bodies of the States Parties to the Agreement responsible for the protection and enforcement of intellectual property, as well as the commercialization and other uses of intellectual property." At the same time, from the Russian Federation, only the head of Rospatent, one of 10 federal executive bodies responsible for these issues in the Russian Federation, is part of the MGSIS. According to Section 17 "Protection and Enforcement of Rights to Intellectual Property Objects" of the Action Plan for the Implementation of the First Stage (2021-2025) of the CIS Economic Development Strategy for the Period up to 2030, the improvement of the CIS regulatory and legal framework in the field of intellectual property was envisaged. *The Strategy for Cooperation in the Development of the Information Society and Digital Economy until 2035 and the Action Plan for its Implementation* also include, among the main areas of cooperation, the harmonization of legislation in the field of ICT (including the development of legislation in the field of legal protection and the protection of intellectual property).

According to the EAEU Treaty (2014), the harmonization of legislation in the field of protection and protection of IPO rights is attributed to the general processes and priorities of cooperation within the framework of Eurasian integration. In the absence of effective post-control and necessary coordination of normative activities at the national level by the EEC, there is a persistent contradiction between the constant growth of IP-related legal acts adopted by the EAEU Member States and the objectives of harmonizing legislation in this area within the Union. Often, instead of harmonization, there is an increase in such collisions (conflicts of “false harmonization”), which are an obstacle to common markets within the framework of Eurasian integration and 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 – 2025 (see Tables 2, 3), the situation has not improved in 2025 practically across all countries of the Greater Eurasian Partnership (except China and Saudi Arabia) in terms of the level and quality of IP regulation: in most countries, a significant deterioration was observed over the 2020-2025 period, primarily in the EAEU countries, including: Belarus – down 30 positions (136th place out of 139 globally), Russia – down 37 positions (132nd place), Kyrgyzstan – down 30 positions (123rd place), Kazakhstan - down 33 positions (81st place), Armenia – down 16 positions (70th place), as well as a similar negative trend is also observed in other CIS countries: Tajikistan – down 17 positions (134th place), Uzbekistan – down 13 positions (110th place), Azerbaijan – down 20 positions (91st place), and in some BRICS countries also saw declines: South Africa – down 27 positions (72nd place), Brazil – down 17 positions (87th place), Ethiopia – down 15 positions (118th place), Iran – down 16 positions (137th place globally).

At the same time, according to official reports by national IP authorities, "in 2025, extensive work was carried out to improve the legislation on intellectual property, which will continue, taking into account the economic aspects of intellectual property management and ensuring the systematic and comprehensive regulation of intellectual property relations.[14]" At the same time, instead of using standards in the face of growing legal collisions, despite the regulations and decisions on these issues adopted by interstate associations (from Union State, CIS to BRICS), the State Committee for Standardization of the Republic of Belarus, with its active participation in the preparation and adoption of more than 15 GOST in the field of intellectual property, subsequently refused to apply them, referring to the fact that "the legislation of the Republic of Belarus in the field of intellectual property was formed with the participation of WIPO and corresponds to global standards."

Table 2. **The EAEU and the CIS in the WIPO Global Innovation Index (GII)-2025-2022**[15]

EAEU and CIS States / Population (million)	**RA** 3	**RB** 9,1	**RK** 20,6	**KR** 7,2	**RF** 144,8	**AR** 10,3	**RT** 10,6	**UZ** 36,4

[14] Annual Report of the National Intellectual Property Center of the Republic of Belarus for 2025, Minsk, 2026, p. 7

[15] The tables prepared in the Republican Scientific Research Institute of Intellectual Property on the basis of data from the annual reports of WIPO for 2020-2025 https://www.wipo.int/edocs/pubdocs/en/wipo-pub-2020-2024-en-main-report-global-innovation-index-pdf

GII – 2025 contains the results of a comparative analysis of the innovation systems of 139 countries and their ranking by the level of innovative development, calculated on the basis of 78 indicators: 53 of them are included in the subindex of *innovation resources* (institutions, human capital and science, infrastructure, domestic market and business development), 25 — in the subindex of *innovation results* (technology development, the results of creative activity).

Regulatory environment	**70**-70- 59-56	**136**-130-115-110	**81**-84-51-49	**123**-120-99-94	**132**-127-95-91	**91**-71-78	**134**-128-119-117	**110**-107-97-104
Quality of regulation	**74**-74-64-59	**136**-131-121-107	**73**-72-66-66-	**107**-106-103	**131**-126-101-98	**78**-74-92	**133**-128-128-126	**104**-102-104-123
Rule of law	**70**- 75-69-65	**133**-127-126-120	**92**-91-93-85	**130** -125-123	**131**-126-114-108	**104**-105-98	**136**-129-129-126	**113**-111-115-123

Table 3. **BRICS Countries in the WIPO Global Innovation Index (GII)-2025-2023**

BRICS States / Population (million)	**Brazil** 212	**China** 1420	**India** 1451	**South Africa** 64	**Iran** 91,6	**Egypt** 116,5	**SA** 34	**UAE** 11	**Ethiopia** 132	**Indonesia** 283,5	**Pakistan** 251,3
Regulatory environment	**87**-81-70	**80**-78-100	**65**-64-68	**72**-69-45	**137**-131-121	**96**-94-124	**47**-53-78	**27**-31-21	**118**-112-103	**64**-66	**121**
Quality of regulation	**91**-85-79	**94**-94-89	**81**-75-76	**86**-84-75	**138**-133-132	**110**-112-99	**48**-53-53	**30**-30-30	**129**-121-123	**58**-60	**120**
Rule of law	**84**-79-81	**64**-62-62	**60**-59-66	**62**-61-58	**124**-118-118	**80**-81-76	**48**-54-54	**31**-32-36	**107**-104-101	**75**-77	**115**

The fundamental and strategic problems for solving the tasks of developing and implementing a unified, coordinated policy and its regulation in the fields of R&D and IP to ensure technological sovereignty and national competitiveness include the isolation of subject areas of regulation in the field of IP (legal protection of the results of intellectual activity and the means of individualization equated to them; use of the IPO and the turnover (commercialization) of property rights to legal protection of the rights to the IPO, where the commercialization / economics of IP should be central) and in the field of R&D (scientific activity (R&D); scientific and technical activity (S&T); innovation activity (technology), where the mechanisms of IP commercialization should link these 3 stages into a single lifecycle and ensure innovative motivation and a balance of interests within the "triad" (author, copyright holder, investor) through the inclusion in the pricing of the creation and sale of final products (goods, works/services, finance) of added value from IP turnover and the use of IP at all stages of R&D.

As part of digital transformation, one of the most pressing issues in legal regulation is the development and use of AI technologies in accordance with the requirements of IP legislation.

With a global AI market volume of $196 billion, the AI market in Russia has reached over $2 billion and continues to grow at a rate higher than the global average. According to experts, the AI market structure includes: Industry distribution of the AI market: financial services (28%), telecommunications (18%), retail and e-commerce (15%), manufacturing (12%), public sector (10%), healthcare (8%), and other industries (9%). integration of AI solutions, and staff training); 10% of the market is hardware (specialized processors, AI server hardware, and edge devices). Industry distribution of the AI market: financial services (28%), telecommunications (18%), retail and e-commerce (15%), manufacturing (12%), public sector (10%), healthcare (8%), and other industries (9%).

Republic of Kazakhstan adopted the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Artificial Intelligence" (dated November 7, 2025, entered into force on January 18, 2026), which, among other things, establishes that:

- works created using AI are protected by copyright only if there is a human creative contribution to their creation. Textual requests sent to AI systems are recognized as objects of copyright as the result of human intellectual creative activity;

- users must be informed that the goods (works, services) have been produced (performed, rendered) using AI systems. It is allowed to distribute the results of such systems only if there is a machine-readable label and a warning in a visual or other form;

- it is allowed to use fully autonomous AI systems, that is, AI systems that do not work with cloud, but with their own capacities installed on an autonomous module.

In the Russian Federation, in 2026, the Government of the Russian Federation prepared for consideration by the chambers of Parliament a draft Federal Law "On the Basics of State Regulation of the Application of Artificial Intelligence Technologies in the Russian Federation", which provides for the specifics of the disposal of rights to IPOs created using AI technologies and the protection of IPOs rights in cross-border data exchange with international cooperation.

In 2023, the world's first international standard, ISO/IEC 42001:2023 "Information technology. Artificial intelligence. Management system," was adopted. Based on this standard, GOST R ISO/IEC 42001-2024 on the AI management system, which includes usage policy, risk assessment, process documentation, audit, and monitoring, was introduced in the Russian Federation on January 1, 2025. This standard includes: usage policy, risk assessment, process documentation, audit, and monitoring.

In general, the results of the analysis of national legislation in the field of IP in the CIS and EAEU countries indicate that there are fundamental differences in the definition of the object-subject

composition in the subject area of legal regulation, the main legal regimes for the protection, commercialization and protection of IP rights with an insufficient level of legal and economic literacy of the subjects of rulemaking, primarily at the level of subordinate legislation.

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

Unlike the United Nations, the CIS, the EAEU, as well as 98 countries of the world, where unified structures have been created with the unification of state regulation functions for all major categories of intellectual property objects within a single state body/organization, Rospatent has been formally responsible for only six of the 20 categories of IPOs since July 1, 2020, and does not have objective information. It is not the competent authority for all matters in this area, nor is it responsible for the commercialization of IP created with budgetary financing.

Since no one in the government in the Russian Federation monitors this activity, there is a misconception (myth) about the monopoly of Rospatent (Ministry of Economic Development of Russia) in the field of IP regulation, which is largely due to the existing regulatory problems and the lack of results of its economic efficiency and competitiveness. For example, the Action Plan (roadmap) for achieving key performance indicators for the implementation of the national model of target business conditions until 2030 in the area of "Innovation and Patents," approved on November 29, 2025, specifies only those activities falling within the purview of Rospatent, without taking into account the activities of other Federal Executive Authorities with expertise in this area.

According to the Association of Lawyers of Russia, this leads to the persistence of risks of not achieving the stated goals of Russia's and the EAEU countries' technological sovereignty and national competitiveness in a multipolar world under sanctions, and directly poses a threat to national security interests. Moreover, in the absence of a unified IP authority subordinate to the Government of the Russian Federation, none of the Federal Executive Agencies currently takes responsibility for addressing these issues. This significantly reduces the possibility of coordinating positions, even within one country, on the formation of a single IP market and ensuring competitive advantages of innovative development for the EAEU, CIS, SCO and BRICS. This, in many ways, lies at the root of the difficulties in developing coordinated solutions, including the harmonization of national legislation on these issues.

In the context of increasing legal conflicts, instead of reducing them, the role and importance of standardization as a regulator of "soft law" in this area of relations is increasing. At the same time, according to the results of the analysis of the powers, availability of financial resources, and the results obtained in the field of standardization in the "triad" (CIS, EAEU, Union State), it is obvious that the existing procedure for the adoption of interstate standards (Euro-Asian Council for standardization, metrology and certification of the CIS) does not meet the objectives of Eurasian integration, neither according to the list of GOST and the timing of their adoption nor in terms of use. Repeated rotation in 2020-2025 of authorized representatives of the ISC member states within the EASC and long deadlines for carrying out domestic procedures for multiple approvals of GOST projects and decisions on their adoption (first of all, in the Republic of Kazakhstan, they are 2-4 times higher than the regulatory deadlines) negatively affect the quality and effectiveness of the work of the ITC, lead to a significant slowdown in the processes and disruption of the preparation and adoption of interstate standards stipulated by the fundamental standards, which requires either a revision of these standards or the creation of conditions for their mandatory implementation.

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

3.1 The further development of legal support for ongoing reforms within the framework of the Greater Eurasian Partnership presupposes the implementation of a balance of the following principles: the supremacy of international law with its equal obligation for all participants, excluding double standards of application; priority development of regional law in order to remove barriers to common markets of participants in integration associations; and development of national legislation in order to ensure technological sovereignty and national competitiveness.

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

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

3.2 Include the following issues on the agenda of proactive cooperation between the EEC, the EAEU Court, and authorized national bodies in 2026 on the harmonization of legislation and coordination of law enforcement practices in the field of IP:

- exclusion of R&D and intellectual property from the services sector;

- elimination of barriers to the isolation of subject areas of regulation in the fields of R&D (scientific, scientific and technical, and innovation activities) and intellectual property (legal protection, commercialization, and legal protection);

- unification of the term "IP," including the inclusion of protection against unfair competition in the field of IP, as stipulated in international law and the national codes of several EAEU countries (the Civil Code of the Republic of Belarus);

- unification of the concept and structure of counterfeit (which differ in EAEU and Russian law);

- the transition to the international principle of exhaustion of rights in parallel imports (currently, three principles are in effect simultaneously in the EAEU countries – national, regional, and international);

- delineation of the areas of the innovative and creative economy (subject areas, criteria, and indicators), IP, and AI in the creation of intellectual property, taking into account the experience of national legal regulation (Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Artificial Intelligence" dated November 7, 2025, Federal Law No. 330-FZ dated August 8, 2024 "On the Development of Creative Industries in the Russian Federation") and international standardization on these issues;

- expansion of tax incentives and preferences for all categories of intellectual property when used by copyright holders for the benefit of scientific and technological progress, as well as the use of a mechanism for tax incentives and preferences for organizations' R&D expenses in relation to advanced technologies;

- recognition and use of standardization in the harmonization of legislation and in judicial practice as a condition and effective mechanism for the harmonization of legal regulation in the context of increasing legal conflicts in the field of intellectual property.

3.3 To confirm the relevance of the initiative of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus to prepare a "road map" for the harmonization of the legislation of the EAEU member states in the field of IP, including the elimination of barriers, exemptions, and restrictions, in accordance with the methodology of dividing obstacles in the EAEU internal market and taking into account the proposed delineation of levels and mechanisms of regulation. Given the interdisciplinary nature of legal regulation issues, to provide for their consideration by the EAEU EEC Board to decide and establish the personal responsibility of EEC officials for the preparation and implementation of the roadmap for the harmonization of legislation of the EAEU countries in the field of IP within the framework of the digital agenda.

To carry out similar preparatory work for the SCO and BRICS countries, it is proposed to conduct an annual monitoring of national legislation and the possibility of its harmonization in the

BRICS countries within the framework of the Working Group on Intellectual Property and to discuss its results within the framework of the annual International Forum on Innovative Development through the Intellectual Property Market and the BRICS Legal Forum with the participation of authorized national intellectual property authorities.

3.4 Taking into account Russia's role and significance in the processes of Eurasian integration, the Government of the Russian Federation should support the initiative of the Association of Lawyers of Russia to consider and resolve the issue of centralizing (transferring) the functions of state regulation (development and implementation of state policy and legal regulation) in the field of intellectual property for all categories of IPO on the basis of a single federal executive authority in the field of intellectual property, with its subordination to the Government of the Russian Federation (taking into account the best global practices, including those of the CIS and SCO member states).

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

To provide for the active use of references to the application of national and interstate standards in the field of IP within the framework of rule-making and law enforcement practice, consider the creation of the first national system of standards "Intellectual Property", including interstate standards: GOST 34888-2022 IP. Terms and Definitions (which defines more than 400 terms related to the main stages of the intellectual property life cycle); GOST 34831-2022 IP. Scientific Works, GOST 34887-2022 IP. Scientific Discoveries, GOST 34886-2022 IP. The work-related results of intellectual activity, GOST 35248-2025 IP. Management in a Credit Institution, GOST 35249-2025 IP. Stock Market Management.

3.6 Propose the inclusion in the Interstate Standardization Program for the period up to 2030 of work on the preparation and adoption of interstate and international standards based on Russian national standards on IP, taking into account the priorities of Eurasian integration in IP and the organization of interaction between integration associations (US - EAEU - CIS - SCO - BRICS), including the standards "IP. Digital Financial Assets," "IP. Risk Insurance," "IP. Market/Investment Value Assessment," and "IP. Internal Compliance System for Organizational Activities (Compliance System)."

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

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

4. Legal protection and use of the IPO

The results of monitoring the activities of the Greater Eurasian Partnership in 2015-2025, which are presented in the final documents of this Forum (2016-2025), and the results of a comparative legal analysis of legislation in this area when applying the algorithm for managing innovations within their life cycle to the norms of the main laws regulating relations in the field of scientific and technological policy, scientific and innovative activities, indicate that there are a number of differences and contradictions both at the interstate and national levels.

According to the WIPO, at the international level in 2025 there is a steady growth trend in the number of international patent applications filed under the PCT procedure - 275,900 (0.7% more than in 2024, including digital communications – 11.1%, computer technology - 9.6%, electrical engineering - 9%, medical equipment - 6.3% and pharmaceuticals - 4.3%); international registration The number of applications for industrial designs increased by 9.4%, and the number of samples contained in these applications increased by 5.2% and reached a record number of 28,588 units.

According to the EAPO, the number of applications filed and Eurasian patents granted at the regional level has also increased annually. In total, from 1996 to 2025, 78684 Eurasian applications for inventions were filed with the EAPO, including 3,638 in 2025 (an increase of 12% since 2024) / 3,320 patents were granted, and 566 applications for Eurasian patents for industrial designs / 531 patents were issued for 1,125 software (an increase of 32% since 2024). As of January 1, 2025, the Eurasian Accelerated Patent Prosecution Program (EA-PPH) is in effect. Participants include the Eurasian Patent Office (EAPO), the patent offices of the Republic of Azerbaijan (AR), the Republic of Belarus (RB), the Russian Federation (RF), and the Republic of Tajikistan (RT). The average duration of the first examination of Eurasian applications has been reduced by more than three times, to 2 months (6.5 months in 2024), and the average duration of subsequent examination proceedings has been reduced to 2.6 months (2.8 months in 2024).

Due to the lack of regulation in this area of IP commercialization at the national level and the practical absence of such regulation at the regional level, the CIS and EAEU countries have seen a *steady decline in national patenting as a means of legal protection for IP* in the 21st century.

For example, in **the Republic of Belarus**, since 2013, the number of patent applications has decreased by five or more times, including over the past five years for inventions – by 25% (from 386 to 297), for PM – by 20% (from 339 to 297), and for PO – by 50%. (from 244 to 123). In **the Russian Federation**, the number of patent applications for inventions has decreased by 40% over 15 years (since 2010).

The following reasons and factors contribute to the growth of international and regional patenting while national patenting decreases.

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

Secondly, the closure of government R&D contracts in terms of the number of patent applications filed, in the absence of ensuring a balance of interests of participants in the innovation process (in the "triad" of author, copyright holder, and investor), led to the substitution of economic motivation for the creation and improvement of technologies / products at their own expense with the expectation of another government order. This has greatly increased the corruption-causing factors and risks in this area and prevented the achievement of a change in the financing of R&D. **In Russia**, instead of the expected reduction of budget expenditures to 25% by 2024, their share has increased to 80%, and plans to reduce them to 50% have been postponed until 2035.

Thirdly, in the digital economy, the volume of technologies based on copyright objects (computer programs, databases), related rights, and know-how, the legal protection of which does not require state registration, is objectively growing. Currently, the number of RIAs protected by patent-free methods (know-how, PO, and database) currently accounts for 70 percent of the total number of RIAs in state contracts reviewed by Rospatent. In cases where computers are protected as literary works (form), registration does not provide for legal protection of their content (computer algorithms), which should be protected as trade secrets (know-how) in order to ensure the competitiveness of the software product in the future.

One type of IPO whose economic potential is currently underutilized is *dissertations*, considered research and qualification works whose implementation makes a "significant contribution to the development of the country" or is "essential for the development of the country" (respectively). As a result of intellectual creativity, a dissertation can be protected in various ways as an IPO, including:

as an object of copyright: scientific works **(see GOST 34831–2022** Intellectual Property. Scientific works: dissertation; dissertation presented in the form of a scientific report; *dissertation abstract; publications in peer-reviewed scientific journals; publications in scientific journals indexed in international databases; monographs; publications in collections of scientific conferences; reports at scientific conferences);* ***computer programs, databases****;*

as an object of patent law (inventions, utility models, industrial designs; breeding achievements); ***as topographies of integrated circuits***.

For universities and research organizations where dissertations were prepared, these intellectual property results may be recognized as proprietary intellectual property, and exclusive rights to them can and should be reflected in management accounting in accordance with **GOST 34886–2022**, Intellectual Property. The work-related results of intellectual activity.

Fourthly, the structure of the IP market has changed (over 25 years, the share of patent sales has decreased from 80% by 4 times or more), with increasing unfair competition and limited advantages of national patents and industrial IP protection certificates. Thus, in 2025, 1,107 contracts were registered with the National Center of Intellectual Property of the Republic of Belarus, 75% of which were contracts for trademarks, and only 8 for patent rights, accounting for 0.3% of the total number of active patents. In the Russian Federation, 2,204 contracts for 5,858 patent rights were registered in 2025, accounting for 1.7% of the total number of active patents (350,165).

Fifthly, he globalization of world trade and the growth of sanctions have raised the issue of parallel imports. In the absence of support at the regional level from the EEC, the member states of the Union are forced to seek solutions to this problem on their own (the Russian Federation – by exempting parallel importers from civil liability; the Republic of Belarus - by changing the regime of exhaustion of exclusive rights). In accordance with the Action Plan ("road map") 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 Way, a draft Protocol on amending the Treaty (if necessary) has been submitted for further consideration within the Union regarding the legal regulation of the exhaustion of the exclusive right to a trademark.

Conclusion. Modern trends in choosing the method of legal protection for these IPOs require adjustments to public policy at the national and regional levels, and ignoring them leads to the loss of technological sovereignty, continued import dependence, and a decrease in national competitiveness.

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 (2020-2025) and invite the EAEU and the EAEU EEC, the CIS Economic Council and the CIS Executive Committee, the CIS interstate councils on legal protection and intellectual property protection., on Antimonopoly Policy, on Standardization, Metrology and Certification, 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 To carry out a significant adjustment of policies when choosing the method of legal protection of the results of intellectual activity created in the scientific and technical field with budgetary financing, taking into account the patterns of development of the IP market and changes in its structure in the interests of further commercialization of IP and ensuring national technological competitiveness. To provide for the active use of non-patent methods of legal protection in relation to reporting documentation on the results of research and development as works of science and databases in accordance with GOST 34831-2022 and GOST 34886-2022.

Increase the availability and transparency of statistical data on patenting at the regional level. Use artificial intelligence services to automate sketch and concept design, as well as patent search during the patent research and patenting process.

4.2 To support the initiatives of the Eurasian Patent Office (EAPO) aimed at developing integration processes in the field of intellectual property (IP) in the Eurasian region, in order to provide rights holders with additional tools for the protection of intellectual property objects

(IPOs) through the establishment, under the auspices of the EAPO, of a Eurasian system for the registration of trademarks and service marks, as well as a Eurasian system for the patenting of utility models and breeding achievements, while forming a common expert and information space in the Eurasian region.

Suggest reviewing the practices of the Eurasian system of legal protection of industrial property for possible use in creating a similar regional system in the BRICS countries.

Within the framework of interaction between the Eurasian Economic Commission (EAEU) and the CIS Economic Council, with the participation of the Interstate Council for the Legal Protection and Protection of Intellectual Property (MGSIS) and the national standardization and intellectual property bodies of the EAEU member states, continue the discussion on the powers of national and supranational IP bodies. Given the diminishing 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 could be redistributed from the national to the interstate regional level (e.g., the Eurasian Patent Organization), with the primary function assigned to the current authorized national IP bodies: administering the rights management processes for all intellectual property rights within the context of innovation activities.

4.3 To abandon the policy and practice of mandatory state registration of RIAs created within the framework of research, development and technological works funded from the budget, without prior examination and assessment of the economic feasibility of such a decision — especially with regard to algorithms of computer programs. Since the patenting of software algorithms, as well as the state registration of computer programs protected in form as literary works, requires the disclosure of core code, which significantly reduces their competitiveness in the context of digitalization and increases the risks of unfair competition against their rights holders.

4.4 To extend the implementation of the Action Plan (Roadmap) in the Russian Federation for achieving key performance indicators of the national model of target business conditions until 2030, in the area of "Innovation and Patents", to cover the activities of all federal executive authorities (FEAs) with competencies in the field of intellectual property (IP), and in relation to all categories of intellectual property objects (IPOs), including:

- to establish a service for calculating the average rate of license fees for the use of IPOs to determine their market value;

- to provide for the possibility to allocate shares in the exclusive right to IPOs and to specify the features of disposing of such shares.

4.5 To develop and implement measures to increase the liquidity of intellectual property in the financial market (GOST 35248-2025; GOST 35249-2025; GOST R 70484-2022), including preferential lending secured by intellectual property.

To make adjustments to the policy of National Banks to encourage banks and other credit institutions in the processes of lending under the pledge of IP, 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 enterprises using IP. To support the development of a standardized license agreement, a harmonized list of banking operations, and harmonized requirements for protecting the rights and interests of consumers of financial services in lending under the pledge of IP at the international and interstate level.

4.6 When developing the Program based on the Concept of the formation of the common financial market of the EAEU, take into account the presence of special sections in terms of defining the goals, principles and objectives of creating mechanisms and tools for managing IP in the banking sector, insurance sector and services sector in the securities market, taking into account national and interstate standards in this area. To ensure the interconnection of the credit, stock and insurance markets in matters of IP management with the harmonization of national financial legislation in the EAEU countries.

To ensure the activation of the use of digital financial assets (DFA) based on the development of a conceptual model for assessing the value of DFAs for subsequent commercialization, taking into account the identified identification characteristics, substantiated principles approaches and methodological tools using intellectual property (IP). To intensify the development and

implementation of DFA projects with IP protection on specialized electronic trading and investment platforms.

4.7 To provide for the possibility of creating and developing joint international intellectual property (IP) marketplaces and digital platforms for IP management based on AI and blockchain technologies, including to take this mechanism into account when developing and adopting the interstate and international standards "Intellectual Property. Use of Intellectual Property Objects (IPOs) on the Internet. E-Commerce", as well as when harmonizing digital standards for recording IPOs and rights thereto in the EAEU and CIS countries.

4.8 To consider the feasibility of a permanent transition to the international exhaustion regime of exclusive rights in relation to all IPOs, taking into account that international agreements to which the EAEU and CIS countries are parties do not restrict states in their choice of the exhaustion regime for exclusive rights. The introduction of an international exhaustion regime for exclusive rights to IPOs used in imported goods of substantial importance for the EAEU internal market is a necessary and justified decision to ensure national competitiveness within the framework of Eurasian integration.

4.9 Support initiatives for establishing sectoral and regional competence centers on intellectual property (IP) issues with the participation of the RNIIIS in the Russian Federation and the CIS countries, based on leading scientific and research-production centers, including those in the construction industry. Based on the accumulated practice, to consider the possibility of using this experience within the activities of state development institutions and innovation infrastructure at the national and interstate levels.

4.10 To confirm the conclusion and recommendation of the current Forum (2022-2025) that China's practice of using borrowed foreign technologies to produce goods for its domestic market with domestic patenting (prior to the expiration of foreign patents held by previous rights holders) , followed by patenting of improved technologies in countries of the potential legal market for its products, may be relevant when selecting countermeasures under current conditions, as it is a successful approach validated in courts. To summarize the People's Republic of China's (PRC) experience in capitalizing intellectual property through intangible assets (ranked 1st globally) for use in developing the digital economy and the intellectual property market, and to ensure national competitiveness in the countries of the Greater Eurasian Partnership.

4.11 In order to enhance the role of business in planning and executing research, development and technological works and in actively using the resulting results of intellectual activity in the subsequent production of innovative products, it is deemed advisable at the regional and corporate levels to include in innovation development programs:

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

- the development of a corporate culture that encourages employees' inventive activity and enhances their motivation, including measures for economic incentives for inventive activity of authors of work-related RIAs in companies with state participation;

- training of organization's employees through professional development programs and courses in the field of intellectual property (IP), tailored to the profile of their activities.

5. Legal protection of intellectual property

In the area of legal protection of rights to intellectual property objects (IPOs), unlike other areas of regulation, the norms of national codes on liability for offences are given priority, and interstate agreements are also in force (6). The legal protection of the interests of IPOs rights holders and the coordination of this activity under the EAEU Treaty (2014) are also classified as common processes and priorities of cooperation within the framework of Eurasian integration.

In 2025, certain amendments were introduced to the national legislation in this area. For example, in the Russian Federation, amendments were made to Part Four of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation (entered into force on January 4, 2026): it was clarified that an infringement of an exclusive right is recognized as the unlawful use of a single intellectual property object (IPO) by any single method; a separate article on compensation for infringement of an exclusive right

was introduced (Article 1252.1 of the Civil Code of the RF); the maximum amount of compensation for the infringement of an exclusive right was increased from 5 million to 10 million rubles; and the procedure for protecting an exclusive right by a licensee was clarified.

At the same time, fundamental differences persist between the norms of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation, the Code of Administrative Offenses of the Russian Federation, and the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation regarding the possibility of holding entities liable for infringements of rights in relation to all categories of intellectual property objects (*for example, the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation and the Code of Administrative Offenses of the Russian Federation initially lacked provisions on liability for infringements of rights to breeding achievements from the date of their adoption (30 and 25 years ago, respectively)).* In the Republic of Belarus (RB), to date, there is no differentiation in holding entities liable for infringements of rights in relation to different categories of IP objects (patent law objects, copyright and related rights objects, means of individualization).

There has also been a significant legal conflict for 18 years, when in Russia any tangible media containing any of the 20 categories of intellectual property objects with violation of only the exclusive rights to them has been recognized as counterfeit (Article 1252 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation), while under international law, EAEU law (Article 124, Chapter 52, Paragraph 3, Article 385 of the EAEU Customs Code) and the national legislation of all other EAEU and CIS countries, counterfeit goods are defined as products that infringe any intellectual property rights only in relation to four categories of IP objects (copyright objects, related rights objects, trademarks, appellations of origin and geographical indications) (see Table No. 4).

At the same time, the Code of Administrative Offenses of the Russian Federation and the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation retain the previous legal model for protection against counterfeiting, according to which it is possible to hold entities liable for administrative and criminal offences related to counterfeit goods only in relation to 6 out of 20 categories of intellectual property (IP) objects. *That is, items recognized as counterfeit in Russia are not considered such in other EAEU countries, and their circulation is not subject to countermeasures at the EAEU customs border.*

Within the EAEU, there is still no objective understanding of the scope and structure of counterfeit goods. The data provided in the *annual Reports of the EEC on the state of law enforcement in the field of intellectual property rights protection in the EAEU Member States* (including the 2024 report) do not reflect the real state of legality in the IP sphere and counterfeit countermeasures. This is because the data account for offences across EAEU member states only in terms of administrative violations and crimes (excluding court decisions), as well as excluding cases considered within civil and arbitration proceedings. *Thus, with an annual increase in detected counterfeiting in the EAEU (in terms of volume and cost), the EEC records a steady decrease in the number of offenses in the field of intellectual property. The EEC`s conclusions drawn on this basis - that the more counterfeit goods are detected* **(an upward trend),** *the fewer infringements of rights to intellectual property objects are recorded* (**a downward trend**)*, are incorrect, since counterfeit goods are products that infringe IP rights applicable to the IPOs used in those goods.*

These gross methodological errors of the EEC Department for Business Development have been repeatedly brought to the attention of the EEC leadership, including in the recommendations of the International Forum "Innovative Development through the Intellectual Property Market" (2020-2025), as well as in reports at the Anti-Counterfeiting International Forum, in appeals to the EEC leadership, and in relevant publications. However, in the EEC's annual reports for 2022-2024, this practice continues, and moreover, conclusions are drawn that contradict the actual practice of legal protection, which may indicate either the incompetence of the staff or the deliberate distortion of information for the purpose of facilitating incorrect decisions within the framework of the common processes of Eurasian integration.

According to the EEC Report on the State of Law Enforcement in the Field of Intellectual Property Rights Protection in the EAEU Member States for 2024, a total of 1,465 infringements in the field of intellectual property were detected in the EAEU (579 criminal and 886 administrative),

which is **8 times lower than the 2021 indicator** (which stood at 11,120 offences; 1,936 criminal and 9,184 administrative, respectively)[16].

Offenses for 9 years	RA	RB	RK	KR	RF
Objects of patent law	5		0	2	46
Objects of copyright and related rights	29	982	477	4	11495
Trademarks	59		1288	330	61825
Administrative responsibility	2	967	1356	317	57877
Criminal liability	83	18	579	20	14929
Number of IPOs in TROIS (as of 15.04.2026 – 3760)	411	67	1080	311	1891

Table No. 4. IP Offences in the EAEU (prepared by the Republican Scientific Research Institute of Intellectual Property based on data from the EEC EAEU Department for Business Development Reports for 2021-2024 on the state of law enforcement in the field of protecting intellectual property rights protection in the EAEU member states, as well as data from the Customs Register of Objects of Intellectual Property (TROIS) available on the official websites of the customs authorities of the EAEU countries).

At the same time, while 3,760 intellectual property (IP) objects were recorded in the national customs registers of intellectual property objects (TROIS) of the EAEU countries as of April 15, 2026, not a single object has been added to the Unified TROIS since its establishment in 2010 — over the entire 15-year period — for the purposes of customs protection within the framework of the common Eurasian market (see Table No. 4).

At the same time, the EAEU has announced the creation of several unified registries of high-tech goods, in which such IPOs are used, including: the Eurasian Register of Industrial Goods of the EAEU Member States, the Unified Register of Registered Medicinal Products of the EAEU, the Unified Register of Agricultural Breeding Achievements, and the Register of Information Resources of the EAEU Member States related to the information support for the scientific and technical sector.

Recommendations. To the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council and the Eurasian Economic Commission (EEC) of the EAEU, the CIS Economic Council and the CIS Executive Committee, the CIS Interstate Councils on Legal Protection and Enforcement of Intellectual Property, Antimonopoly Policy, Standardization, Metrology, and Certification, and the national parliaments and governments of the EAEU member states (in terms of issues within their competence):

5.1 Confirm the relevance of the Forum's recommendations addressed to the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council and the Eurasian Economic Commission (EEC) of the EAEU regarding the preparation of a "roadmap" for the harmonization of legislation in the field of intellectual property (IP) protection; and to the parliaments of the EAEU and CIS member states — regarding the elimination of legal conflicts and gaps in national legislation on civil, administrative and criminal liability for offences in the sphere of intellectual property.

5.2 When conducting annual monitoring, preparing and reviewing EEC Reports on the State of Law Enforcement in the Field of Intellectual Property Rights Protection in the EAEU Member States, take into account offenses across EAEU Member States in the context of all categories of offenses, including cases considered within civil and arbitration proceedings.

*In order to enhance the effectiveness of intellectual property rights protection, it is envisaged to conduct annual monitoring and determine the Counterfeit Goods Index and the subsequent ranking of such goods in the EAEU and CIS based on **GOST 34917-2022** Intellectual Property. Determination of the Level of Counterfeit Goods at the Regional Level and **GOST 34829-2022** Intellectual Property. Customs Protection.*

[16] Report on the state of law enforcement practice in the field of protection of intellectual property rights in the EAEU member states for 2024, Moscow, 2025, 97 pages; Report on the state of law enforcement practice in the field of protection of intellectual property rights in the EAEU member states for 2023, Moscow: EEC EAEU, 2024, 88p.; Report "On the state of law enforcement practice in the sphere of protection of rights to intellectual property objects in the EAEU member states for 2022", Moscow: EEC EAEU, 2023, 138p.; Report on the state of law enforcement practice in the sphere of protection of rights to intellectual property objects in the EAEU member states for 2021. Moscow: EEC of the EAEU, 2022. 103 p.; Report on the state of law enforcement practice in the field of protection of rights to intellectual property in the EAEU member states for 2020. Moscow: EEC of the EAEU, 2021. 98 p.

5.3 In the absence of explicit interest from EAEU member states in using the Unified Customs Register of Intellectual Property Objects (ETROIS) for the purposes of customs protection of their national interests, it is advisable to use it for customs protection of rights to RIAs created over the past 10 years within the framework of research, development and technological work funded from the EAEU budget, the property rights to which can and should be recorded on the balance sheet in the EAEU treasury (no information on this is currently available).

5.4. Consider, with the participation of the Eurasian Patent Office (EAPO), representatives of the CIS Economic Court and the EAEU Court, the issue of improving the Eurasian system for dispute resolution regarding rights to intellectual property objects (IPOs) and the establishment of a Eurasian judicial jurisdiction.

5.5. National Governments, Academies of Sciences, state authorities in the field of education, leading universities, and specialized scientific organizations of the EAEU and CIS countries (in terms of issues within their area of competence):

- to confirm the recommendations of the participants of this Forum in 2017-2025 regarding the monitoring of information on the activities of national universities in this field, establishing basic and network specialized departments; ensuring inter-university and interregional cooperation in developing a system for training and retraining personnel for the field of IP; the formation and implementation of government orders in the field of scientific research during the preparation and defense of doctoral and candidate dissertations for the academic degrees of Doctor and Candidate of Sciences, including the work of postgraduate and doctoral programs with budget funding; dissemination this experience through interstate bodies and specialized journals, including "Information Law" and "Intellectual Property Law".

- recommend the introduction of standardization and intellectual property (IP) as mandatory academic disciplines within the curricula for specialist, bachelor's and master's degree programs in economics and law, as well as in the field of information technology; intensify efforts to collaborate with universities on incorporating disciplines related to the development of IP competencies into educational programs across all broad groups of fields and specialties;

- to provide for the conduct of a comparative analysis of existing national and interstate standards, as well as 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 through developing a unified system for assessing professional qualifications in the field of intellectual property management and making changes to specialists training programs;

- develop mechanisms for forming and developing a joint research agenda in the field of intellectual property management, and to establish coordination offices for approving relevant and scientifically and practically justified topics for dissertation research;

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

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

- to provide for the development and implementation of a national and Eurasian system for ranking universities based on personnel training and their competitiveness in labor markets, and when assessing the effectiveness of scientific and educational organizations in the field of intellectual property management, take into account the criteria related to the implementation of research, development and technological work jointly with industrial partners.

The intellectual property market and digitalization should become effective tools for reducing socio-economic inequality between developed and developing countries, effective mechanisms for creating added value and additional capitalization of intangible assets of the treasury, enterprises, and organizations, and a resource for substantial growth of the GDP of the Greater Eurasian Partnership countries, ensuring their national competitiveness, technological leadership, and sovereignty in a multipolar world.