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REGULATION OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS  
November 24, 2021 No. 672

ON THE STRATEGY OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS IN THE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY SPHERE  
UNTIL 2030

The Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus DECIDES:

1. To approve the Strategy of the Republic of Belarus in the Intellectual Property Sphere until 2030 (hereinafter referred to as the Strategy) (see attached).
2. To entrust coordination of the Strategy implementation to the State Committee on Science and Technology (hereafter referred to as SCST).
3. The bodies responsible for implementing the Strategy shall submit information on the progress and results of the Strategy implementation to SCST by January 25 of the year following the reporting year.
4. SCST shall annually submit information on the progress in the Strategy implementation to the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus by February 25 of the year following the reporting year.
5. The Regulation shall come into force after its official publication.

First Deputy Prime Minister of  
the Republic of Belarus  
N.Snopkov

APPROVED BY  
Regulation  
of the Council of Ministers  
of the Republic of Belarus  
24.11.2021 No. 672

**STRATEGY OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS IN THE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY SPHERE UNTIL 2030**

**CHAPTER 1  
GENERAL PROVISIONS**

The Strategy sets out the main guidelines for improving national intellectual property system, goals and objectives of the state policy in this area, providing for transformation of intellectual property into an effective tool of innovative and socio-cultural development of the Republic of Belarus.

The elaboration of the Strategy is a follow-up to the work on building and enhancing the state policy in the intellectual property sphere, which has been carried out in accordance with the State Programme on Intellectual Property Enforcement in the Republic of Belarus for 2004-2006, approved by the Regulation of the Council of Ministers No. 843 of July 12, 2004, the State Programme on Intellectual Property Protection for 2008-2010, approved by the Regulation of the Council of Ministers No. 1555 of November 21, 2007, and other policy documents, including the Strategy of the Republic of Belarus in the Intellectual Property Sphere for 2012-2020, approved by the Regulation of the Council of Ministers No. 205 of March 2, 2012 as well as decisions of the President of the Republic of Belarus and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus.

The Strategy was elaborated with due consideration of Belarus' socio-economic development priorities, provisions of major programme and strategic documents in scientific, technical and innovation areas, best world practices of intellectual property protection, enforcement and management, as well as global and regional trends of intellectual property system development.

The Strategy uses the terms in meanings set out in legal acts relating to scientific, technical and innovation activities, intellectual property, as well as the terms and their definitions listed below:

intellectual property rights enforcement – a set of measures aimed at preventing intellectual property rights infringement and restoring infringed IPR;

intellectual property (hereinafter – IP) – a set of personal moral and economic rights to intellectual activity results and means of individualisation of the civil turnover participants, goods (works, services);

intellectual property rights commercialization – introducing into civil turnover and (or) using for personal needs intellectual property rights or goods (works, services) created (performed, delivered) with the use of these rights in order to obtain economic and (or) social benefits;

national intellectual property system – a set of legal norms and elements of institutional system (organizational structures and special institutes of different levels), providing emergence (acquisition), exercising and protection of IPR;

copyright and related rights objects – works of science, literature and art, performances, phonograms and broadcasts of broadcasting organizations and other objects in cases stipulated by legal acts;

intellectual property rights (hereinafter – IPR) – intellectual activity results (works of science, literature and art; performances, phonograms and broadcasting programs; inventions, utility models, industrial designs; selection achievements; topographies of integrated circuits; trade secrets (know-how), means of individualisation of civil turnover participants, goods (works, services) (trade names, trademarks and service marks, geographical indications), as well as other intellectual activity results and means of individualisation of civil turnover participants, goods (works, services) in cases stipulated by legal acts;

industrial property rights (hereinafter – IndPR) – inventions, utility models, industrial designs, selection achievements, topographies of integrated circuits, trade secrets (know-how), trade names, trade- and service marks, geographical indications and other rights in cases stipulated by legal acts;

intellectual property rights protection – a set of measures aimed at creating conditions for the emergence (acquisition), exercise and enforcement of IPR;

intellectual property management – activities carried out at different levels (national, sectoral, institutional) aimed at ensuring the process of creation, legal protection, use and enforcement of IPR.

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **GLOBAL TRENDS IN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY SPHERE**

IP is an essential part of the “knowledge-based economy” and plays a significant role in developing human capital, accelerating growth and improving global competitiveness of national economies, creation of high-tech manufacturing facilities and enhancement of investment and export activities.

At present stage, the main global trends influencing the intellectual property system development are the following:

- expanding the use of intellectual property tools for encouraging innovation, socio-economic and cultural development, implementation of global policy related to high technology development and dissemination, and facilitation of international trade;
- increasing the role of international regulation in the process of harmonising regional and national legislations for protection and enforcement of IPR;
- increasing global demand for legal protection and enforcement of intellectual property and technology transfer mechanisms;
- building capacity of developing and least developed countries by implementing national intellectual property strategies with support of the World Intellectual Property Organization (hereinafter – WIPO);
- increasing the share of intellectual property as an intangible asset in the total value of organizations' assets;
- active introduction of information and communication technologies in economic and social sectors, particularly in intellectual property protection, enforcement and management systems;
- enhancing legal literacy, dissemination of new knowledge and information in the intellectual property sphere.

In addition, global systems for intellectual property protection and enforcement are growing in demand each year, and their geographical reach is expanding. Thus, the number of international applications for granting invention patents filed with WIPO in accordance with the Patent Cooperation Treaty of June 19, 1970 increased from 163.6 thousand in 2008 to 275.9 thousand in 2020. The number of applications for trademark registration in accordance with the Madrid System increased from 41.9 thousand in 2008 to 63.8 thousand in 2020. At the same time the share of applications from the countries of the Asian region (China, Japan, South Korea, etc.) almost doubled, constituting 52.5% for inventions and 24% for trademarks of the total number of applications filed (the share of applications from the European region countries decreased by 1.4 times).

Franchising and licensing are becoming the most common mechanisms of intellectual property management, providing opportunities for setting up new productions and attracting investment and technological breakthroughs, facilitating integration into global economy and boosting international competitiveness.

Protection and enforcement of IPR in digital environment is becoming a priority. In this regard, the Directive on Copyright in the Digital Single Market of the European Union entered into force on June 7, 2019. The Eurasian

Economic Union (hereinafter referred to as EAEU unless otherwise specified) and the Commonwealth of Independent States (hereinafter referred to as CIS unless otherwise specified) are developing coordinated approaches to combating infringement of IPR in the global computer network Internet (hereinafter – Internet).

### **CHAPTER 3**

#### **NATIONAL INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY SYSTEM: STATUS-QUO AND INFRASTRUCTURE**

Republic of Belarus has a modern IP system of cross-sectional integration that corresponds to international standards, includes legal, corporate bodies and institutes, protection mechanisms of using intellectual property objects (hereinafter – IPO) and their protection.

As part of IP Strategy implementation for 2012-2020 the SCST, the National Center of Intellectual Property (hereinafter – NCIP) together with other interested stakeholders have successfully completed a range of initiatives for advancing the national innovation system, building environment and stimuli for creation and usage of IPO, developing of international cooperation in this area.

The Republic of Belarus partakes in 19 of 26 WIPO administered international treaties including basic treaties on industrial property (The Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, adopted and signed on March, 20<sup>th</sup>, 1883), copyright and related rights (Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works signed and adopted on September, 9<sup>th</sup>, 1886), as well as five out of six treaties whereby providing tools via global WIPO systems for registration and protection of inventions, trade- and service marks or industrial designs. Thus, Belarusian and foreign applicants seeking legal protection in Belarus in 2012-2020 filed 704 international applications in accordance with the Patent Cooperation Treaty (hereinafter – the PCT) signed in Washington on June 19, 1970 and 49 920 applications for trademarks in accordance with the Madrid System.

There has also been built legal and institutional environment for IPO protection and enforcement in EAEU and the CIS.

Further expansion of cooperation has been supported by signing an Agreement on building the IP market and development between the CIS members.

The Republic of Belarus is a co-signer of the Eurasian Patent Convention signed on September, 9, 1994 together with such countries as Azerbaijan, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan. Annually the nationals file around 100 applications for granting Eurasian patents for inventions. The validity of around 6.5 thousands of Eurasian patents for inventions is confirmed on the Belarusian territory. What the Republic of Belarus also plans to join is the Protocol to the Eurasian Patent Convention on the Protection of Industrial Designs signed at the diplomatic conference in Nur-Sultan on September, 9, 2019 for further expansion of Eurasian patent system which presupposes granting legal protection to industrial designs based on a common Eurasian patent.

Basic regulations of IPO protection and enforcement are fixed in the Eurasian Economic Treaty as of May, 29, 2014. There are a number of documents signed in pursuit of expanding cooperation among which are:

- Treaty on Coordinating actions for IPO protection as of September 8, 2015;
- Treaty on Copyright and Related Rights Collective Management as of December 11, 2017;
- Agreement on EAEU trade-, service marks and appellations of origin as of February, 3, 2020 which presupposes setting up regional system of aforementioned IPO protection for boosting EAEU commodities and services market development and expansion of trade and economic cooperation with other countries.

There is active dynamics in developing cooperation with the Confederation of rightholders' societies of Europe and Asia which aim is building and development of collective management institute in EAEU, CIS and other countries taking into account contemporary global tendencies linked to digital technologies progress and rise of new information transmission modes.

Steps have been taken to improve functioning of the national IP system. NCIP terms of granting legal protection to IndPO have been shortened, on average considering applications for inventions has been shortened from 22 to 12 months, trademarks – from 31 to 11 months.

Creation and use of IndPO is to be stimulated by:

- Cancellation of patent fees payment for the first five years of validity of patents for inventions which are results of R&D activities funded by governmental subsidies;
- Reduction of patent fee rate for the first five years validity of patents for invention which are results of R&D activities funded by governmental subsidies;
- Reduction of patent fee rate (25 percent) for certain groups including organisations accredited with a scientific status;
- VAT exemption for copyright and related rights, inventions, utility models, industrial designs, plant varieties, topologies of integrated circuits, trade secrets (know-how) turnover of economic rights in Belarus;
- There have been 14 Technology and innovation support centers (hereinafter – TISC) opened with the support from WIPO including the NCIP, Belarusian State University, State Institution “Administration of the Chinese-Belarusian Industrial park “Great Stone”.

What is taken into account upon accreditation of the scientific organisation is the operation of specialised IP department or assigned experts on IP protection and management.

Training, learning and development of personnel is systematically organised on all current IP issues of importance:

- the NCIP has organised 59 programmes of additional adult education programmes since 2012 whereby around 1570 experts have been trained. The online format has also been introduced for a wider opening up of educational services accessibility;
- the NCIP delivers around 4,5 thousands of free-of-charge consultations to individuals and legal entities annually. A further growth of TISCs in numbers should result into an increase of IP services provided to population;
- Higher educational institutions have introduced into their curriculum the subject “Fundamentals of IP management”.

The SCST together with the NCIP also elaborated and approved the Institutional IP Policy for Universities and Research Institutions in Belarus, which is a reference document for drafting similar documents by such organisations themselves.

There have been conditions built for IP market development.

The total number of protective documents as of December 31, 2020 is 142 060 including 8 305 patents for inventions (of which 1752 are national and 6 533 –Eurasian), 1129 for utility models, 1494 – for industrial designs, 247 for plant varieties, 219 certificates for topologies of integrated circuits, 130 627 for trade- and service marks ( of which 43 410 are national registrations and 87 217 – international), 39 for geographical indications.

The annual registration of license agreements about the IndPO use totals over 300 and over 200 agreements on assigning exclusive rights to such objects are registered. After the introduction of franchising model in Belarus several large foreign and national franchising networks have come to the Belarusian market (e.g. McDonalds, KFC, ZARA, JOSK “Kommunarka”, OJC “Krasnyj Pishchevik” and others).

Commercialisation of R&D results is supported by opening the URL resource “IP Stock Exchange” on the NCIP official web-site. There were around 670 commercial proposals of IndPO rightholders placed on it ready for signing assignment, license and other agreements.

The following digital platforms and online services “Fonmix”, “Yandex music”, “ZALA”, “VOKA” and others with legal access to musical works have also entered the market.

Some areas on collective and related rights management have been expanded including the new ones like IP-television, Internet, over-the-top services. The NCIP has signed more than 5,4 thousands agreement on economic rights management with Belarusian and foreign authors and other rightholders, 68 agreements on mutual representation of interests with organisations from 40 states (more than 1 million authors and other rightholders),

1074 agreements with users of works. Collected fees have increased 13 times since 2007 and reached the landmark of 5,1 million roubles (around 30% of which have been collected for using works in new spheres – IP-television, Internet, OTT-services).

The 2012-2020 saw increase in export of services for IP use 5,5 times (services for using rights on outcomes of intellectual activity (hereinafter – OIA) according to license, copyright or franchise agreements and reached the landmark of 125 million USD. Consequentially, the negative balance decreased from 85,9 million USD in 2012 to 75,9 million USD in 2020.

The Supreme Court of the Republic of Belarus gathers general thematic content and makes systematic analysis of judicial practices in its legislative appliances.

Measures taken in advancing the national IP system have been duly rewarded by the Office of the United States Trade Representative in 2015 by excluding the Republic of Belarus from the “Priority Watch list” of the global report on intellectual property rights protection and enforcement (“Special 301 Report”) used by foreign companies for investment, trade- and economic cooperation and investment perspectives.

It is the implementation of the IP Strategy of the Republic of Belarus for 2012-2020 that facilitated scientific and innovative development of country’s potential. The Good Country Index-2020 rates Belarus 23<sup>rd</sup> among 149 countries by the indicator “global input into science and technologies”, 62<sup>nd</sup> in Global Innovation Index (among only 132 other countries) including the number of files for granting patents for inventions – 33<sup>rd</sup>, utility models – 16<sup>th</sup>, industrial designs – 52<sup>nd</sup>, trademark registration – 79<sup>th</sup>.

However, current world trends of IP agenda make us face the challenge of taking further steps to enhance the national IP system, which is set in focus of the Strategy implementation.

#### **CHAPTER 4 NATIONAL IP POLICY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES. COURSES OF STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION.**

Innovative trends of social and economic development including digital economic transformation, development of high-tech industries and services, increasing labour productivity, creation of new workplaces and export potential upbuilding are key priorities for the Republic of Belarus.

Conditioned by the growing global competition the primary task is to stimulate national innovations, creativity and technology transfer. Thereby the main national policy goals in the IP sphere are:

- in mid-term perspective – IP potential upbuilding as the key element of the national innovation system, increasing its role in high-tech and knowledge-intensive clusters of national economy, social and cultural sphere, investment and export activity;
- in long-term perspective – national IP system multisided integration into the social and economic state policy and increasing national economy competitiveness based on knowledge and innovations.

Achieving the aforementioned goals requires meeting the following basic objectives:

- building effective IP protection, management and enforcement system that pertains to current and perspective economic and social needs, facilitating development of innovative activities, national commodities (works, services) competitiveness growth;
- institutional development in IP area including better human resources management and advancement of NCIP technical equipment as well as increasing its role in innovative activities development;
- building a full-fledged Belarus IP market with its further integration into the Eurasian and world IP markets;
- increasing efficiency of IPO use including their commercialisation, enforcing IP significance in scientific, technical and economic activity, human resources knowledge-based economy development ;
- development of national branding based on using IP tools for investment and export activities expansion;

- upgrading the level of innovative and other creative activity among scientists and other OIA authors;
- enabling higher-education institutions, scientific, industrial and other organisations including the SMEs to use resources and take advantages of the IP;
- expanding access to world scientific, literature and fine arts achievements including TISC networks, digital platforms and IP automated systems introduction;
- expansion of economic rights collective management of copyright and related rights;
- levelling up legal culture and erudition about IP, dissemination of new knowledge and information about this subject significance for social and economic development of the republic.

Strategy implementation will follow such basic courses as:

- IP legislation enhancement;
- development of institutional system in IP sphere;
- improving stimulation drive to create, legally protect and use of IPO;
- development of IP management system;
- improving mechanisms of countering infringements in IP sphere;
- levelling up legal culture and erudition about IP.

Strategy implementation will enable to increase the efficiency of IP management system and transfigure national research, scientific and creative potential into a key element of economic growth.

## **CHAPTER 5 ENHANCEMENT OF IP LEGISLATION**

IP legislation is fundamental to IP national policy implementation whereby national IP system development becomes dependent on it.

The pillars the national IP legislative system of Belarus is based on are the Constitution, the Civil Code, Laws on legal protection of IPO, norms and principles of international law. Additionally, some related legal acts constitute separate regulations on IPO commercialisation, their valuation, record of rights as intangible assets and responsibility for IPO rights infringements.

National legislation is systematically improved by incorporating current and perspective tasks in national social and economic development and thematic international standards.

Contemporary national legislation, as seen from lessons learned, provides reliable protection to Belarusian and foreign applicants and further efficient use of OIA, gain competitive advantages and additional revenue, secure protection of interests among scientists, representatives of cultural and arts sphere, manufacturers and exporters.

However, global trends on intensive and all-encompassing introduction of new technologies as well as large-scale digital economic transformation, development of cooperation by Belarus within global and regional integration associations require further enhancement of IP legislation.

What the rule-making in this area will be primarily focused on is:

- expansion of legal frames of IPO protection;
- increasing enhancement of rights on IPO including the Internet-located ones from illegal use; increasing efficiency of civil, legal, administrative and criminal charges against such infringers;
- stimulating IPO creation, protection and use;
- building environment for efficient IPO commercialisation, supporting deals on IPO creation and use including franchising;

- developing means of authors' and other rightholders' economic rights collective management;
- developing pre-trial, trial and extrajudicial disputes settlement in IP area;
- developing the patent attorneys and IPO appraisers corpus;
- simplifying mechanisms of involuntary licensing.
- updating norms on IPO valuation, signing-in non-monetary capital of economic rights into the companies charter capital; book-keeping and accountancy recording of IPO as immaterial assets.

Special attention will be given to legal regulation of use and IPO distribution in Internet.

Taking into account rapid development and large-scale introduction of artificial intelligence (hereinafter – AI) into various areas of human activity one of the central issues is defining legal nature of created IPO as well subject of law. After the defining the AI's legal status it will be necessary to clarify a range of IP legal definitions (“author”, “rightholder”, “rights to IPO” and others).

It is expected that international cooperation of the Republic of Belarus will be intensified in pursuit of creating additional opportunities for IPO protection including participation in international system of industrial design registration administered by WIPO, regional systems of industrial designs registration administered by the Eurasian patent organisation, trademarks and appellations of origin administered by the EAEU. Additionally, joining the Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement on Appellations of Origin and Geographical Indications as of May, 15, 2015 and other international treaties will also be considered.

Joining the new international treaties requires perfection of national legislation including its harmonisation with the legal frameworks of Belarusian main geopolitical and economic partners administered by regional associations (unions) of states.

Further monitoring of changes in IP legislation of developed nations as well as using of WIPO methodology in perfecting legal regulation of social norms will proceed.

What is more, intensive generalisation of legal, including judicial, relevant practice, involving a wide range of interested parties and the non-governmental organisations, arranging public discussions is necessary so as to formulate efficient IP legislation tackling contemporary and perspective need of both the state and society.

Henceforward, outcomes of scientific research will be intensively used in designing proposals for advancing legal regulation of relations in IP sphere.

Systemic legal regulation of social relationship in creation and use of OIA or individualisation means as equalled to them will be done by OIA legislation upgrade.

Several initiatives of the kind started already in 2017 and will continue whereby introducing amendments to Section V “Intellectual property” of the Civil Code of the Republic of Belarus. What they pursued was filing and rectification of certain norms about the nature of IPO legal protection, validity term of an exclusive right and its disposition.

It is also planned to study the codification issue in this sphere whereby developing IP system as a multifaceted institution.

Those abovementioned steps will contribute to levelling up comprehensiveness and efficiency of legal regulation of relevant social relations.

## **CHAPTER 6**

### **IP INSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT**

Currently there is an institutional system in place in the Republic of Belarus that stimulates creation (acquisition) implementation and protection of IPO. Its backbone are administrative bodies and special organisations at various levels.

SCST and NCIP are national administrative bodies in charge of implementing regulatory and management functions on IPO protection.

IP is managed by specially assigned departments in organisations at sectoral and cluster levels.

IP Judiciary Board of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Belarus, law-enforcement agencies, the Republican Scientific and Technical Library, collective management organisations (economic rights), patent attorneys and valuers of IPO are specialised bodies performing particular functions in IP sphere.

IP institutional system will be developed by enhancing the existing bodies as well as setting up new ones.

SCST will perform a series of activities to implement fundamentals of international treaties including Treaty on trade –, service marks and appellations of origin of the Eurasian economic union as of February 3, 2020, Marrakesh treaty to facilitate access to published works for persons who are blind, visually impaired or otherwise print disabled as of June, 27, 2013. National accreditation procedures for collective management organisations for economic rights will be simplified. The same scheme will be used for candidates attestation taking an exam in IPO valuer and their economic rights certification.

Special attention should be given to further development of the NCIP including large-scale digitalisation that should speed up procedures of granting protection to IPO as well as increase the quality of all types of services including training courses. It is planned to introduce a full-fledged electronic documentation flow and cutting-edge information and communication technologies (hereinafter – ICT) in examining filings to grant protection documents for IndPO also using AI technologies. What the working agenda also consists of is continuation of national and international databases integration, design and deployment of digital platforms facilitating disposition and protection of rights to IPO. It is expected that digitalisation should help increase the NCIP efficiency and amplify scope of patent, licensing and training services.

The NCIP is the only national patent body, which provides IPO protection, registers them and agreements on related rights. The goal is set on increasing the role of the national IP system in Belarusian innovative development and NCIP's growth as a key body facilitating innovative activities. Thus, to achieve this the scope of the following resources will be expanded:

- the function of the NCIP's information source “IP Stock exchange” including the uploaded range of IPO; options of signing electronic deals and further servicing;
- the NCIP function of IP management including methodological support to developers' and producers' interchange on IP issues;
- TISC network embedded in R&D and innovative organisations (leading scientific and industrial organisations, holdings scientific and technical centres, educational institutions, hi-tech parks;
- the NCIP regional cooperation with hi-tech parks, scientific and industrial organisations, educational institutions to facilitate patent analysis for planning, scientific and innovative projects implementation, staff training on IP creation, protection, enforcement and management;
- raising awareness on using IP tools in innovative activities by organising seminars, conferences, competitions etc.

It is planned to expand the list of the NCIP services, for example, setting up a resources depositing system with information about IPO, which are not subject to mandatory registration and deliver patent analytics.

Further work will be done to enhance the NCIP capacity in economic rights collective management. It is planned to deploy information and technological solutions enabling identification, following the track-record use of copyright and related rights objects based on justified distribution of collected fees. Furthermore, cooperation with the rightholders' representatives and works users will be intensified as well as fee collection for copyright and related rights objects in new spheres (IP-television, Internet, OTT-services and others) will be expanded.

Regular steps will be taken to provide timely taking of contractual obligations by copyright and related rights objects users in paying authorship fees.

Additionally, the NCIP will interact more actively with law-enforcement and judicial bodies, scientific, industrial and other organisations including automated processing in downloading information from national registers of IndPO.

What is more, the NCIP activity in IP training, facilitating mediation as disputes settlement with the intermediary's participation or other alternative dispute resolution in this area will be intensified.



Special IP protection and management units in state scientific organisations have been set so as to stimulate IP protection and management activities. Additional responsibilities have been signed into terms of references of authorised staff members. As a result 186 state scientific organisations have taken part in these activities which is 77% of the total number of accredited scientific organisations as well as 20 scientific and technical centres in holdings (21% of the total number of holdings). Further work is to be continued there.

Best practice of informing the interested parties about the law-enforcing cases in this area as well as extensive publication of decisions taken by the IP Judicial Board of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Belarus including on its web-site will be continued.

Building and development of invention and engineering creativity infrastructure remains the priority agenda issue. Primary attention here will be given to improved performance of inventors' and innovators' associations, setting up environment that will favour inventions and engineering creativity, inventors, innovators including youth.

Taking into account national priorities of innovative development it is planned to set up multifunctional centres of invention. The main scope of functions will include engineering services, patent search, development of rights protection strategy, drafting files, modelling, business plans design, networking among manufacturing partners and investors and other.

Activities in hi-tech parks including National children's hi-tech park, business incubator, scientific and technological centres, centres of technology transfer, centres of youth innovative creativity and other organisations will also focus on facilitating identification, creation and provision of legal protection to OIA, its book-keeping and commercialisation.

Further work will be done to set up necessary conditions for well-functioning of collective management organisations (economic rights), extending practice of this type of management in legislatively identified areas of collective management.

The patent attorney corpus is quite active in the Republic of Belarus (there have been 73 individuals registered in the NCIP at the end of 2020). It has been mapped out that better training qualification programmes will be introduced for certified patent attorneys and candidates seeking this status. Specific focus will be given to programmes for candidates including their internships in the NCIP.

Annual round tables with patent attorneys where current issues of their professional activities should be resumed. Additionally, steps will be taken to better regulate their activities by adopting a set of rules (a Code) of patent attorneys professional ethics. The profile of patent attorneys as a public association will be raised including their participation in attestation procedures or consideration of claims against patent attorneys.

SCST together with the State Committee on Property of the Republic of Belarus will continue joint work on developing the IPO and their economic rights valuers' in order to increase efficiency of their use in economic activity. There have been 119 valuers registered at the end of 2020. Special attention will be given to designing training programmes and endorsing qualification schemes in this area, enhancement of valuation and accountancy methodology of IPO, introducing international standards.

The aforementioned activities should facilitate the increased quality of services by patent attorneys, IPO valuers and development of such institutions.

## **CHAPTER 7**

### **ENHANCEMENT OF MECHANISMS TO STIMULATE CREATION, LEGAL PROTECTION AND USE OF IPO**

A system to stimulate creation and use of IndPO has been built in Belarus, which includes fee payment and tax privileges to authors (co-authors) and those contributing to such activities for creation and use of service IndPO

Certain stimulating steps have been taken in 2012-2020 whereby cutting on financial expenses for applicants and rightholders as well as advancement of its legislative regulation became possible.

It is planned to continue creation of favourable conditions for creation, granting legal protection and using IPO including drafting normative and local legal acts aimed at stimulating creative activities, creating conditions for innovative development of national economy.

Special attention will be given to stimulating inventors' activity primarily the one of the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> technological

stage. Taking into account global tendencies a set of activities will be initiated aimed at stimulating and efficient use of “green” technologies.

To achieve this tax legislation will be systematically monitored to further optimise patent fees taxation especially while creating and use of technologies of the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> technological stage. Minimum rates rise of authorship fees for aforementioned technologies and patent fee privileges for a separate group of applicants (scholars and students, SMEs and others will be reconsidered).

Patent activity among Belarusian applicants is directly dependent on how interested are the top-managers in creation and use of OIS. Taking efficient long-term strategic decisions by them will be supported by certain steps to motivate such top-management to develop the IP management system in their organisation.

Current legislation presupposes legal and civil charges against employers for non-payment of fees after IndPO have been created and used. To improve legal protection for authors employed by such organisation an additional issue of other legal charges against such employers will be considered.

State support of patenting Belarusian inventions in other countries especially overseas remains prioritised in developing national export potential. At the moment there are no legal barriers to get legal protection for IndPO abroad. Furthermore, intensification of export development needs expanding practice of seeking for such legal protection. Should national scheme of state support for patenting abroad be set up then national export potential be developed and demand for Belarusian products will grow.

What substantially impacts innovative and creative activities in a positive way is using immaterial stimuli (e.g. conference participation, promoting information about authors and their achievements in mass media, charter acknowledgements, placing information on the Hall of Fame etc.) Taking this into account, it is necessary to extend this practice, incorporate relevant norms into local legal acts of organisation, which main activities are linked to creation and use of OIA.

It is also planned to set up centres of youth innovation and creativity, organising Olympiads, competitions of innovative, scientific and technical creativity.

The aforementioned steps will facilitate raising awareness about IP importance in social, economic and cultural sphere development, stimulating innovators and other economic actors to create and wider practical use of IPO.

## **CHAPTER 8 DEVELOPMENT OF IP MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

Competitiveness on the market alongside national economic development is largely dependent on efficient IP management. Results achieved and country’s active position about it influences its international ratings that describe economic, innovative, scientific and technological potential (Global Competitiveness Index, Global Innovation Index and others).

Setting up of start-ups and spin-off companies, enhancing legislative regulation of contractual relations linked to OIA, technology transfer should help stimulate IPO use that will facilitate building efficient system of IP management.

Special attention should be given to extending interaction with R&D, industrial and other organisations including small and medium enterprises (hereinafter – SMEs) so as to intensify introducing innovations into industrial production and growth of patent activity.

Development of modern IP system inherently pertains to digital transformations of any economy. It is expected to take steps in regulating turnover of rights to IPO in digital environment and also to deploy digital platforms (virtual fields) to interact with inventors, entrepreneurs and investors.

Access to professional services of OIA and technology transfer legal protection will be amplified including building a system of all interested to access funds of patent and non-patent information. Such system will be built based on TISC network in leading scientific organisations and large enterprises.

Non-accredited scientific organisations as well as universities are the main bodies for initiating scientific and innovative activities. It is planned to get IP policies written and approved for them, which will outline main goals and terms of references these organisations function accordingly. What it should facilitate is increasing efficiency of

scientific inventions commercialisation, drawing additional financial funds for developing these organisations, supporting their reputation, welcoming investors, keeping in focus those employees' interests involved into creation and use of IPO, stimulating their creative activities.

Patent analytics (patent research, landscapes etc.) is the main source of information to help elaborate industrial and financial strategy of a state as a whole and organisations in particular, secure competitiveness taking into account technological updates of the external environment.

What helps organisations identify perspective areas of development, assess competitive environment and current market advantages, focus on the most profitable technologies, increase efficiency and reduce time-frame of R&D, identify strategies of delivering new products to the market, find new profitable partners is the availability of patent analytics.

Taking the aforementioned into account it is required by a legislative statement to run patent research while planning inventions as part of scientific and technical programmes funded by government subsidies.

Patent research, landscape and other forms of patent analytics are to become forceful tools in IP management and achieving good results in IP commercialisation.

National and regional brands including geographical indications will be given particular attention in pursuit of advocating national goods and services on internal and external markets, recognising the country, supporting its positive image, developing regions, stimulating entrepreneurship. Steps will be taken to identify traditional and authentic goods and services, stimulate economic agents to get legal protection, use means of individualisation, provide state support to its marketing internally and externally.

The legal use of copyright and related rights objects more practice will be done about collective management of economic rights. Steps in this area will be targeted at:

- setting up conditions for lawful use of copyright and related rights objects by broad- and cablecasting including the Internet;
- full-scale reach of copyright and related rights objects users by contractual responsibilities with collective management organisations (economic rights);
- setting up conditions to collect fees for certain categories of copyright and related rights objects reproduction as well as phonogram use for commercial purposes;
- using new tools (digital platforms and on-line services) providing legal access to works of science, literature and art for economic agents and individuals;
- international relations development in collective management of economic rights.

The abovementioned steps will facilitate increased efficiency of IP management, progress in investment and export activities.

## **CHAPTER 9 ENHANCEMENT OF MECHANISMS TO TACKLE INFRINGEMENTS IN IP SPHERE.**

An indispensable part of IPO protection in every country and integrational associations is their enhancement.

International standards of rights protection let states introduce procedures and assurances into national legislation that focus on providing efficient protection of IPO rights including administrative tools, means of pre-trial settlement, judicial protection as well as customs tools.

Belarusian legislation frames civil, legal, administrative and criminal charges for IPO rights infringements, certain protection mechanisms have been elaborated as well.

However, to ensure timely prevention and clampdown on IP infringements taking into account law-enforcement practice work will continue to enhance types of administrative and criminal charges that should result into non-profitability of IPO use by the infringer.

Special attention will be given to increased fight of IPO rights in Internet. EAEU and the CIS plan to elaborate joint steps on prevention and suppression of illegal use of copyright and related rights by means of broad- and cable casting, which should help achieve maximum efficiency in this area.

Law-enforcement and other national bodies systematically act to prevent infringements in IP sphere. Prioritised tasks in this respect are – counteraction to production and distribution of counterfeit goods, fighting organised crime in this field.

As part of international cooperation the annual international operation “Opson” of Interpol General Secretariat and Europol is run in Belarus which is aimed at counteracting infringements in IP sphere including counterfeit food products distribution and illegal tobacco trade. Belarusian custom bodies take actions to enforce rights to IPO included into the EAEU Single Customs Register of IPO and (or) national customs IPO register.

It is also the efficient system of dispute resolution that functions in favour of countering infringements in IP field. Pre-trial dispute resolution in IP field is done by the national patent body Board of Appeal, while trials are settled by the IP Judicial Board of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Belarus.

Further work will be done to develop mediation and other alternative ways of dispute resolution in IP field, which should help build extrajudicial tools of such kind.

It is strongly advised to broadly highlight in mass, social media and the Internet the issues about rights to IPO, features of counterfeit goods, involvement of law-enforcement bodies into clampdown of infringements and judicial bodies into dispute resolution in this field. This should serve to prevent infringements of rights to IPO and raise awareness about issues in question among population.

The aforementioned steps should contribute to increased efficiency of IPO rights protection and implementing actions against infringements in this field.

## **CHAPTER 10 LEVELLING UP LEGAL CULTURE AND ERUDITION IN IP FIELD**

A high level of legal culture and social erudition in IP field facilitates high-quality IPO protection, creating new IPO, improving quality of life and building innovative economy. Apparently, a low level of such kind is one factor among others that results into losing information of commercial value, fall of economic profits after introduction of IPO into civil circulation, increases risks of infringements.

Such systemic activities as training courses, introducing relevant subjects into study curriculum of educational institutions and organising various educational events like round tables, advertising campaigns, competitions etc. contribute to a great extent to increasing social awareness about IP issues, breeding high level of legal culture and erudition. Moreover, a plan of action for legal education of population approved by the Council of Ministers' Regulation No. 107 as of 24 February 2021 will also be implemented.

As part of additional adult education for profile institutions training IP courses delivered also by the NCIP will be offered.

Executive management and IP experts involved into IPO creation and use as part of advancing their qualification will obligatorily pass specially designed IP trainings that should facilitate building a more effective system of IP management. Certain infrastructure for a mandatory IP advanced training for representatives of law-enforcement, judicial and other national bodies, diplomatic and consular offices will be set up.

Raising public awareness about importance and the role of IP will be also reached by organising various scientific national, regional and international events including the NCIP annual scientific and practical conference on current IP agenda.

Inventions in pre-school, secondary, vocational and higher education will be advocated by thematic competitions, research papers, quizzes, intellectual games, extracurricular studies, educational Internet-projects. It is planned to design an Internet-platform on engineering and technical inventions.

It is acknowledged that influencing IP advocacy tools are print and electronic media including scientific and practical journal “Intellectual property in Belarus” that are information sources with accumulated best practices and prospective proposals on developing national IP system. It is planned to make these media more accessible to a wider audience and interested stakeholders.

## **CHAPTER 11**

### **EXPECTED OUTCOMES AND TOOLS OF STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION**

Implementation of the strategy will facilitate the following:

- setting up framework for sustainable innovative economic and social development by stimulating creative civic activity and full-fledged use of IP commercial resourcefulness;
- competitiveness growth among Belarusian enterprises in general and increased level of national cultural development based on effective IP management;
- reaching UN SDG until 2030 adopted by the UN GA Resolution No. N 70/1 as of September 25, 2015 “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” including facilitation of sustainable industrialisation and innovation, technology transfer, development of education and culture, expansion of international cooperation in the fields of science, technology and innovation.

The following outcomes are expected according to the identified tasks in the Strategy:

- multisided, multipurpose and systemic legal regulation of relations in IP field that enables reaching goals of social, economic and cultural national development;
- amplifying of economic effect from using IP competitive advantage including increased export of services for using IP;
- improving credits of the Republic of Belarus in international ratings of scientific and innovative development including the index reach of the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary, leaders of Eastern Europe in creating IPO, by 2025;
  - increased number of IPO introduced into civil turnover;
  - digitalisation of IPO protection and commercialisation;
  - increased level of invention, involvement of youth into IPO creation and use;
  - growing number of copyright and related rights users contracted by agreements with collective management organisations;
  - building up a sound protection system of rights to IPO including using them in Internet;
  - wider use of mediation in IP field;
  - intensified use of national and regional brands including using of geographical indications;
  - increased social awareness about the importance and IP role;
  - adding up to terms of references and expanding the NCIP role in state IP policy implementation;
  - improving quality of services offered by patent attorneys and IPO valuers;

The Strategy for 2021 – 2023 will be implemented by organising national and cluster events described below in the Annex. Its content can be used in shaping and implementation of national and cluster policies in IP field and other areas interconnected with IP. Should there be new social, economic and political situation, changes in global trends in IP area or influence of external and internal factors then its main postulates can be revised taking it into account.

The SCST plays a coordinating role in Strategy implementation, the methodological support is provided by the NCIP. Its separate provisions will be implemented in cooperation with WIPO, Eurasian Patent Office and other regional and international organisations. Its implementation will be financed at the expense of national and local funds as well as other contributions made law accordingly.

**ACTION PLAN OF IP STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION FOR 2021-2030**

Title/name	Implementing organisations	Terms of implementation, years
<b>IP legislation enhancement</b>		
1. Drafting of proposals on the Republic of Belarus joining to the Protocol of industrial design protection of the Eurasian patent convention as of September, 9, 1994 adopted in Nur-Sultan on September 9, 2019	SCST, NCIP	2021 - 2022
2. Contributing to joint approaches elaboration as participants of integration associations on fighting infringements of IPO on the Internet	"	2021 - 2022
Contributing to elaboration of the Treaty on Fighting the Infringements of Rights to IPO on the Internet by EAEU member-states		
Contributing to elaboration of the CIS members Cooperation Treaty on copyright and related rights in IT networks		
3. Legal framework development in introducing protection of	"	2021 - 2023
– Industrial designs in accordance with The Geneva Act of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Industrial Designs as of July, 2, 1998		
– Trade-, service marks and appellations of origin of EAEU goods according to the EAEU Treaty on trademarks, service marks and appellations of origin as of February, 3, 2020		
4. Legal monitoring of IP legal framework	"	2021 - 2022
5. Elaboration of proposals for advancing legal regulations of patent attorneys practices	SCST, NCIP, other interested parties	2021 - 2023
6. Elaboration of scientifically grounded proposals on national IP legal framework systematisation (codification) as well as drafting the concept of Belarus IP Code (should a decision about the draft be taken)	SCST, NCIP	2021 - 2023
7. Drafting proposals on perfecting legislation on copyright and related rights including legal regulation of fee collection for personal use of	SCST, other national governance bodies and other state organisations reporting	2022 - 2023

audio-visual works and audio-recorded performances as well as those published for commercial purposes	to the Government of the Republic of Belarus (hereinafter – other national governance bodies and organisations), NCIP, other interested parties	
8. Drafting proposals on legal regulation enhancement in valuation, reporting and intangible asset calculations	SCST, NCIP, other interested parties	2022 - 2023
9. Summarising judicial practice of law enforcement while investigating cases linked to IPO protection and approving relevant regulations of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Belarus	Supreme Court of the Republic of Belarus	2022 - 2023

### **IP Institutional and body-driving system development**

10. Development of economic rights collective management including designing proposals on improvement mechanisms		2022 - 2023
Collection and distribution of fees for public performance of musical works and audio recordings via satellite broadcasting as well as on the Internet	SCST, Ministry of Information, Ministry of Communication, NCIP, other interested parties	
Collection, distribution and payment of fees for audio-visual and musical works and related rights objects performance for personal use as well as audio recordings published for commercial purposes	SCST, NCIP, other interested parties	
Collection, distribution and payment of fees, monitoring of using works, as well as signing and implementing agreements with rightholders and users of musical works or audio recordings	"	
11. Enhancement of national governance bodies interchange in rights observance of copyright and related rights	SCST, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Information, other national governance bodies and organisations, Minsk city executive committee	2021 - 2022
12. Introducing updates to the electronic documentation workflow in section of IPO protection and their management including:	SCST, NCIP	2021 - 2022
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Digitalisation of administrative procedures linked to e-filing of granting a patent for industrial design protection</li> <li>– Developing of the NCIP information system "Internet portal for industrial property objects electronic applications"</li> <li>– Introducing a documentation electronic exchange system on issuing Eurasian patents and with Eurasian patents between</li> </ul>		

the Eurasian patent organisation and the NCIP		
13. Advancement of expertise procedure on granting protection for objects of industrial property rights by integrating national and international data bases and deployment of international electronic digital services into expertise	"	2022 - 2023
14. Upgrading of IPO electronic databases	"	2022 - 2023
15. Taking steps in implementing the Marrakesh Treaty to facilitate access to published works for persons who are blind, visually impaired or otherwise print disabled as of June, 27, 2013	in accordance with the SCST approved plan	2021 - 2022
16. Improving performance of IP protection and managements departments including training of their staff in various institutions and the NCIP, giving them access to digital information resources of patent information	SCST, other national governance bodies and organisations, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, regional executive committees, Minsk city executive committee, NCIP	2022 - 2023
17. Expansion of Technology and Innovation Support Centres	SCST, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Industry, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, NCIP, other interested parties	2022 - 2023
18. Expansion of NCIP functional duties by  its involvement into methodological support of invention and innovation  depositing materials with information about IPO	SCST, NCIP	2021 - 2023
19. Methodological support of patent attorney performance and IPO/economic rights valuers including  Internships for patent attorneys nominees in the NCIP  elaboration of professional ethics rules (code) for patent attorneys	SCST, NCIP, other interested parties	2022 - 2023
20. Stimulating regional manufacturers to use geographical indications	SCST, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Agriculture and Food of the Republic of Belarus, regional executive committees, Minsk city executive committee, NCIP, other interested parties	2022 - 2023
21. Stimulating signing franchise agreements among SMEs including consultancy services on franchising start-ups	SCST, NCIP, other interested parties	2022 - 2023



22. Support of R&D in current issues of IPO protection, enforcement and their use with clusters differentiation. Selection of relevant topics to become part of R&D plans	SCST, other national governance bodies and organisations, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, NCIP, other interested parties	2021 - 2023
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**Improving stimulation mechanisms of creating, legal protection and IPO use**

23. Extending practices to include filing fees for granting protection to IPO as results of intellectual R&D, research and constructional or research and technological activity both in Belarus and abroad into prime costs	national governance bodies and organisations, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus	2022 - 2023
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24. Drafting proposals aimed at stimulating heads and members of administration boards interested in creation and usage of results of intellectual activity	SCST, other national governance bodies and organisations, NCIP, other interested parties	2022 - 2023
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25. Considering an initiative of drafting proposals on establishing criteria of administrative charges for fee payment evasion for creation and usage of service objects of industrial property rights	SCST, MIA, other national governance bodies and organisations, NCIP	2022 - 2023
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26. Stimulating invention, technical and engineering creativity including scientifically grounded proposals about developing legal framework for it	SCST, Ministry of Economy, NCIP	2021 - 2022
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27. Considering expediency to draft proposals on optimising grace fees rates including grace patent fees for additional categories of applicants	SCST, other national governance bodies and organisations, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, regional executive committees, Minsk city executive committee, NCIP	2022 - 2023
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28. Drafting proposals on establishing a national procedure to stimulate foreign patenting of exporters	SCST, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Economy, other national governance bodies and organisations, regional executive committees, Minsk city executive committee, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, NCIP, other interested parties	2022 - 2023
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29. Building institutional and legal structure to stimulate rationalisation movement including improving of local governance and facilitation of methodological support.	SCST, Ministry of Industry, NCIP, other interested stakeholders	2022 - 2023
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**Development of IP management system**

30. Elaboration and approval of IP policy in scientific organisations reporting to Ministry of Education and National Academy of Sciences of	SCST, Ministry of Education, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, NCIP	2022 - 2023
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Belarus

31. Improving partnering interaction of scientific organisations with industry's representatives including SMEs on commercialisation of results of intellectual activity	SCST, other national governance bodies and interested stakeholders	2022 - 2023
32. Making arrangements for protection and enforcement of Belarusian organisations' IPRs both in-country and abroad	national governance bodies and organisations, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, regional executive committees, Minsk city executive committee and other interested stakeholders	2022 - 2023
33. Development of IP commercialisation infrastructure including mass-scale upgrade of information resource "IP Stock exchange" whereby the following should be done:		2022 - 2023
Expansion of IPO range and administering the announcement board for software and other copyright objects licensing agreements proposals	SCST, NCIP	
Exploring the issue about building legal and technical environment for developing and functioning of a modern digitally equipped common IPO data base. Consequentially, it should enable signing deals electronically on the same platform	SCST, Ministry of Economy, other national governance bodies and organisations, other interested parties	
34. Annual monitoring of the quantitative situation and dynamics in	SCST, NCIP	2021 - 2023
34.1. received by the NCIP:		
Applications from nationals and foreigners for granting protection documents to industrial property objects including via the automated information system "Internet portal for industrial property objects electronic applications"		
International applications from nationals for issuing patents for inventions according to the Patent Cooperation Treaty as of June 19, 1970		
Applications for issuing Eurasian patents for inventions		
Applications for legal protection of trademarks in the Republic of Belarus according to the Madrid system		
Applications from nationals for trademarks registrations according to the Madrid system		

Applications according to the Trademark Law Treaty, service marks and appellations of origin in the Eurasian economic union as of February, 3, 2020

34.2. registered by the NCIP:

Industrial property objects on behalf of national and foreign applicants

Agreements of rights transfer (entitlement) on industrial rights objects

34.3. International registrations of industrial designs legally protected in the Republic of Belarus

34.4. deposited materials by the NCIP with the information about copyright objects

34.5. agreements with the rightholders and users as part of economic rights collective management

35. Annual monitoring of the situation and dynamics in:

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2021 - 2023

Patent fees payments to the national budget

Collection and distribution of copyright fee as part of economic rights collective management

Export and import of services for IP use

Revenue from commercialisation of intellectual activity results (based on statistical information)

36. Introducing corporate reporting in pursuit of collecting data about creation and further use of intellectual activity results and innovatory proposals

SCST

2022

37. Facilitating methodology in use in protecting and use of IPO including

SCST, NCIP

2022

Drafting of methodological recommendations on creation and use of service IPO with references to financial and other types of stimulating authors or individuals supporting these activities and their further use at enterprises and organisations

Update of practical recommendations for enterprises and organisations about IP management

38. Update upon request (drafting and approval) by research institutions documentation with guidance about creation and use of service IPO with references to financial and other types of stimulating authors or individuals supporting these activities	national governance bodies and organisations, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, regional executive committees, Minsk city executive committee	2023
39. Analysis of patent research at planning and implementation stages of R&D programmes, scientific and innovative projects and drafting proposals about introducing new forms of patent analytics	SCST, Ministry of Industry, NCIP	2022 - 2023

#### Improving mechanisms of preventing infringements in IP sphere

40. Facilitating development of mediation institute in IP sphere	SCST, NCIP	2021 - 2022
41. Drafting proposals about improving legal framework in EAEU and the CIS on prevention and suppression of illegal copyright and related rights use while broadcasting via wireless broadcasting, telecommunications including the Internet	SCST, MIA, Ministry of Information, Ministry of Communication, national governance bodies and organisations, Supreme Court of the Republic of Belarus, NCIP, other interested parties	2021 - 2023
42. Organising a number of preventing activities aimed at identifying underlying reasons and conditions of IPO infringements; approving steps for their elimination	MIA, SCA, SCST	2021 - 2023

#### Levelling up the legal culture and erudition in IP sphere

43. Developing education programmes in IP sphere including		
Upgrade of training programmes content for IP experts	Ministry of Education	2021 - 2022
Introducing new efficient approaches of additional education for adults about current issues of IP protection and management	NCIP	2021 - 2023
Facilitating arrangements for training courses on IP protection and management	NCIP, other interested parties	2021 - 2023
Development of start-up schools in universities	Ministry of Education	2021 - 2023
44. Designing proposals on improving IP training, learning and development programmes for the law enforcement staff, judiciary, diplomatic and consular civil servants	SCST, MIA, MFA, SCA, Investigative Committee of Belarus, the Supreme Court of the Republic of Belarus, NCIP, other interested parties	2021 - 2023
45. IP knowledge dissemination Uploading information on the official web-sites of	SCST, Ministry of Education, other national governance	2021 - 2023

national governance bodies and organisations, social media and messengers, mass media, creation of social advertisements, organising thematic meetings in secondary, vocational schools and higher education institutions as well as various IP contests	bodies and organisations, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, regional executive committees, Minsk city executive committee, NCIP, other interested parties	
46. Developing youth centres of technical creativity	Ministry of Education	2021 - 2023
47. Organising annual scientific and practical conference on IP issues	SCST, NCIP	2021 - 2023
48. Organising seminars, round tables and other events on current issues of IPO legal protection and their use, creativity and innovation including administering and perfection of law and its further upload to the official web-sites of national governance bodies and organisations	SCST, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Economy, NCIP, other interested parties	2021 - 2023
49. Organising annual contests on invention including national and regional contest "100 ideas for Belarus"	SCST, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Economy, regional executive committees, Minsk city executive committee, NCIP, other interested parties	2021 - 2023