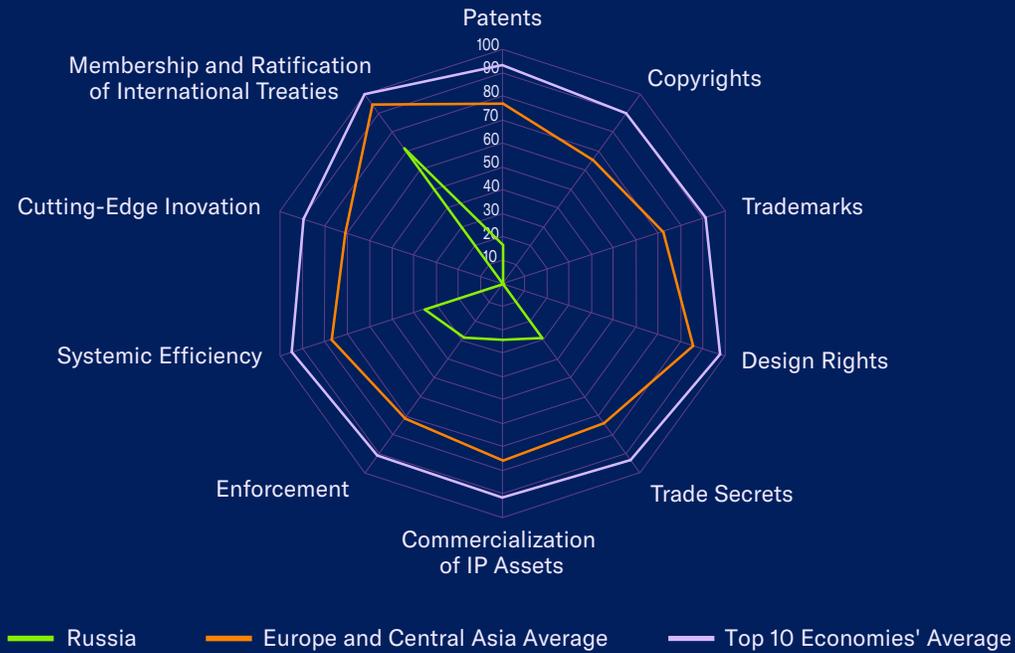




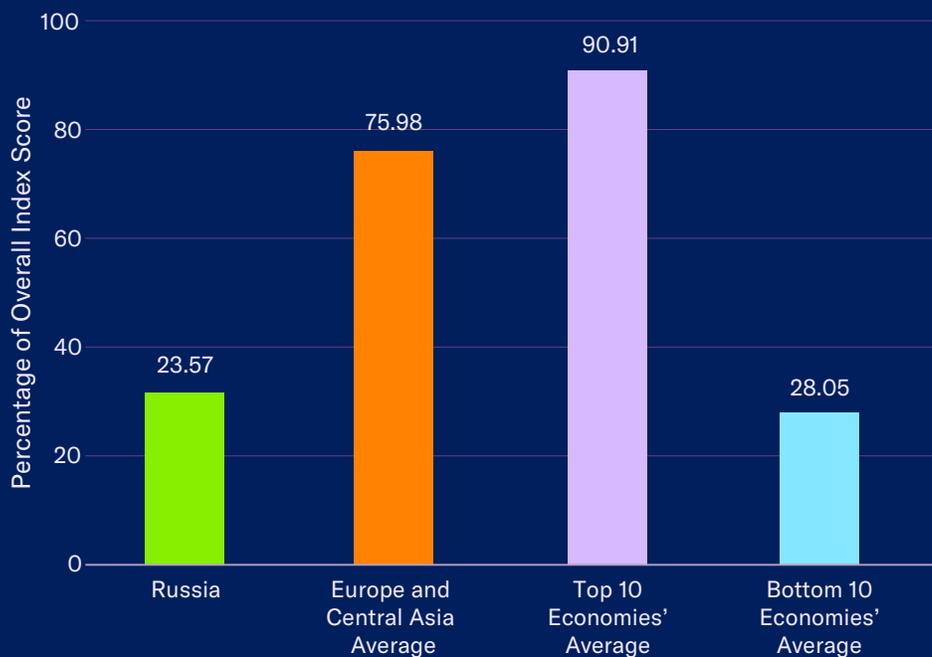
Russia

Rank
54/55

Category Scores



Overall Score in Comparison





Key Areas of Strength

- ROSPATENT has in place numerous PPHs and is a full participant in the GPPH
- Participant in international IP treaties benchmarked in the Index

Key Areas of Weakness

- Continued deterioration of national IP environment in 2025: establishment of additional legal grounds for the seizing of foreign assets and continued use and threatened expansion of compulsory licensing
- No special IP incentives for orphan medicinal product development
- 2022 Federal laws 46-FZ and 213-FZ nullify existing duly granted IP protection under Civil Code Part IV for all major IP rights covered in IP Index
- Deep and abiding uncertainty over the extent to which rights holders will, in practice, at any point in the future be able to register and enforce their IP rights in Russia
- Use and threat of compulsory licenses and the overriding of IP rights as public health policy: compulsory license issued in 2020 and new 2021 amendments to Civil Code Part IV broaden existing basis for action
- Administrative and regulatory barriers in place for licensing activities – including direct government intervention
- Increasingly punitive localization requirements targeting ICT and biopharmaceutical sector
- For biopharmaceuticals industrial localization policies have fused together with IP policy and broader health policy on the pricing and procurement of medicines

Indicator	Score	Indicator	Score
Category 1: Patents Rights and Limitations		1.50	
1. Term of protection	0.00	29. Direct Government intervention in setting licensing terms	0.00
2. Patentability requirements	0.00	30. IP as an economic asset	0.25
3. Patentability of CII	0.00	31. Tax incentives for the creation of IP assets	0.67
4. Plant variety protection	0.00	Category 7: Enforcement	
5. Pharmaceutical-related enforcement	0.00	1.97	
6. Legislative criteria and active use of compulsory licensing	0.00	32. Physical counterfeiting rates	0.34
7. Pharmaceutical patent term restoration	0.00	33. Software piracy rates	0.38
8. Membership of a Patent Prosecution Highway	1.00	34. Civil and procedural remedies	0.00
9. Patent Opposition	0.50	35. Pre-established damages	0.00
Category 2: Copyrights and Limitations		0.00	
10. Term of protection	0.00	36. Criminal standards	0.25
11. Exclusive rights	0.00	37. Effective border measures	0.50
12. Expeditious legal remedies disabling access to infringing content online	0.00	38. Transparency and public reporting by Customs	0.50
13. Cooperative action against online piracy	0.00	Category 8: Systemic Efficiency	
14. Limitations and exceptions	0.00	1.75	
15. TPM and DRM	0.00	39. Coordination of IP rights enforcement	0.25
16. Government use of licensed software	0.00	40. Consultation with stakeholders during IP policy formation	0.50
Category 3: Trademarks Rights and Limitations		0.00	
17. Term of protection	0.00	41. Educational campaigns and awareness raising	0.25
18. Protection of well-known marks	0.00	42. Targeted incentives for the creation and use of IP assets for SMEs	0.25
19. Exclusive rights, trademarks	0.00	43. IP-intensive industries, national economic impact analysis	0.50
20. Frameworks against online sale of counterfeit goods	0.00	Category 9: Cutting-Edge Innovation	
Category 4: Design Rights and Limitations		0.00	
21. Industrial Design Term of Protection	0.00	44. IP incentives for orphan medicinal product development	0.00
22. Exclusive rights, industrial design rights	0.00	45. IP incentives for orphan medicinal product development, term of protection	0.00
Category 5: Trade Secrets and the Protection of Confidential Information		0.85	
23. Protection of trade secrets (Civil Remedies)	0.00	46. Restrictions on the effective use of existing IP incentives for orphan medicinal product development	0.00
24. Protection of trade secrets (Criminal Sanctions)	0.25	Category 10: Membership and Ratification of International Treaties	
25. Regulatory data protection term	0.60	5.00	
Category 6: Commercialization of IP Assets		1.42	
26. Barriers to market access	0.00	47. WIPO Internet Treaties	1.00
27. Barriers to technology transfer	0.00	48. Singapore Treaty on the Law of Trademarks and Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks	1.00
28. Registration and disclosure requirements of licensing deals	0.50	49. Patent Law Treaty and Patent Cooperation Treaty	1.00
		50. Membership of the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants, act of 1991	1.00
		51. Membership of the Convention on Cybercrime, 2001	0.00
		52. The Hague Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Industrial Designs	1.00
		53. Post-TRIPS FTA	0.00

Total Score: 12.49

Spotlight on the National IP Environment

Past Editions versus Current Score

Russia's overall score has decreased from 12.50 out of 53 indicators in the 13th edition to 12.49. This reflects a score decrease on indicator 32.

Area of Note

As noted in previous editions of the Index, the Russian Government has, over the last four years, made significant negative changes to its national IP environment affecting most major IP rights benchmarked in the Index. Under several federal laws and decrees, the Government has reduced levels of IP protection and increased the ability to expropriate the IP of primarily entities or organizations “associated with foreign states who commit unfriendly actions against Russian legal entities and individuals.” This includes the expansion and use of compulsory licensing as a tool for acquiring IP; the introduction of a wholesale government-approved parallel importation scheme; and the suspension and/or the restriction of the payment of licensing fees, royalties, and any other associated payments in relation to the use of patented technologies, utility models, or industrial designs. As a result of these actions, scores on indicators 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 27, 34, and 35 were reduced to 0 in the eleventh edition of the Index. There were no positive changes in 2025, and thus, these reductions remain in place.

Moreover, additional negative developments have further hollowed out Russia's national IP environment. Of note is the establishment of additional legal grounds for seizing foreign assets. The Russian Government now has expansive powers to arbitrarily seize the tangible and intangible assets of not only state-affiliated foreign entities but also foreign corporate entities and private individuals. Similarly, in 2025, Russia continued to use — and threatened to expand — compulsory licensing. Until now, such licenses have primarily been used for biopharmaceuticals, including for diabetes and weight loss medicines in 2024/25, but a government-established special review committee has been in place since 2024, reviewing compulsory licensing applications across a wide swathe of IP rights and technologies. The Index will continue to monitor these developments in 2026.