

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Response to Question 1 : Subjects characterized by the general term “traditional knowledge” cover a broad spectrum of concepts and knowledge of popular medicine and recipes, as well as rituals, knowledge of agriculture, ecology and land use. Many of the subjects are protected within the framework of the intellectual property standards existing in the Russian Federation. As examples, patents may be cited which have been granted for inventions based on traditional knowledge in accordance with the Patent Law of the Russian Federation:

RU2137491C1 “Diabetic mix”

RU2034542C1 “Immunomodulation device”

RU2102078C1 “Means for invigorating the human organism”

RU2102078C1 “Means for acting on acupuncture points for correcting the functional, psychological and emotional condition of an individual”

RU2033798C1 “Means for apitherapy and apiculture preventive treatment”

Response to Question 2 : Such laws and rules do not exist in the Russian Federation.

Response to Question 6 : Popular medicine (as one of the aspects of the subject under consideration)

Response to Question 26 : Laws of the Russian Federation on:

1. “Guarantees of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and Minorities of the Russian Federation” of April 30, 1999 (No. 82 -F3);
2. “General Principles of Organization of Communities of Indigenous Peoples and Minorities of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation” of July 20, 2000 (No. 104 -F3);
3. “National and Cultural Autonomy” of June 17, 1996 (No. 74 -F3);
4. “The Animal World” of April 24, 1995 (No. 52 -F3);
5. “Selection Achievements” of August 6, 1993 (No. 5605 -1).

Response to Question 27 : The application of existing intellectual property laws to traditional knowledge of traditional knowledge is limited by the following:

- the existence of requirements for compliance with the criteria of “novelty” and “inventive step”;
- a limited period of protection.

Compliance with these requirements contradicts the definition of “traditional knowledge.”