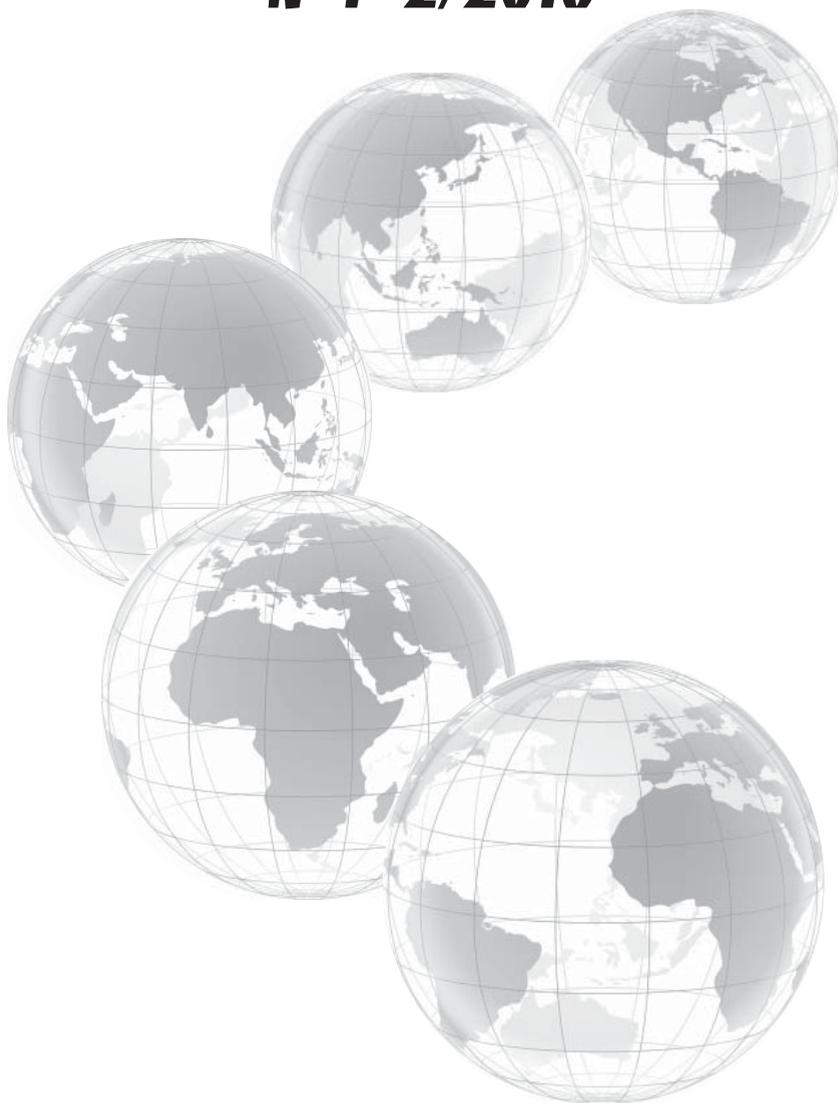


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The Face and Veil of the Information Revolution

Opening Remarks of the Editor in Chief

The information revolution is often still presented as another flood, and this time information. It is implied that the main structures of life remain the same, but now it becomes just only much more information that a more dense and flowery veil is just flung on the face of humanity.

Changes often occur in the long run, hiding their essence. When there comes a point of irreversibility, then it remains for a new reality only to adapt, being unable to return it to its former state. Such, for example, is the age. It can be defined as the accumulation of a collection of situations that cannot already be corrected. Humanity is going through something similar. You cannot return to the pre-nuclear world, you cannot live as if there were no two world wars and the collapse of world empires of the twentieth century, you cannot return to the world where there were no cars, planes, oil, GMO or a Big Mac. One cannot think that the world, in which there lived one billion people, is the same as that of the world in which there are more than seven billion people. The world, in which the Internet has become the means of communication and the storage of knowledge, is

fundamentally different from the world, where the majority did not know writing literacy, lived outside the city and were engaged in cattle breeding or agriculture, discontinuing on the raids or on defending from them.

This new world can be represented as circles in the trunk of the tree that imprinted age. With the only specification that this tree of life also remembers and stores all the injury caused to it by passions of human who left the heaven.

The information claims the same role as played by time, space, and energy. This is the aspect of the existential. It is an objective reality, which we wittingly or unwittingly, but inevitably are plunged into and permeated by it like gravity.

The differences in the perception and processing of information have always been the most important criterion of social stratification of people. It is no accident data, the big data, today is called the “oil” of the modern economy, and companies in the IT sector and the knowledge economy are fundamentally different from companies — producers of traditional products. By culture, the style of operation and targets of capitalization. Finances — the power of any economy — rush to them.

What kind of world do these companies and the people behind them create?

First, this world is the designing world. The image of the world which will be devised by these people can be successfully and quickly implemented in the structures of everyday behavior of large numbers of people included in the global information network. We are now more than ever technologically close to such possibility. It exponentially grows the amount of data about every person, allowing it to form a shadow avatar, controlling the param-

eters which can influence his prototype and stimulate his desired behavior for the designer.

Second, the world is again unfair. “Gingerbread” is never enough for everyone. The new world does not offer, but, without interrogating anyone and backward glance to any democratic procedures, introduces a new segregation. “Digital slavery”, “digital dementia”, “digital fascism” — such metaphors just the first signs in the diagnosis of a new reality. The CEO ... recently he said: “Silicon Valley is here and it eats our lunch.” These are the words of one of the biggest tycoons of the sector of economy most flourishing financially. And this sector has long been digitized. Bankers capitulate to their own IT professionals and hackers. The speed of financial decision-making by human is still inferior to the speed of the circuits, and even more robots and quantum computers.

Third, this world is rational. Although it encroaches on the field of emotions and intuition, in prospect. For any information resources, human or society will eventually bring to the depths of their psyche and basic orientations, targeting of interests and purpose of life.

Until recently, no one has encroached on these layers of consciousness; they were in charge of religious institutions. In “The Possessed” Dostoevsky predicted coming to the forefront of the monstrous energies of the underground human consciousness. The worldview aggression in the twentieth century demanded unprecedented sacrifices. And it was done for the sake of absolutely rational models, devised by fairly well-educated people. Today, once again we are faced with a situation where there is a temptation to design and build a rationally organized society on a global

scale. It means a lot. But above all — the indifference or hostility of designers to “excessive” civilizational identities, especially to those who are able to wriggle out of the digital traps.

Diversity is a condition for the development and adaptation to changing circumstances.

In this sense, the decline in the diversity (species, breeds, languages, identities) is extremely dangerous. In the formula, “Let a Thousand Flowers Bloom” there is not only political conjuncture.

Memory is the same condition.

The system that forgets its genealogy loses the memory of its organic algorithms of viability. It can be successful, but at the cost of random lucks and combinations of variables independent on it.

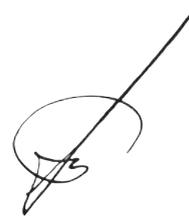
In this sense, it is dangerous for the mass consciousness the lacunas, depriving the memory of proper fullness. These are, in particular, the two world wars. Oblivion of their lessons, malicious manipulation or generating fake images of these wars is

the preconditions of resuscitation of the most inhuman experiments with humanity.

Fortunately, the information revolution opens up exceptional possibilities for creativity almost for every earthling.

Fortunately, positive values are imbedded in the cultural codes of many companies of the information sphere laid

Fortunately, life is richer than circuits, even if they are microcircuits.



A.I.Ageev, Editor-in-Chief For
“The Partnership of Civilizations”
Journal, Professor, RANS Academician



Yu.V. Yakovets —
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The World Civilizational War Began

The 13th of November 2015 will go down in the world history as a black day of the beginning of the global civilizational war.

What are the characteristics of this war and how to respond to a global challenge, calling into question the fate of civilization — the highest achievement of evolution of humanity?

First, this is not a clash of civilizations, or the war of the Muslim world against the West which was predicted by Samuel Huntington two decades ago. It is a war of barbarism and obscurantism against global civilization, against all the civilizations of the East and the West, the North and the South, an attempt to destroy the values and monuments of civilization. In other words, it is a war of *anti-civilization against civilization*. To respond adequately to this can be only by joining the efforts of all civilizations to fight against a common deadly threat, pushing into the background the rest contradictions and conflicts. Russian President Vladimir Putin made an appeal at the UN General Assembly on 28 September 2015 to create such global anti-terrorist coalition. Sooner or later the awareness of the need of such coalition will come to most of the world's leaders, if they do not want to be left out of history, despised by the descendants for inaction during the terrible danger.

Second, it is not a war with clear front lines at the border of the collision of states. It is not just the cancerous growth of terrorism spread throughout the world. The war is conducted within

civilizations and countries, and none of them — from the USA to Russia, from France to China — cannot view itself as being out of the battlefield. This war is global, all-permeating. It involves all social forces and generations, all political parties and social movements, all cultures and religions, all communities and families. No one can feel safe in the madness of suicide bombers managed by an experienced hand.

It means, in every country and civilization, in every district and municipality one needs to unite healthy forces to counter the threat of sudden destruction or slavery. The anti-terrorist coalition must unite not only the states but also all social strata and generations before the real threat of self-destruction of mankind — for madmen will not hesitate to use weapons of mass destruction, if it falls into their hands.

Third, this war is not only with the use of weapons on the battlefield, but is also the information war. Barbarians use the achievements of civilization to destroy civilization, and this is done primarily to attract under their black banners the youth who is most affected by the global crisis. And tens of thousands of intoxicated people from many countries and civilizations respond to their calls, as butterflies flock to the flames of the fire.

The main front of information war for the worldview of the new generation. Examples of ISIS and Ukraine show the consequences of defeat at this front.

Therefore, we should not defend but attack, to fill the information space with positive knowledge about constructive examples and prospects of dialogue and partnership of civilizations ideals of building a humanistically noospheric civilization, a fair and prosperous society.

The SKII and INES in a consultative status with UN ECOSOC propose to take concrete steps in this direction.

The first, relatively simple, is to open the International Club of Dialogue among Civilizations and Generations “Prometheus”, to organize a series of lectures — discussions on “Russia Today” TV channel on the basis of the textbook “Dialogue and Partnership of Civilizations” with a foreword by S.V.Lavrov, published in Russian, English and Arabic for the Open University for Dialogue of Civilizations, to create a forum for candid discussions between representatives of generations and civilizations of the most burning issues of the past, present and future.

Another, more difficult step — cosmopolitan humanitarian megaproject “ZONTEK” based on GLONASS navigation systems and “BeiDou” (Cooperation Agreement for humanitarian use of such systems is signed on 15.02.2015 in Beijing) for continued broadcasting in Russian, English, Chinese and Arabic by seven channels — health, education, science, tourism, environment, culture and sport. For this project to implement, one needs to unite the efforts of Russia, China, India, and Kazakhstan. There are technical solutions and informative content for the implementation of this mega-project; political will and financial support are needed.

Dozens of similar projects are an effective weapon in this virtual war.

Let us unite before it is too late for civilization to win in the war against barbarism and obscurantism.

It requires the creation of an international consortium that includes scientific, educational, informational, financial and other organizations (including the Silk Road Fund) for the phased implementa-

tion of the Program, because the project is aimed at filling the information corridor of the Silk Road Economic Belt and on the implementation of the Joint Statement of the Russian Federation and China on 8 May 2015 on cooperation in combining the construction of the Eurasian Economic Union and the Silk Road Economic Belt.

The third step is the development and implementation of international programs for development of civilizational and educational tourism “Great Silk Road As the Thoroughfare of Dialogue of Civilizations.”

This program would allow filling the tourist corridor of the Economic Belt of

the Silk Road with specific projects of civilizational tourism, giving a vivid picture of the historical path, cultural heritage, the system of civilizational values and the constructive interaction of the great civilizations that will promote the idea of dialogue and partnership of civilizations among the new generation. Also, it will improve the use of the tourism potential of the countries participating in the program.

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System of Goals of Sustainable Development of Civilizations



Working Together to Forge a New Partnership of Win-win Cooperation and Create a Community of Shared Future for Mankind

Remarks by H.E. Xi Jinping President of the People's Republic of China at the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit

Mr. President, Dear Colleagues,

Seventy years ago, an earlier generation fought heroically and secured victory in the World Anti-Fascist War, closing a dark page in the annals of human history. That victory was hard won.

Seventy years ago, that generation, with vision and foresight, established the United Nations. This universal and most representative and authoritative international organization has carried mankind's hope for a new future and ushered in a new era of cooperation. This was a pioneering initiative never before undertaken.

Seventy years ago, that generation pooled together their wisdom and adopted the Charter of the United Nations, laying the cornerstones of contemporary international order, and establishing the fundamental principles of contemporary international relations. This was an achievement of profound impact.

Mr. President, Dear Colleagues,

On the third of September, the people of China, together with the rest of humanity, solemnly commemorated the 70th anniversary of victory in the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War. As the main theater in the East, China made a national sacrifice of over 35

million casualties in its fight against the main forces of Japanese militarism. It not only saved itself and its people from subjugation, but also gave strong support to the forces combatting aggression in the European and Pacific theaters, thus making a historic contribution to ultimate victory.

History is a mirror. Only by drawing lessons from history can the world avoid repeating past calamity. We should view history with awe and through the prism of human conscience. The past cannot be changed, but the future can be shaped. To bear history in mind is not to perpetuate hatred. Rather, its purpose is to ensure that mankind does not forget its lessons. Remembering history does not mean being obsessed with the past. Rather, in doing so, we aim to create a better future and pass the torch of peace from generation to generation. Mr. President,

Dear Colleagues,

Over the past seven decades the United Nations has gone through the tests of time. It has witnessed efforts made by all countries to uphold peace, build their own countries, and pursue cooperation. Having reached a new historical starting point, the United Nations needs to address the central issue of how to better promote world peace and development in the 21st century.

The world is going through a historical process of accelerated evolution. The light of peace, development and progress will be powerful enough to dispel the clouds of war, poverty and backwardness. The movement toward a multipolar world and the rise of emerging markets and developing countries has become an irresistible trend of history. Economic globalization and the advent of an information age have unleashed

and boosted vast new social productive forces. They have created unprecedented development opportunities while giving rise to new threats and challenges which we must face squarely.

As an ancient Chinese adage goes, "The greatest ideal is to create a world truly shared by all." Peace, development, equality, justice, democracy and freedom are common values of all mankind and the lofty goals of the United Nations. Yet these goals are far from being achieved; therefore we must continue our endeavors. In today's world, all countries are interdependent and share a common future. We should renew our commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, build a new model of international relations featuring mutually beneficial cooperation, and create a community of shared future for mankind. To achieve this goal, we need to direct our efforts as follows:

— We should build partnerships in which countries treat each other as equals, engage in mutual consultation and show mutual understanding. The principle of sovereign equality underpins the Charter of the United Nations. The future of the world must be shaped by all countries. All countries are equals. The large, the strong and the rich should not bully the small, the weak and the poor. The principle of sovereignty is not just limited to the idea that the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries is inviolable, and that their internal affairs are not to be subject to interference. It also means that all countries have a right to make their own choice of social systems and development paths, that this right should be upheld, and that all countries' endeavors to promote economic and social development

and improve their people's lives should be respected.

We should be committed to multilateralism and reject unilateralism. We should adopt a new vision of seeking positive outcomes for all, and reject the outdated mindset that one side's gain means the other side's loss, or that the winner takes all. Consultation is an important form of democracy, and it should also become an important means of exercising international governance. We should resolve disputes and differences through dialogue and consultation. We should forge a global partnership at both international and regional levels, and embrace a new approach to state-to-state relations, one that features dialogue rather than confrontation, and seeks partnership rather than alliance. Major countries should follow the principles of no conflict, no confrontation, mutual respect and mutually beneficial cooperation in handling their relations. Major powers should treat small countries as equals, and take an ethical approach to justice and their own interests by putting justice before their own interests.

— We should create a security environment featuring fairness, justice, joint participation and shared benefits. In the age of economic globalization, the security of all countries is interlinked and every one impacts on every other. No country can maintain absolute security by its own efforts, and no country can achieve stability by destabilizing other countries. The law of the jungle leaves the weak at the mercy of the strong; it is not the way for countries to conduct their relations. Those who adopt the self-serving approach of using force will find that they are only lifting a rock to drop on their own feet.

We should abandon the Cold War mentality in all its manifestations, and foster a new vision of common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security. We should give full play to the central role of the United Nations and its Security Council in ending conflict and keeping peace, and adopt the dual approach of seeking peaceful solutions to disputes and taking mandatory actions, so as to turn hostility into amity. We should advance international cooperation in both economic and social fields and take a holistic approach to addressing traditional and non-traditional security threats, so as to prevent conflicts from breaking out in the first place.

— We should promote open, innovative and inclusive development that benefits all. The 2008 international financial crisis has taught us that allowing capital to blindly pursue profit will result in chaos, and that global prosperity cannot be built on the shaky foundations of a market without moral constraints. The growing gap between rich and poor is both unfair and unsustainable. It is important for us to use both the invisible hand and the visible hand to form synergy between market forces and government functions, and strive to achieve both efficiency and fairness.

Development is meaningful only when it is inclusive and sustainable. To achieve such development requires openness, mutual assistance and cooperation. In the world today, close to 800 million people still live in extreme poverty, nearly 6 million children die before the age of five each year, and nearly 60 million children are unable to go to school. The just-concluded UN Sustainable Development Summit adopted the Post-2015 Development Agenda. We must translate our commit-

ments into actions and work together to ensure that everyone is free from want, has access to development, and lives with dignity.

— We should increase inter-civilization exchanges to promote harmony, inclusiveness and respect for differences. The world is more colorful as a result of its cultural diversity. Diversity breeds exchanges, exchanges create integration, and integration makes progress possible.

In their interactions, civilizations must accept their differences. Only through mutual respect, mutual learning, and harmonious coexistence can the world maintain its diversity and thrive. Each social model represents the unique vision and contribution of its people, and no model is superior to others. Different civilizations should engage in dialogue and exchanges instead of trying to exclude or replace each other. The history of mankind is a process of active exchanges, interactions, and integration among different civilizations. We should respect all civilizations and treat each other as equals. We should draw inspiration from each other to boost the creative development of human civilization.

— We should build an ecosystem that puts Mother Nature and green development first. Mankind may utilize nature and even try to transform it. But we are ultimately a part of nature. We should care for nature and not place ourselves above it. We should reconcile industrial development with nature and pursue harmony between man and nature to achieve sustainable development throughout the world and the all-round development of humanity.

To build a sound ecology is vital for mankind's future. All members of the interna-

tional community should work together to build a sound global eco-environment. We should respect nature, follow nature's ways, and protect nature. We should firmly pursue green, low-carbon, circular, and sustainable development. China will shoulder its share of responsibility and continue to play its part in this common endeavor. We also urge developed countries to fulfill their historical responsibilities, honor their emission reduction commitments, and help developing countries mitigate and adapt to climate change.

Mr. President, Dear Colleagues,

More than 1.3 billion Chinese people are endeavoring to realize the Chinese Dream of great national renewal. The dream of the Chinese people is closely connected with the dreams of other peoples of the world. We cannot realize the Chinese Dream without a peaceful international environment, a stable international order, and the understanding, support and help of the rest of the world. The realization of the Chinese Dream will bring greater opportunities to other countries and contribute to global peace and development.

China will continue to participate in building world peace. We are committed to peaceful development. No matter how the international landscape may evolve and how strong we may become, China will never pursue hegemony or expansion, or seek to create spheres of influence.

China will continue to contribute to global development. We will continue to pursue common progress and the mutually beneficial strategy of opening up. We are ready to share our experience and opportunities with other countries and welcome them to join us on our voyage and sail together with us towards common development.

China will continue to uphold the international order. We will remain committed to the path of development through cooperation. China was the first country to put its signature on the Charter of the United Nations. We will continue to uphold the international order and system underpinned by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. China will continue to stand together with other developing countries. We firmly support greater representation and say for developing countries, especially African countries, in international governance. China's vote in the United Nations will always belong to the developing countries.

I wish to take this opportunity to announce China's decision to establish a 10-year, US\$1 billion China-UN peace and development fund to support the United Nations' work, advance multilateral cooperation, and make a greater contribution to world peace and development. I

wish to announce that China will join the new UN

Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System, and has thus decided to take the lead in setting up a permanent peacekeeping police squad and building a peacekeeping standby force of 8,000 troops. I also wish to announce that China will provide a total of US\$100 million of free military aid to the African Union in the next five years to support the establishment of the African Standby Force and the African Capacity for Immediate Response to Crisis.

Mr. President, Dear Colleagues,

As the United Nations enters a new decade, let us unite ever more closely to create a new mutually beneficial partnership and community of shared future for mankind. Let the vision of a world free of war and enjoying lasting peace take root in our hearts. Let the aspirations of development, prosperity, fairness and justice spread across the world!

Thank you.



Speech at the UN Summit on Sustainable Development

27 September 2015

A.G. Lukashenko —
*the President of the
Republic of Belarus*

Mr President,
Ladies and gentlemen,
Sustainable development of any country is impossible without peace and security. The Belarusian people learned this enduring truth from their life experience. In the last century Belarus was the place of the bloodiest battles of the two world wars.

Therefore, Belarus attaches particular importance to the prevention of armed conflicts and threats to human life.

Having lost one third of its population in the war against the Nazis, Belarus rose from the ashes, and now cherishes peace and concord in the society, strives to secure the well-being of its people and sustainable development of the state.

Over the years of sovereign existence Belarus has fulfilled with honor the millennium development goals related to eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, achieving 100% adult literacy, promoting gender equality, social and political stability, and preventing ethnic and religious discrimination. We have no maternal mortality. The child mortality is the lowest in the world. The democracy is about these things rather than the ideas that our Western teachers are trying to impose on us.

Unfortunately, we cannot say this about the planet in general. The world has come to the UN Summit more divided than it has been over the past three decades. The planet has been rocked by numerous armed conflicts and terrorist attacks. It is sad that the growing global threats do not receive the adequate response.

The balance of power that was lost with the disintegration of the Soviet Union has never been restored. There is no balance of power. There is no peace, no stability. This is a systemic crisis. In any system the power acts unchecked if it is the only power. In this situation it aspires only to its prosperity and solves its problems at the expense of others.

The policy of hegemonism and national egoism leads to a wide use of pressure, sanctions, restrictions and military actions. As a result we lose trust in each other.

The example of open political rudeness, lying and crimes against humanity is on the surface. Let's recall the recent events. Under the pretext of Iraq having chemical weapons, the known states decided to democratize the country. Where are these chemical weapons? Where is the democracy in Iraq? For what was the President of Iraq killed? How is the country doing in general, and what is the future of the Iraqi people? Do people live better now? No.

Did you, the guilty, say that it was a mistake and it would be better to stop? No, you moved further. You started with Tunisia and ended in Libya. The scenario is the same. You crucified President Gaddafi and destroyed the country. Is Libya better off now? No. Is Libya a cohesive state today? Did you, gentlemen, say it was time to stop? No, you are on Syria now. Why?

Why are you killing people? Why are you throwing a president out of office? How does this concern you? Moreover, by destroying Syria you have been destroying the first traces of our civilization. Please use this rostrum of the UN General Assembly and tell the world community what you want, what you are striving for.

If we do not stop the bloodshed in Europe, this fratricidal slaughter, if we allow the escalation of this conflict, it will be "hot" in the entire civilized world. This will mean another step toward a global conflict, and perhaps toward another world war, this time in the center of the civilized advanced world. Having entered a new millennium we seem to fail to understand how fragile the peace and human civilization is.

I have said all this not to just enumerate notorious events, but because I wanted the powers that be to understand one thing. It is obvious that today there is no force that can stop you. All of you, however, are religious people, and many of you even pray in public. The Lord sees everything and he is truthful. What if he gets angry and punishes the guilty? You and your people who will innocently suffer because of your ventures.

I think it is time you stopped. It is necessary to help people from poor countries with clothes, medical treatment and education. Feed the hungry, save children's lives and you will be rewarded.

Mutual estrangement is a feature typical of not only big countries. Many do not even want to understand traditions, culture and beliefs of other nations.

It is clear that the rebalancing of power is a long way to a multipolar world. We will approach this goal if we act, not wait idly.

We must acknowledge that we are different and that every nation, every country has a right to choose its own development path. Our diversity is a key to the common progress and the success of each of us.

Such an approach will let us restore trust in our international life. To achieve this it is necessary to meet, engage in a dialogue, and find solutions and ways towards constructive cooperation.

The history teaches us that any state that strives for the sole leadership role without regard to the interests of others is ultimately doomed to failure and self-destruction. Any advantage at the expense of someone else is short-lived and flawed.

The conventional wisdom says that you cannot build your happiness on someone else's pain.

The modern world has been experiencing a crisis of responsibility. In the modern world many decisions are based on self-interest and short-term advantages. Steps some states take on the international arena do not take into account the reality and individuality of other countries and societies.

I am convinced be it otherwise there would have been no hundreds of human victims in Iraq, Libya, Syria and other countries, which generated mass flows of refugees running from war. There would have been no Islamic State. There would have been no eruptions of terrorism in Europe and civil war in Ukraine. This "would-have-been-no" list is long. It is vital to talk about it because the people from these countries will not understand us talking about development while millions, billions of people wish to survive until the morning at least.

Only mutual understanding and responsibility, the recognition of our diver-

sity, the renewal of trust will help us unite and safeguard peace and security, find effective responses to global challenges and threats.

Mr President,

As a UN member, I cannot but speak about the crisis of international structures.

It seems that today their role is to be a place for the states to argue and often to be a means of pressure on the states that cannot please the great of the world.

Have a look at a great number of resolutions passed at the UN. Does the voting help address conflicts? Does it serve the consolidation of the world community? Do these resolutions improve the people's life?

Let's speak frankly: "They do not". They vote and start dividing. It generates more distrust and disunity.

I am convinced that the UN should not be used for the demonstration of one's power. It weakens the Organization and destroys trust in it, contradicts its very nature and mission.

It is hardly surprising that the traditional international structures have been playing an insufficient role both in the prevention of conflicts and their settlement.

We should put an end to this malpractice. The UN should be a venue for cooperation, not confrontation.

Only mutual understanding and responsibility, the recognition of our diversity, the renewal of trust will help us unite and safeguard peace and security, find effective responses to global challenges and threats.

Such efforts will result in sustainable development of all the states and help enhance the role of the United Nations Organization in the global policy.

Thank you for attention.



Strategy and Prospects for Revival of the Eurasian Civilization



The Eurasian Civilization: Historical Roots, Stages of Development, Strategy of Revival (summary of the paper)

Scientific Report.
M: SKII, 2016.



Yu.V. Yakovets —
*Dr.Sc. (Economics), Professor
RANS and IAGS Academician*

The Eurasian civilization as a result of the deep crisis has faced the alternative to complete the collapse or revival in the new format. The report of the founder and leader of modern civilization school Professor Yu.V.Yakovets reveals its features and multiplicity of historical roots of the origin of the Eurasian civilization, its ups and downs. It discloses the factors and the effects of the present crisis, the future scenarios and outlines the system of strategic priorities for revival in line with the establishment of an integral, humanistic noospheric civilization and multi-polar world order based on dialogue and partnership of civilizations and states.

The report is oriented to the public and political figures, scientists and faculty members, and leaders of the new generation.

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Afterword

Our study allows us to formulate some of the scientific and strategic conclusions, non-obvious to many.

1. The historical roots of the Eurasian civilization date back to the ancient Greek civilization. Therefore, it is more inclined to the integral socio-cultural system, in contrast to the Western civilizations with their prevailing sensate socio-cultural system, material and market values (and of the Muslim civilization, where it prevails the desire towards ideational (super-sensate) socio-cultural system).

2. For the two and a half millennia the Eurasian civilization has passed through three super-long civilizational cycles — millennial Bosphoran Kingdom (Greek-Scythian civilization), millennial Eastern Slavic civilization, and five-hundred year Eurasian civilization. It not once experienced the periods of ups and downs, up to the civilizational catastrophes (13th–14th centuries, the beginning of the 17th century, beginning of the 20th century.), but it revived each time in a new appearance.

In the third quarter of the 20th century, the Eurasian civilization (USSR) reached

the top, the peak of its life cycle, but at the end of the 20th century it entered a phase of self-destruction under the influence of a number of internal and external factors.

3. The current crisis does not rule out the end of history and the final collapse of the Eurasian civilization, as it happened to a considerable number of local civilizations in the historical past. It begins the process of the revival of the Eurasian civilization in the new format, which will take a number of stages: from the CIS to the EurAsEU, Customs Union and the EAEU — and in the future with the implementation of the optimistic scenario — the “Eurasian nine”, and in the longer term — to the “Eurasian Dozen.” There are the following preconditions for this — historical experience and new challenges.

4. To implement the strategy of revival of the Eurasian civilization it must be clearly defined and consistently implemented strategic priorities:

- Socio-demographic — efficient use of labor resources in the conditions of depopulation and the aging of the population, reducing the number of employed in the economy;
- Natural-ecological — the transition to the policy of conservation of natural (primarily energy) resources and the environment, taking into account the interests of future generations;
- Technological — overcoming scientific and technological degradation, advanced development of science and technology, large-scale development of priority directions of the STR-21 and TO-6, the efficient use of intellectual property, and innovative update on this basis of outdated fixed capital;

- Economic — to overcome the “bubble economy” (the transition to planned-market economy), the acceleration of economic growth and a more equitable distribution of income between social strata and the states;

- socio-cultural — faster development of sphere of spiritual reproduction, the formation of a new scientific paradigm, the transition to the fundamental, creative and continuing education, the revival of high culture and humanistic noospheric ethics, establishment and spread of the foundations of an integral socio-cultural system.

5. In order to implement the strategy of revival of the Eurasian civilization there are needed the following political and geopolitical conditions:

- Strengthening of integration trends in the EAEU and focus on a specific goal — the revival of the Eurasian civilization and expansion of functions of the EEC;
- Revitalization and increase the activity of the CIS, covering almost the entire space of the Eurasian civilization;
- Development and strengthening of partnership links with the BRICS and the SCO, integrating with the Silk Road Economic Belt.

6. It can be expected that by 2020 the current crisis the EAEU and the Eurasian civilization will be largely overcome, prevail integration trends in the Eurasian space, and in the 2020s “Eurasian Five” will develop into the “Eurasian Nine”; and in 2030s — in the “Eurasian Dozen.” Thus, it will be realized the process of revival of the Eurasian civilization, and it will take its rightful place among the rising civilizations of the fifth generation.



Strategy of Intellectual Breakthrough



Foreword to “Intellectual Property within the Eurasian Integration” Edition

Dear Readers!

A booklet on intellectual property comes out at the right time — at the moment when the Eurasian integration reached a new, higher level — the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU). The Union Treaty becomes effective as of January 1, 2015, and that is an event of global significance. It means that Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russia and Armenia, that has recently Accessed the Treaty, have Agreed on the key patterns or further interstate rapprochement within the Common Economic Space (CES), in particular in the Area of intellectual property.

The current stage of the development of global economy clearly shows that the innovative path guarantees stable economic growth in any state. Employment of modern technologies and creation of productions with high value added cost help increasing competitiveness of national economies and promote products into foreign markets. The competitiveness of modern highly developed countries is primarily based on technological advantages. Today in these countries, we can see an outrunning growth of the intellectual property market as compared to the GDP growth.

Developments of “knowledge economy”, market globalization, enhancing competition in production of hi-tech products have become key factors that necessitate activation of integra-

Timur Suleimenov —
*Member of the Board –
Minister in charge of Economy
and Financial Policy of the
Eurasian Economic Commission*

tion cooperation between our states. The most important objectives, therefore, of the CU and CES Member States' economic development at this stage are to upgrade and diversify national economies, raise their competitiveness and change the structure of mutual turnover of products between our countries. That is only possible if we create knowledge-intensive economy, develop high-tech productions with high value added cost and promote cooperation between our countries in science and technology.

That is why the Eurasian Economic Commission focuses ever more on the support of science and innovation development, improvement of use and commercialization mechanisms of intellectual property assets, granting favorable environment to the Member States' holders of copyrights and associated rights and ensuring efficient protection of intellectual property assets.

Over the time of the CU and CES operation, the Eurasian Economic Commission has carried out much work to develop the legislation in this field.

The Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union signed on May 29, 2014 by the Heads of the three States of the Customs Union is

an important document that determines the prospects of intellectual property development. The document contains Section 23 "Intellectual Property" providing for cooperation in the area of protection of intellectual property rights between the Member States, ensuring such protection in compliance with international law, international treaties and acts constituting the Union's law, and legislation of the Member States.

As we form the legal and regulatory basis, we actively interacted with representatives of innovative business, venture companies and investment foundations to come up with up-to-date and precise solutions for the development of cooperation between our countries in the intellectual area.

It is noteworthy that the booklet does not provide full and exhaustive information on every-thing that the Commission has done and continues to do in the area of intellectual property. Yet it will help you get a basic idea of our work and goals. They reflect our key objective — to help the Eurasian Economic Union Member States build a single efficient and fair system of intellectual property able to become a powerful tool for economic development of the EAEU.



Foreword “Intellectual Property within the Eurasian Integration” Edition

Dear readers,

A sphere of innovation activity is very sensitive in its reaction to the changes in government regulation, stimulation and support of activities in research, invention, attraction of investments to infrastructural projects of research institutions and into innovation business, to the changes in legislation in the sphere of intellectual property and legal precedents.

That is why, when forming the contractual and legal framework of the CU and EEP, intellectual property issues were fixed in a number of agreements such as Agreement on unified principles of regulation to protect the intellectual property rights, Agreement on Unified customs register of the CU Member States intellectual property objects as well as in the Customs Code of the Customs Union.

The EEC is committed to apply the complex approach not only to the unification and harmonization of legislation in the sphere of intellectual property, but also to the way of finding solutions to the problems that business entities of the Member States may still be facing.

At the same time, it's vital to bear in mind the global intellectual property market and worth of the Member States in the foreign trade with hitech goods and products containing intellectual property objects.

Samat Aliev—
Academician of the Russian Academy of Natural Sciences, Doctor of Technical Science, Professor, Deputy Director of Business Development Department of the Eurasian Economic Commission

Today, the global intellectual property market is quite monopolized. High income countries receive the bigger share of profit generated from royalty and license payments, while the share of the CU and EEP countries' presence here remains modest.

Over the past two decades, the CU and EEP countries' economy has not rolled out big and widely renowned (including abroad) businesses emerging in the field of high technology products manufacturing and rendering high technology services, except for mainly resource mining spheres as oil and gas recovery, metalwork and some others.

The Russian Federation, where 5% of the world's scientific developments are concentrated, receives only 0.27% of the global profit from royalties and license payments with 0.33% share in the world's high-tech exports. Expenses on R&D in the CU and EEP countries are: 0.64% from GNP in Belarus, 1% from GNP in the Republic of Kazakhstan, 1.16% from GNP if the Russian Federation whereas the global average of R&D costs is 2.9% from GNP.

Contractual and legal framework of the Member States today is not stimulating the Member States for competition that would evoke research, implementation and release of high-tech products.

Our countries need a long-term import-replacement strategy and national programs for its implementation targeted to design and use new technology, strengthen

the scientific and technical potential, stimulate creativity, build the conditions for internal exchange with new technical goods and technologies, form a unified market of high-tech products, creating conditions encouraging the fair competition.

In order to successfully realize new technologies on the territory of the Eurasian Economic Union, we need to see the coordinated action by market members, such as scientists, inventors, designers, technologists, project designers, manufacturers and marketing experts.

To achieve a technological breakthrough, namely a transition from the economy of resource recovery to the economy of innovation, paying attention to the problem of developing technology parks as the most effective sites for high-tech sectors development and commercial leveraging on intellectual property seems reasonable.

But here we must also ensure legislative, economic, administrative measures to assist leveraging on the intellectual property and support the use of the received local patents, improve the use of technology and form the unified effective intellectual property market and also the growth of competitive value of the CU and EEP Member States products. This would allow increasing their share in the global profit from royalties and license payments and strengthening their positions in the global intellectual property market.



Activities of the Commission in the Field of Intellectual Property*

KEY TASKS IN THE AREA OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY IN THE CU AND CES COUNTRIES

Cooperation of the CU and CES Member States in the area of intellectual property is exercised to solve the following basic tasks:

- harmonize the Member States' legislation in protection of rights to intellectual property assets;
- protect the interests of the Member States' holders of rights to intellectual property assets.

THE COMMISSION'S INSTITUTIONS IN THE AREA OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

The Commission's institutions in the area of intellectual property are represented by consultative bodies and specialized subdivisions within the EEC Business Development Department. The matters of intellectual property pertain to the competence of the Intellectual Property Legal Safeguard Section and Intellectual Property Rights Protection Section of the Business Development Department of the Commission. The aim of the sections' work is in formation of a regulatory basis and refinement of supranational regulation in the area of intellectual property.

The sections' activities comprise:

- development of draft international treaties the area of intellectual property;

**Intellectual Property
within the Framework of
Eurasian Integration*

- monitoring of and control over implementation by the EAEU Member States of the international agreements;
- organizing international cooperation;
- organizing the work on scientific studies.
- international cooperation;

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE
FOR INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
UNDER THE EEC BOARD

By Commission Board Decision No. 172 dated September 25, 2012 a Consultative Committee for Intellectual Property under the EEC Board was established. The Committee is an important platform for elaborating and discussing key areas of intellectual property development, analysis of the issues of law enforcement practices and search for ways to improve it.

The Consultative Committee’s principal goals are to develop proposals for the Commission Board regarding the issues of intellectual property, as well as hold consultations with representatives of the CU and CES Member States in this field.

The Consultative Committee is chaired by Timur Suleimenov, Member of the Board — Minister in charge of Economy and financial Policy, who is the moderator general of the Committee’s activity. A Secretary in charge is Samat Aliev supervising the work on intellectual property within the Department.

The Consultative Committee includes the Commission representatives, authorized representatives of the state authorities of the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian federation, as well as business communities of the three countries. Currently, the Consultative Committee comprises 20 members

who represent the following number of state agencies and organizations.

The business community within the Consultative Committee is represented by the Association for Protection of Brand Names and Trademarks “BelBrand”, National Chamber of Entrepreneurs of the Republic of Kazakhstan, non-for-profit partnership “The Association of Branded Goods Manufacturers in Russia “Rus-Brand.”

An Expert Group on copyright has been created under the Committee that comprises experts of authorized bodies, scientific institutions of the Member States and independent experts.

The Commission is open for dialog with business community. The EEC attracts the representatives of innovative businesses, venture companies and investment foundations, patent counsels and legal firms that provide right holder services, to develop proposals for improvement of innovation climate, provision of intellectual property rights protection and formation of a favorable legal environment within the CU and CES. The EEC employees work jointly with business community representative to come up with solutions and recommendations regarding development of cooperation between our countries in the area of intellectual property and efficient suppression of the turnover of counterfeit products.

LEGAL AND REGULATORY BASIS
FOR «INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY»:
BASIC REGULATORY DOCUMENTS

Legal basis of CU and CES development and operation is international treaties and decisions by the CU and CES bodies signed and agreed upon with due account for interests and laws of the Member States and

in compliance with universal norms and principles of international law.

Adoption of the international treaties on protection of intellectual property by the CU and CES Member States produces significant effect on international and mutual trade by preventing new barriers for the flow of goods, capital and services. The Eurasian Economic Commission in cooperation with the Member States has elaborated a number of bills close to completion.

An Agreement on Trademarks, Service Marks and Names of origins for the goods produced in the Eurasian Economic Union is targeted to ensure a simultaneous legal cover for the trademarks and names of origins for the goods produced in all Member States of the Union, streamline the registration procedures and lift the excessive administrative barriers.

An Agreement on Coordinated Actions in Protection of Intellectual Property Assets provides for cooperation and interaction of the Member States' authorized bodies as they prevent, reveal and suppress any infringements of rights to intellectual property assets, efficiently prevent the turnover of counterfeit products in the Member States' territories, including in the Internet, ensure effective prevention of counterfeit commerce in the Member States.

An Agreement on Copyrights and Associated rights Collective Management Procedure unifies the basic provisions of the Member States' legislations in the area of copyrights and associated rights in terms of regulation of collective rights management organizations. It also sets a procedure for collection, distribution and payment of royalty to right holders for free reproductions of audio records and audiovisual works for personal use.

Implementation of these documents will help solving many problems in the area of intellectual property, and develop investment cooperation between the CU and CES Member States.

Besides, in view of much interest on the part of EEC businesses, a regulatory legal framework has been prepared for the Single Customs Register of Intellectual Property Assets to operate: the procedure of internal reconciling under the Protocol on Amendments to the Agreement on the Common Customs Register is coming to completion, with a relevant Regulation developed.

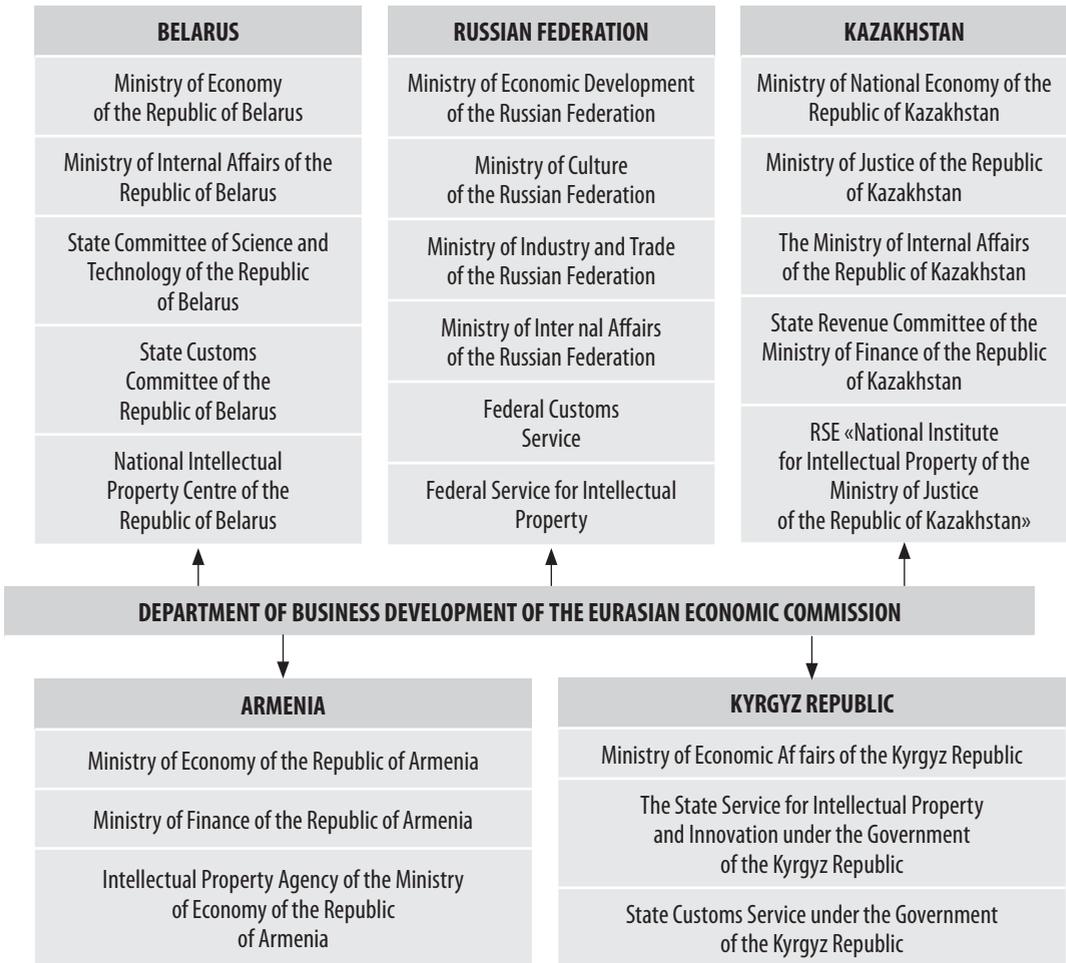
Therefore, one can say that an integration project for protection of trademarks has been almost built and is close to completion, i.e. the introduction of the Union's Single Trademark and protection thereof in the Single Customs Register.

TREATY ON THE EURASIAN ECONOMIC UNION

As part of preparation to formation of the Eurasian Economic Union, the Commission has worked on codification of international treaties being part of the CU and CES legal basis, in the area of intellectual property in particular.

The Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union signed on May 29, 2014 is an important document that determines the prospects of intellectual property development. As part of such codification, to establish the principles of regulation in the area of intellectual property, Section 23 «Intellectual Property» and Annex 26 «Protocol on Protection of Intellectual Property Rights» thereto have been included into the Treaty on the EAEU. Section 23 provides for cooperation in the area of protection of intellectual property

Figure 1. Collaboration of the Business Development Department with the Authorities of the Member States



rights between the Member States, ensuring such protection in compliance with international law, international treaties and acts constituting the Union’s law, and legislations of the Member States.

The key goals of such cooperation comprise:

- harmonization of the CU and CES Member States’ legislation in the area of protection of rights to intellectual property assets;

- protection of the interests of the Member States’ holders of the rights to intellectual property assets.

The areas of the highest priorities are set as follows:

- supporting science and innovation development;
- improving commercialization mechanisms and use of intellectual property assets;

- providing favorable conditions for holders of copyright and associated rights of the Member States;

- keeping a system of registration of the Union's trademarks and service marks and the names of places of origin of the Union's products;

- ensuring protection of rights to intellectual property assets, including in the Internet;

- ensuring efficient customs protection of rights to intellectual property assets, in particular by keeping the Single Customs Register of the Member States' intellectual property assets;

- coordinating measures for prevention and suppression of turnover of counterfeit products.

Addendum 26 «Protocol on Protection of Intellectual Property Rights» to the Union Treaty regulates relations of the Member States in:

- copyright and associated rights;
- rights to trademarks and service marks;

- patent law;

- rights to the Union's trademarks and the Union's service marks;

- rights to geographic indications;

- rights to names of products places of origin;

- rights to the Union's names of products places of origin;

- rights to selection inventions;

- rights to integrated circuit topologies;

- rights to production know-hows;

- law enforcement measures regarding protection of rights to intellectual property.

Addendum 26 to the Union Treaty contains regulations for signing of the following international agreements in the

area of protection of intellectual property rights:

- the Treaty on trademarks, service marks and names of products places of origin of the Eurasian Economic Union;

- the Agreement of actions regarding protection of rights to intellectual property;

- the Agreement on procedures for management of copyrights and associated rights on a collective basis.

DRAFT AGREEMENT ON TRADEMARKS, SERVICE MARKS AND NAMES OF PRODUCTS PLACES OF ORIGIN

OF THE EURASIAN ECONOMIC UNION

The Commission, jointly with the CU and CES Member States, has developed a draft Agreement on Trademarks, Service Marks and Names of Products Places of origin of the Eurasian Economic Union. By the Commission's Board Decision No. 30 dated May 16, 2013, the draft Agreement was approved and submitted to the CU and CES Member States for the procedures of internal reconciliation.

While approving the draft Agreement, the Commission held consultations with representatives of business community and non-government organizations of the Member States, and a number of events where the current edition of the draft Treaty was discussed. It was also assessed, how the draft Agreement would affect the business environment within the Member States (draft Agreement regulating effect assessment).

The draft Agreement was developed in order to create an efficient mechanism to get simultaneous legal protection of the Union's trademark and the Union's name of product place of origin within the Member States, to streamline and accelerate registration procedures, eliminate super-

Figure 2. Legal Basis for “Intellectual Property”

BASIC LEGAL DOCUMENTS	
Section 23 “Intellectual Property” of the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union and Addendum 26 “Protocol on Protection of Intellectual Property Rights” thereto	
Draft Agreement on Trademarks, Service Marks and Names of Products Places of Origin of the Eurasian Economic Union (as approved by the Commission’s Decision No. 30 dated May 16, 2013 and submitted to the Parties for the procedures of internal reconciliation)	Draft Guidelines to the Agreement on Trademarks, Service Marks and Names of Products Places of Origin in the Territories of the CU and CES Member States
	Draft Guidelines on the information exchange between patent issuing authorities of the Member States and with the Commission when registering the Union trademarks and naming the places of origin for goods produced in the Union
Draft Agreement on Coordinated Actions in Protection of Intellectual Property Assets (approved in the Decision No. 104 by the Commission Board as of November 12, 2012 and forwarded to the Member States for internal processing)	Draft Regulation to Agreement on Coordinated Actions in Protection of Intellectual Property Assets
Draft Agreement on Copyrights and Associated Rights Collective Management Procedure (as approved by the Commission’s Decision No. 261 dated October 12, 2013, and submitted to the Parties for the procedures of internal reconciliation)	
Draft Protocol on Amendments to Agreement on the Single Customs Register of Intellectual Property Assets of the Customs Union Member States dated May 21, 2010 in what pertains to delegation of powers for keeping the Single Customs Register from the Federal Customs Service of Russia to the Eurasian Economic Commission, and to increase the means of enforcing compensation of property damage (as approved by the Collegiate’s organ of the Commission Decision No. 114 dated May 14, 2013 and submitted to the Member States for the procedures of internal reconciliation)	
Regulation for Keeping the Single Customs Register of Intellectual Property Assets of the Customs Union Member States	

fluous administrative barriers. It regulates the relationships that arise out of the registration, legal protection and use of the Union's trademarks and the Union's names of products places of origin within the Member States' borders.

For a trademark to be protected by law in the three Member States according to the national procedure, the applicant needs to apply to three patent offices and pay nine duties.

Besides, legal protection cannot be obtained in the three countries simultaneously because pendencies of applications are different. Moreover, an applicant will have to take into account the differences in national laws. If he applies through patent counsels, he will have to pay for the services of the three patent counsels. Therefore, obtaining legal protection of a



Initialling of the treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union, Astana, 2014

trademark in the three countries simultaneously is a complicated and expensive procedure.

The draft Agreement provides for:

- introduction of the concept «Union Trademark»;
- trademark registration procedure and provision the names of products places of origin with legal protection in the Member States' territories;

- keeping a Single Register of the Union's Trademarks and Single Register of the Union's Names of Products Places of Origin;

- application procedure for the Union's trademark,

- including the one in electronic form; issuing a single protection document for the Union's trademark.

Introduction of a single registration mechanism for the Union trademarks will help enhance their protection within the entire Union. Besides, the applicants will be able to register a Union's trademark recognized by all the Member States. In other words, to register a trademark, one would need to apply to any patent agency of any Member State.

Apart from the draft Agreement, Guidelines have been developed with the rules detailing the procedures pertaining to the registration of the Union's trademarks and the Union's names of products places of origin, as well as other general document forms.

In particular, the rules detail:

- application procedures for the Union's trademarks and the Union's names of products places of origin;

- procedures for pendency of the Union's trademarks and the Union's names of products places of origin;

- procedures for registering the Union's trademarks and the Union's names of products places of origin;

- procedure for keeping the Single Register of the Union's Trademarks and Single Register of the Union's NPPo.

Nine draft regulations on information exchange have also been developed, which regulate interaction between national patent offices, and between national patent offices and the Commission as part of reg-



Working meeting of representatives of the EEC Department of entrepreneurship development with the Japan Patent office representatives, Moscow, 2014

istration processes, legal protection and use of the Union's trademark and Union's names of products places of origin.

The basic distinctions between the draft Agreement and national trademark registration systems are as follows:

- principle of providing simultaneous legal protection to the Union's trademarks in the Member States' territories;
- one application to any of the national patent offices and issue of a single protection document;
- a possibility to monitor the registration of trademarks by national patent offices in order to protect exclusive rights of manufacturers and counteract abuse of rights;
- applicant's interaction with only one agency ('Single Window' principle).

Attractiveness of the Union's trademark registration increases due to the following benefits:

- streamlined procedures of the Union's trademark registration will allow businesses to faster introduce goods and services for civil commercialization in the territory of the Eurasian Economic Union marked with a Union's registered trademark lawfully and with no additional risks;

- cutting the cost of the registration procedure as compared to the total cost of the registration procedures in each national patent office,
 - which saves businesses' funds;
 - cutting the amount of works related to running examinations by national patent offices.

All of the above will make it possible to improve the investment climate, and it will be easier for investors to plan their activities in this field.

DRAFT AGREEMENT ON COORDINATED ACTIONS IN PROTECTION OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ASSETS

The Commission, jointly with the Member States, has developed a draft Agreement on Coordinated Actions in Protection of Intellectual Property Assets. The draft Agreement was approved by EEC Board Decision No 104 dated November 12, 2014 and forwarded to the Member States for internal approval and adoption.

The draft Agreement provides for:

- creation of a legal basis for cooperation and assistance in suppression of infringements of rights to intellectual property assets within the Union, as well as information exchange between the Commission's authorized bodies;
- coordinated actions to prevent, reveal, suppress and investigate infringements of rights to intellectual property assets, and to improve the activity of authorized bodies in this area;
- harmonization and improvement of the Member States' legislation in intellectual property assets rights protection within the Union's borders;
- information exchange regarding protection of rights to intellectual property assets, in particular concerning preven-

tion of the turnover of counterfeit products within the Union;

- planning and carrying out of coordinated actions to protect intellectual property rights;

- cooperation of and interaction between the Member States' authorized bodies competent in protection of rights to intellectual property assets.

Adoption of the Agreement will make it possible for the authorized bodies of the Member States to develop uniform rules for business and exchange law enforcement practices in prevention, detection and suppression of infringement of rights to intellectual property assets.

DRAFT AGREEMENT ON COPYRIGHTS AND ASSOCIATED RIGHTS COLLECTIVE MANAGEMENT PROCEDURE

In harmonization of collective management of copyrights and associated rights, the Commission, jointly with the Member States, has developed a draft Agreement on Copyrights and Associated rights Collective Management Procedure in order to harmonize legislation that regulates the activity of collective rights management organizations. The draft Agreement was approved by EEC Board Decision No. 261 dated November 12, 2013. Subject to the document, the procedure of internal reconciliation in the CU and CES Member States has been completed.

Even today, applicable national legislation acts in the Member States that regulate copyrights and associated rights provide the right holders with high level of protection and help develop and support creativity. Collective rights management organizations play here a key role. CRMos help right holders get payment for the use of copyright and associated right



Global IP Conference, Bangalore, India, 2013

assets, which they cannot control or protect on their own, in foreign markets in particular. CRMos are sort of intermediaries between the right holders and users performing a number of functions provided for by the law including the functions of collecting royalties. CRMos may also represent the interests of right holders on a territory of any Member State in an unrestricted manner. At the same time, there are significant distinctions between national standards that regulate operation of the companies engaged in collection of royalties, especially in what pertains to their transparency and accountability.

The draft Agreement provides for a procedure for collective management of copyrights and associated rights in the Member States in cases when practical exercising of copyrights and associated rights on a case-by-case basis by rights holders is impeded or when the legislation of the Member States allows for the use of such objects without the sanction of right holders, yet with paying of royalty.

In the process of the Agreement reconciliation at the meetings held by the Commission, the document was discussed in detail, article by article, with the rep-

representatives of the Member States authorized bodies, businesses and associations concerned. Besides, the document was reviewed and agreed upon at a session of the Expert Group for Copyright under the EEC Board's Consultative Committee for Intellectual Property and at the session of the Consultative Committee where a number of problematic issues were reconciled. The draft Agreement provides for such principles as the free choice by right holders of a CRMo, equal treatment of all right holders and fair distribution of royalty. The draft Agreement is to coordinate national standards regarding CRMos' access to management of copyrights and associated rights, their management methods and supervision limits.

The draft Agreement stipulates that CRMos shall not tolerate discrimination overtly or covertly against right holders on the grounds of their citizenship, permanent place of residence or incorporation, when providing management services.

The developed Agreement puts much emphasis on enhancement of transparency and accountability of CRMos' operation before right holders. In particular, it provides for auditing (public accountability) of both financial statements and the mechanism of collection, distribution and payment of royalty and notifying right holders on the results with posting thereof on an official web-site of a CRMo.

The draft Agreement introduces a number of fundamental novelties:

1) it establishes a procedure for collection, distribution and payout of royalties to the right holder for reproduction of the works for personal use without the right holder's sanction;

2) it provides for mutual interaction between the Member States authorized

bodies, in particular to provide required information on CRMos' activities;

3) for the purposes of transparency of CRMos' activities, the draft Agreement:

- regulates accountability of CRMos' members and right holders;
- introduces public accountability, in particular in the Internet, and mandatory auditing of the mechanism of collection, distribution and payout of royalty and regularity thereof;
- sets maximum amount of deductions from the amount of collected royalty for the organizations' expenses and special funds;



Meeting of the Consultative Committee for Intellectual Property, Almaty, 2013

- sets the principles of cooperation between the CRMos and right holders.

The draft Agreement also provides for binding introduction into the national legislations of the Member States of legal regulation in the following issues of collective management:

- CRMos liability for exceeding established limits of deductions from the royalties collected;
- legal regulation of custody of unpaid amounts by CRMos;
- forwarding of unclaimed royalty amounts at the end of limitation of action to distributed royalty of the current year or to social, humanitarian or cultural

purposes to the benefit of the authors or other right holders;

- establishment and legal status of special funds of CRMos;
- formation of registries containing information on right holders, copyright and/or associated right assets placed under the management of CRMos, as well as posting and updating of such registries on official web-sites of CRMos.

SINGLE CUSTOMS REGISTER FOR INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ASSETS

In shaping a market of intellectual property in the CU and CES territory one should not forget about a necessity to create efficient mechanisms for protection of rights to intellectual property assets.

In view of the absence of customs borders between the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian federation, national and foreign right holders are keenly interested in having single customs protection of the single commodity market against the inflow of counterfeit products from third countries.

The central customs authorities of the Member States keep national customs registers of intellectual property assets. However, the current difference in filling of the national customs registers (in Belarus, there are more than 200 assets, in Kazakhstan — more than 400, in Russia — more than 3300) creates a possibility for the goods containing intellectual property assets to easily get into the territory of one Member State, and, in view of absence of internal customs borders, be further distributed in the territory of other Member States. By all means, this significantly reduces efficiency of the national customs registers.

Therefore, there is an objective necessity in registration of intellectual property assets in the Single Customs Register, which would allow protecting intellectual property rights simultaneously within the entire Union. That is exercise customs clearance of the goods containing intellectual property assets included in the Single Customs Register when they cross the outer perimeter of the customs border.

To solve this problem, in elaboration of the Agreement on the Customs Code of the Customs Union dated November 27, 2009, the CU Member States signed an Agreement on Single Customs Register of Intellectual Property assets of the Customs Union Member States dated May 21, 2010.

Those documents stipulate the process of keeping the Single Customs Register, which includes reviewing of applications, registration of intellectual property assets, maintenance of the Single Customs Register and permanent interaction of the body authorized to keep the Register with right holders, state authorities of the Member States and other organizations, agencies.

Currently, the federal Customs Service serves as the body authorized to keep the

Meeting of the Consultative Committee for Intellectual Property, Moscow, 2014



Single Customs Register. The representatives of the business communities of the CU and CES Member States keep sending requests for the Single Customs Register to start running. However, the Single Customs Register does not contain any registered intellectual property assets. This is caused by both imperfections of the mechanism of registration of intellectual property assets stipulated in the Regulation for Keeping the Single Customs Register, in particular, of the procedure for handling applications and making decisions. Therefore, for the purposes of efficient protection, the right holders have to submit three applications for entering their intellectual property assets into national customs registers, which entails both temporal and financial costs. The Commission has developed a draft Protocol on Amendments to the Agreement providing for:

- authorizing the Commission to keep the Single Customs Register;
- establishing a procedure for interaction between the Commission and the central customs authorities of the Member States and right holders (their representatives);
- establishing competency for approval by the Commission of the Regulation for Keeping the Single Customs Register;
- increasing the number of agreement types that provide for fulfillment of obligations with respect to compensation of property damage;
- setting a procedure for notifying stakeholders on the information from the Single Customs Register.

The draft Protocol was approved by Commission Board Decision No. 114 dated May 14, 2013. The document has undergone the procedure of interstate reconciliation in the CU and CES Member States.

Based on the analysis of customs registers operation in the CU and CES Member States, the EU experience, a draft Regulation for Keeping the Single Customs Register has been developed to set a procedure for keeping the Single Customs Register. The document details the procedures for registration of intellectual property assets, algorithms for officials' actions — a process for interaction between the Commission, central customs authorities of the Member States and right holders. It also stipulates the use of modern information technologies.

COOPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

As part of its activities, the Commission not only permanently analyzes international laws and experience of foreign countries and integration associations in the area of intellectual property, but also interacts with international organizations having extensive experience in this field.

In close cooperation with the Member States' business communities, the Commission works in the area of intellectual property taking into account advanced international practices, primarily those of the European Union.

The Commission, in order to exchange experience in development of efficient trademark registration procedures, interacts with the World Intellectual Property organization (WIPO), the office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (oHIM), European Business Association (EBA), Japan External Trade organization (JETRo), Right holder associations of the Member States 'BelBrand', 'KazBrand' and 'RusBrand', with representatives of the chambers of commerce of the Republic of Belarus and the Russian federation, the National

Chamber of Entrepreneurs of Kazakhstan, Embassies of the french Republic and the USA, and also the representatives of domestic and international companies as holders of exclusive entitlement to the copyright objects.

In April 2013, the EEC Member of the Board – Minister in charge of Economy and financial Policy Timur Suleimenov had a meeting with WIPO Director General Francis Gurry, where they discussed the prospects of cooperation between the Commission and WIPO.

At the 54th session of the General Assembly of WIPO Member States, the Commission was granted a WIPO permanent observer status. Preparation of the Memorandum of Understanding between the EEC and the WIPO continues.

As part of cooperation with the office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (oHIM), EEC delegation headed by Samat Aliev held a working meeting with oHIM representatives where the prospects of cooperation between the Commission and oHIM regarding exchange of experience were discussed. In particular, the participants exchanged experience in development of efficient procedures for trademark registration. Agreements on further cooperation in intellectual property protection were achieved.

KEY WORK RESULTS OF THE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE FOR INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY UNDER THE COMMISSION BOARD

Since its creation, the Consultative Committee has held four sessions that resulted in developing proposals to the Commission Board in intellectual property rights protection, in particular — development of international contracts and agreements



Working meeting of the EEC Minister in Charge of economy and Financial Policy T.M. Suleimenov with Prof. Y. Yakovets, Moscow, 2014

in elaboration of the CU and CES legal base.

The Consultative Committee sessions have considered and made decisions in certain problematic issues:

- on subject composition of the Union trademark rights holders;
- on the mechanism of duty payments for the Union trademark registration;
- on registration of the Union's names of products places of origin;
- on approval of the draft Agreement on Coordinated Actions in Protection of Intellectual Property Assets;
- on applying the regional principle of exhaustion of rights to trademarks in the Member States territory;
- on the draft Regulation for the Single Customs Register of Intellectual Property Assets of Member States and other issues.

As part of analyzing the problem of 'Soviet' trademarks in the CU and CES territory, the issue of determining the criteria of categorizing trademarks as 'Soviet' was studied.

Besides, the Consultative Committee for Intellectual Property under the Commission Board recommended to the EEC,

due to new objectives for coordination of actions in intellectual property rights protection, counteraction to counterfeit products in the Member States' territories, formation and keeping of a Single Customs Register, Unified Trademark Registry of the Union to create within the Commission a separate structural subdivision or service for legal safeguard of intellectual property assets.

PROTECTION OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS WITHIN THE CU AND CES. DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT.

As part of the Commission's research work on "Protection of Intellectual Property Rights in the Customs Union and Common Economic Space. Development Concept," a respective Concept has been developed (research advisor — Yuri Yakovets, Doctor of Economics, Academician of the Russian Academy of Natural Sciences).

The concept is to create a single unified system for protection of intellectual property rights as one of the prerequisites for the EAEU operation that significantly affects the CU and CES innovation development and competitiveness.

The Concept determines the vectors of the CU and CES Member States innovation development and competitiveness. The document formulates proposals regarding formation of a single system for protection of intellectual property, coordination of policy and law enforcement practices in the area of copyrights and associated rights, as well as proposals for facilitating of commercialization and use of the intellectual property assets.

The concept provides for a step-by-step:

1) creation of a unified system of protection of intellectual property rights

(including a supranational institution for protection and use of intellectual property assets);

2) creation of supranational judicial authorities and a supranational system of pre-trial settlements;

3) development of single mechanisms for stimulation of innovative activity and hightech productions within the Eurasian Economic Union

According to the developers of the Concept, this would make it possible to raise investment attractiveness of the innovative activities conducted within the



Meeting of the EEC Minister in charge of Economy and Financial Policy T.M. Suleimenov with Francis Gurry, Geneva, 2013

CU and CES, simplify administrative procedures related to legal protection of intellectual property assets, stimulate creation and commercialization of intellectual property assets, improve efficiency of organizing activities of businesses acting as holders and users of rights to intellectual property assets.

In elaboration of the Concept, the Commission has scheduled a research regarding development of a Strategy for Safeguard, Protection and Use of Intellectual Property within the Eurasian Economic Union that would aim at implementation of practical measures for formation of an

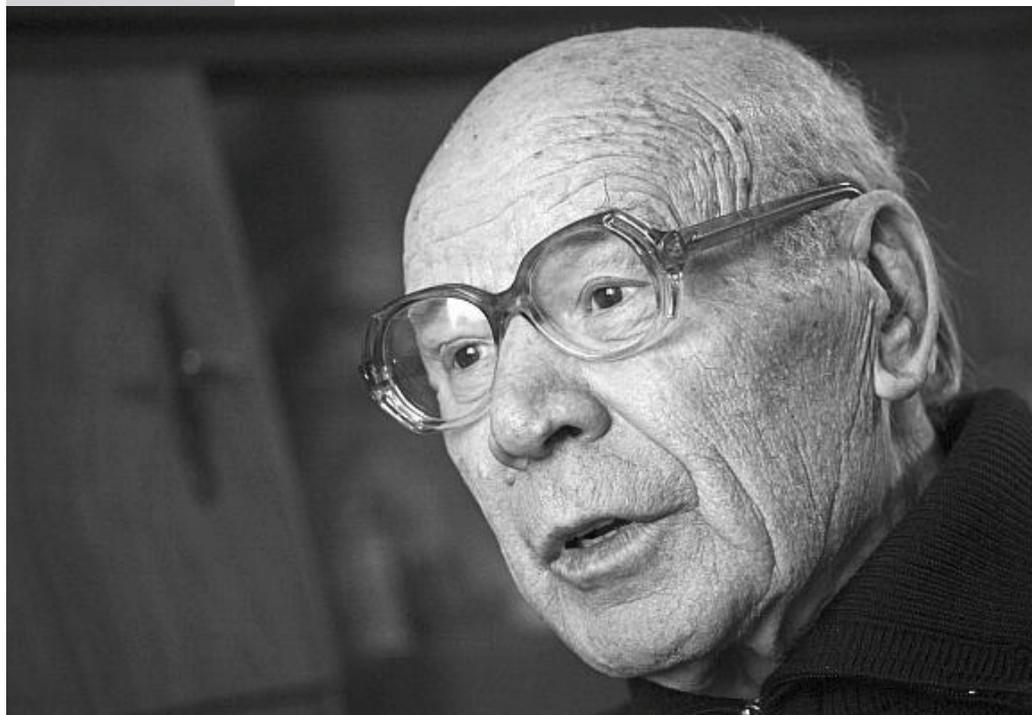
attractive investment climate in the territory of the Member States, formation of a civilized market of intellectual property within the EAEU, creation of a system of efficient measures for counteraction the distribution of counterfeit products.

The activities the Commission conducts today are aimed at development of integration processes within the framework of creation of the Eurasian Economic Union. forming a civilized intellectual property market is no simple process. And once the CES was formed this process became common for our states in many aspects. It does not only depend on signing an international treaty or on current practices in certain issues, but also on the initiative of the interested parties including the initiative on the part of the business community

Therefore, our countries' approaches to intellectual property should be coordinated and depend on one another to devel-

op a most balanced regulatory mechanism and achieve the maximum result. The establishment of the Eurasian Economic Union, combination of economic capacities of our countries will result for us in creating a powerful and attractive center of sustainable development, and in implementing the major investment projects.

For that matter, the Commission's efforts are not only aimed at unification and harmonization of legislation in protection of intellectual property rights, but also at analyzing law enforcement practice and, therefore, development of recommendations regarding further integration and provision of the most favorable environment for the entities of the market of intellectual property. Today the Commission is the center for studying of the best international practices and development of proposals to form a harmonized legislation of the CU and CES Member States in protection of intellectual property rights.



In Memory of
I.V. Bestuzhev-Lada

Obituary

It is my sad duty to tell the news that the famous Russian futurologist, honorary member of the World Futures Studies Federation, academician of Russian state academy of education, one of the pioneers of scientific forecasting in Russia, former member of the editorial board of Technological forecasting and social change journal, historian, writer and sociologist PhD Igor Bestuzhev-Lada died at the age of 88 after a long illness on December 6, 2015.

PhD Bestuzhev-Lada was a president of International Futures Research Academia (IFRA) and a professor at the Faculty of Sociology of Moscow State University. He has made an invaluable contribution to the development of forecasting in Russia and around the world. His most important books «The forecaster's handbook», «Forecasting vocabulary» and «A brief Russian Encyclopedia of future studies» have greatly affected the scientific forecasting in USSR and Russia. He had developed a number of scenario forecasts of Russia future, established Moscow school of social forecasting. He is an author of about 70 scientific studies among them are:

«Russian «intelligentsia» as an intermediate social type» (1992), «Entrepreneurial values in marginal environments» (1994), «Social leader phenomenon» (1994), «Russia on the doorstep of the 21st century; 1904–2004 To Collapse and Back Again» (1997), «Alternative Civilization» (1998).

For a long time he wrote articles in the «Literary Gazette», which were warmly welcomed by readers because they gave good food for thought and always caused heated debate. Every visit of PhD Bestuzhev-Lada to the editorial office caused a discussion about the recent events and Russia's future.

He also was an author of a dystopian novel «Under the heel of stupidity» (1995), and was a respected person in the Russian fiction writer's community. Nevertheless in his last years he wrote about the topics that were far from fiction — satiric stories about our live and humans passions. He also wrote an interesting sequel to a «The History of a Town».

We bring sincere condolences to the colleagues, friends and relatives of I. Bestuzhev-Lada.



Novelty Books



Yu.V. Yakovets —
*Dr.Sc. (Economics), Professor
RANS and IAGS Academician*

The Political Economy of Civilizations

Yakovets Yu.V.
The Political Economy of Civilizations.
A textbook for the system of supplementary
vocational education. M.SKII, 2016.



The textbook of the founder and the head of the modern civilizational school, the President of the International Pitirim Sorokin — Nikolai Kondratieff Institute Professor Yu.V.Yakovtza for the first time sets forth the main points of the political economy of civilizations, outlines the system of categories and regularities of functioning and development of the economy in its relationship with other elements of the genotype of civilization — socio-demographic, natural-ecological, socio-cultural, technological and public policy. The most important points in practical and Marxist political economy are supplemented by the ideas of the first Russian academician economist Andrey Storch on internal benefits as elements of civilization. It shows degradation of modern «bubble economy» and the formation of the integral system. The textbook is focused on understanding of radical changes occurring in the world and the search for new and innovative solutions in the economic life of society.

The textbook is intended for the faculty members, masters and post-graduate students of economic universities and departments, researchers, government and public officials interested in the issues of economic theory and dynamics of civilization.

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Arctic circumpolar civilization

Textbook

This textbook presents the theory of Arctic circumpolar civilization as a historical phenomenon in the development of mankind. This theory has a special place in the system of local civilizations. Arctic circumpolar civilization is substantiated as a type of local civilization of the fifth generation. Genotypes of human civilizations have been identified as well as the special traits of the genotype of Arctic circumpolar civilization and its features — natural and ecological, demographic, technological, economic, geopolitical, and socio-cultural. Presented is a brief outline of the historical roots of this civilization from the Neolithic Revolution up to modern scenarios of the Arctic future.

The theory demonstrates that the development of Arctic's rich resources in the XXI century is inevitable comprising all related environmental, technological, social, geopolitical and civilizational problems. Also investigated are both scenarios of the Arctic future — accelerative and breakthrough innovative.

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Introduction

Arctic circumpolar civilization holds its own place in the system of local civilizations of fifth generation, and in the XXI century its significance in geocivilizational area increases significantly. N.Y. Danilevsky first introduced the concept of local civilizations as cultural-historical types in his book *Russia and Europe*

(1869). The ideas of civilization change were presented by the German scholar O. Spengler in his book *The Decline of the West* (1918). The British historian Arnold Toynbee who introduced the concept of local civilizations, made a solid contribution to the study of local civilizations history.

Russian-American sociologist P.Sorokin developed the theory of civilizations in his monograph on sociological theories. F. Braudel in his monograph and textbook *Grammar of civilizations (A History of Civilizations)* described a number of local civilizations, but arctic culture was not included in his research

The theory of local civilizations was developed by the Russian civilizational school. The civilizational genotype system of the fifth generation of local civilizations has been proved, the phenomenon of the Arctic circumpolar civilization existence has been discovered and the features of its genotype have been disclosed. On June 10, 2013 The International Academy of Authors of Scientific Discoveries and Inventions confirmed the scientific discovery “ the phenomenon of the Arctic circumpolar civilization existence” made by U.A. Vinokurova and Y.V Yakovets. The basis of this discovery is that “previously unknown phenomenon of the Arctic circumpolar civilization existence has been discovered. This civilization is a kind of interaction between local civilizations of the Arctic zone that have components of genotype civilizations where Arctic indigenous peoples as bearers of Noosphere sociocultural values stand out.“

Circumpolar human environment exists only around the North Pole where three great world oceans connect. It includes political and administrative entities that correspond to the Arctic ones

on three continents — America, Europe and Asia. They are: Alaska (USA); Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Nunavik, Labrador (Canada); Greenland, Faroe Islands, Iceland, Nordland, Troms, Finnmark, Svalbard (Norway); Västerbotten and Norrbotten (Sweden); province of Oulu and Lapland (Finland); Arctic territory of Republic of Karelia, Komi and Sakha, Krasnoyarsk region, Arkhangelsk, Murmansk, Tyumen, Kamchatka and Magadan region; Nenets, Khanty-Mansiysk, Yamal-Nenets, Taimyr (Dolgan-Nenets) and Chukotka autonomous districts (Russia). Over 20 indigenous minorities inhabit the circumpolar zone of the Russian Federation. Recently people from several countries have inhabited a portion of Antarctica. In the near future it will need to be run as a place of permanent human habitation.

Until recently, the Arctic region as a special region appeared only in the archaeological and anthropological studies of circumpolar culture. At present it is gaining recognition as a local civilization that has all the genotypic features of civilization.

All northern regions have common features that distinguish them from other regions. Their economy is based on natural resources exploitation and is characterized by a mix of traditional (pre-industrial) economy of the indigenous peoples and the limited development of infrastructure in the Arctic. This zone is noted by harsh climate and fragile ecosystems, particularly in the context of global climate change, a diverse and rich culture of the indigenous population, the small size of the population and other factors that show the needs of the Arctic world integration.

In the last millennium the Arctic has started to be positioned as a special area

where a regional self-determination is in the process of formation, and is also the area of innovative international and inter-regional initiatives. Northern and Arctic identity has played a positive role in the self-determination process of the Arctic countries and is very promising for Russia which after the Soviet Union collapse was marked on the map as the largest Arctic and northern state.

A Strategy for the development of Arctic zone of the Russian Federation and national security for the period until 2020 was adopted in early 2013. It defines the development of the Arctic zone of Russia in the forecast period: to ensure national security of the macro-region waters and land as well as personal safety and security of the population living there utilizing innovation-based economic modernization and sustainable economic growth; and to strengthen the role and place of the Arctic region in the Russian economy. The Strategy notes that in the latest development of the Russian Arctic some fundamental contradictions have been revealed, and the main guidelines of the Strategy are designed to overcome them. The most important issues are clearly identified (on the basis of comparison of key economic indicators of development of the Russian Arctic and foreign regions of the Arctic): Russia has bigger area, population, total GDP, and natural resource potential; but Russia has lagged in qualitative terms of per capita GDP and disposable income, financial capacity and the level of social and economic development.

Conditions of life support of the indigenous population should be also mentioned as a part of the entire set of global problems in the Arctic area, even though they are not regarded as main indicators

in the process of economic evaluation of the Arctic.

Energy and ecological security, as well as drinking water availability, transport accessibility of many local communities in the Arctic zone of Russia are not ensured. Traditional food self-sufficiency of many of the indigenous peoples is endangered. Contamination of traditional ethnic food is another danger. Other health risks for local communities are associated with air pollution, water pollution, and soil contamination with harmful substances from manufacturing enterprises. Over half of the Arctic zone settlements have no year-round transport links. Mobile telephony in remote settlements and industrial areas of nomadism remains far from modern standards. There are no legal protections of the nomadic lifestyle, traditional land use, and the economic and cultural structure of reindeer herders, hunters, fishermen, etc. At the session of the Presidium of the Russian Federation State Council, Salekhard, on May 1, 2004 President of the Russian Federation V.V. Putin said: “ ... The biggest source of wealth of the North — it is not even oil and gas, but the diversity of the cultures of the peoples of the North”. The strategy aims to improve the human capital of the Russian Arctic as a result of the modernization of special professional development programs in higher and secondary special education, accessibility and quality of health care for all population groups, further expansion of social guarantees and compensation for those who live and work in the Russian Arctic zone, especially indigenous people.

The solution to these problems requires, above all, an intellectual approach to the development of the Russian Arctic, conceptual thinking and understanding

of the system, using the civilizational method, and the introduction of social, cultural cluster in the Development Strategy of the Russian Federation Arctic zone. *A Strategy for the development of Arctic zone of the Russian Federation and national security for the period until 2020* provides a package for the development of culture in the Arctic regions: to modernize social infrastructures, including educational, healthcare and culture institutions; to set up active new mobile multi-cultural institutions (socio-cultural centers, cultural and sports facilities, information intelligence centers, a mobile library) available for any segments of the population in cities, small villages and settlements; to ensure ethno-cultural development of the indigenous people; to protect their native habitat and traditional lifestyle; to ensure access to modern information and telecommunication service in the entire territory of the Russian Arctic; to improve (normative legal base) the regulatory framework that will assist the betterment of property relations in the sphere of culture; to encourage business activity through the development of a system of grants, institutions of sponsorship, copyright, philanthropy, insurance, special taxes and other sources of social and cultural projects funding; and finally, to create a system of regional charity, investment and venture funds in the cultural sphere in the form of concession.

It is essential to develop a socio-humanitarian Arctic cluster based on the Strategy for the Development of the Russian Arctic zone. This cluster will combine business, science, education and culture. The Arctic cluster will focus on finding innovative ways to develop the Arctic territories by promoting its recreational potential, and by development of alternative industries,

such as, production of medicines from natural ingredients, development of information technology, and application of certain cryogenic resources features in the development of the northern territories. New life-supports paradigms have to be developed that arise in the framework of the global climate change, reconstruction and intensification of the Northern Sea Route. Northern Sea Route can reinvigorate the development of the circumpolar Arctic territories, and can ensure well-balanced socio-economic and environmental development.

The Arctic culture cluster will perform the following tasks:

- modernize social infrastructure in the sphere of culture, education and health care;
- ensure ethno-cultural development of the indigenous people;
- ensure access to modern information and telecommunication services;
- improve the legal framework in the sphere of culture.

Arctic social, humanitarian and ecological evaluation starts with a paradigm

shift of thinking, introducing Arctic paradigm into the consciousness of the creative class that is building the future of the Arctic.

This is why the Arctic branch of Open online-University of the Dialogue among Civilizations on the basis of the Arctic state institute of art and culture was founded in July 2013. Lessons and lectures are given to the students on the programs of professional development “Theory, history and future of civilizations and Arctic civilization”. It is scheduled to give lessons to students of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), to other regions of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation, to the countries of the Arctic Council, and members of the University of the Arctic. This textbook is designed for teachers and students of the Open University of the dialogue of civilizations of the Arctic branch, as well as for anyone interested in the problems of environmentally harmonious civilization development in the Arctic. Authors will be grateful for the feedback, comments and suggestions that can improve the content of the textbook.