

Russian Federation

National aspects

Origin of the professional secrecy obligation and its coverage

Article 23 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation guarantees that each person shall have the right to inviolability of private life, and personal and family secrecy. This right may be restricted only on the basis of a court decision (Article 23, Chapter 2 “Rights and Freedoms of Human Beings and Citizens” of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, December 12, 1993). Presidential Decree No. 188 of March 6, 1997, defines a list of confidential information. The list includes *inter alia*: information linked to professional activities, access to which is restricted in accordance with the Constitution of the Russian Federation and Federal Laws (medical and notarial secrecy, and attorney privilege, confidentiality of correspondence, telephone conversations, postal dispatches, the telegraph or other communications, etc.); information linked to commercial activities, access to which is restricted in accordance with the Civil Code of the Russian Federation and Federal Laws (commercial secrecy); information on the essential features of an invention, utility model or industrial design prior to the official publication of information thereon.

Federal Law No. 149-FZ of July 27, 2006, on Information, Information Technologies and Protection of Information (Article 9(5) of the Federal Law No. 149 FZ of July 27, 2006 on Information, Information Technologies and Protection of Information. (Further “Federal Law on Information”)) states that information obtained by citizens when carrying out professional obligations, or by organizations in their performance of specific types of activities (professional secrecy) shall be protected in cases where obligations are placed on these persons by federal laws to observe the confidentiality of such information.

Thus, it can be said that the institution of “professional secrecy” is based on the constitutional right of citizens to the inviolability of their private life, and personal and family secrecy. The laws regulating one or other specific activity may contain provisions obliging confidentiality of the information obtained in the performance of such activities to be observed. The sphere of validity of this institution covers the activities of natural persons in their performance of professional obligations or of organizations in their performance of specific forms of activities.

Professionals bound by the secrecy obligation

The requirement to observe professional secrecy is established by the laws in various spheres of activity: for doctors (medical secrecy), lawyers (attorney privilege) (Article 4(5) of the Federal Law on Advocatory Activity and Advocacy in the Russian Federation, May 31, 2002, N63-FZ), notaries and other persons carrying out notarial activities (notarial secrecy), courts of arbitration (secrecy of arbitration proceedings), for persons registering acts of civil status (secrecy of child adoption), for telecommunications operators and their employees (secrecy of communication), tax authorities and their employees (fiscal secrecy), banks and their employees (banking secrecy), pawn-brokers and their employees, internal affairs authorities and their employees, etc.

Federal Law No. 316-FZ of December 30, 2008, on Patent Attorneys (which came into force on April 1, 2009) establishes, in relation to patent attorneys, a prohibition “to transmit or otherwise disclose”, without the client’s written consent, the information contained in “documents obtained and/or produced as part of the performance of their activities” (Article 4(6) of the Federal Law on Patent Attorneys, No. 316-FZ of December 30, 2008 (Further: Federal Law on Patent Attorneys)). In addition, an employer of a patent attorney, who has concluded a civil law agreement with a client providing for the patent attorney’s services, shall not disclose confidential information obtained as part of the implementation of this agreement (Article 3(2)(4) of the Federal Law on Patent Attorneys).

TypeKind of information/communication covered by the secrecy obligation

There is no general description in the legislation of the types of information/ communications which may be protected by professional secrecy. In each specific profession, the relevant law establishes the type of information/communication relating to confidential issues, not subject to disclosure without the consent of the client.

As far as attorneys are concerned, the following types of information and documents, *inter alia*, are covered by a secrecy obligation: any documents and evidence prepared by an attorney in preparation of litigation; information received from the clients; information about clients which became known to the attorney in the course of the provision of legal advice; the content of legal advice provided and any other type of information related to the provision of legal assistance by the attorney to the client. The attorneys' secrecy obligation in relation to the above--listed communications/documents is not time-bound and can only be waived by the client.

In relation to a patent attorney, the restriction contained in Presidential Decree No. 188 of March 6, 1997, which defines as confidential information the essential features of an invention, utility model or industrial design prior to publication of official information thereon, is applicable. The Law on Patent Attorneys identifies as protectable by professional secrecy the content of documents obtained and/or produced as part of the activities of a patent attorney, and also confidential information obtained as part of the implementation of an agreement with a client.

As a general rule, the Federal Law on Information establishes that "information which constitutes a professional secret may be passed on to third parties in accordance with federal laws and/or on a court decision" (Article 9(6) of the Federal Law on Information). Nevertheless, an exception to this rule is established for attorneys. In particular, the Federal Law on Advocatory Activity and Advocacy in the Russian Federation provides that "an attorney cannot be called or questioned as a witness in relation to circumstances made known to him as a result of a request for legal assistance made to him or in connection with its provision" (Article 8(2) of the Federal Law No. 63-FZ of May 31, 2002, on Advocatory Activity and Advocacy in the Russian Federation, amended on October 28, 2003, and August 22 and December 20, 2004). A similar provision, in relation to attorneys, exists under the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Russian Federation (Article 56(3) of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Russian Federation of December 18, 2001, No.174 FZ).

~~Such an exception to the general rule of disclosure for attorneys is granted as a realization of the provisions of the Constitution of the Russian Federation on the right of each person to qualified legal assistance (Article 48, Chapter 2 "Rights and Freedoms of Human Beings and Citizens" of the Constitution of the Russian Federation) and the right to inviolability of private life, and personal and family secrecy (Article 23, Chapter 2 "Rights and Freedoms of Human Beings and Citizens" of the Constitution of the Russian Federation), as well as universally recognized principles and norms of international law.~~

~~A patent attorney who is obliged to observe professional secrecy does not enjoy "immunity" against requests from a court to disclose confidential information. The "immunity" does not also apply to the activities of other professions listed above under "Professionals bound by the secrecy obligation". This is because the activity of a patent attorney is not regarded as advocatory activity, except in cases where it is the attorney who fulfils the function of a patent attorney (Article 1(3) of the Federal Law No. 63 FZ of May 31, 2002 on Advocatory Activity and Advocacy in the Russian Federation, amended on October 28, 2003, and August 22 and December 20, 2004). Thus, it is mainly an attorney ("advokat"), a person who has a graduate or post graduate legal degree, and has successfully passed the examination and obtained the status of attorney according to the applicable law in the Russian Federation, who is covered by such "immunity". It is to be noted that the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Russian Federation provides that a churchman and a member of the State Duma cannot be questioned as witnesses in relation to circumstances made known to them as a result of their profession (Article 56(3)).~~

Exceptions and limitations to the professional secrecy obligation/availability of forced Disclosure

~~As provided by the Federal Law on Advocatory Activity and Advocacy, in the Russian Federation, an attorney cannot be called or questioned as a witness in relation to circumstances made known to him in the course of provision of legal assistance. However, this rule neither applies to means of committing the crime nor to things, the circulation of which is prohibited or restricted by the~~

Confidentiality of Communications between Clients and their Patent Advisors

~~Law of the Russian Federation (Article 8(3) of the Federal Law No. 63-FZ of May 31, 2002 on Advocatory Activity and Advocacy in the Russian Federation, amended on October 28, 2003, and August 22 and December 20, 2004).~~

Consequences of the loss of confidentiality and penalties for unauthorized disclosure

Penalties for disclosure of confidential information are established by law. Penalties may be civil, administrative or criminal.

~~One of the civil penalties, established by the Civil Code, is the obligation to provide compensation for losses caused by the unlawful disclosure of confidential information (Articles 15 and 1472 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation). Other civil penalty measures may be established by agreement between the holder of confidential information and the person to whom this information was transmitted.~~

The patent attorney who has allowed disclosure of confidential information may be subject to special measures provided for under the Law on Patent Attorneys: an administrative caution; suspension of activity of the patent attorney for a period of up to one year or exclusion from the Register of Patent Attorneys for a period of up to three years according to a court decision, taken at the request of the Patent Office (Articles 9 and 10 of the Federal Law on Patent Attorneys). The Code of the Russian Federation on Administrative ~~Offences~~~~Infringements~~ (December 30, 2001) provides for administrative penalties for the deliberate disclosure of information with limited access: an administrative fine ranging from 500 to 1,000 rubles for citizens and from four to five thousand rubles for officials (Articles 13, ~~and~~ 14 of the Code ~~of the Russian Federation~~ on Administrative ~~Infringements~~~~Offences~~, December 30, 2001).

The disclosure of information on the essential features of an invention, utility model or industrial design prior to its official publication, where these acts have caused major harm, shall incur criminal penalties in accordance with Article 147 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: a fine of up to 200,000 rubles or the salary or other income of the convicted person, for a period of up to 18 months, or compulsory labor for a period ranging from 180 to 240 hours, or a prison sentence of up to two years (Article 147 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, June 13, 1996, No.63 FZ).

~~Furthermore, under Article 7.12 (2) of the Code on Administrative Offences an unlawful use of an invention, utility model or industrial design, or disclosure of their essence without the author's or applicant's consent before the official publication of information about them, or appropriation of inventorship and coercion to co-inventorship, shall entail the imposition of an administrative fine amounted from 1,500 to 2,000 rubles; for officials – from 10,000 to 20,000 rubles; and for legal entities – from 30,000 to 40,000 rubles.~~

Requirements/qualifications for patent advisors

A citizen of the Russian Federation may be registered as a patent attorney of the Russian Federation if he or she resides permanently on its territory, has attained the age of 18, completed higher education, and has not less than four years' experience working in the sphere of activity of a patent attorney in accordance with his or her chosen specialization, has successfully passed the qualifying examination, at which knowledge of legislation on intellectual property is tested, and has the practical skills to work as a patent attorney in his or her chosen specialization (specialization: inventions and utility models; industrial designs; trademarks and service marks; appellations of origin; computer programs, databases and topographies of integrated circuits) (Article 2 of the Federal Law on Patent Attorneys).

Summary

Patent attorneys have an obligation to keep the contents of documents obtained and/or produced as part of the activities of a patent attorney, as well as confidential information obtained as part of the implementation of an agreement with a client, undisclosed to third parties without the consent of the client. However, unlike general attorneys at law, patent attorneys do not enjoy "immunity" and have to provide confidential information upon court request.

Confidentiality of Communications between Clients and their Patent Advisors

The Federal Law on Advocatory Activity and Advocacy and the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Russian Federation provides that an attorney in law cannot be called or questioned as a witness in relation to circumstances made known to him as a result of a request for legal assistance made to him or in connection with its provision. Unlike the general attorneys, the patent attorneys do not enjoy such an “immunity”.

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