STATEMENT ON THE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW AND ITS TEACHING IN THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

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Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a great pleasure for me to greet all the participants to this Symposium on behalf of the Mongolian delegation. I also would like to express my thanks to the WIPO and the People's Republic of China, co-organizers of this Symposium.

Now, I turn to the brief information about the legal forms of protection of the inventions in our country.

As is known, our country found itself as a feudal country for about 200 years. In 1921 Mongolia became an independent country, due to Mongolian People's Revolution. The history of our talented nationality on inventions goes back into centuries. However, it was either unorganized or was more like a hobby for some people.

Since the first years of planning and management of the socialist economy the inventions and rationlizations were greatly needed for the development of national economy. So, as a result of numerous measures taken by the new Government and the State, labour productivity was substantially increased. In these conditions it was naturally needed that a law of inventions was worked out in the country. So, in 1944 the first law of protection the inventors' rights was adopted in Mongolia. A few years later the first working class had been formed. In Mongolia, the Socialist production relations completely triumphed by 1960, leading thus to a need to elaborate a new law on the protection of inventors' rights. During these years the socialist economy law began to operate fully in the National economy of the country and a new law on the protection of inventions, the inventors' certificate and patent was introduced. As a result of the rapid increase of the foreign trade of the country a new law on the protection of foreign patenting in the country was adopted in 1972.

I consider that still there is a need to modify and amend some of the provisions of the law on the protection of the inventions in our country in conformity with the WIPO Model law on inventions.

I would like to say a few words about Mongolia's National Intellectual Property Law. We are teaching the national intellectual property law in two directions:

First, to the graduates of the Polytechnical Institute it is being taught in the following programme:

- The general information on the inventions and also on their right protection
- Patent documentation reading and it's classification
- Trade marks

- The basic understanding on the laws on inventions in CMEA member-countries

Secondly, to the graduates of the special seminars and courses, organized by the Mongolian Trade Unions, it is being taught the same programme mentioned above. In addition to this, the patent rights in the western industrial countries are also taught. Besides that, the general information on the WIPO (World Intellectual Property Organization), Paris convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, Madrid Agreement and Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), etc. are presented.

In conclusion I would like to pay tribute to our hosts for holding such a useful and valuable seminar and making available an excellent opportunity to exchange views and experience on the important items under consideration.

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