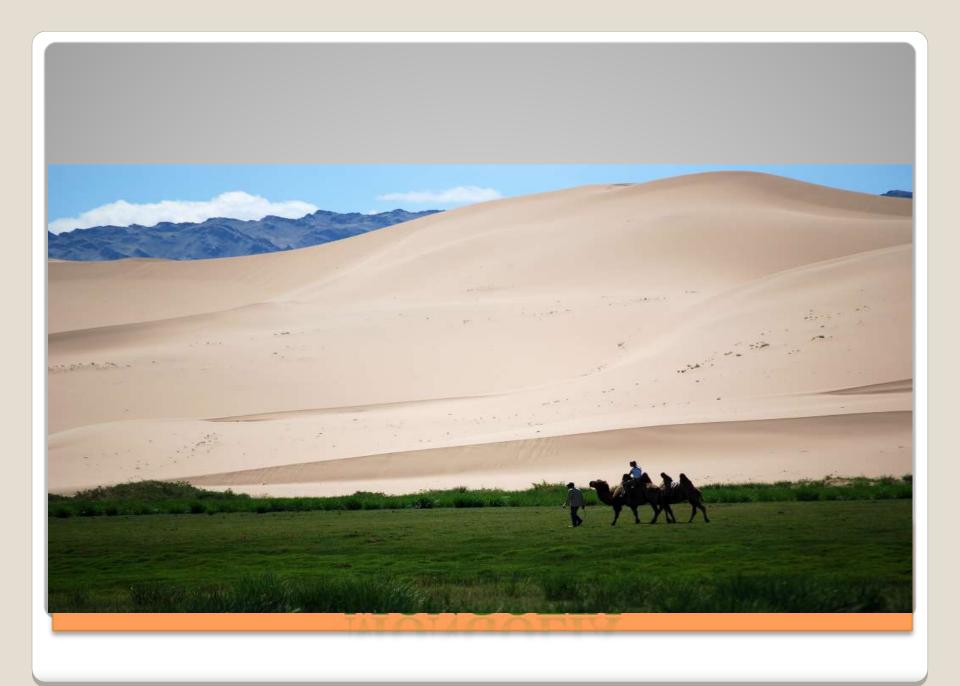
Patent examination procedure of Mongolia

Effective Utilization of Search Results and Communication Derived from PCT System in National Stage Tokyo, February 27- March 1, 2013

- legal issue on patent
- Patent examination procedure
- Utilization examination results
- Conclusion

Contents



Location: Central Asia, located between the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China

Capital: Ulaanbaatar

Area: 1,566,500 sq. km

* Climate: Continental, 4 distinctive seasons

* Natural resources: Coal, copper, molybdenum, zinc, wolfram, fluorspar, gold, uranium, oil



* Exports: minerals, livestock, animal products and cashmere articles

Population: 2.835 million (2012)

Language: Mongolian

Political system: Multiparty parliamentary form of government

Mongolia at a Glance

Background:

Protection of inventions in Mongolia commenced in 1944. First patent (author's certificate) was granted on 13 January, 1963. Intellectual property as such was first recognized by the Constitution of Mongolia of 1992:

Art . 7(2) "Intellectual values produced by the citizens are the property of their authors and the national wealth of Mongolia" Government agency responsible for IP- Intellectual Property Office of Mongolia which is under the Deputy Prime Minister IPOM carries out its activities in conformity with the provisions of the Law on Patents, Law on Trademarks and Geographical Indications, Law on Copyright and Related Rights

IP Protection

- **❖1979** Convention on Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization
- **❖1985** Paris Convention on the Protection of Industrial Property
- **❖1985** Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks
- **❖1992** Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)
- ❖1997 Hague Agreement concerning the International Deposits of Industrial Design
- **❖1997** TRIPs Agreement
- **❖1998-** Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic, Works
- **❖2001** Madrid Protocol Concerning the International Registration of Marks

MEMBERSHIP TO INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS AND AGREEMENTS

- **❖2001-** Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks
- **❖2001-** Locarno Agreement Establishing International Classification for Industrial Designs
- **❖2002-** Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification
- **❖2002-** Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol
- **❖2002 -** WIPO Copyright Treaty
- **❖2002** WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty
- **❖2010-** Singapore Treaty on the Law of Trademarks

INTERNATIONAL TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS MONGOLIA JOINED

LEGAL BASIS

Patent Law of Mongolia enacted in 1993 and revised in 2006 Article 3.1.1

- "invention" means a new solution related to a product or an industrial process which involves an inventive step, and the essence of which is disclosed on the basis of a law of nature"
- 3.1.4. "patent" means a document granted by a responsible government authority certifying the recognition of the given solution as an invention or industrial design, and granting the exclusive right to own the invention or industrial design to the creator for a fixed period of time

PATENT PROTECTION

- A patent shall be granted to a creator of a new product or industrial process which involves an inventive step and capable of industrial application, or to a natural or legal person to whom the rights have been assigned.
- A product or industrial process shall be regarded as "new" if it is not anticipated by the prior art.
- An invention shall be regarded to "involve an inventive step" if it is not obvious to a person skilled in the art, which is determined by an examiner.
- An invention shall be regarded "to be capable of industrial application" if it can be used in any kind of industry.

Patent protection

- a discovery, scientific theory or mathematical method;
- a computer program, algorithm;
- a scheme, rule or method for performing a mental act, playing game or doing business;
- a solution contrary to public order or morality, or which is prejudicial to environment or human health;
- diagnostic and therapeutic methods for the treatment of humans or animals;
- plants and animals other than micro-organisms, and biological processes for the production of plants and animals.

Not patentable subject matter

 After a filing date has been accorded, an examiner of the IPO shall conduct a substantive examination of an invention to determine whether there has been compliance with the requirements of Articles 4 and 5 Patent Law.

Patent examination procedure



Public service

Homepage

P Provide and distribute the IP information

a

to the public
Inquire the status of process

Appl. Preparation S/W

 bibliographic data of application in XML and attach word/image files

Search

Integrated search

- Search domestic and foreign database
- Search foreign IPOs' database by integrated UIs

IP administration system

Receiving

 Receive application in paper format and in physical media

Digitalization

- Digitalize paper application
- Verify converted document

Formality Examination

- Provide automatic and manual formality check
- Timeline management

Substantive Examination

 Classify the application by classification code

atibn

• Provide the information for substantive

After registration

 Manage the information of After registration cases

Registration

 Manage the information of registration and issue certificates

Publication

• Publish electronic gazette

Copyright

- Establish system to handle electronic file
- Manage the information of copyright

Infringement

- Establish system to handle electronic file
- Manage the information of infringement

Applicant/Agent mgmt

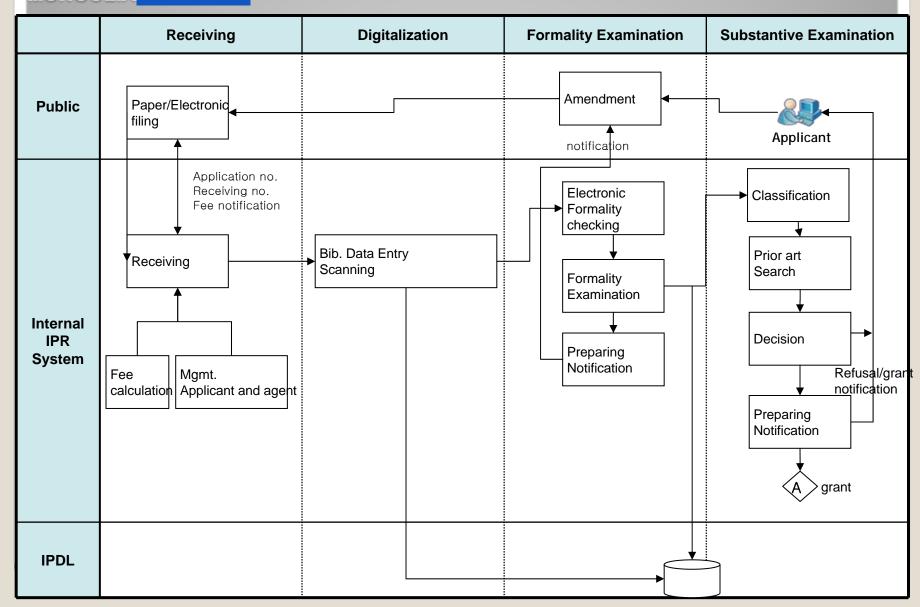
- Register applicant/ agent and grant identification code
- Manage the information of applicant/agent

Notification Preparation

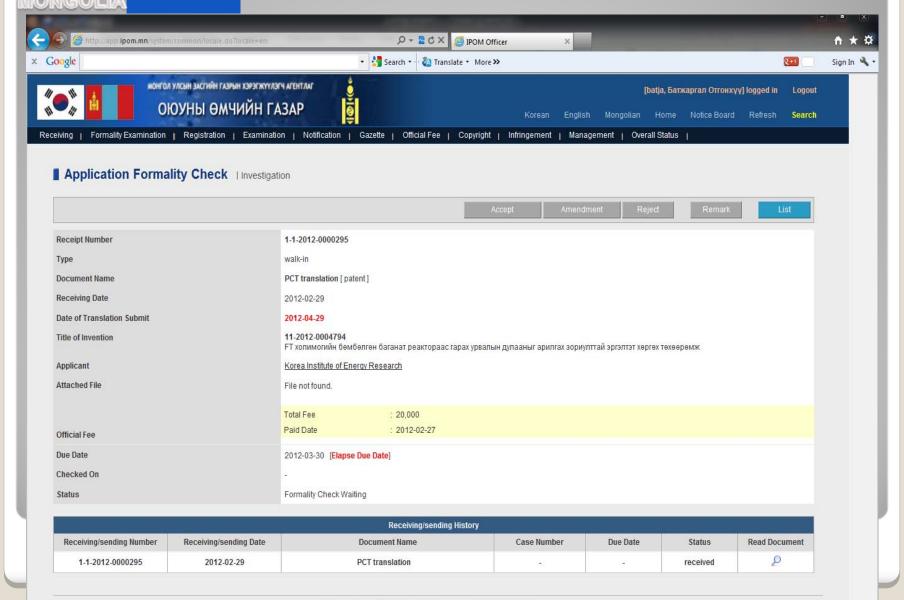
- Prepare the notification
- Print approved document to send in paper

Fee Mgmt.

- Provide automatic fee calculation
- Inquire fee payment information/statistic
- Fee table management

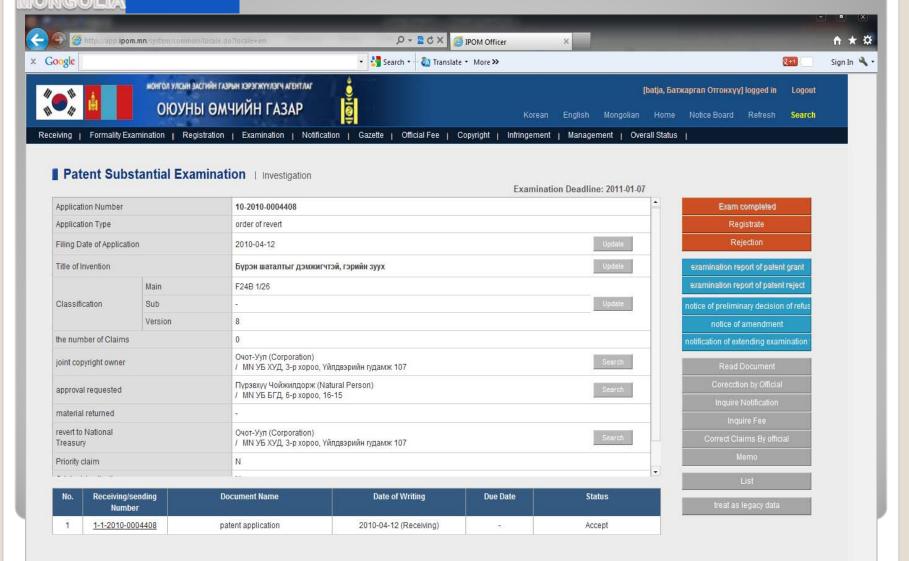






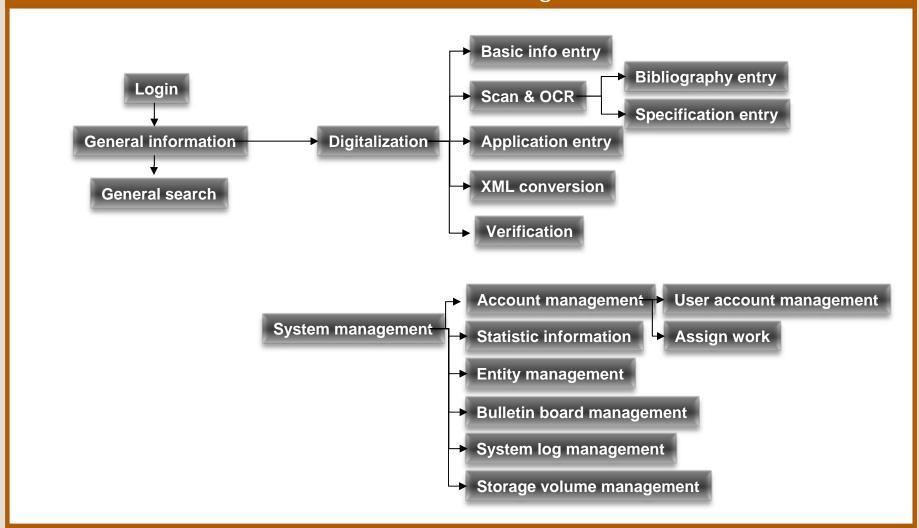
Has been implemented by the grant of the government of the Republic of Korea







Procedure Diagram



- Patent family
- AIPN
- Translation documents
- Expand information recourses
- Human recourses
- Technical assistance

Utilization examination results

- Effective cooperation
- Work –sharing schemes
- Quality of results
- PPH
- Utilization requires that results produced by the Office of First Filing are available on-time at the Office of Second Filing

Conclusion