

Mongolia Trade Relations Agreement A

AGREEMENT ON TRADE RELATIONS BETWEEN

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

The Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic (hereinafter referred to collectively as "Parties" and individually as "Party"),

affirming that the evolution of market-based economic institutions and the strengthening of the private sector will aid the development of mutually beneficial trade relations,

acknowledging that the development of trade relations and direct contact between nationals and companies of the United States and nationals and organizations of the Mongolian People's Republic will promote openness and mutual understanding,

Considering that expanded trade relations between the Parties will contribute to the general well-being of the peoples of each Party,

Recognizing that development of bilateral trade may contribute to better mutual understanding and cooperation and promote respect for internationally recognized worker rights,

Having agreed that economic ties are an important and necessary element in the strengthening of their bilateral relations,

Being convinced that an agreement on trade relations between the two Parties will best serve their mutual interests, and Desiring to create a framework which will foster the development and expansion of commercial ties between their respective nationals, companies and organizations,

Have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

MOST FAVORABLE TREATMENT AND NONDISCRIMINATORY TREATMENT

1. Each Party shall accord unconditionally to products originating in or exported to the territory of the other Party treatment no less favorable than that accorded to like products originating in or exported to the territory of any third country in all matters relating to:

(a) customs duties and charges of any kind imposed on or in connection with importation or exportation, including the method of levying such duties and charges;

(b) methods of payment for imports and exports, and the international transfer of such payments;

(c) rules and formalities in connection with importation and exportation, including those relating to customs clearance, transit, warehouses and transshipment;

(d) taxes and other internal charges of any kind applied directly or indirectly to imported products; and

(e) laws, regulations and requirements affecting the sale, offering for sale, purchase, transportation, distribution, storage and use of products in the domestic market. A

2. Each Party has accorded or produces originating in the territory of the other Party nondiscriminatory treatment with respect to the application of quantitative restrictions and the granting of licenses.

3. Each Party has accorded or imposes or produces and exports originating in the territory of the other Party nondiscriminatory treatment with respect to the allocation of and access to the currency needed or payable for such imports.

4. The provision of paragraph 1 and 2 has no application to

(a) advance accorded between the Parties by virtue of such Parties' membership in a customs union or free trade area;

(b) advance accorded to adjacent countries for the facilitation of frontier traffic;

(c) action between the Parties which has been equated or permitted by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (the "GATT") (or by any joint action or decision of the Contracting Parties to the GATT) during such time as such Parties to the Contracting Parties to the GATT; and special advance accorded by virtue of the GATT; and

(d) action taken under Article XI (Movement of Goods) of the Agreement.

5. The provision of paragraph 2 of this Article has no application to Mongolian exports of exports and exports produced.

ARTICLE II

MARKET ACCESS FOR PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

1. Each Party has administered a tariff and non-tariff measure affecting trade in a manner which affords, with respect to both the tariff and domestic competition, meaningful competitive opportunities for production and exports of the other Party.

2. Accordingly, neither Party has imposed, directly or indirectly, on the production of the other Party imposed in the territory, in the absence of change of any kind in excess of those applied, directly or indirectly, to like domestic production.

3. Each Party has accorded or produces originating in the territory of the other Party treatment not less favorable than has accorded to like domestic production in respect of laws, regulations and equipment affecting trade in the national area, offering for sale, purchase, transport, distribution, storage or use.

4. The charges and measures described in paragraph 2 and 3 of this Article should not be applied to imported or domestic production so as to afford protection to domestic production.

5. The Parties have entered into technical regulations and standards and no prepared, adopted or applied with a view to creating obstacles to international trade or to protect domestic production. Furthermore, each Party has accorded production imposed from the territory of the other Party treatment not less favorable than has accorded to like domestic production and to like production originating in any third country in the area of such technical regulations or standards, including conformity marking and certification.

6. The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic has acceded to the Convention Establishing the Customs Cooperation Council and the International Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, and has taken necessary measures to implement therein the provisions of such Convention with respect to the Mongolian People's Republic.

ARTICLE III

GENERAL OBLIGATIONS WITH RESPECT TO TRADE

1. The Parties agree to maintain a fair balance of mutual access opportunities, including through concession in trade in production and exports and through the fair balance of reciprocal education in tariff:

and nontariff barriers to trade resulting from multilateral negotiation.

2. Trade in products and services shall be conducted by contract between national and companies of the United States and national and organizations of the Mongolian People's Republic concluded on the basis of nondiscriminatory and in the exercise of their independent commercial judgment and on the basis of customary commercial considerations such as price, quality, availability, delivery, and terms of payment.

3. Neither Party shall require or encourage national or companies of the United States or national or organizations of the Mongolian People's Republic to engage in trade or commerce with the other Party, whether national, company or organization decided to resort to trade or commerce with the other Party will encourage them to encourage the other to all necessary information to facilitate the transaction.

ARTICLE IV

EXPANSION AND PROMOTION OF TRADE

1. The Parties affirm their desire to expand trade in products and services consistent with the terms of this Agreement. They shall take appropriate measures to encourage and facilitate the exchange of goods and services and to create favorable conditions for long-term development of trade relations between their respective national, companies and organizations.

2. The Parties shall take appropriate measures to encourage the expansion of commercial contact with a view to increasing trade. In this regard, the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic expects that, during the term of this Agreement, national and organizations of the Mongolian People's Republic shall increase their order in the United States for products and services, while the Government of the United States anticipates that the United States shall encourage increase in exports of national and companies of the United States for products and services from the Mongolian People's Republic. Toward this end, the Parties shall publicize this Agreement and ensure that it is made available to all interested parties.

3. Each Party shall encourage and facilitate the holding of trade promotional visits, exchange, missions, seminars in its territory and in the territory of the other Party. Similarly, each Party shall encourage and facilitate the participation of its respective national, companies and organizations in such visits. Subject to the laws in force within their respective territories, the Parties agree to allow the import and re-export on a duty-free basis of all articles or in such visits, provided that such articles are not sold or otherwise transferred.

ARTICLE V

GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL OFFICES

Upon agreement of the Parties, each Party may establish government commercial offices as an integral part of its diplomatic mission in the territory of the other Party.

ARTICLE VI

BUSINESS FACILITATION

1. Each Party shall afford commercial representation of the other Party fair and equitable treatment with respect to the conduct of their operations.

2. Subject to its laws and procedures governing immigration, each Party shall permit the establishment within its territory of commercial representation of national, companies and organizations of the other Party and shall accord such representation treatment at least as favorable as that accorded to commercial representation of national, companies and organizations of third countries.

3. Subject to its laws and procedures governing immigration, each Party shall permit each commercial representation established in its territory to hire directly employ who are national of the other Party or of third countries and to compete for employment on terms and in a manner that is mutually agreed between the parties, consistent with each Party's minimum wage laws. R

4. Each Pa ha pe mi comme cia ep e en a ion of he o he Pa o impo and u e in acco dance wi h no ma comme cia p ac ice , office and o he equipmen , uch a pew ri e , pho o copie compu e and e fax machine in connec ion wi h he conduc of hei ac ivi ie in he e i o of uch Pa .
5. Each Pa ha pe mi , on a nondi c imina o ba i and a nondi c imina o p ice (whe e uch p ice a e e o con o ed b he gove nmen , comme cia ep e en a ion of - he o he Pa acce o and u e of office pace and iving accommoda ion , whe he o no de igna ed fo u e b fo eigne . The e ms and condi ion of uch acce and u e ha in no even be on a ba i e favo abe han ha acco ded o comme cia ep e en a ion of na iona , companie and o ganiza ion of hi d coun ie .
6. Subjec o i aws and p ocedu e gove ning immig a ion, each Pa ha pe mi na iona , companie and o ganiza ion of he o he Pa o engage agen , con u an and di ibu o of ei he Pa and of hi d coun ie on p ice and e ms mu ua ag eed be ween he pa ie .
7. Subjec o i immig a ion aws and p ocedu e , each Pa ha pe mi na iona , companie and o ganiza ion of he o he Pa o e ve a agen , con u an and di ibu o of na iona , companie and o ganiza ion of ei he Pa and of hi d coun ie on p ice and e ms mu ua ag eed be ween he pa ie .
8. Each Pa ha pe mi na iona , companie and o ganiza ion of he o he Pa o adve i e hei p oduc and e vice (a h ough di ec ag eemen wi h he adve i ing media, including e evi ion, adio, p in and bi boa d, and (b b di ec mai , including he u e of enc o ed enve ope and ca d p eadd e ed o ha na iona , compan o o ganiza ion.
9. Each Pa ha encou age di ec con ac , and pe mi di ec a e , be ween na iona , companie and o ganiza ion of he o he Pa and end-u e and o he cu ome of hei good and e vice , and wi h agence and o ganiza ion who e deci ion wi affec po en ia a e .
10. Each Pa ha pe mi na iona , companie and o ganiza ion of he o he Pa o conduc ma ke udie , ei he di ec o b con ac , wi hin i e i o . To faci i a e he conduc of ma ke e ea ch, each Pa ha upon eque make avai abe non-confiden ia , non-p op ie a info ma ion wi hin i po e ion o na iona , companie and o ganiza ion of he o he Pa engaged in uch effo .
11. Each Pa ha p ovide nondi c imina o acce o gove nmen a -p ovided p oduc and e vice , including pub ic u i i ie , o na iona , companie and o ganiza ion of he o he Pa in connec ion wi h he ope a ion of hei comme cia ep e en a ion .
12. Each Pa ha pe mi comme cia ep e en a ion o ock an adequa e upp of ampe and ep acemen pa fo af e a e e vice on a non-commo cia ba i .
13. Nei he Pa ha impo e mea u e which un ea onab impai con ac ua o p ope igh o o he in e e acqui ed wi hin i e i o b na iona , companie and o ganiza ion of he o he Pa .

ARTICLE VII

TRANSPARENCY

1. Each Pa ha make avai abe pub ic on a ime ba i a aws and egua ion e a ed o comme cia ac ivi , including ade, inve men axa ion, banking, in u ance and o he financia e vice , an po and abo . Each Pa ha a o make uch info ma ion avai abe in eading ooms in i own capi a and in he capi a of he o he Pa .
2. Each Pa ha p ovide na iona , companie and o ganiza ion of he o he Pa wi h acce o avai abe non-confiden ia , non-p op ie a da a on he na iona economy and individua ec o , including info ma ion on fo eign ade.
3. Each Pa ha a ow he o he Pa he oppo uni o commen on he fo mu a ion of u e and egua ion which affec he conduc of bu ine ac ivi ie .

ARTICLE VIII)

FINANCIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO TRADE IN PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

1. Unless otherwise agreed between the parties to individual transactions, all commercial transactions between nationals, companies and organizations of the Parties shall be made in United States dollars or any other currency that may be designated from time to time by the International Monetary Fund as being a freely usable currency.
2. Neither Party shall restrict the export from its territory of convertible currencies or deposits, or instruments representative thereof, obtained in connection with trade in products and services by nationals, companies and organizations of the other Party.
3. Nationals, companies and organizations of a Party holding currency of the other Party received in an authorized manner may deposit such currency in financial institutions located in the territory of the other Party and may maintain and use such currency for local expenses.
4. Without derogation from paragraphs 2 or 3 of this Article, in connection with trade in products and services, each Party shall grant to nationals, companies and organizations of the other Party the better of most-favored-nation or national treatment with respect to:
 - (a) opening and maintaining accounts, in both local and foreign currency, and having access to funds deposited, in financial institutions located in the territory of the Party;
 - (b) payments, remittances and transfers of convertible currencies, or financial instruments representative thereof, between the territories of the two Parties, as well as between the territory of that Party and that of any third country;
 - (c) rates of exchange and related matters, including access to freely usable currencies, such as through currency auctions; and
- () the receipt and use of local currency.

ATTACHMENT IX

PROTECTION OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

1. Each Party shall provide a ¹equivalent and effective protection and enforcement for patents, trademarks, copyrights, trade secrets, industrial designs and layout designs for integrated circuits. Each Party reaffirms its commitments to those international agreements relating to intellectual property to which both Parties are signatories. Specifically, each Party reaffirms the commitments made with respect to industrial property in the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of March 29, 1883, as revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967.
2. To provide a ²equivalent and effective protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights each Party shall, inter alia observe the following commitments:
 - (a) Copyright and related rights
 - (i) Each Party shall adhere to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (Paris 1971) ("Berne Convention"). In addition, it shall comply with the provisions set forth below.
 - (ii) Works protected by copyright means any original, intellectual creative work of literary or artistic character, irrespective of their value, their literary or artistic merits or their purpose, and include, inter alia, the following:
 - (1) all types of computer programs;
 - (2) collections or compilations of protected or unprotected material or data whether in print, machine readable or any other medium, including databases, which shall be protected if they constitute intellectual creation by reason of the selection, coordination, or arrangement of their contents.
 - (iii) The rights protected pursuant to paragraph 2 (a) this Article include, inter alia, the following: d

(1) the right to authorize the ratification of the territory of the Party lawfully made copies of the work as well as the right to prevent the ratification of the territory of the Party from copies of the work made without the authorization of the right-holder;

(2) the right to make the first public distribution of the original or each authorized copy of a work by sale or rental or otherwise; and

(3) the right to make a public communication of a work (e.g., to perform, display, project, exhibit or broadcast, transmit or retransmit a work).

(v) Each Party shall extend the protection afforded under this section to authors (as defined under the Berne Convention) of the other Party whether they are natural persons or where the other Party's domestic law provides for legal persons and organizations and to their successors in title.

(v) Protected rights under paragraph 2(a) of this Article shall be freely and separately exploitable and transferable.

(v) Each Party shall confine any limitations or exceptions to the rights provided under paragraph 2(a) of this Article (including any limitations or exceptions that restrict such rights to "certain" activities) to clearly and carefully defined special cases which do not appear an actual rental market for the value of a protected work.

(v) If either Party has afforded no protection to works of foreign origin it shall provide protections consistent with this section for all works of the other Party that are not in the public domain in the country for which it is the beneficiary of this Agreement in its territory.

(v) Translation and reproduction in electronic systems permitted in the Appendix to the Berne Convention:

(1) shall not be established where legitimate local needs are being met by voluntary actions of copyright holders or could be met by such action but for intervening factors outside the copyright holders'; and

(2) shall provide an effective remedy for the copyright holder to be heard or to the extent of any such licenses.

(x) Any compulsory non-voluntary ^a license (or any restriction ^e of exclusive rights to a right of remuneration) shall provide ^e to ensure payment and remuneration for authors at a level consistent with what would be negotiated on a voluntary basis. ,

(x) The Parties shall at least extend to producers of sound recordings the exclusive rights to determine the following:

(1) to reproduce the recording by any ^e means or process in whole or in part;

(2) to exercise the right of public and exclusive distribution and rental rights provided in paragraph () (1) and (2) of this section.

(x) The provisions of paragraphs 5 and 6 of this section shall apply ^{mu} to the ^{mu} and to the producers of sound recordings.

(x) Paragraph 6 of this section shall apply ^{mu} to the ^{mu} and to the sound recordings.

(x) Each Party shall:

(1) adhere to the Geneva Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms and protect sound recordings first fixed or published in the territory of the other Party;

(2) protect sound recordings for a term ^m of at least 50 years from publication;

(3) protect sound recordings published in the territory of a Party within thirty days of the publication elsewhere and recordings produced by a national citizen or organization of a Party; and ,

(4) grant rights made by the public service in favour of the national authorities and the rights by sale of national, regional or local public services, the national authorities and the rights by sale of national or regional public services (the national authorities mean the authorities responsible for the sale of public services in favour of the national authorities for the public service and the commercial advantage).

(xv) acquisition and validity of intellectual property rights and the rights by sale of subject matter and the rights by sale of all assets automatically transferred to the rights.

(b) trademarks

() Principle Subject Matter

(1) trademarks shall consist of any sign, words, including personal names, designs, letters, numerals, colours, sound recordings, packaging, provided a trademark capable of distinguishing goods or services from natural, company or organization from the national, comparative organizations.

(2) term "trademarks" shall include service marks, collective and certification marks.

() Acquisition Rights

(1) A trademark may be acquired by registration by use. A system for registration of trademarks shall be provided. Use of a trademark may be required as a prerequisite for registration.

(2) Each Party shall publish each trademark before its registration and promptly after its registration and shall afford the parties a reasonable opportunity to oppose cancellation of registration. In addition, each Party may afford an opportunity for the Party to oppose registration of a trademark.

(3) neither of the goods or services which a trademark is applied to all in cases of an absolute registration of a trademark.

() Rights of Conferral

(1) when the goods or trademarks are available exclusively to the holder. He shall be entitled to prevent all third parties from using in commerce identical or similar signs for goods or services which are identical or similar to the registered trademark or the trademark, where such use would result in a likelihood of confusion.

(2) Each Party shall refuse registration and prohibit use of a trademark likely to cause confusion with a trademark for which the conditions do not exist. A Party may nevertheless require a reputation for a trademark to be established by the public which is normally dealt with in relation to goods or services.

(3) when the trademarks are not entitled to be taken against any unauthorized use which causes an actual unfair competition or passing off.

(v) Term of Protection

Registration of trademarks shall be indefinitely renewable for terms of not less than 10 years when conditions for renewal are met. In all registration of trademarks shall be for a term of at least 10 years.

(v) Requirements for Use

(1) If use of goods or trademark is required, the trademark holder, registration may be cancelled only after an unbroken period of at least five years from the date of registration of the trademark. Use of a trademark without conditions when the trademark is not used as a trademark for the purpose of maintaining registration.

(2) The trademark holder (such as the proprietor or the registered proprietor) shall be obliged to use the trademark (which causes an absolute use of the trademark).

(vi) Other limitations

The substance of a trademark in commerce shall not be concerned by special limitations, such as those which indicate the function of a trademark as an indication of source or association with another trademark.

(vii) Compulsory Licensing

Compulsory licensing of trademarks shall not be permitted.

(viii) Transfer

Trademarks may be transferred.

(c) Patents

(i) Patentable Subject Matter

Patents shall be granted for all inventions, whether they concern products or processes, in all fields of technology, with the exception of any invention or discovery which is solely in the utilization of special nuclear material or atomic energy in an atomic weapon.

(ii) Rights conferred

(1) A patent shall confer the right to prevent others not having the patent owner's consent from making, using, or selling the subject matter of the patent. In the case of a patent process, the patent confers the right to prevent others not having consent from using that process and from using, selling, or importing at least the product obtained directly by that process.

(2) Where the subject matter of a patent is a process for obtaining a product, each Party shall provide that the burden of establishing that an alleged infringing product was not made by the process shall be on the alleged infringer at least in one of the following situations:

(A) the product is new, or

(B) a substantial likelihood exists that the product was made by the process and the patent owner has been unable through reasonable efforts to determine the process actually used. In gathering and evaluation of evidence to the contrary, the legitimate interests of the defendant in protecting his manufacturing and business secrets shall be taken into account.

(iii) Term of Protection

The term of protection shall be at least 20 years from the date of filing of the patent application or 17 years from the date of grant of the patent. Each Party is encouraged to extend the term of patent protection, in appropriate cases, to compensate for delays caused by regulatory approval processes.

(iv) Transitional Protection

A Party shall provide transitional protection for products embodying subject matter deemed to be nonpatentable under its patent law prior to its implementation of this Agreement, where the following conditions are satisfied:

(1) the subject matter to which the product relates will become patentable after implementation of this Agreement;

(2) a patent has been issued for the product by the other Party prior to the entry into force of this Agreement; and

(3) the product has not been marketed in the territory of the Party providing such transitional protection.

The owner of a patent for a product satisfying the conditions set forth above shall have the right to submit a copy of the patent to the Party providing transitional protection. Such Party shall limit the right to make, use, or sell the product in its territory to such owner for a term commensurate with that of the patent submitted. C

(v) Comp o Licen e

Each Pa t ma limit the patent owne ' exc ive ight th o gh comp o icen e on to emed an adj dicated vio ation of competition aw so to add e , on d ing it exi tence, a dec a ed nationa eme genc Whe e the aw of a Pa t a ow sfo the g ant of comp o icen e , ch icen e ha be g anted in a manne which minimize di to tion of t ade and the fo owing p ovi ion ha be e pected:

- (1) Comp o icen e ha be non-exc ive and non-a ignab e except with that pa t of the ente p i e o goodwi which exp oit ch icen e
- (2) The pa ment of emune ation to the patent owne adeq ate to compen ate the patent owne f fo the icen e ha be eq i ed, except fo comp o icen e to emed adj dicated vio ation of competition aw
- (3) Each ca e invo ving the po ib e g ant of a comp o icen e ha be con ide ed on it individ a me it
- (4) An comp o icen e ha be evoked when the ci c mstance which ed to it g anting cea e to exi t, taking into acco nt the egitimate inte e t of the patent owne and of the icen ee The contin ed exi tence of the e ci c mstance ha be eviewed pon eq e t of the patent owne
- (5) Deci ion to g ant o to contin e comp o icen e and the compen ation p ovided fo comp o icen e ha be bject to eview b a di tinct highe a tho it

(d) La o t-De ign of Semicond cto Chip

(i) S bject Matte fo P otection

- (1) Each Pa t ha p ovide p otection fo o igina a o t-de ign inco po ated in a emicond cto chip howeve the a o t-de ign might be fixed o encoded*
- (2) Each Pa t ma condition p otection on fixation o egi t ation of the a o t-de ign If egi t ation i eq i ed, applicant ha be given at ea t two ea f om fi t comme cia exp oitation of the a o t-de ign in which to app A Pa t which eq i e depo it of identif ing mate ia o othe mate ia e ated to the a o t-de ign ha not eq i e applicant to di co e confidentia o p op ieta info mation ne it i e entia to a ow identification of the a o t-de ign

(ii) Right Acq i ed

- (1) Each Pa t ha p ovide to owne of ight in integ ated ci c it a -o t de ign of the othe Pa t the exc ive ight to do o to a tho ize the fo owing:
 - (A) to ep od ce the a o t-de ign;
 - (B) to inco po ate the a o t-de ign in emicond cto chip; and
 - (C) to impo t o di t ib te a emicond cto chip inco po ating the a o t-de ign and p od ct inc ding ch chip
- (2) The condition et o t in pa ag aph (c)(v) of thi A tice ha app , mutati mutandi , to the g ant of an comp o icen e fo a o t-de ign
- (3) Neithe Pa t i eq i ed to extend p otection to a o t-de ign that a e commonp ace in the ind t at the time of thei c eation o to a o t-de ign that a e exc ive dictated b the f nction of the ci c it to which the app
- (4) Each Pa t ma exempt the fo owing f om iabi it nde it aw:
 - (A) ep od ction of a a o t-de ign fo p po e of teaching ana i , o eva ation in the co e of p epa ation of a a o t de ign that i it e f o igina ;
 - (B) impo tation and di t ib tion of emicond cto chip inco po ating a p oteded a o t-de ign, which we e o d b o with the con ent of the owne of the a o t-de ign; and .

(C) impo io o is ibu io up o he poi of o ice of semico uc o chip i co po i g p o ec e l you - esig p o uc s i co po i g such chips by pe so who es blishes h he i o k ow, h o e so ble g ou s o believe, h he l you esig wæ p o ec e , p ovi e h , wi h espec o sock o h o pu ch se he ime o ice is eceive , such pe so may impo o is ibu e o ly such sock bu is li ble fo e so ble oy l y o he s le of e ch i em f e o ice is eceive .

(iii) Texm of P o ec io

The e m of p o ec io fo he l y-you esig sh ll e e fo le s e ye s f om he e of fi s comme ci l e plo i o o he e of egis io of he esig , if equi e , whicheve is e lie .

e) I us i l Desig s Mo els

(i) E ch P y sh ll p ovi e, mi imum, p o ec io fo i us i l esig s which e ew, o igi l, o me l o -obvious. E ch P y may co i io such p o ec io o egis io o o he fo mali y. The e m of p o ec io of such esig s sh ll e e fo le s e ye s.

(ii) E ch P y sh ll p ovi e o he owne of p o ec e esig he igh o p eve o he s f om maki g, copyi g, usi g, o selli g h i us i l esig .

(iii) Nei he P y sh ll issue Compulso y lice ses fo i us i l esig s e cep o eme y ju ic e viol io s of compe i o l w o which he co i io s se ou i p g ph (c) (v) of his A icle sh ll pply, mu is mu is.

(f) Ac s Co y o Ho es Comme ci l P c ices he P o ec io of T e Sec e s

(i) I he cou se of e su i g effec ive p o ec io g i s . u f i compe i o s p ovi e fo i A icle 10 bis of he P is Co ve io , e ch P y sh ll p ovi e i i s ome ic l w p c ice he leg l me s fo io ls, comp ies o g iz io s o p eve e sec e s f om bei g isclose o, cqui e by, o use by o he s wi hou he co se of he e sec e owne i ma e co y o ho es comme ci l p c ices i sof s such i fo ma io :

(1) is o , s bo y o i he p ecise co figu io ssembly of i s compo e s, ge e lly k ow no e ily x sce i ble;

(2) h s c u l o po e i l comme ci l v lue bec use i is o ge e lly k ow no e ily sce i ble;

(3) h s bee subjec o e so ble s eps u e he ci cums ces o keep i sec e .

(ii) Nei he P y sh ll limi he u io of p o ec io fo e sec e s so lo g s he co i io s i p g ph 2(f) (i) of his A icle e is .

(iii) Lice si g

Nei he P y sh ll iscou ge o impe e volu y lice si g of e sec e s by imposi g e cessive o isc imi o y co i io s o such lice ses o co i io s which ilu e he v lue of e sec e s.

(iv) Gove me Use

(1) A P y which equi es h e sec e s be submi e o c y ou gove me l fu c io s, sh ll o use he e sec e s fo he comme ci l o compe i ive be efi of he gove me o of y pe so o he h he owne of he e sec e e cep wi h he e sec e owne 's co se , o p yme of he e so ble v lue of he use, o if e so ble pe io of e clusive use is give he owne of he e sec e .

(2) E ch P y may isclose e sec e s o hi p ies, o ly wi h he e sec e owne 's co se o o he eg ee equi e o c y ou ecess y gove me fu c io s. Whe eve p c ic ble, owne s of e sec e s sh ll be give oppo u i y o e e i o co fi e i li y geeme s wi h y o gove me e i y o which he P y is isclosi g e sec e s o c y ou ecess y gove me fu c io s.

(3) E ch P y may equi e owne s of e sec e s o isclose hei x e sec e s o hi p ies o p o ec huma he l h o s fe y o o p o ec he e vi o me o ly whe he e sec e owne is give oppo u i y o x

enter into confidential agreements with a non-government entity receiving the trade secrets to prevent further disclosure or use of the trade secret.

(g) Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights

(i) Each Party shall protect intellectual property rights covered by this Article means of civil or criminal law or administrative law or combination thereof in conformity with the provisions below. Each Party shall provide effective procedures internally and to the border to protect these intellectual property rights against infringement and effective remedies to stop and prevent infringements and to effectively deter further infringements. These procedures shall be applied in such a manner as to avoid the creation of obstacles to legitimate trade and provide for safeguarding institutions.

(ii) Procedures concerning the enforcement of intellectual property rights shall be fair and equitable.

(iii) Decisions on the merits of a case shall be generally binding in writing and reasoned. They shall be made known to the parties to the dispute without undue delay.

(iv) Each Party shall provide an opportunity for judicial review of administrative decisions on the merits of a claim concerning the protection of an intellectual property right. Subject to jurisdiction provisions in a treaty or laws concerning the importation of a case, an opportunity for judicial review of the legal aspects of initial judicial decisions on the merits of a case concerning the protection of an intellectual property right shall also be provided.

(v) Remedies against Party

Notwithstanding the other provisions of this Article when a Party is sued for infringement of an intellectual property right as a result of the use of that right by or for the government the Party may limit remedies against the government to payment of a compensation to the right-holder.

3. Each Party agrees to submit or enactment no later than December 31, 1992 the legislation necessary to carry out the obligations of this Article and to exert its best efforts to enact and implement this legislation by that date.

4. For purposes of this Article:

(a) "right-holder" means the right-holder himself or other natural or legal persons authorized by him who are exclusive licensees of the right or other authorized persons including enterprises and associations having established an enterprise or domestic law to assert such rights; and

(b) "A manner contrary to honest commercial practice" is understood to encompass inter alia practices such as the bribery, bribery, contract in violation of breach electronic and other forms of commercial espionage and includes the acquisition of trade secrets by third parties who knew or here should be grounds to know that such practices were involved in the acquisition.

ARTICLE X

AREAS FOR FURTHER ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION

1. For the purpose of further developing bilateral trade and providing for steady increase in the exchange of products and services both Parties shall strive to achieve mutually acceptable agreements on taxation and investment issues including the repatriation of profits and transfers of capital.

2. The Parties shall take appropriate steps to foster economic and technical cooperation on a broad basis possible in line with seem to be in their mutual interest including with respect to statistics and standards.

3. The Parties taking into account the growing economic significance of service industries agree to consult on matters affecting the conduct of service business between the two countries in particular matters of mutual interest relating to inviting service sectors with the objective among others of attaining maximum possible market access and liberalization.

ARTICLE XI

MARKET DISRUPTION SAFEGUARDS

1. The parties agree^N to consult promptly at the request of either party whenever either actual or prospective imports of products originating in the territory of the other party cause or threaten to cause or significantly contribute to market disruption. Market disruption exists within a domestic industry whenever imports of an article, like or directly competitive with an article produced by such domestic industry, are increasing rapidly, either absolutely or relatively, so as to be a significant cause of material injury, or threat thereof, to such domestic industry.
2. The consultations provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article shall have the objectives of (a) presenting and examining the factors relating to such imports that may be causing or threatening to cause or significantly contributing to market disruption, and (b) finding means of preventing or remedying such market disruptions. Such consultations shall be concluded within sixty days from the date of the request for such consultation, unless the parties otherwise agree.
3. Unless a different solution is mutually agreed upon during the consultations, the importing party may (a) impose quantitative import limitations, tariff measures or any other restriction's or measures it deems appropriate to prevent or remedy threatened or actual market disruptions and (b) take appropriate measures to ensure that imports from the territory of the other party comply with such quantitative limitations or other restrictions. In this event, the other party shall be free to deviate from its obligations under this Agreement with respect to substantially equivalent trade.
4. Where in the judgment of the importing party, emergency action is necessary to prevent or remedy such market disruptions the importing party may take such action at any time and without prior consultations provided that such consultations shall be requested immediately thereafter.
5. Each party shall ensure that its domestic procedures for determining market disruption are transparent and afford affected parties an opportunity to submit their views.
6. The parties acknowledge that the elaboration of the market disruption safeguard provisions in this Article is without prejudice to the right of either party to apply its laws and regulations applicable to trade in textiles and textile products and its laws and regulations applicable to unfair trade, including antidumping and countervailing duty laws.

ARTICLE X

DISPUTE SETTLEMENT

1. Nationals, companies and organizations of either party shall be accorded national treatment with respect to access to all courts and administrative bodies in the territory of the other party as plaintiffs defendants or otherwise. They shall not claim or enjoy immunity from suit or execution of judgment, proceedings for the recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards, or other liability in the territory of the other party with respect to commercial transactions; they also shall not claim or enjoy immunities from taxation with respect to commercial transactions, except as may be provided in other bilateral agreements.
2. The parties encourage the adoption of arbitration for the settlement of disputes arising out of commercial transactions concluded between nationals or companies of the United States and nationals or organizations of the Mongolian People's Republic. Such arbitration may be provided for by agreements in contracts between such nationals, companies or organizations, or in separate written agreements between them.
3. The parties may provide for arbitration under any internationally recognized arbitration rules including the UNCITRAL Rules in which case the parties should designate an Arbitrating Authority under said rules in a country other than the United States or the Mongolian People's Republic.
4. Unless otherwise agreed between the parties, the parties should specify as the place of arbitration a country other than the United States or the Mongolian People's Republic, that is a party to the Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, done at New York, 1958. p

5. Nothwithstanding this title shall be construed to prevent, and the Parties shall not prohibit, the parties from agreeing upon any other form of arbitration or dispute settlement which they mutually prefer and agree to be bound by.

6. Each Party shall ensure that an effective mechanism exists within its territory for the resolution and enforcement of a bilateral award.

TITLE XIII

NATIONAL SECURITY

The provisions of this agreement shall not limit the right of either Party to take any action for the protection of its security interests.

TITLE XIV

CONSULTATIONS

1. The Parties agree to consult periodically to review the operation of this agreement.

2. The Parties agree to consult promptly through appropriate channels at the request of either Party to discuss any matter concerning the interpretation or implementation of this agreement and other relevant aspects of the relationship between the Parties.

TITLE XV

DEFINITIONS

Used in this agreement, the terms set forth below shall have the following meanings:

(a) "company," means any kind of corporation, company, association, sole proprietorship or other organization legally constituted under the laws and regulations of a Party or a political subdivision thereof; whether or not organized for pecuniary gain or privately or collectively owned; provided that, either Party reserves the right to deny a company the advantage of this agreement if, at the discretion of a Party, such a company is, in the case of a company of the other Party, that company has substantial business activities in the territory of the other Party or is controlled by nationals of a third country with which the denying country does not maintain normal economic relations;

(b) "commercial enterprise," means an enterprise of a company or organization of a Party;

(c) "national," means a natural person who is a national of a Party under its applicable law; and

(d) "organization," means, with respect to the United States, a company of the United States and, with respect to the 'Moldova People's Republic,' any economic entity or enterprise (including a company) whether privately or collectively owned.

TITLE XVI

GENERAL EXCEPTIONS

1. Subject to the understanding that such measures are not applied in a manner which would constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination between countries where the same conditions prevail, or a disguised restriction on international trade, nothing in this agreement shall be construed to prohibit the adoption or enforcement by a Party of:

(a) measures necessary to ensure compliance with laws or regulations which are not contrary to the purposes of this agreement;

(b) measures for the protection of intellectual property rights and the prevention of deceptive practices as set out in Article IX of this agreement; or

(c) any other Party as used in Article XX of GATT.

2. Nothing in this Agreement limits application of any existing or future agreement between a signatory and a third country.

3. Nothing in this Agreement shall preclude a Party from applying its laws relating to its substantially owned or effectively controlled by its government of origin.

ARTICLE XVII

ENTRY INTO FORCE, TERM, SUSPENSION AND TERMINATION

1. This Agreement (including its side letters which are an integral part of the Agreement) shall remain in force on a temporary basis until the end of the period by which the two governments shall maintain in force as provided in paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article I.

2. (a) The initial term of this Agreement shall be five years, subject to subparagraph (b) and (c) of this paragraph.

(b) If either Party notifies the other of its intention to terminate the Agreement, it shall give the other Party a written notice of its intention to terminate the Agreement. The notice shall be given in writing to the other Party as soon as possible after the date of the termination of the Agreement. The notice shall be given in writing to the other Party as soon as possible after the date of the termination of the Agreement.

(c) If either Party does not notify the other of its intention to terminate the Agreement, it shall be deemed to have agreed to the termination of the Agreement. In the event of a dispute, the full text of the agreement and the consent of the signatories shall be the basis for the dispute.

3. This Agreement shall be extended for successive periods of five years unless either Party gives written notice to the other of its intention to terminate the Agreement at least 30 days prior to expiration of the current term.

DONE at Washington on this twenty-first day of January, 1991, in duplicate, in English and Mongolian languages. In the event of any conflict between the two texts, the English language text shall prevail.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC:

TANC offers these agreements electronically as a public service for general reference. Every effort has been made to ensure that the text presented is complete and accurate. However, copies needed for legal purposes should be obtained from official archives maintained by the appropriate agency. P