

# Trademark Law of Qatar

Pursuant to Law No. 3/1978, the Qatari legislator regulates the protection of trade and industrial marks. The provisions of this Law regulates trademarks, service marks, group marks, commercial names, indications of source and origin, the mark which is not registrable, registration procedures, protection period, renewal of registration, registration effects, disclaiming the property of the mark and the transference of its property indicating offences and penalties peculiar to trademarks as well as the fees payable.

## Part I

### General Provisions

#### Article (1)

For the purposes of this Law, the following terms shall have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them;

\* **Mark** - shall mean trademarks and service marks.

\* **Trademark** - shall mean any visible sign used or intended to be used to distinguish the goods of one enterprise from those of enterprises.

\* **Collective Mark** - shall mean a mark used or intended to be used by different enterprises for their goods or services under the control or the inspection of the owner of the mark, who may be a private or public legal person and may or may not have an industrial or commercial character.

\* **Group of Marks** - shall mean a group of marks the essential elements of which are identical, their differences being confined to matters not substantially affecting their identity, such as the color of the marks or the goods or services to which the mark relates, provided that such goods or services must belong to the same class.

\* **Trade Name** - shall mean the name or designation identifying the enterprise owned by a natural or juridical person.

\* **Commercial Indication** - shall mean the description of the essential characteristics of goods enumerated in Article 33.

\* **Indication of Source** - shall mean any expression or sign indicating the place of the source of goods or services; it need not attribute the kind or qualities of such goods or services to a geographical environment, but it merely indicates that the goods or services originated in a specific geographical area.

\* **Origin** - shall mean the geographical name of a country, region or locality which serves to designate a product originating therein, the quality and characteristics of which are due exclusively or essentially to the geographical environment, including natural and human factors.

#### Article (2)

The provisions of international bilateral or multilateral conventions and agreements to which the State of Qatar is or will become party regulating the rights of nationals of States party to such conventions or agreements and the rights of persons subject to the same treatment shall be in force and applicable by virtue of this Law.

#### Article (3)

Foreigners shall have the same rights under this Law as nationals of the State of Qatar, provided that they are nationals of States which grant the State of Qatar reciprocal treatment.

#### Article (4)

There shall be established at the Ministry of Economy and Commerce an office for trademarks which shall implement the provisions of this Law.

#### **Article (5)**

The Ministry of Economy and Commerce (Trademarks Office) shall issue in the first week of every month a special Gazette called The Trademarks Gazette in which the particulars which must be advertised under this Law shall be published.

#### **Article (6)**

The Trademarks Office shall keep a register wherein shall be entered all registered marks with the names and addresses of their owners, notifications of assignments or transfers, the names and addresses of licensees, renunciations, renewals, nullities, and such other matters relating to marks as may be prescribed in the Implementing Regulations.

### **Part II**

#### **Right To Register A Mark**

#### **Article (7)**

These shall be considered as registrable marks: Names having a distinctive form, signatures, words, letters, numerals, designs, pictures, symbols, stamps, seals, vignettes, reliefs and any other sign or combination of signs, if used or intended to be used to distinguish the products of enterprises in the fields of industry, handicraft, agriculture, forestry or mining or to distinguish goods sold or services performed in the course of trade.

#### **Article (8)**

The person who registered the mark shall be deemed to be the absolute owner thereof. The ownership of a mark cannot be contested if the person in whose name the mark is registered has made uninterrupted use of it for a period of five years after the date of registration without the initiation of any successful legal action during that period.

#### **Article (9)**

The following persons shall have the right to register a trademark: Any natural or legal person that is the owner of an enterprise in the fields of industry, handicraft, agriculture, forestry, mining, commerce or services and that has, without prejudice to Articles 2 and 3, Qatari nationality or is domiciled or has a real and effective establishment in the State of Qatar, provided that he is registered with the competent authorities in accordance with the laws in force.

#### **Article (10)**

The following cannot be registered as marks or as component elements of marks:

(a) Signs deprived of any distinctive character, or which are merely descriptive of characteristics to the goods or services or which are the normal appellations in use from such goods or services or their normal designs.

(b) Any term, design or sign contrary to morality or public order.

(c) Public emblems, flags and other symbols and names or denominations relating either to the State of Qatar or a State granting reciprocal treatment to the State of Qatar, or to an international organization, as well as any imitation of such emblems, names etc. unless authorized by the competent authority.

(d) Official signs and hall-marks of the State of Qatar and of the States referred to above, relating to their control and guarantee of goods, unless authorized by the competent authority.

(e) Symbols which are identical with or similar to the Red Crescent or Red Cross and other similar symbols.

(f) Geographical names when they would create uncertainty as to the source or origin of goods or services.

(g) The picture of a third party or his emblem, unless his consent has been previously obtained.

(h) Indications of honorary distinctions to which the applicant cannot prove that he is legally entitled.

(i) Signs which are identical with or similar to a mark already filed or registered by a third party for identical or similar goods or services, or signs the registration of which for certain goods or services would result in a lowering of the value of the goods or services which the former mark distinguishes.

(j) Signs likely to deceive the public or which contain false indications as to the origin or other characteristics of the goods or services, as well as signs containing an indication of a fictitious, falsified or counterfeit trade name or which are confusingly similar to a trade name belonging to another person.

(k) Marks identical with or similar to symbols of a religious character.

(l) Marks belonging to the natural or legal persons or States under an interdict by virtue of a decision to that effect issued by the competent authority, including marks which the Boycott of Israel Office has decided to be similar to an Israeli mark, symbol or emblem.

### **Part III**

#### **Registration Procedures**

##### **Article (11)**

(a) The application for the registration of a mark shall be filed with the Trademarks Office on the form prepared for this purpose, upon payment of the fees prescribed under his Law.

(b) Any group of marks may be the subject of one single application for registration if it is accompanied by the corresponding fees.

(c) If the applicant is not domiciled or does not have a real and effective establishment in the State of Qatar, he shall file the application for registration through an agent domiciled in the State of Qatar.

(d) If the application for registration is filed through an agent, it shall be accompanied by a power of attorney signed by the applicant.

##### **Article (12)**

The mark may be registered in respect of one class of goods and services set out in the Implementing Regulations. (Decree - 17-1987)

##### **Article (13)**

The applicant for registration of a mark may enjoy a right of priority on the grounds of an earlier application filed in another State, on the following conditions:

(a) The other State shall be among those which grant Qatar reciprocal treatment.

(b) The applicant shall append to his application a declaration indicating the date and number of the earlier application and the state in which it was filed.

(c) The applicant shall file, within a period of six months after the date of submission of the earlier application, a copy of the earlier application certified by the competent authority in the other State.

##### **Article (14)**

For every application for the registration of a mark, the Trademarks Office shall verify:

**A.** As to form:

**1.** That the applicant has the right to register the marks according to Article 9;

**2.** That the provisions of Articles 11, paragraphs (c) and (d), 12 and 13 of the Law have been observed;

3. That the application is written on forms prepared for this purpose and that a facsimile of the mark is affixed to each form;

4. Where the application is filed by a legal person, that an extract of its registration in the commercial register and a copy of its memorandum or articles of association are appended to the application;

5. That the prescribed fees have been paid;

6. That an Arabic translation is appended to all documents submitted in a foreign language;

**B.** As to substance:

1. Whether the mark whose registration is applied for complies with Article 7;

2. Whether the mark whose registration is applied for is not in conflict with Article 10.

#### **Article (15)**

If the Trademarks Office finds that the application for registration does not comply with the requirements of this Law, it shall refuse it or impose whatever restrictions and modifications it may consider necessary for defining and clarifying the mark more accurately.

The Trademarks Office shall notify the applicant, by registered mail, indicating the grounds for the refusal of the application for registration or for the imposition for its acceptance.

#### **Article (16)**

If the applicant fails to fulfill the conditions or effect the modifications imposed by the Trademarks Office, within six months from the date of the notification referred to in the preceding article, he shall be deemed to have abandoned his application.

#### **Article (17)**

The applicant may within 60 days from the date of the notification referred to in Article 15, appeal against the decision of the Trademarks Office. The appeal shall be made to a Committee formed by an Order of the Minister of Economy and Commerce, which Committee shall examine the appeal and issue a decision thereon.

The Committee shall consist of three members one of whom shall be a legal member of the Department of Legal Affairs nominated by the Minister of Justice.

#### **Article (18)**

The applicant may appeal against the decision of the Committee referred to in the preceding Article to the Civil Court, within 60 days from the date he is notified of the Committee's decision by registered mail.

#### **Article (19)**

(a) Where a mark is accepted or the decision under Articles 17 and 18 is in favor of the applicant the Trademarks Office shall publish in the mark the Trademarks Gazette.

(b) Any person interested may oppose the registration of a mark by addressing the Trademarks Office, within four months after the publication of the mark, a notice in writing containing his reasons for opposition based on Articles 7, 9 and 10 of this Law.

(c) The Trademarks Office shall send a copy of the notice of opposition to the applicant, by registered mail, within four months from the date the opposition is submitted. The applicant may, within four months from being notified, furnish the Trademarks Office with a written reply to such opposition, stating his reasons. If no reply is received during that period, the applicant shall be deemed to have abandoned the application.

(d) Before deciding on the opposition, the Trademarks Office shall, upon request, hear both parties or either of them, or their agents.

(e) The decision of the Trademarks Office regarding the opposition shall be subject to appeal to the Civil Court within a period of 60 days after the date of the transmittal, by registered mail, of the notification of such decision to the persons concerned.

(f) The mark shall be registered after the final decision that has been accepted, and shall be entered in the register of marks. The registration shall have effect as from the date of filing the application, and shall be advertised in the Trademarks Gazette.

#### **Article (20)**

On registration of a mark, a certificate shall be issued to the owner containing the following information, as recorded in the register of trademarks:

(a) The serial number of the mark.

(b) The filing date of the application, the date of registration, the date of priority, if any, and the name of the State wherein the application was filed and on the basis of which the applicant claims priority.

(c) The trade name or the name and surname of the owner of the mark and his address.

(d) A facsimile of the mark.

(e) An indication of the goods or services for which the mark is registered and the number or class to which they belong.

#### **Article (21)**

Any person may consult the Register of Marks free of charge and apply, on payment of the prescribed fees, for particular extracts and copies.

### **Part IV**

#### **Duration Of Protection & Renewal Of Registration**

#### **Article (22)**

The duration of the protection of a mark shall be ten years from the date of filing the application for registration. The owner of the mark may ensure the continuation of the protection for further consecutive periods of ten years by a renewal of the registration in conformity with the following article.

#### **Article (23)**

(a) Renewal of the registration of a mark shall be effected merely by paying the renewal fees.

(b) The mark shall be renewed without any new examination and no opposition shall be filed by third parties.

(c) At the time of renewal, no change may be made in the mark or in the list of goods or services in respect of which the mark is registered, except that goods or services may be deleted from the list.

(d):

1. The renewal fee shall be paid in the course of the last year of the current protection period.

2. A grace period of six months shall be granted for the payment of the renewal fee after the expiration of the current protection period. In this case the owner of the mark shall pay the prescribed surcharge.

3. During the last six months of the current protection period, the Trademarks Office shall send a written reminder of the date of expiration of the current protection period to the owner of the mark if he is domiciled in the State of Qatar or has a real and effective establishment therein. Failure to send or receive the reminder shall not affect the expiration date.

(e) Renewal of a registration shall be published in the Trademarks Gazette.

(f) A mark which is not renewed cannot be registered for the benefit of a third party in respect of identical or similar goods or services until three years have elapsed after the expiration of the protection period.

## **Part V**

### **Effects Of Registration**

#### **Article (24)**

Registration of a mark shall confer upon its owner the right to prohibit third parties from using his mark, or a sign resembling it in such a way as to be likely to mislead the public, for goods or services in respect of which the mark is registered or for similar goods or services.

## **Part VI**

### **Assignment & Transfer Of Ownership Of Registered Marks**

#### **Article (25)**

(a) The ownership of a registered mark cannot be assigned or transferred except with the enterprise in respect of which the mark is used to distinguish its goods or services.

(b) The assignment or transfer of ownership of an enterprise shall include, in the absence of agreement to the contrary, the marks registered in the name of the enterprise if they are related to its activities.

(c) If the ownership of an enterprise is assigned or transferred without a given mark, the assignor or transferor may, in the absence of agreement to the contrary, continue to use that mark for the goods and services for which it was registered.

(d) The assignment of a mark shall be in writing. It shall be signed by the contracting parties before the competent officer at the Trademarks Office. Or if the signature of ownership is made through a merger of enterprises or by way of succession, it may be proved by the document furnishing evidence of the transfer of ownership.

(e) The assignment and transfer of ownership of a mark shall be recorded in the Register on payment of the prescribed fee.

(f) Assignments and transfers of ownership of marks shall have no effect against third parties until they have been recorded in the Register and published in the Trademarks Gazette.

## **Part VII**

### **License Agreement**

#### **Article (26)**

(a) The owner of a mark may, by contract, grant to any other natural or legal person a license to use the mark for all or part of the goods or services in respect of which the mark is registered. The duration of the license cannot be longer than the legal protection period stipulated for the mark.

(b) The license agreement must be in writing and must be signed by the contracting parties as indicated in paragraph (d) of the preceding article.

(c) The license agreement shall be recorded in the register on payment of the prescribed fee. Licensing shall have no effect against third parties until it has been recorded in the Register and published in the Trademarks Gazette.

(d) The recording of a license shall be removed from the register on the request of the owner of the mark or the license, after submission of evidence proving the termination or the rescission of the licensing.

(e) In the absence of provision to the contrary in the license agreement, the owner of the mark shall have the right to grant license for use of the mark and continue to use it himself.

f. In the absence of provision to the contrary in the license agreement, a license shall not be assignable to third parties and the licensee shall not be entitled to grant sub-licenses.

## **Part VIII**

### **State Control Of Assignments, Transfer & License**

#### **Article (27)**

If one of the contracting parties in an assignment, transfer of ownership or license agreement is a Qatari and the other party is a foreigner, the contract shall have no effect as to the recording of the mark in the register, or modification or renewal of the same, unless approved by the Minister of Economy and Commerce or by a person authorized by him by virtue of an Order issued thereby.

## **Part IX**

### **Renunciation, Removal, Nullity**

#### **Article (28)**

(a) The owner of a mark may renounce the registration of his mark or restrict the registration thereof to certain goods or services, by virtue of a written declaration to that effect to be signed by the owner as indicated in Article 25(d) of this Law.

(b) Renunciation of registration shall be recorded in the register and published in the Trademarks Gazette. It shall be effective only after it has been recorded in the register and published.

(c) If a license is recorded in the register of marks, registration may not be renounced except by consent of the licensee, upon submission of a declaration in writing to be signed by the licensee as indicated in Article 25(d) of this Law.

(d) In the case of renunciation of the registration of a mark, the mark cannot be registered for the benefit of a third party in respect of identical or similar goods or services until three years have elapsed after the publication of the renunciation.

## **Part IX**

### **Renunciation, Removal, Nullity**

#### **Article (29)**

(a) Any person interested may request the court to remove the mark from the register if, during five consecutive years, the owner has failed to use the mark or to cause it to be used by a third party in the State of Qatar. Removal shall apply to the whole or part of the goods or services for which the mark was registered.

(b) The final decision ordering the removal of a mark shall be communicated to the Trademarks Office.

(c) Removal shall be published in the Trademarks Gazette and recorded in the register. Registration of a mark shall be deemed to have never existed as from the date it ceased to be used.

#### **Article (30)**

(a) The Trademarks Office shall remove, ex officio, registered marks in the following cases:

1. If owned by States, natural or legal persons under an interdiction by virtue of a decision from the competent authority.

2. If the duration of the legal protection period has expired without the owner applying for its renewal.

(b) Removal shall be published in the Trademarks Gazette and recorded in the register. Registration of the mark shall be deemed to have never existed as from the date of the decision to interdict or of the expiration of the legal protection period.

#### **Article (31)**

Taking into consideration the provisions of the preceding article:

(a) The Trademarks Office or any person interested may request the Civil Court to declare the registration of a mark null and void if the mark had been registered without complying with the requirements of this Law. Nullity may apply to the whole or part of the goods or services.

(b) The final decision declaring the registration of a mark null and void shall be communicated to the Trademarks Office.

(c) Nullity shall be published in the Trademarks Gazette and recorded in the register. Registration of the mark shall be deemed to have never existed as from the date of such registration.

### **Part X**

#### **Collective Marks**

#### **Article (32)**

(a) Anyone undertaking the control or inspection of certain goods or services as to their origin, competent elements, manufacturing process, qualities, identity or any other common characteristics may, by a decision of the Minister of Economy and Commerce, be authorized to register a collective mark.

(b) Subject to Article 14 of this Law, the application for the registration of a collective mark shall be accompanied by a copy of the document containing the rules which the applicant for registration will follow in the control or inspection of the goods or services, together with an indication of the conditions or limitations which the goods or services have to comply with, and the manner in which the collective mark is to be used in connection therewith.

(c) The ownership of a collective mark can be transferred only by the special authorization of the Minister of Economy and Commerce.

(d) A collective mark which is not renewed cannot be registered for the benefit of a third party in respect of identical or similar goods or services.

(e) Subject to the provisions of this article concerning collective marks, the provisions of this Law are applicable to collective marks having regard to their special character.

### **Part XI**

#### **Commercial Indications**

#### **Article (33)**

(a) A commercial indication is considered to be any description related directly or indirectly, to the following:

- (1) The number, quantity, size, capacity, power or weight of the goods.
- (2) The place or the country in which the goods were manufactured or produced.
- (3) The manufacturing process or method of production of the goods.
- (4) The elements entering into the composition of the goods.
- (5) The name or occupation of the manufacturer or producer of the goods.
- (6) The existence of patents or other intellectual property rights, or of any privileges, awards or commercial or industrial distinctions.

(b) Any commercial indication figuring either directly on goods, or in shops, warehouses, signboards, packaging, invoices, writing paper, advertising materials or other means employed in offering the goods to the public, must correspond, in all respects, with reality.

(c) If the quantity, size, capacity, power, weight or component elements of goods are relevant elements in the appreciation of their value, a decision of the Minister of Economy and Commerce may prohibit the importation, sale or offer for sale of such goods unless they bear one or more of the said indications. The said decision shall define the manner in which such indications are to be affixed to the product and, where impossible, other procedures to be used for the said indications. Such indications shall be written in the Arabic language.

## **Part XII**

### **Offences & Penalties**

#### **Article (34)**

Without prejudice to any more severe penalty provided for in another law, the following persons shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding two years and to a fine not exceeding 2000 Riyals or to either of those penalties:

(a) Any person counterfeiting a registered mark or imitating it in such a way as to mislead the public, as well as any person making fraudulent use of a counterfeit or imitated mark.

(b) Any person fraudulently affixing to his goods or using in connection with his goods or services a mark belonging to another person.

(c) Any person who knowingly sells or offers for sale or distributes, or holds for the purpose of sale, goods bearing a counterfeit, imitated or wrongfully affixed or used mark, or who knowingly offers services under such a mark.

#### **Article (35)**

Without prejudice to any more severe penalty provided for in another law, the following persons shall be liable to a term of imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year and to a fine not exceeding 100 Riyals or to either of those penalties:

(a) A person using an unregistered mark in the cases provided for in paragraphs (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), and (l) of Article 10.

(b) Any person violating Article 33 of this law.

(c) Any person falsely indicating on his mark or on his business papers anything which leads to the belief that the mark concerned has been registered.

#### **Article (36)**

In case of a repetition of the offences provided in the two preceding articles, the accused shall be sentenced to publishing and posting of the judgment, and closing the enterprise for not less than 15 days and not more than six months in addition to the penalty provided in the said two articles.

#### **Article (37)**

Any act referred to in Articles 34 and 35 may also be subject to:

(a) Civil action, designed to prevent such act or to prohibit its continuation, which may be initiated by the Trademarks Office or the injured party.

(b) Action for damages which shall be initiated by the injured party.

#### **Article (38)**

(a) The owner of a mark may, at any time before initiating any civil or criminal action, obtain from the Civil Court, upon a petition accompanied by a certificate establishing the registration of a mark, an order directing that the necessary preventive measures were taken, including in particular the following:

(1) The establishment of a detailed descriptive inventory of goods manufactured locally or imported, packaging, papers, signboards or other articles bearing a counterfeit, imitated or wrongfully affixed or used mark, or any false or unlawful indication referred to in Article 35, as well as of documents or material used in committing the said acts.

(2):

(a) Distrain of the articles mentioned in the preceding paragraph, provided that such distraint does not take place until the applicant submits a security to the Official of the Civil Court, on the basis of a preliminary estimate by the court, to indemnify the distrainee if required.

(b) After distraint, the amount of the deposit submitted by the distrainor may be contested by persons interested by lodging an action before the competent court.

(c) The order of the court may include the nomination of one or more experts to assist in the preparation of the inventory and in taking the preventive measures.

(d) The preventive measures taken by the owner of the mark shall, in all cases, become null and void unless followed, within ten days after the date of the order, by a civil or criminal action initiated against the party in respect of whom the measures were taken.

(e) The distrainee may initiate an action for damages when distraint takes place. The action shall be notified to the distrainor and the Office of the Civil Court within 90 days after the expiration of the period indicated in the preceding paragraph or after the final dismissal of the distrainor's action, otherwise the distrainee shall forfeit his right to initiate such an action.

(f) The security shall be restored to the distrainor in the following cases:

(1) If a final decision has not been taken in to the distrainee's favor

(2) If the period of 90 days provided in paragraph (e) of this article has elapsed during which the distrainee has not initiated an action for damages for the seizures.

(3) If a final decision has been taken rejecting the distrainee's action.

#### **Article (39)**

(a) In any civil or criminal action, the court may order the confiscation of the distrained articles or distraint and confiscation of the articles and the deduction of their value from damages awarded or fines imposed, or may otherwise dispose of them as it may think fit.

(b) The court may also order the publication of its judgment in one or more newspaper at the expense of the losing party and the closing of the enterprise for not less than 15 days and not more than six months.

(c) It may also order the destruction of counterfeit, imitated or wrongfully affixed or used marks and false or unlawful indications and, if necessary, of articles bearing such marks or indications, even in the case of acquittal.

#### **Article (40)**

In case of criminal action, if the accused contests the ownership of the mark or its validity, the Criminal Court shall suspend judgment and refer the case to the Civil Court for a decision on the ownership. The Criminal Court shall be bound by the judgment of the Civil Court in this respect.

### **Part XIII**

#### **Fees**

#### **Article (41)**

The following fees shall be payable for the following procedures:

1) Application for the registration of a trademark regarding goods or products or services with one class: (QR200.00)

- 2) Application for the registration of group of marks regarding goods or products or services related to one class: (QR300.00)
- 3) Application for the registration of a collective mark: (QR400.00)
- 4) Publication of a mark in case of acceptance: (QR050.00)
- 5) Objection to the decision of the Trademarks Office for rejection of registration or for the imposition of certain restrictions or amendments or rejection any addition or amendment being made to the registered mark: (QR200.00)
- 6) Opposition to the registration of a mark or insertion or amendment of a trademark: (QR300.00)
- 7) Registration of a trademark: (QR250.00)
- 8) Application for a certificate for the registration of a mark abroad: (QR100.00)
- 9) Request for particulars or extracts from the register and indexes thereof as well as applications and decisions passed thereon and the enclosed papers (except the papers for incorporation of companies and their articles of association): (QR100.00 for each mark)
- 10) Application for the renewal of a mark:
  - a. If the application is submitted during the last year of the protection period: (QR250.00)
  - b. If the application is submitted within the six months following the protection period: (QR400.00)
- 11) Application for the renewal of a group of marks:
  - a. If the application is submitted during the last year of the protection period: (QR300.00)
  - b. If the application is submitted within the six months following the protection period: (QR450.00)
- 12) Application for the renewal of a collective mark:
  - a. If the application is submitted during the last year of the protection period: (QR400.00)
  - b. If the application is submitted within the six months following the protection period: (QR550.00)
- 13) Application for the insertion of an addition or amendment to a registered mark or a group of marks or a registered collective mark: (QR100.00)
- 14) Publication of a mark in case of acceptance after the insertion of addition or amendment: (QR050.00)
- 15) Application for the entry of the assignment or the transfer of ownership of a trademark in one class: (QR250.00)
- 16) Application for the entry of the assignment or the transfer of ownership of a group of marks in one class: (QR400.00)
- 17) Application for the entry of the assignment or the transfer of ownership of a collective mark: (QR400.00)

**18)** Application for entry in the register indicating that the usage of a mark has been licensed: (QR400.00)

**19)** Application for the recording in the register of crossing out an entry indicating that the usage of a mark has been licensed: (QR400.00)

**20)** Application for the examination of a trademark: (QR100.00)

**21)** Application for a certificate of the amendments inserted on the mark: (QR100.00)

#### **Article (42)**

It may be possible, by Order of the Minister of Economy and Commerce, to impose other fees not exceeding QR 50 in respect of any procedures in connection with the enforcement of this Law.

### **Part XIV**

#### **Final Provisions**

#### **Article (43)**

The Implementing Regulations shall contain provisions ensuring the necessary temporary protection of a mark connected with goods or services exhibited in national or international exhibitions held in the State of Qatar or in a state granting the State of Qatar reciprocal treatment. The Minister of Economy and Commerce shall determine such exhibitions by an Order.

#### **Article (44)**

The officers appointed by an Order from the Minister of Economy and Commerce shall have the status of Judicial Police for the application of Part XII of this Law and for proving the offences committed in violation thereof.

#### **Article (45)**

In case an offense under Articles 34 and 35 is committed, the officer having the status of Judicial Police in accordance with the preceding article shall draw up a memorandum containing the particulars to be stated on the form decided by the Minister of Economy and Commerce. A copy of the said form shall be delivered to the police station concerned for necessary action in accordance with the law.

#### **Article (46)**

(1) Any provision not regulated by this Law shall be issued by Decree

(2) The Minister of Economy and Commerce shall establish the Implementing Regulations containing detailed provisions on the application of this Law.

The Implementing Regulations shall provide in particular for the following:

(a) The organization of the Trademarks Office and the keeping of its register and records.

(b) The form and conditions relating to administrative procedures.

(c) The arrangement for the purpose of registration, of all goods and services into classes according to their nature or kind.

(d) The publishing procedures provided for in this Law.

(e) Provisions concerning the temporary protection referred to in Article 43.

#### **Article (47)**

All parties concerned, each within its competence, are charged with the implementation of this Law which shall come into force after three months from the date of publication, in the Official Gazette, of the Implementing Regulations provided for in the preceding article.

Issued at Doha Palace on Jamad Awal 1, 1398 AH

corresponding to April 18, 1978 AD

Khalifa Bin Hamad Al-Amir of the State of Qatar