

## **Law No. (9) For the year 2002**

**With regards of Trademarks, Trade Data, Trade names, Geographic indications and the Industrial design and templates**

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**We, Jasem Bin Hamad Al Thani, Deputy Emir of the State of Qatar,**

**Having considered the amended provisional Statute, especially for the articles (23), (23), (34) and (51) of the same; and the Law No. (11) Of 1962, to constitute the regulation in concerns of the Commercial Registration System, and amended, Law No. (3) Of 1978 regarding trademarks and trade data, as amended,**

**And Law No. (13) Of 2000 of regulating the investments of Foreign Capitals in the economic activities,**

**And Decree of Law No. (22) Of 1993 of regulating the Ministry of Finance, Economy and Trade and specifying its domains,**

**And the Emiri Order No. (1) Of 2002 in amending the formation of Council of Ministers,**

**And the WTO (World Trade Organization) and the Multilateral Trade Agreements annexed hereto, ratifying the accession of the State of Qatar to the Convention, decree No. (24) Of 1995**

**The proposal of the Minister of Economy and Commerce, ... And the draft law submitted by the Council of Ministers, and after taking the opinion of the Advisory Council,**

**Hereby promulgate the following law:**

## **Chapter One**

### **General Provisions**

#### **Article (1)**

The following words and phrases and expressions shall have the meanings assigned to each, unless the context requires otherwise:

- Ministry** : Ministry of Economy and Trade.
- Minister** : Minister of Economy and Trade.
- Department** : Administration of Commercial Affairs at the Ministry.
- Office** : Protection of Industrial Property Office.
- Mark** : Any mark that distinguishes a trader, manufacturer or service provider.
- Gazette** : Industrial Property Gazette.
- Trademark** : Any clear, visible sign that can distinguish the products of a specific project of a trader, manufacturer or service provider.
- Service Mark** : Any clear sign that can distinguish the services of one project from another.
- Collective Mark:** A mark used or intended to be used by different projects for their products or services under the control or the inspection of the mark owner, who may be a private or public legal person.
- Group of Marks:** A group of identical marks in its essential elements and do not differ in a way that affects its manner such as the color of the marks or products or the services connected to marks, provided that such products or services are listed in the same class.

- Trade Name** : The name which identify and designate the exploited project owned by a natural or judicial person.
- Geographical indications** : Any expression or mark that indicates to a geographical name of a country, region, territory or any site, which refers to the origin of the product or its quality, characteristics or reputation is due in whole or in part to the geographical environment or natural and human factors in this origin.

### **Article (2)**

Without prejudice to the provisions of the international and bilateral treaties and agreements which are effective in Qatar, foreigners shall have the same rights under this Law as the nationals of Qatar, provided that they are nationals of or residents in states that treat the nationals of and residents in Qatar reciprocal basis.

### **Article (3)**

The Office shall carry out the duties provided in this Law.

### **Article (4)**

The office shall issue a periodicity Gazette called Industrial Property Gazette which publish the data to be launched in accordance to the provisions of this law.

### **Article (5)**

The Office shall prepare a register where in all the registered marks shall be entered with the details of their owners, notifications of assignments or transfers of ownership, the beneficiary data of licenses, renunciations, renewals, cancelations, nullities, and all other related matters to the mark as may be prescribed in the executive bylaw of this Law.

## **Chapter Two**

### **Protected Trademarks**

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

**A mark shall be considered worthy of registration in particular if it takes a distinctive form of any of the following:**

**Names, signatures, words, letters, numerals, designs, pictures, symbols, stamps, seals, Imagery, reliefs .. and any other sign or a set of colors, a non-functional single color, sound, or smell, or a variety of signs, if used or intended to be used whether to distinguish the products of an industrial project, handicraft or agriculture, or private project in the fields of forestry or mining or products sold or services performed in the of trade.**

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

Without prejudice to the provision of Article (26) of this Law, the person who has registered the mark shall be considered as the absolute owner thereof, and it may not be disputed in the ownership of the mark if the one who registered it has used it under his name continuously for at least five years from the date of its registration without the initiation of any claim against him in dispute of his ownership thereof.

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

The following shall not be registered as a mark or as an element thereof:-

- 1- Marks that are free of any distinctive characteristics or that be as only a description of those characteristics of the products, services or that consists of marks or data that are the normal designations in use for such products or services or their normal designs.

- 2- Any expression, drawing or sign contrary to morality or to the public order.
- 3- Public emblems and flags and other signs and names or titles related to any country or any international organization, also any imitation of the above unless otherwise with a prior written consent of the relevant authority.
- 4- Signs and official stamps related to any country or related to its control or guarantee over the products or services unless with a prior written consent of the relevant authority.
- 5- Symbols which are identical or similar to the Red Crescent or Red Cross.
- 6- The picture, name or emblems of a third party unless with his prior written approval.
- 7- Indications of honorary distinctions to which the applicant doesn't prove that he is legally entitled.
- 8- Identical or similar signs somewhat confusingly to the public with a mark which has already been registered or an application was filed by a third party of an identical or similar products or services or well-known signs even if there was no application was filed or registered in Qatar. Regardless of the extent to which the associated products or services or those for which a registration application was made are identical or similar.
- 9- Signs which are likely to mislead the public or that consist of false data of the products or the services origin or other characteristics, as well as signs that maybe misleading with its contents of indication or trade name which are fictitious, unreal, falsified or counterfeit.
- 10- Marks which are identical or similar to symbols of religious nature.

## **Chapter Three**

### **Registration Procedures**

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

- 1- The application of a mark registration shall be filed to Office on the form prepared for this purpose, after payment of the prescribed fees.
- 2- A single application for registration may be filed for a group of marks after payment of the prescribed fees.
- 3- Without prejudice to the provisions of the international or bilateral treaties and agreements which are effective in Qatar if the applicant non-resident in Qatar, or has no real and actual place of residence, he shall file an application for registration by an agent which is resident in Qatar provided that the application accompanied by a certified power of attorney.

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

Without prejudice to the provisions of the international or bilateral treaties and agreements which are effective in Qatar, the applicant shall have the right to register the mark enjoy the right of precedence by virtue of an earlier application filed in another state, on the following conditions:

- 1- The applicant shall attach a declaration with his application indicating the date and number of the earlier application and the country in which the application was filed.
- 2- The other country shall be among those who grant Qatar reciprocal treatment.
- 3- The applicant shall file within a period of six months of the date of the earlier application was filed, a certified copy of the earlier application from the relevant authority in the other country in accordance with prescribed conditions.

### **Article (11)**

**If the office sees that the application for registration not consistent with the provision of this law, it may reject it, or impose whatever restrictions and amendments as it deems necessary to determine the mark to be registered and to be clarified more accurately.**

**And the office shall inform the applicant for registration with its decision justified in accordance with a registered acknowledgement of receipt, within thirty days of the application was filed.**

### **Article (12)**

**If the applicant fails to comply with the restrictions and amendments imposed by the office within six months from the date of the notification referred to in the previous Article, shall be deemed null and void.**

### **Article (13)**

The applicant for registration may appeal against the office decision within sixty days from the date of his notification; the appeal shall be decided by a committee formed by a decision of Minister which consists of three members under the chairmanship of a judge.

### **Article (14)**

The applicant for registration may appeal against the decision of the committee referred in the previous Article to the relevant Civil Court, within sixty days from the date of his notification of the decision by with a registered acknowledgement of receipt.

### **Article (15)**

1- In the event that the mark is accepted or a decision or resolution issued under Articles (13) and (14) of this law is in favor of the applicant, the office shall publicize the mark in the Gazette.

- 2- Any person concerned shall notify to the office within four months from the date of the mark is publicized a written notification justified with his opposition to the registration of the mark.
- 3- **The office shall send the applicant a copy of the notice of opposition within two months from the date of the opposition is submitted.**  
**The applicant may file to the office within two months from being notified a written reply justified on this opposition, if no reply received within this period, the applicant shall be deemed to have abandoned the application.**
- 4- **The office may, before deciding the opposition, hear the statements of the two parties or one of them or their agents.**
- 5- **The decision of the Office regarding the opposition shall be subject to appeal to the relevant Civil Court within a period of sixty days after the date of the notification of the decision to the persons concerned by registered acknowledgement of receipt.**
- 6- **The mark shall be registered and recorded in the Registry after the final resolution or decision of its acceptance is issued, the registration shall have effect as from the date of filing the application, and shall be publicized in the Gazette.**

### **Article (16)**

**The owner of the mark shall receive a certification of the mark registry, once registration of a mark, consist of the following information:**

- 1- **The serial number of the mark.**
- 2- **The filing date of the application for registration, the date of registration, also, the date of priority, if any, and the name of the country wherein the application was filed and on the basis of which the applicant for registration enjoys the right of priority.**
- 3- **The trade name or the data of the owner of the mark.**

- 4- A copy of the mark.
- 5- An indication of the products or services for which the mark is registered and the number of the class or classes in which they are included.

### **Article (17)**

Any person may learn about the Trademarks Registry without paying any charge and request any data, extracts or copies from it, after payment of the prescribed fees.

## **Chapter Four**

### **Duration of Protection of the Mark & Renewal of Registration**

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

The duration of the protection of a mark shall be ten years starting from the date of filing the application for registration, the owner of the mark shall have the right to the continuation of the protection for further continued periods of ten years each by a renewal of the registration in conformity with the rules stipulated in the following Article.

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

- 1- Renewal of the registration shall be affected once payment of the renewal fees.
- 2- In the event of renewal, no inclusion of any change by addition may be made in the mark or in the list of products or services in respect of which the mark is registered.
- 3- (a) The renewal fee must be paid within the final year of the current protection period.  
(b) A grace period of six months shall be granted for the payment of the renewal fee after the expiry of the current protection period. In such case the owner of the mark shall be liable for payment of the prescribed additional fee.

- 4- Renewal of the registration shall be published in the Gazette.
- 5- A mark which is not renewed cannot be registered by a third party in respect of identical or similar products or services until at least three years have elapsed after it was not renewed.

## **Chapter Five**

### **Effects of Registration**

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

The owner of a registered mark shall have the right to prohibit others from using his mark, or any similar sign that could mislead the public, in respect of products or services for which the mark is registered or for similar products or services.

## **Chapter Six**

### **Assignment and Transfer of Ownership of a Registered Mark**

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

- 1- The ownership of a registered mark may be assigned or transferred with the exploited project where the mark is used to differentiate its products or services or without it.
- 2- If the ownership of a exploited project is assigned or transferred without the mark, the assignor or ownership transferor may continue to use that mark for the products or services for which it was registered unless otherwise agreed.
- 3- The assignment of a mark must be in writing and must be signed by the contracting parties before the relevant officer at the Office or their signatures must be officially certified before the relevant verification authority, if the transfer of ownership takes place through a merger of exploited projects or by way of succession, the transfer shall be established by the document furnishing evidence thereof.

- 4- The assignment and transfer of ownership of a mark shall be noted in the Registry on payment of the determined fee.
- 5- Assignments and transfers of ownership of marks shall have no effect against others until they have been noted in the Registry and publicized in the Gazette.
- 6- The assignments and transfers of ownership of the registered marks shall be null and void if it will mislead or confuse the public, especially with regards to the nature of the products or services, or their origin, method of manufacture, characteristics or applicability, in regards with the mark or collective mark intended to be used or already in use.

## **Chapter Seven**

### **License Contract**

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

- 1- 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 products or services of which the mark is registered, the duration of the license cannot be longer than the legal protection determined period for the mark, the license contract must be in writing and must be signed in the manner indicated in Clause (3) of the previous Article, the owner of the registered mark must continuously control the licensee with regards to the quality of the products and services related to the mark.
- 2- The license contract must be recorded in the Registry after payment of the determined fee, licensing shall have no effect against others until it has been recorded in the Registry.

- 3- The recording of a license shall be noted to be removed from the Registry by the request of the owner of the mark or the licensee, when the license expires.
- 4- The Office committed to remove the record of the license itself or by the request of any person concerned if it is established that the owner of the mark did not fulfill his obligation to control the licensee with regards to the quality of the products and services related to the mark in the matter contained in Clause (1) of this Article.
- 5- The owner of the mark shall have the right to grant license for using the mark and continue to use it himself unless otherwise agreed.
- 6- A license may not be assigned to others and the licensee may not grant sublicenses, unless there is agreement between him and the licensor to the contrary.

## **Chapter Eight**

### **Renunciation, Cancellation and Nullity**

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

- 1- The owner of a mark may renounce the registration of his mark or limit the registration to certain products or services, by virtue of a written declaration to that effect in the manner indicated in Clause (3) of Article (21) of this Law.
- 2- Renunciation of registration shall be recorded in the Registry and publicized in the Gazette. It shall only become effective after it has been recorded in the Registry and publicized.
- 3- If a license is recorded in the Trademarks Registry, registration may not be renounced except by consent of the licensee, upon submission of a declaration in writing to be signed by the beneficiary in the manner indicated in Clause (3) of Article (21) of this Law.

- 4- In the case of renunciation of the registration of a mark, the mark cannot be re-registered for the benefit of others in regards of identical or similar products or services until three years have elapsed after the renunciation is publicized.

### **Article (24)**

- 1- Any person concerned may request the court to cancel the mark if the owner has failed to use the mark or to cause it to be used by others in Qatar for five consecutive years without reasonable justification. The request for cancellation may apply to the whole or part of the products or services for which the mark was registered. The case for cancellation shall not be accepted only after at least one month has elapsed from the date the applicant for cancellation notified the owner of the mark regarding the use thereof.
- 2- The court shall issue a ruling of cancellation after confirming that the owner has abandoned the use of the mark without reasonable justification.
- 3- The final decision issued for the cancellation of a mark shall be communicated to the Office and the owner of the mark.
- 4- Cancellation shall be publicized in the Gazette and noted in the Registry, registration of a mark shall be deemed to have never existed as from the date it ceased to be used.

### **Article (25)**

- 1- Subject to the provisions of Article (18) of this Law, the Office shall automatically cancel the registered marks if the legal protection period expires, and no application for renewal was made in accordance with the determined conditions.
- 2- Cancellation shall be publicized in the Gazette and noted in the trade marks registry, and registration of a mark shall be deemed to have never existed as from the date of expiry of the legal protection period.

## **Article (26)**

Without prejudice to the provision of the preceding article, the Office or any person concerned may request the Civil Court to declare the registration of a mark null and void if the mark had been registered without a valid reason, the request may apply to the whole or part of the products or services.

The Office shall be notified of the final decision issued for the nullity and it shall be publicized in the Gazette after being noted in the registry, registration of a mark shall be considered to have never existed as from the date of this notation.

## **Chapter Nine** **Collective Marks**

### **Article (27)**

- 1- By a decision from the Minister, may grant the right to register a collective mark for whom that controls, or inspect some of the products or services by its origin and components or its method of manufacture and quality and identity or by existence of any other common characteristics.
- 2- The application of collective mark registration shall be combine with the a document explains the rules that must be followed by the applicant for registration to control or inspect the products or services to ensure its common characteristics as explained in Clause (1) of this Article, in addition to explanation about how to use this collective mark therewith.
- 3- The ownership of a collective mark can be transferred only by the special authorization of the Office.
- 4- A collective mark which is not renewed cannot be registered for the benefit of others in respect of identical or similar products or services.
- 5- The provisions of this Law are applicable to collective marks in so far as they are not in conflict with their nature.

## **Article (28)**

- 1- The registered owner of a collective mark shall notify the Office of any changes that are made to the rules stipulated in Clause (2) of the previous article.**
- 2- Any person concerned may request the relevant Civil Court to cancel the registration of a collective mark, if it is established that the registered owner is using the collective mark on his own, or allows others to use it in violation of the rules stipulated in the previous article, which would mislead the business community or the public, with respect to the common distinguishing characteristics of the product or service associated with the mark.**
- 3- The ownership of a collective mark may not be the subject of a license contract, nor may any amendment be made therein except with prior approval by the Office.**

## **Chapter Ten**

### **Commercial Indications**

## **Article (29)**

**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 products.**
- 2) The place or the country in which the products were manufactured or produced.**
- 2) The method of manufacture or production of the products.**
- 3) The elements entering into the composition of the products.**

- 5) Details of the manufacturer or producer.
- 6) The existence of patents or other intellectual property rights, or of any privileges, awards or certificates of appreciation.

### **Article (30)**

Any commercial indication placed in any manner whatsoever on or in products, shops or warehouses, or on signboards, packaging, invoices, writing paper, advertising materials or other means must correspond in all respects with reality.

### **Article (31)**

If the quantity, size, capacity, power, weight or elements entering into the composition of the products are relevant factors in the appreciation of their value, then the importation, sale or offer for sale of such products shall not be allowed unless they bear one or more of the said indications in the Arabic language.

### **Article (32)**

A manufacturer may not use the name of the place in which he has a main factory on products that are manufactured for him in another place, unless this name is accompanied by an indication of the latter place in a manner that precludes any confusion.

The Executive Bylaw shall determine the manner in which these indications shall be placed on the products.

**Chapter Eleven**  
**Trade names, Geographical Indications**  
**and Industrial Designs and Templates**

**Article (33)**

A trade name shall enjoy protection in accordance with the provisions of this Law, even if it is not registered.

**Article (34)**

The Ownership of trade name may not be transferred without the exploited project, nor may the personal name of the trader or the name of his predecessor, in the field of trade, be used if that is likely to mislead the public.

**Article (35)**

A register shall be created at the Office for optional registration of trade names, and the Executive Bylaw shall determine the laws necessary in this regard.

**Article (36)**

The owner of the trade name shall have the right to prevent others from using the same, or using any sign resembling it in such way as to be likely to mislead the public or create confusion in respect of the products or services associated to it.

**Article (37)**

The provisions of this Law related to trademarks shall be applicable to trade names in a way which not being in conflict with their nature.

### **Article (38)**

**Geographical indications shall enjoy protection in accordance with the provisions of this Law, even if they are not registered.**

### **Article (39)**

**Persons residing in a place particularly famous for the production of certain products may prevent those trading in similar products from another place, or from placing their marks on them, if it is likely to mislead the public in relation to the source of those products, even if these marks do not contain the names of those persons or their addresses, unless measures to ensure the prevention of any confusion are not taken.**

### **Article (40)**

**Any natural or legal person concerned may apply for the registration of a geographical indication to protect the origin of a particular commodity, and the acceptance of the registration shall not result in any exclusive right to the applicant, and any person who engages in activity in that geographical origin may use the same.**

### **Article (41)**

**The provisions of this Law related to marks shall be applicable to geographical indications in a way which not being in conflict with their nature.**

**The Executive Bylaw shall determine the rules for optional registration of geographical indications and the rules for the use thereof.**

### **Article (42)**

**Any natural or legal person shall have the right to register any innovative industrial design or template.**

### **Article (43)**

The owner of an industrial design or template shall have the right to prevent others from using, imitating or forging the same.

### **Article (44)**

An industrial design or template shall be protected for a period of five years which shall be renewable for two similar periods.

### **Article (45)**

The provisions of this Law related to marks shall be applicable to industrial designs and templates in a way which not being in conflict with their nature.

## **Chapter Twelve**

### **Precautionary Measures and Sanctions**

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

- 1- Any person concerned may obtain an order, based upon a petition, from the relevant Civil Court for the appropriate preventive measures to be taken, including in particular the following:
  - a) Issuing a report of a detailed descriptive inventory of local or imported products, packaging, papers, signboards or other objects that have a forged, imitated or wrongfully fixed or used mark, or bearing any false or unlawful indication or trade name, or any industrial design or template, or false geographical indication without rights, as well as inventory and description of documents or materials used in committing any of the said acts.

- b) Imposition of a distraint of the articles mentioned in the previous Clause, provided that such distraint does not take place until the applicant deposits with the Clerk of the Civil Court a guarantee determined by the court, in order to ensure the seriousness of the application and to indemnify the distrainee if required.
- 2- The order may include the delegation of one or more experts to assist in the preparation of the inventory, stocktaking and in taking the preventive measures.
- 3- After imposition the distraint, the extent of the adequacy of the value of the guarantee submitted by the distrainor may be contested by any person concerned by lodging an action before the relevant court.
- 4- In all cases, the preventive measures were taken shall fall away and become null and void unless followed, within next ten days after issuance of the order, by a civil or criminal action initiated against the party in respect of whom those measures were taken.
- 5- The distrainee may initiate an action for damages for the imposition of the distraint and the action shall be notified to the distrainor and the Clerk of the relevant Civil Court within ninety days after the expiry of the period provided for in for the previous clause or from the date that the decision of dismissal of the distrainor's action is deemed final, otherwise the distrainee shall waive his right to initiate such an action.
- 6- The guarantee shall be restored to the distrainor in the following cases:-
- a) If a final judgment has been issued in his favor.
  - b) If the period of ninety days provided for in for Clause (5) of this Article has elapsed without initiating an action for damages for the imposition of the distraint by distrainee during that period.
  - c) If a final judgment has been issued to reject the distrainee's action.

### **Article (47)**

**Without prejudice to any most severe sanction provided by any other law, a sanction of imprisonment not exceeding two years and a fine of not more than twenty thousand riyals, or either of these sanctions, shall be imposed on any person who does one or more of the following actions:-**

- 1- Who forges a registered mark or imitates it, or imitates or forges a trade name, geographical indication or an industrial design or template, in a way that is likely to mislead or confuse the public.**
- 2- Who uses a forged or imitated mark, trade name, geographical indication or an industrial design or template in bad faith.**
- 3- Who fixes to his products or uses in connection with his products or services a mark, trade name or geographical indication belonging to another person in bad faith.**
- 4- Who knowingly sells or offers for sale or trade, or holds for the purpose of sale, products bearing a forged or imitated mark, trade name, geographical indication or industrial design or template.**
- 5- Who knowingly provides or offers services making use of a forged or imitated mark, trade name, geographical indication or industrial design or template.**

### **Article (48)**

**Without prejudice to any most severe sanction provided by any other law, a sanction of imprisonment not exceeding one year and a fine of not more than ten thousand riyals, or either of these sanctions, shall be imposed on any person who does one or more of the following actions:**

- 1- Who uses an unregistered mark in the cases provided for in Clauses (2) to (10) of Article (8) of this Law.**

- 2- Who violates the provisions of Articles (30) and (31) of this Law.
- 3- Who indicates on his products, services or business papers or other, anything that leads to the belief that a mark, trade name or industrial design or template has been registered.

### **Article (49)**

In case of recidivism, the sanctions that provided for in Article (47) and (48) of this Law shall be doubled, and the decision of imprisonment and a paying a fine shall be together and compulsory.

### **Article (50)**

In all cases that provided for in Article (47), (48) and (49) of this Law, the court shall order for publication of the judgment at the expense of the convicted person in one or more daily newspapers and the closure of the project for a period not less than fifteen days and not more than six months, and confiscation of the equipment and tools that used for the imitation or forgery, as well as the confiscation of the imitated or forged products even in the case of acquittal.

### **Article (51)**

Each concern person has his right to resort to the relevant Civil Court in order to prevent the continuing of aggression that contemplated in Articles (47) and (48) of this Law or prevent it from occurring, as well as to claim accrued damages.

### **Article (52)**

- 1- The relevant Civil Court has a right to rule the confiscation of the distrained items, and close the project for a period not less that fifteen days and not more than six months, and the judgment shall be published in one or more daily newspapers at the expense of the convicted person.

- 2- The court shall order to destroy the forged or imitated marks or indications or trade names, or industrial design and template or the products on which they are attached, or those that bear incorrect or unlawful details without right, even in the case of acquittal.

## **Chapter Thirteen**

### **Final Provisions**

#### **Article (53)**

By a resolution of the Cabinet based on the proposal of the Minister, the accrued fees shall be determined when starting the procedures that related to implement the provisions of this Law.

#### **Article (54)**

The Minister shall issue the Executive Bylaw within two months of this law coming into effect, and until this bylaw comes into effect, the Executive Bylaw and resolutions currently in force and which do not conflict with the provisions of this Law shall continue to be in effect.

The Executive Bylaw shall determine the procedures related to temporary protection of marks associated with products or services provided at exhibitions in Qatar or abroad.

#### **Article (55)**

The employees who delegated by a resolution of the Minister shall have the capacity of law enforcement officers in enforcing and establishing the crimes committed in violation of the provisions of this Law.

**Article (56)**

The Law No. (3) of 1978 that mentioned is canceled, in addition to any provision that contradicts the provisions of this law.

**Article (57)**

All relevant authorities, each within its own jurisdiction, shall implement this law. It shall be published in the Official Gazette.

**Jasem Bin Hamad Al Thani  
Deputy Emir of the State of Qatar**

Released in the Emiri Diwan on date: 4/4/1423 AH  
Corresponding: 15/6/2002 AD

ジェットロ仮訳

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