

**Cabinet of Ministers Resolution No. (6) of 2022 regarding the
Executive Regulations of Federal Law No. (11) of 2021 regarding the
Regulation and Protection of Industrial Property Rights**

Cabinet of Ministers:

- Pursuant to the Constitution;
- The Federal Law No. (1) of 1972 On the Mandates of Ministries and Powers of Ministers, as amended;
- The Federal Law No. (11) of 2021 regarding the Regulation and Protection of Industrial Property Rights; and
- In accordance with the proposals of the Minister of Economy, as approved by the Council of Ministers;

Have decided:

Article (1)

Definitions

The definitions mentioned in Federal Law No. (11) of 2021, referred to, shall apply to this Resolution, except for that, the following word shall have the meaning shown unless the context requires otherwise:

Law : The Federal Law No. (11) of 2021 regarding the Regulation and Protection of Industrial Property Rights.

Article (2)

Calculation of the Period

The periods stipulated in this Resolution are calculated as follows:

1. If the period is stated in days, the first day of the period shall not be counted.
2. If the last day of the period which is related to industrial property procedures falls on an official holiday, the said period shall expire on the first working day following this holiday.
3. If the last day of the period of protection of the industrial property right falls on an official holiday, the period ends on that day.

Article (3)

Extension of the Periods Specified by the Ministry

1. If this Law or this Resolution stipulates a minimum period of time associated with a procedure related to Industrial Property, the Minister at his own or his/ her delegate may determine this period or upon a written request from the applicant, provided that the Ministry determines the appropriate period so as not to unduly prejudice the interest of any second party to this procedure.
2. When the Chairman of the Committee sets a date for the commencement of an Industrial Property procedure, he may at his own discretion change that date or upon a written request, provided that does not unduly prejudice the interest of any party concerned.

Article (4)

Cease, Suspension and Resumption of Procedures

1. The Industrial Property procedure that is under consideration in the Ministry shall be ceased for a period up to (6) six months if any of the following cases apply to it:
 - A. The death of the party.
 - B. The legal person of the party ceased to exist.
 - C. Any of the parties has lost its legal capacity to sue.
2. When the Industrial Property procedure under consideration by the Ministry, in accordance with Clause (1) of this Article, get suspended, the natural or legal person mentioned in the following paragraphs must submit a written request to resume the procedure:
 - A. In case of applying Paragraph (A) of Clause (1) of this Article, the deceased's successor, the custodian of the inheritance, or any other legally authorized person to pursue the procedure.
 - B. In case of applying Paragraph (B) of Clause (1) of this Article, the legal person resulting from the merger process.
 - C. In case of applying Paragraph (C) of Clause (1) of this Article, the party whose capacity to file a lawsuit has been restored or the person who becomes the party's legal representative.
3. If the suspended action is not resumed in accordance with Clause (2) of this Article within (6) six months from the first date of the suspension, the procedure shall be resumed on the next day after the expiry of the (6) six-month period.
4. If an application for the resumption of a suspended procedure is filed or if the procedure is resumed, the Ministry must notify all concerned parties of the procedure.
5. If the Ministry considers that one of the parties is unable to pursue the procedure due to persistent constraints for an indefinite period, the Ministry may take a decision to

suspend the procedure. In this case, it may resume the suspended procedure when it deems it appropriate.

6. If an industrial property procedure is interrupted or suspended, the entire period must start again when the procedure is resumed.

Article (5)

Delivery of Documents

1. Any document sent by the Ministry must be received by the parties involved in the procedure.
2. If the party concerned with the procedure has a legal representative in the country, the Ministry may deliver the document to its legal representative or to the party themselves, as the case may be.
3. If the Ministry delivers a document via electronic means of communication, the document shall be deemed to have been delivered to the concerned party upon the receipt of the document by the electronic communication system.
4. The electronic communications system includes a system through which the concerned party reports to the ministry or the official electronic service account at the Ministry.
5. If the Ministry does not have any means available to inform the concerned party of the procedure, it may declare the information to be communicated in the Industrial Property Gazette, and the information shall be deemed to have been delivered to the party thirty (30) days after the announcement.

Article (6)

The Appointment of a Representative

1. Any party may appoint a registration agent as its legal representative at any time for the Industrial Property procedures.
2. If a party has appointed two or more representative, any of them may represent the party independently.

Article (7)

Consent to the Actions of Persons without Legal Capacity

When a person without legal capacity files an Industrial Property procedure, the person with legal capacity may consent to that procedure at a later date and it shall have retroactive effect.

Article (8)

Representation of Two or More Persons

1. When two or more persons jointly file an Industrial Property procedure, each person shall be considered representative of all persons.
2. None of the acts provided for in the following paragraphs may be performed except by all persons who have submitted the industrial property procedure or by the person who has been appointed by them to do the following:
 - A. Abandonment or renunciation of Industrial Property Right and any application connected thereto.
 - B. Abandon any request.

Article (9)

Microorganisms Depository Authority

1. The Ministry may register any entity in the country as a depository authority for microorganisms under the "Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure" if it fulfils all of the following requirements:
 - A. The authority must have the necessary human resources and equipment to preserve and ensure microorganisms' safety.
 - B. The authority shall develop plans to perform services related to storage and supply of deposited microorganisms.
 - C. The authority must have a security system to preserve confidential information about microorganisms.
2. Any Authority wishing to register as a Microorganisms Depository Authority must submit an application to the Ministry, and it will be registered in the register.

Article (10)

Filing a Microorganisms

1. The Ministry may require the applicant for a patent to file a microorganism with any of the following authorities before submitting a patent application related to a microorganism unless an ordinary person skilled in the relevant field can easily obtain that microorganism:
 - A. Microorganism Depository Authority registered with the Ministry in accordance with Article (9) of this Resolution.
 - B. International Depository Authority under “Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure”.
2. The applicant must mention the filing information in the application description and provide the document evidencing the deposit of the microorganism.
3. The applicant must notify the Ministry when the filing number is changed and provide it with a copy of the new filing certificate.

Article (11)

Providing Microorganism

1. A person who wishes to obtain a filed microorganism for the purposes of testing or scientific research may request the Ministry to issue a certificate to provide the deposited microorganism after the publication of the patent application relating to this microorganism, and the Ministry shall examine the application and decide on obtaining it.
2. A person authorized by the owner of the depositing microorganism can obtain the microorganism.
3. No person who receives a microorganism under Clauses (1) and (2) of this Article shall allow another person to use the microorganism.

Article (12)

Requests Related to Nucleotide and Amino Acid Sequences

If the nucleotide and amino acid sequences are stated in a patent application, they must be represented in a sequence list, and the applicant must submit the sequence list in a searchable electronic format which must be compatible with the standard issued by the World Intellectual Property Organization.

Article (13)

Identification of the Invention Related to the Security and Military Industries

1. The Ministry determines the patent applications for the security and military industries submitted by the applicant residing in the country according to the classification chosen by the Ministry.
2. The Ministry bases its classification mainly on the Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification or other classifications that the Ministry deems appropriate.
3. The Ministry, upon receipt of an application related to security and military industries, shall submit a copy of the application and its attachments to the concerned department of the Ministry of Defence.

Article (14)

Ministry of Defence Review

1. The Ministry of Defence shall review the application and its attachments that were received from the Ministry under Clause (3) of Article (13) of this Resolution within a period specified by the Ministry, not less than (90) ninety days.
2. In the event that the Ministry does not receive the results from the Ministry of Defence on the application stipulated in Clause (1) of this Article within the period specified by the Ministry, this shall be considered as the Ministry of Defence's unwillingness to maintain the confidentiality of the invention or to prevent the inventor from submitting an application in this regard to a foreign country based on the Article (15) of this decision.

Article (15)

Prohibition of Applying to a Foreign Country and Preservation of Confidentiality

1. The Ministry of Defence may prevent the owner of an invention related to the security and military industries from submitting an application to a foreign country to obtain any Industrial Property Right.
2. The Ministry of Defence may decide to keep the invention confidential within such period as it deems necessary.
3. The owner of the invention may seek fair compensation from the Ministry of Defence for losses arising from compliance with the provisions of Clauses (1) and (2) of this Article.

Article (16)

Compulsory Transfer of the Invention to the Rightful Owner

1. The rightful owner of an invention who requests the transfer of an application, patent or utility certificate to him in accordance with Article (9) of the Law must submit the following documents to the Ministry:
 - A. A written request to transfer the application, patent or utility certificate.
 - B. Affidavits that prove that he is the right holder of the invention.
2. The Ministry must notify the other party of the application, provide it with a copy of the affidavits provided by the rightful owner of the invention, and invite him to submit his opinion and supportings within a period specified by the Ministry, not less than (30) thirty days from the notification. After the expiry of this period, the Ministry shall raise all documents and views submitted by the two parties.
3. The committee shall decide on the request and issue a decision in it. Any party concerned with the decision may appeal the decision before the court within (30) thirty days from the date of receiving the committee's decision.

Article (17)

Undisclosed Invention

1. In the event that the invention is disclosed to the public by the inventor or others who became acquainted with the invention with or without the permission of the inventor, the applicant may request the Ministry to exclude this disclosed invention from previous industrial techniques, and the applicant must submit a copy of this disclosed invention with evidence that the invention has been disclosed within (12) twelve months prior to the filing date.
2. The applicant cannot submit the application in accordance with Clause (1) of this Article if the invention has been disclosed in the Industrial Property gazette, any regional foreign patent authority, or the World Intellectual Property Organization.

Article (18)

Principle of Priority Submission

1. If more than one application is submitted for the same invention, only the applicant who first filed his application is entitled to obtain a patent or a utility certificate, as the case may be.
2. In the event that more than one application for the same invention was submitted on the same date and the Ministry was unable to confirm the exact chronological order of the applications, the Ministry shall do the following:

- A. All applicants who receive an approval for a patent or utility certificate shall obtain a patent or utility certificate, as the case may be.
- B. In the event that the applicants for a patent or a utility certificate do not reach an agreement between them, none of the applicants for a patent or a utility certificate is entitled to obtain a patent or a utility certificate, as the case may be. In this case, the Ministry must request the patent or utility certificate applicants to submit a signed written agreement within (90) days from the date of the request. In the event that the signed written agreement is not received, the applicants for the patent or the utility certificate shall be deemed to have been unable to reach an agreement among them.

Article (19)

Application for a Patent or Utility Certificate and its Attachments

1. An application for a patent or utility certificate must include the following information:
 - A. Title of the invention.
 - B. Name and address of the applicant.
 - C. Name and address of the inventor.
 - D. The legal representative and his address, if any.
 - E. A summary of the invention shall not exceed (500) five hundred words and the summary shall be used only for technical information as part of the bibliographic information of the application.
 - F. The number of the international application and the date of the international filing in the event that the application is in the national filing stage in the country in accordance with the Patent Cooperation Treaty.
 - G. The number of the original application and the date of its submission if the application was a division or transfer of the application previously submitted in the country.
 - H. The number and date of the priority application and the office that received the priority application in the event that the applicant claims priority on the basis of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (hereinafter referred to as the "Paris Convention").
2. The applicant must provide a description of the invention in a sufficient way to identify the subject matter of the invention on the date of filing, and the description may include the following information:
 - A. Explanation of the technical field to which the invention relates.
 - B. Prior industrial techniques that are useful for understanding the invention and of which the applicant is aware.

- C. An explanation of the invention so that a skilled person in the relevant industrial art can clearly and completely understand the invention.
 - D. Preferred methods of practicing the invention which the applicant considers useful. This can be done by way of presentation or examples with reference to drawings if any.
 - E. Details of the industrial application of the invention, including its manufacture, use and results achieved by the invention.
 - F. Brief description of drawings, if any.
3. The applicant may submit drawings and a representative drawing, and he may not submit or modify the drawings in a way that he submits a new feature that was not submitted on the filing date, and the Ministry may choose a representative drawing if necessary.
 4. The applicant shall specify the claim(s), the subject matter of protection, and the protection claims shall be clear, concise, and based entirely on the description.
 5. The applicant shall submit the following documents, according to the case:
 - a. A copy of the commercial register extract or an official extract of the partnership contract or establishment deed, according to the case, if the applicant is not a natural person.
 - b. The document that proves the applicant's entitlement to the invention if he is not the inventor.
 - c. Legal power of attorney if the application is submitted by a person other than the applicant.
 - d. A copy of the Emirates ID card if the applicant or his representative is residing in the country.
 6. The documents stipulated in Paragraphs (A), (B), and (C) of Clause (5) of this Article shall be approved in accordance with the Ministry's instructions.
 7. The Ministry shall not request any approval for the document provided for in Paragraph (b) of Clause (5) of this Article if it is recognized by the World Intellectual Property Office during the international application procedures under the Patent Cooperation Treaty.
 8. The documents stipulated in clauses (2), (3), (4) of this Article shall be submitted in both Arabic and English.
 9. If the application is in the national filing stage in the country of an international application under the Patent Cooperation Treaty, the documents submitted in accordance with Clauses (2), (3), (4) of this Article shall be within the scope of the description, protection claims and drawings contained in the international application submitted in international filing date.
 10. It is not permissible to submit a utility certificate application for anything other than a device of a tangible form or structure.

Article (20)

Verification of Application

1. The applicant must submit, as a minimum, a description of the invention in accordance with Clause (2) of Article (19) of this Resolution on the filing date, either in English or Arabic. In the event that the requirement is not met, the Ministry will reject the application without allowing the applicant to submit the missing documents or amend the application.
2. The applicant may submit a declaration to the Ministry that he has submitted all the necessary documents in accordance with Article (19) of this decision, and the Ministry may, in this case, expedite the examination of the application.

Article (21)

Submission of missing documents and legal examination

1. The applicant must submit the documents mentioned in clauses (4) and (5) of Article (19) of this Resolution or any other document requested by the Ministry within the period specified by the Ministry with no less than (90) ninety days from the date of the application; otherwise, the application will be cancelled.
2. The applicant must provide a translation of the documents provided for in clauses (2), (3) (4) of article (19) of this Resolution if it is submitted in Arabic or English languages within the period specified by the Ministry with no less than (90) ninety days from the date of the application; otherwise, the application will be cancelled.
3. The Ministry may ask the applicant to correct or modify the application in the event of any defect, and the applicant must correct or modify the application within the period specified by the Ministry with no less than (90) ninety days from the date of the application; otherwise, the application will be cancelled.
4. Despite the provisions of clauses (1), (2), (3) of this article, the applicant may re-apply after paying the reworking fees and late fees within (9) nine months of the date the application is deemed null cancelled.
5. The Ministry may reject the application without giving an opportunity to correct or modify the application in the event of a serious defect that cannot be addressed through the amendment permitted in article (26) of this act.

Article (22)

Drafting the claims

The following must be taking into consideration when drafting the claims:

- A. The claims must be related to a product or a method.
- B. The number of claims must be reasonable in relation to the nature of the invention, and the number of claims must not exceed (50) fifty for a patent and (10) ten for the certificate of utility.
- C. Claims must be mentioned in the form of independent claims, and claims belonging to independent claims may be added with a view to reducing the number of independent claims or further identifying independent claims, and other subsidiary claims may be added to reduce or further identify such subsidiary claims.
- D. The claim referring to another protection requirement must state the number of the claim referred to, in which case the claim referred to filed must be before the claims to which it is referred.
- E. The claim, which refers to more than one other claim, must mention the claim to which it is transmitted in a reciprocal manner.
- F. Each protection requirement must be entered into a new line, and serial numbers must be provided in order of entries.
- G. If a claim refers to more than one other claim, the said claim cannot be referred to two or more claims, and the same rule applies if the claim referred to refers to one other claim, which in turn refers to two or more claims.

Article (23)

Drawings

1. The drawings must take into account the following:
 - A. Drawings must be drawn clearly enough to reflect the artistic feature in the best possible way and can be supported in color if possible.
 - B. The letters and numbers used to indicate parts of the drawing must be clearly written, the same characters and numbers must be used in all drawings, and if these characters and numbers are written outside the drawing, they must be linked to the parts it refers to in fine lines.
 - C. If more than one drawing is displayed in one sheet, enough space must be placed between each drawing, and each drawing is numbered by a serial number.
2. The patent or utility certificate may not be revoked by re-examination after the grant or revoked due to the failure to meet the drawings requirements provided for in section (1) of this article.

Article (24)

Priority claim

1. The applicant may request, add or modify the priority claim before the application is published or patented, or within (16) sixteen months of the dates specified in paragraphs (a) to (d) of section (2) of article (32) of this Resolution, whichever is earlier, and the applicant can only cancel all or part of the priority claims after this period has expired.
2. Despite the provisions of section (1) of this article, if the application is a national filing of an international PCT application, the applicant cannot claim priority other than the one accepted by the International Patent Treaty Office.
3. The Ministry may request the applicant to submit a copy of the priority application within the period specified by at least (60) sixty days.
4. The Ministry may request the applicant to submit a translation of the priority application within the period specified by at least (60) sixty days if the priority application is not written in English or Arabic and the translation is necessary for substantive examination.
5. The claim for priority is invalid when the applicant is unable to meet the requirements mentioned in this Article.

Article (25)

The registry of the Patent and utility certificates

The patent and utility certificate registry include:

- A. The information provided for in section (1) of article (19) of this Resolution.
- B. Information related to the examination, acceptance or rejection of the application.
- C. Information on patent registration.
- D. Information on patent withdrawal and abandonment, if any.
- E. Payment of the annuity and legal status in the Ministry.
- F. Information on re-examination after grants, grievance, appeal, nullity, if any.
- G. Rights relating to an application or registered patent, including licensing and undertaking, if any.
- H. Any other information deemed appropriate by the Ministry.

Article (26)

Scope of correction and amendment of the application

1. The applicant may correct any literary or arithmetical errors in the application and its annexes.

2. The amendment cannot include any new advantage outside the scope of disclosure provided to the Ministry at the date of submission.
3. If the application is a national filing for an international PCT application, the applicant may modify the application and its annexes within the description, claims and drawings of the international application submitted on the date of the international filing.
4. If the application is a fragmentation or transfer of an earlier application, the applicant may modify the application and its attachments within the description, claims and drawings of the original application submitted on the original filing date.
5. If the applicant amends the substantive issues of the application, the applicant must provide an explanation of the amendment by referring to the amended elements and make it clear that the amendment does not contain any new matters outside the scope of clauses (2), (3) and (4) of this article. If an explanation of the amendment is not provided or if the Ministry finds that the interpretation is insufficient, the Ministry may ask the applicant to provide an explanation of the amendment within a period of at least (60) sixty days.
6. If the amendment includes a substantial amendment to a new feature beyond the scope provided for in clauses (2), (3) and (4) of this article, the Ministry rejects the amendment, and the amendment shall be considered void.
7. If the applicant is unable to provide an explanation of the amendment in accordance with section (5) of this article, and this failure causes a problem in conducting the subjective examination, the Ministry may reject the amendment, and amendment shall be considered void.
8. Correction or suspension will only be acknowledged after the relevant fees have been paid.

Article (27)

Issuance of a Certified Copy of the Priority Claim Application

A certified copy of the application with the filing date is issued only to the applicant or a person who has the right to file a patent application outside the country.

Article (28)

Interconnection of Inventions

1. In submitting an application relating to a group of related inventions in accordance with the provisions of Article (15) of the law, the following conditions must be met:
 - A. Inventions must be technically related to each other.
 - B. The inventions shall have the same or equivalent technical features and shall be considered as a whole in relation to the prior art.

2. The Ministry may require the applicant to choose one group of inventions at any time before granting a patent. In the event that the applicant does not choose a group of inventions, or if the Ministry considers that the group of inventions is outstanding compared to other groups, the Ministry may choose a specific group of inventions. It can modify the protection demands on its own.

Article (29)

Divide and Transfer the Application

1. An applicant for a patent or utility certificate may divide the application into two or more applications within the scope of the original application in accordance with Clauses (2) and (3) of Article (26) of this Resolution while the original application is under consideration in the Ministry.
2. An applicant for a utility certificate may convert the application into a patent application and vice versa in accordance with Clause (3) of Article (6) of the Law within the scope of the original application as stipulated in Clauses (2), (3) and (4) of Article (26) of this Resolution while the application is being studied by the Ministry. The original application is considered withdrawn at the time of transfer.
3. A division or transfer of the original application shall be deemed to have been made at the time the original application was submitted.
4. The applicant for division or transfer shall determine the priority claim in accordance with Paragraph (h) of Clause (1) of Article (19) of this Resolution; In the event that the requirement is not fulfilled, the applicant cannot benefit from the right to claim priority stipulated in the original application.
5. The person claiming priority in the division or transfer of the original application may mention the documents submitted in the original application.

Article (30)

Withdrawal of Application

1. The applicant or his legal representative may request by a written application the withdrawal of his application at any time while the application is under consideration by the Ministry.
2. In the case of joint ownership of the application, the application shall be withdrawn by agreement between them, and a written agreement shall be submitted to the Ministry to withdraw the application.

Article (31)

Voluntary Transfer of Application and Patents to Others

1. A patent applicant or patent owner may transfer his application or patent to a third party by submitting a written application to the Ministry.
2. In the case of joint ownership of the application or the patent, the person who wishes to transfer his share of the patent in whole or in part to a third party must provide evidence that such transfer does not lead to harm to other owners.
3. The Ministry may refrain from registering the assignment in the register if it deems that it would abuse an industrial property right or harm commercial competition or other issues related to industrial property rights.
4. In the event of refusing to register the assignment for the reasons set forth in Clause (3) of this Article, the Ministry shall give the applicant or the patent owner the opportunity to present their opinion and payments to the Ministry within a period specified by the Ministry, not less than (90) ninety days from the date of receiving the notification to submit their opinion.

Article (32)

Publication of Patent Application

1. The Ministry may publish the patent application and related information in whole or in part to disclose the application to the public after (18) eighteen months, or at the request of the applicant, even before the expiry of this period.
2. The eighteen (18) months stipulated in Clause (1) of this Article shall be calculated from the date specified in any of the following items, as the case may be:
 - A. The date the application was submitted to the Ministry.
 - B. The date of filing the original application if the application was a division or transfer of the original application.
 - C. The date of the international application if the application is a national filing in the country for an international application under the PCT.
 - D. The earliest acceptable priority date for the application if the application is accompanied by a priority claim under the Paris Convention.
3. Despite the provisions of Clause (1) of this Article, the Ministry may not publish or disclose the request in accordance with Clause (2) of Article (15) of this Resolution.
4. After publication, the applicant may send a warning to the person who uses his invention commercially, through a written warning stating that he has submitted a patent application.
5. The court may order the person who has received the written warning in accordance with Clause (3) of this Article to pay compensation equivalent to an amount normally paid under a contractual license to the patent owner for the period in question from the date of the written notice to the date of the patent registration, and such compensation shall not be claimed until after the patent has been registered provided

that the competent court determines that the use of the invention has infringed the registered patent.

6. The request for compensation under Clause (4) of this Article shall not affect the exercise of the right of the registered patent.

Article (33)

Substantive Examination Notification

1. The Ministry notifies the applicant to pay the examination fee after the completion of the legal examination of the application.
2. The Ministry may notify the applicant to pay the re-examination fee if the application was not accepted in the examination and the previous re-examination.
3. In the event that the Ministry discovers only minor errors in the description, claims or drawings and considers the claimed inventions to be new, innovative and industrially applicable, the Ministry may notify the applicant to pay a reduced re-examination fee. The applicant may amend the application with respect only to the errors indicated by the Ministry, otherwise, any other amendment shall be considered as if it was never submitted.
4. The applicant must pay the examination or re-examination fee within (90) ninety days of being notified to pay the fee, otherwise the application shall be considered void.
5. Without being bound by Clause (4) of this Article, the applicant may restore the application by paying the restoration fee and additional late fees within (9) nine months from the date the application was deemed void.

Article (34)

Submission of Examination Result by Other Patent Authorities

The Ministry may require the applicant to submit the results of the examination conducted in any of the foreign or regional patent authorities if necessary, and the Ministry may suspend the examination until the applicant submits the required document.

Article (35)

General Examination

1. Any person may provide information and opinions about the Ministry's the unacceptance of the application, before the Ministry decides to accept the application.
2. The Ministry reviews the information and opinions received in accordance with Clause (1) of this Article, and the Ministry must announce the outputs of this review

in the result of the examination, in the event that the Ministry finds that the information and opinions provided are useful for examination.

3. The Ministry may seek the assistance of an expert in the relevant technical field if the Ministry considers that this expertise is necessary in order to complete the examination, and in the event that the application has not been published at the time of the consultation, the expert must undertake to maintain the confidentiality of the application until the request is disclosed to the public or the expiry of the period stipulated in Clause (1) of Article 32 of this Resolution.

Article (36)

Assignment to Search for Prior Art

The Ministry may assign a foreign patent authority or a local or foreign institute specialized in searching for cases of prior industrial technologies in order to submit the following:

- A. Research the state of prior art and provide a written opinion on patentability based on the search.
- B. Develop a patent classification code.
- C. Other services that the Ministry deems necessary for the examination of applications.

Article (37)

Request for Amendment

1. The Ministry may request the applicant to correct any formal defects, complete payment of fees in full for what has been underpaid, or amend protection claims or fees as stipulated in Article (22) Paragraphs (A) and (B), and Article (23) of this Resolution at any time before a decision is made to accept the application.
2. The applicant must correct or amend the application at the request of the Ministry within (90) ninety days, otherwise the application shall be considered void.
3. If the Ministry finds that the correction or amendment request has not been completed, the Ministry must again ask the applicant to correct or amend the application, and if the applicant does not do what is required of him within (90) ninety days from the date of re-applying, his application shall be considered void.
4. Without complying with Clauses (2), (3) of this Article, the applicant may restore the application by paying the restoration fee and additional delay fees within (9) months from the date the application is deemed void.

Article (38)

Rapid Examination

1. The Ministry may expedite examining the application at the request of the applicant or on its own initiative.
2. If the applicant wishes to expedite the examination of his application, he must submit a written application to the Ministry and pay the relevant fees.

Article (39)

Substantive Examination

1. The Ministry examines the patent application or utility certificate and its annexes to verify the following:
 - A. The application is submitted by a natural or legal person of country nationality, or by a foreign national who is entitled to apply in accordance with the provisions of any international convention or convention to which the country is a party or who holds the nationality of a country that maintains the principle of reciprocity with the country in accordance with article (3) of the Law.
 - B. Application by the right holder of the invention.
 - C. The application is submitted jointly by all joint owners if the right of invention is jointly owned.
 - D. Description, protection demands and drawings within the scope of disclosure made on the date of application or the date of international filing in accordance with section 2, (3) of article (26) of this decision.
 - E. Description, protection demands and drawings within the scope of the original application provided for in section (4) of article (26) of this decision if the application is a section or a transfer from the original application.
 - F. The documents referred to in items (2), (3), (4) article (19) of this Resolution, and their translation are largely identical.
 - G. The invention does not include an order that is not permitted as specified in section (1) of article (7) of the Law.
 - H. The invention is new, innovative and industrially applicable.
 - I. No application for the same invention has been submitted to the Ministry before or the applicants have submitted a written agreement in accordance with section 1, (2) of article (18) of this decision.
 - J. The protection demands were formulated in a clear and concise manner, and the inventions claimed were supported by description so that a skilled person in the field could easily understand the claimed invention in accordance with clauses (5), (6) and (7) article (11) of the Law.
 - K. The inventions claimed involve the interconnection of inventions under article (15) of the Law and Article (28) of this decision.

- L. Protection demands and application fees meet the requirements of articles (22) and (23) of this decision.
 - M. The requirement of protection for the application for a certificate of benefit is a device in accordance with article (19) of article (19) of this decision.
2. The Ministry shall inform the applicant of the reasons for not accepting the application if the applicant does not meet the requirements set out in the previous paragraph, and the Ministry may invite the applicant to re-examine to present his argument with the necessary amendment, if any.
 3. The Ministry may reject the application without inviting the applicant to re-examine if it considers that the applicant has been given sufficient opportunity to re-examine at least twice, and the applicant has not addressed the grounds for refusal.

Article (40)

Automatic Amendment

1. If the Ministry finds a clear written error in the description, claims and drawings of the application, the Ministry may correct this written error on its own when it decides to accept the application.
2. When the Ministry makes an amendment at its own discretion under the previous paragraph, the applicant is notified of the amendment made at the Ministry's own discretion.
3. If the applicant does not accept all or some of the amendments made by the Ministry at its own discretion, the applicant may reject the amendment made by submitting a written notice to the Ministry before paying the registration fee.
4. If the applicant rejects the amendment made by the Ministry at its own discretion, it shall be considered void, and the Ministry shall cancel its decision to accept the application and the Ministry will re-examine the application without the amendment it has made, and the Ministry may not collect the fees for re-examination for review of this case.

Article (41)

Registration Decision and its Publication

1. The Ministry accepts the application, if it is found to meet the requirements set out in article (39) of this act, and it invites the applicant to pay the registration fee within (60) sixty days from the date of notification of payment of the fee, and the Ministry

publishes the registration in the Industrial Property Gazette, and may also publish a copy of the description, claims and drawings as the circumstances may be made.

2. The applicant must pay the annual unpaid fees before or with the registration fee.
3. If the applicant does not pay the registration fee in a timely manner, the application shall be deemed as void.
4. Without complying with section (3) of this article, the applicant may recover the application by paying the recovery fee and additional late fees within (9) nine months from the date the application is deemed void.

Article (42)

Re-examination after Grants

1. Any person may request the Ministry to re-examine after grants in order to request the cancellation of registration in whole or in part if a registered patent or utility certificate that does not meet any of the requirements set out in paragraphs (a) to (j) of section (1) of article (39) of this Resolution within (90) ninety days of publication of the registration.
2. The party concerned with a fundamental interest may request a re-examination after the grants in accordance with section (1) of this article at any time after (90) ninety days from the date of publication of the registration, and the applicant may prove after the grant that they have a substantial interest in the patent or certificate of registered utility; if the requirement is not met, the Ministry must reject the application without re-examination after the grants.
3. A person requesting a re-examination after grants under sections (1) and (2) of this article must provide the reason for partial or total cancellation of registration with supporting evidence and payment of the relevant fees.
4. The Ministry registers the request for re-examination after the grants and its decision in the registry and informs the relevant authorities of the process of the re-examination procedures after the grants with a copy of the relevant documents.
5. Post-grant examination is re-examined by a group of at least three examiners with sufficient experience to confirm the validity of the registration.
6. Without complying with section (1) of article (44) of this decision, the issuance of the registration certificate is suspended until the group of examiners decides after the completion of the re-examination after the grants that the registration is correct.
7. If the examiner group cancels the registration, the registration is counted as abandoned.
8. Any party related to the post-grant re-examination may submit a petition before the Committee requesting that the decision of the examiners' group be annulled within (60) sixty days of the decision being handed over to the parties concerned.

Article (43)

Post-Grant Amendment

1. The owner of a patent or utility certificate may correct any literary or computational errors in the description, claims and drawings at any time after registration and that is after the payment of the due fees, and the correction cannot include a change in description, claims and drawings
2. The owner of a patent or utility certificate may only modify the claims after registration, after paying the fees due by eliminating one or more claims or reducing the scope of claims as a whole, and the amendment must not alter or extend the scope of protection of the claims as a whole.
3. A group of examiners reviews the correction and amendment to ensure that the amendment meets the requirements set out in the previous terms of this article, and if the examiner group refuses to correct or amend, then the correction or amendment submitted shall be void, and the Ministry records the decision of the examiners' group in the registry.
4. If the examiners' group approves the amendment, the Ministry may publish the amended claims in the Industrial Property Gazette.

Article (44)

Registration Certificate

1. The Ministry issues a patent certificate or utility certificate 90 days after the registration is published and it must contain the following information:
 - A. Application number and submission date.
 - B. The number and date of the ministerial decision to grant the registration for the patent.
 - C. Patent registration number.
 - D. Owner's name and address.
 - E. The inventor's name unless the latter declares in writing that they do not wish to be named.
 - F. The title of the invention.
 - G. The original application number and the original submission date if the application is a portion of or a conversion from the original request.
 - H. International application number and date of international application if the application is a national filing in the country under the PCT.
2. The patent certificate is signed by the Minister or his delegate.

3. If there is any discrepancy between the patent certificate and the registry, the Ministry corrects and reissues the certificate on request or on its own.

Article (45)

Annual Fees

1. The applicant must pay the annual fees at the beginning of each year from the year following the date of application, and the applicant may pay the annual fees in advance for the full duration of the protection or part of it in accordance with the Ministry's instructions.
2. If the application is a national filing in the country for the international application under the PCT, the applicant must pay the annual fees from the date of the international application.
3. If the application is a section of or transfer of the original application, the applicant must pay the annual fee from the date of the original application.
4. If the applicant does not pay the annual fee on time, the applicant may pay the annual fee within (3) three months after the specified time without any late fee, and after the period of (3) three months lapse, the applicant may pay the annual unpaid fees with the late fee up to the date of registration of the application.
5. Annual fees must be paid for a registered patent or utility certificate. If the annual fees are not paid within the specified time after registration, the owner of the registered patent or utility certificate may pay the annual fee within (3) an additional three months without a late fee. A further nine months are allowed as a grace period for the payment of annual fees with late fees.
6. When the owner of the patent or registered utility certificate does not pay an annual fee in accordance with section (5) of this article, the registration of the registered patent or utility certificate expires the following day after the nine-month grace period granted.
7. The Ministry publishes the expiry of the patent registration or the registered utility certificate in the Industrial Property Gazette, the Digital Library of Industrial Property or the Ministry's website. Any delay in publication or non-publication does not affect the expiry of patent registration or utility certificate.

Article (46)

Scope of Protection

The scope of protection for a registered patent is determined in accordance with the protection demands.

Article (47)

Waiver of Rights

1. The right holder of the waiver is obligated under article (34) of the Law to submit written agreements with all relevant parties registered in the registry; and if the request is not met, the Ministry rejects the request.
2. If the waiver of the right in accordance with the previous paragraph is partially, the written request must refer to the protection claims to be abandoned, otherwise the waiver will be considered as a whole.
3. The waiver will take effect on the date of application submitted after the approval of the Ministry.
4. The Ministry registers the waiver in the registry.

Article (48)

Compulsory License Issued by the Court

1. The court must ensure that the applicant for compulsory licensing meets the requirements of article (25) or article (31) of the Law through court litigation proceedings while taking into account the relevant orders and regulations.
2. The court may hold hearings by inviting the relevant persons and experts recommended by the parties or by the court itself, and that is before the issuance of the judgment.

Article (49)

Registration and Publication of the License

1. Compulsory licensing is registered in accordance with articles (29), (30) and (31) of the Law in the registry and includes the following information:

- A. The name and address of the licensor and licensee.
 - B. The scope and duration of the license.
 - C. Licensing terms and conditions.
 - D. Other relevant information, if any.
2. The Ministry publishes the information mentioned in section (1) of this article related to the compulsory licensing in the Industrial Property Gazette or the Digital Library of Industrial Property or the Ministry's website.
 3. The licensor or licensee may through a contractual license request the Ministry to register the license contract, and the licensor or licensee must submit a copy of the license and written agreement to register the contractual license signed on behalf of the licensor and licensee.
 4. The licensor or licensee may through a contractual license ask the Ministry to issue a license certificate that include the date of registration, the name of the licensor and the name of the licensee with the copy of the license agreement stamped by the Ministry.

Article (50)

Grievance before the Committee

1. Any interested party may submit a petition to the Committee to cancel the Ministry's decision issued in implementation of the Law and this Resolution within (60) sixty days.
2. Any concerned party may appeal the committee's decision before the court within (30) thirty days from the date of receiving the committee's decision.

Article (51)

Mandatory Re-Examination after Grants before Appealing to the Committee

1. As an exception to Clause (1) of Article (50) of this Resolution, any person who objects to the registration of an Industrial Property right must request a re-examination after granting from the Ministry in accordance with Clause (1) of Article (42) of this Resolution before filing Appeal to the committee.
2. With regard to the registration of an Industrial Property right, the party concerned with re-examination after grant may file a grievance with the Committee only on the result of the re-examination after grants made by the group of examiners.

Article (52)

Cancellation by Court

1. Pursuant to Articles (35) and (74) of the Law, a concerned party with a substantial interest may file a request to the court to invalidate the patent for each claim or related rights in the patent at any time after registration of the patent or related rights.
2. The party who presented themselves to the court in accordance with the preceding paragraph of this Article must prove with supporting evidence the following:
 - A. That they have a substantial interest in registering a patent or related rights.
 - B. The registered patent does not meet any of the conditions stipulated in Paragraphs (a) to (j) of Clause (1) of Article (39) of this decision in the event of a request to invalidate the registered patent.
3. The right relating to a patent has been unlawfully granted in the event of a request to revoke the right related to the patent.

Article (53)

National Registration of International Application in the country

1. If the applicant wishes to enjoy the effect of an international application provided for in Clause (3) of Article (11) of the PCT, the applicant must file a national application by doing the following within (30) thirty months from international filing date or the earliest priority date, whichever is earlier:
 - A. Submit a request to specify the information stipulated in Paragraph (f) of Clause (1) of Article (19) of this Resolution.
 - B. Submit the documents stipulated in clauses (2), (3) and (4) of Article (19) of this Resolution.
2. In the event that the applicant fails to file a national application in the country in accordance with the previous paragraph, the international application loses its distinctive effect under Clause (3) of Article (11) of the PCT and is considered a new national application.
3. In the event that the applicant does not meet the time period stipulated in Clause (1) of this Article, the Ministry may reinstate the effect of the international application specified in Clause (3) of Article (11) of the Patent Cooperation Treaty, provided that the applicant provides proof of the following:
 - A. Delay in meeting the time limit was unintended or occurred despite due diligence.
 - B. The applicant submits a written request to reinstate the effect of the international application with the Ministry, with an explanation of the reasons for not being able to file a national application in the country, within two (2) months from the date of the absence of the cause, or after twelve (12) months from the date of expiry of the period stipulated in clause (1) of this article, whichever is closer.

- C. The applicant shall submit the required permit or supporting documents in accordance with the Ministry's instructions.
- 4. If the Ministry finds reasons for rejecting the application submitted in accordance with Clause (3) of this Article, the Ministry shall invite the applicant to present his argument before rejecting the application.

Article (54)

Submit the International Application to the Ministry

1. Any of the following persons, whether natural or legal persons, may submit an international application to the Ministry as a receiving office under the PCT:
 - A. citizens of the country.
 - B. Foreigners residing or who have a workplace in the country.
 - C. Persons not included in paragraphs (A) or (B) of this Clause, and who submit an international application through a person who falls under subparagraphs (A) or (B) of this clause.
2. The person submitting an international application must submit the application with description, protection claims, drawings and abstract in English or Arabic in accordance with the Ministry's instructions.
3. An international application filed under Clause (2) of this Article shall provide for the following:
 - A. Indicate that the application is an international application filed under the PCT.
 - B. Identification of the PCT Contracting country in which protection of the invention claimed in the application is sought (hereinafter referred to as "designated countries").
 - C. Reference to a regional patent under the PCT.
 - D. To indicate that some contracting countries have been excluded from the designated countries
 - E. The name or occupation or address or place of business and nationality of the applicant or the name and address of the inventor in the case where the national Law of a specified country requires that only the inventor be the applicant.
 - F. The name and address of the inventor.
 - G. The name, address or place of business of the agent, if any.
 - H. The title of the invention.
4. The description in Clause (2) of this Article must clearly express the invention in detail in such a way that a person skilled in the relevant industry can easily understand the invention.
5. A claim for protection under Clause (2) of this Article shall state the matters for which protection is being sought in a clear and concise manner and shall be fully supported by the description.

Article (55)

International Application Fee

A person intending to submit an international application must pay the applicable fees, including international application filing fees, search fees, referral fees and any other fees.

Article (56)

Application of Provisions in the Absence of a Special Provision

The provisions of the patent shall apply to the utility certificate unless there is a special provision in this decision.

Article (57)

Industrial Design Registration Application

1. The industrial design registration application must include a set of data, including:
 - A. Design title.
 - B. The name and address of the applicant.
 - C. The name and address of the designer.
 - D. The agent, if any, and his address.
 - E. A design characteristic that defines the elements to which the design is applied.
 - F. The number of the original application and the date of its filing if the application was a part of the original application.
 - G. The number of the previous application, the date of its filing, and the name of the office to which the previous application was submitted if the applicant is claiming priority under the Paris Convention.
2. The following documents must be attached to the application at the time of filing or at the time of apportionment of the application, if any, as follows:
 - A. Drawings.
 - B. Drawings' description.
 - C. Illustration, and the Ministry may choose the illustration.
3. The applicant must submit the following documents, as the case may be:
 - A. A copy of the commercial register extract or an official extract of the partnership contract or establishment deed, as the case may be, if the applicant is not a natural person.
 - B. The document that proves the applicant's eligibility for the design if he is not the designer.
 - C. Legal power of attorney if the application is submitted by a person other than the applicant.
 - D. A copy of the Emirates ID card if the applicant or his representative is a natural person residing in the country.

4. The documents stipulated in Paragraphs (A), (B) and (C) of Clause (3) of this Article must be duly certified in accordance with the Ministry's instructions.
5. The documents stipulated in Clause (2) of this Article must be submitted in both English and Arabic. The fundamental difference between the documents in English and Arabic is a reason for rejection by the Ministry, cancellation by the group of examiners, and nullity by the court.
6. The Ministry may request the applicant to submit any document it deems necessary within the specified period, which shall not be less than (90) ninety days.

Article (58)

Design Request Verification

1. The applicant must submit at least drawings illustrating the design on the date of submission, either in English or Arabic, and in the event that the requirement is not met, the Ministry cannot verify the design application, and it must reject the request without allowing the applicant to submit the missing documents or to amend the demand.
2. The applicant may submit a declaration to the Ministry that he submitted all the necessary documents in accordance with Article (57) of this Resolution, during the application submission period or during the examination, and the Ministry may, in this case, expedite the examination of the application.

Article (59)

Submission of Missing Documents and Examination

1. The applicant must submit the documents stipulated in Paragraphs (B), (C) of Clause (2), and Clause (3) of Article (57) of this Resolution within the specified period of not less than (90) ninety days of application, otherwise, the application is considered void.
2. The applicant must submit a translation of the documents stipulated in Clause (2) of Article (57) of this Resolution if the documents are in Arabic or English only within the specified period of not less than (90) ninety days from the date of the ministry's request, otherwise the application is considered void.
3. The Ministry may ask the applicant to correct or amend the application, and the applicant must correct or amend the application within a specified period of not less than (90) ninety days from the date of the application, otherwise shall be considered void.
4. As an exception to Clauses (2) to (3) of this Article, the applicant may restore the application by paying an additional restoration fee and delay fee within (9) nine months from the date the application was deemed void.

Article (60)

Industrial Design Drawings Format

The following shall be taken into account in the industrial design drawings:

1. Each design includes black and white drawings with a sufficient number of sections in a clear and complete manner, which constitutes full visual disclosure of the claimed design.
2. As an exception to Clause (1) of this Article, the applicant may submit black and white photographs if photographs are the only practical means of illustrating the design. If the applicant submits both drawings and pictures, the drawings shall be considered.

Article (61)

Claiming Priorities of a Design

1. The applicant may add or amend the priority claim before the application is published or registered.
2. The applicant must submit a copy of the prior application or its attachments issued by the competent office to which the prior application was submitted within the specified period of no less than (90) ninety days from the date of its submission by the Ministry.
3. The priority claim shall be considered void when the applicant is unable to meet the requirements of the previous clauses of this Article.

Article (62)

Number of Designs and dividing the Application

1. The industrial design application must include one design only.
2. As an exception to Clause (1) of this Article, an applicant may submit an Industrial Design application for more than one design if the designs belong to one set of items of the same class.
3. An industrial design applicant may divide the application into more than one application within the scope of the original application while the original application is under examination at the Ministry.

Article (63)

Examining Industrial Design Applications

1. The Ministry examines the industrial design application to verify that the following have been met:
 - A. The application is submitted by a natural or legal person of country nationality, or by a foreign national who is entitled to submit the application in accordance with the provisions of any international convention or convention to which the country is a party or who holds the nationality of a country that maintains the principle of reciprocity with the country in accordance with Article (3) of the Law.
 - B. The application must be submitted by right holder of the design.
 - C. The application must be submitted jointly by all joint owners if the design right is jointly owned.
 - D. The documents referred to in Clause (2) of Article 57 of this Resolution, and their translations are largely identical.
 - E. The design is not considered impermissible as specified in Clause (2) of Article (43) of the Law.
 - F. No application for the same design has been submitted to the Ministry before that or the design submitters have submitted a written agreement as stipulated in Clauses (1), (2) of Article (18) of this Resolution.
 - G. The industrial design is new, innovative and decorative and can be used as an industrial or craft product.
 - H. The drawings are not included on any new matter outside the scope of the substantive requirement made at the time of the application.
 - I. The drawings are within the scope of the original application if the application was part of the original application.
 - J. The application includes only one design or designs belonging to one set of classes in accordance with Clauses (1) and (2) of Article (62) of this Resolution.
 - K. Application drawings are edited if the conditions stipulated in Article (60) of this Resolution are fulfilled.
2. In the event that the application does not fulfill the requirements stipulated in Clause (1) of this Article, the Ministry shall notify the applicant of the reasons for rejecting the industrial design registration application and invite the applicant to request a re-examination with his justification and amendment if necessary.
3. The Ministry may reject the application without inviting the applicant to request a re-examination if it considers that the applicant has been given sufficient opportunity for re-examination at least once and the applicant was unable to address the reason for rejection.

Article (64)

Applying Provisions in the Absence of a Special Provision

1. The patent provisions shall apply to industrial design, taking into account the nature of the industrial design, unless otherwise stipulated by a special provision of this Resolution.
2. The industrial design registered in the post-grant re-examination shall not be annulled or abandoned by a court ruling due to failure to meet the requirements set forth in Article (63) Clause (1) Paragraphs (J), (K) of this Resolution.
3. Article (32) of this Resolution does not apply to the publication of an industrial design application, and it is not permissible to publish an industrial design prior to its registration except upon a request from the applicant.

Article (65)

Refusal to Register a Contractual License

1. In the event that the Ministry finds that the contractual license misuses an industrial property right or harms commercial competition in the country as stipulated in Clause (2) of Article (54) of the Law, it shall refer it to the Department concerned with competition affairs in the Ministry for an opinion on the matter.
2. If the department concerned with competition affairs finds that the contractual license is harmful to proper commercial competition, the ministry shall request the owner of the protection document to amend the contractual license terms to remove the grounds for rejection.
3. In the event that the reasons for refusal persist after the amendment to the contractual license, the Ministry will completely refuse to register the contractual license.

Article (66)

Application for Registration of Schematic Design of Integrated Circuits

1. Any person who has created a schematic design for integrated circuits or his legal successors may submit an application to register the schematic design with the Ministry within two years from the date of commercial use of the schematic design.
2. The schematic design registration application must include information requested by the Ministry, including the following:
 - A. The name of the schematic design.
 - B. The applicant's name and address.
 - C. The name and address of the designer.
 - D. The representative and his address, if any.
 - E. Date of creation of the schematic design.

- F. The first date that the schematic design was used commercially.
3. The schematic design application must be attached to the following documents at the time of applying the application:
 - A. An electronic file in a computer-readable format with two- or three-dimensional structures of the schematic design.
 - B. Explanation of the schematic design.
4. The applicant must submit the following documents, as the case may be:
 - A. A copy of the commercial register extract or an official extract of the partnership contract or incorporation document, as the case may be, if the applicant is not a natural person.
 - B. The document that proves the applicant's eligibility for the schematic design if he is not the designer.
 - C. Legal power of attorney if the application is submitted by someone other than the applicant.
 - D. A copy of the Emirates ID card if the applicant or representative is a natural person residing in the country.
5. The documents stipulated in Paragraphs (A) to (C) of Clause (4) of this Article must be duly certified in accordance with the Ministry's instructions.
6. The document provided for in Paragraph (B) of Clause (3) of this Article must be submitted in both languages English and Arabic.
7. The Ministry may request the applicant to submit any other necessary document within the specified period, which shall not be less than (90) ninety days.

Article (67)

Submission of Missing Documents

1. The applicant must submit the documents stipulated in Clause (4) of Article (66) of this decision within the specified period of not less than (90) ninety days from the date of the Ministry's request, otherwise the application shall be considered abandoned.
2. The applicant must submit a translation of the documents stipulated in Paragraph (B) of Clause (3) of Article (66) of this Resolution if the documents are in Arabic or English only within the specified period of not less than (90) ninety days from the date of the ministry's request, otherwise the request shall be considered abandoned.
3. The Ministry may ask the applicant to correct or amend the application, and the applicant shall correct or amend the application in response to the Ministry's request within the specified period of no less than (90) ninety days from the date of the Ministry's request, otherwise the application shall be considered abandoned.
4. As an exception to Clauses (1) to (3) of this Article, the applicant may restore the application by paying additional restoration fees and delay fees within (9) nine months from the date the application was deemed void.

Article (68)

Examination of Schematic Design of Integrated Circuits Applications

1. The Ministry examines the application and its attachments to verify that the following have been met:
 - A. Submission of the application by a natural or legal person enjoying the nationality of the country, or by a foreign national who is entitled to submit the application in accordance with the provisions of any international convention or convention to which the country is a party or who holds the nationality of the country that maintains the principle of reciprocity with the country in accordance with Article (3) of the Law.
 - B. The application is submitted by the person who has the full right to submit the application.
 - C. The application shall be submitted jointly by all the joint owners if the right of the schematic design is jointly owned.
 - D. The schematic design is original in accordance with the provisions of Clauses (1) and (2) of Article (55) of the Law.
 - E. Submit the application within the period stipulated in Clause (1) of Article (66) of this Resolution.
2. In the event that the application does not fulfill the requirements stipulated in Clause (1) of this Article, the Ministry shall notify the applicant of the reasons for rejecting the application and invite the applicant to request a re-examination with his justifications and the amendment if necessary.
3. The Ministry may reject the application without inviting the applicant to request a re-examination if it considers that the applicant has been given sufficient opportunity for re-examination at least once.

Article (69)

Confidentiality of the Schematic Design of the Integrated Circuit

The Ministry shall take the necessary measures to ensure the integrity and confidentiality of the documents submitted under Paragraphs (A) and (B) of Clause (3) of Article (66) of this Resolution.

Article (70)

Applying Provisions in the Absence of a Special Provision

1. The provisions of a patent shall apply to the schematic design, taking into account the nature of the schematic design, unless otherwise stipulated by a special provision in this Resolution.
2. As an exception to Article (32) of this Resolution, the schematic design application shall not be published.
3. As an exception to Clause (1) of Article (41) of this Resolution, the documents stipulated in Paragraphs (A), (B) of Clause (3) of Article (66) of this Resolution shall not be disclosed when registering the schematic design.

Article (71)

Terms for Protecting Undisclosed Information

1. Undisclosed information is protected against illegal use, disclosure or publication by others if the undisclosed information has previously been published or disclosed to the public by any means.
2. Subject to the provisions of Article (63) of the law, the legal holder of undisclosed information shall take measures to preserve the confidentiality of undisclosed information, taking into account the circumstances and nature of the information to be protected, including the following:
 - A. Keep documents or any other media containing undisclosed information in a manner that ensures that they are not viewed by others without permission.
 - B. Manage the workplace so that employees do not know undisclosed information.
 - C. Not to allow others to visit the workplace except with the prior permission of the owner and in his personal presence or his authorized representative.
 - D. Preventing a visit program that would allow a visitor to know undisclosed information.
 - E. In the event that the owner of undisclosed information concludes an employment contract with an employee, the contract must obligate the employee not to disclose any element of undisclosed information obtained through his work, and not to use or exploit such information for his benefit or for the interest of any third party Directly or indirectly during the duration of his employment or after his termination for any reason without the prior permission from the employer.
 - F. In the event that the owner of undisclosed information concludes an agreement to assign some of his company's business to any third party, which may allow him to access certain elements of the undisclosed information, the agreement must stipulate that he is required not to disclose any element of the undisclosed information obtained by exercising the

agreement, and not to use or exploit such information for his benefit or for the benefit of any third party directly or indirectly during the duration of the agreement or after its termination for any reason without prior permission from the owner of the undisclosed information.

- G. In the event that the owner of the undisclosed information concludes a contract to assign the undisclosed information or license the undisclosed information to third parties. The contract must require the owner, third parties and their employees not to disclose any element of undisclosed information, directly or indirectly, before and after the assignment of undisclosed information.

Article (72)

Registration Agents

Only registration agents whose names are listed in the registration agents list are allowed to practice as a registration agent, and they must not represent each other.

Article (73)

Registration Application of a Registration Agent

1. A natural person who wishes to register in the registration agents' list maintained by the Ministry must submit a written application to the Ministry with the following documents:
 - A. A copy of a valid Emirates ID card.
 - B. A copy of the valid trade license.
 - C. Bachelor's degree or higher degree.
 - D. Certificate of good conduct.
 - E. Certificate of work experience or professional qualification related to Industrial Property.
2. A company or partnership that specializes in Industrial Property with a headquarters or branch in the country can be a registration agent. In this case, its director must submit the documents stipulated in Clause (1) of this Article, and in the event that a director has not been appointed for the company, its owner or partner must submit the documents stipulated in Clause (1) of this Article.
3. The Ministry may request an additional test to ensure that the applicant has the necessary experience as a registration agent.

Article (74)

Registration of the Registration Agents

1. The Ministry records the information related to the registration agent's registration application, including the date of submission and the Ministry's decision, in the register.
2. Registration of the registration agent shall be valid for a period of (3) three years, and the registration agent who wishes to renew the registration must submit a written application before the registration period ends at least (3) three months from the end of the registration, and in the event that the application is not met, he cannot renew the registration.
3. In the event that the Ministry detects any defect in the registration or renewal of agent registration applications, the Ministry must ask the applicant to correct the defect within a specified period of no less than (30) thirty days, and if the applicant does not fulfil the Ministry's request in the specified time or does not meet the conditions stipulated in Article (73) of this Resolution, the Ministry must reject the application.
4. An applicant whose application for registration or renewal as a registration agent was rejected, or who did not submit the renewal application within the time specified in Clause (3) of this Article may submit a petition to the Ministry to cancel the decision within (60) sixty days from the date of receiving the decision.

Article (75)

Publication of the Registration Agents

1. The Ministry discloses the list of agents registered in the registration agents' list, which is accessible to the public to ensure ease of access.
2. The registration agent who requests to be registered in the registration agents list or to renew his registration must pay the due fees or be deemed unregistered.

Article (76)

Duties of the Registration Agents

1. Registration agents registered in the Register shall observe the following:
 - A. Notify the Ministry immediately of any change in the headquarters address, e-mail, phone number, or any other information related to his profession.
 - B. Mention his name and registration number in all correspondence and documents issued by him.
 - C. Practice his work in accordance with the principles of the profession and the provisions of the Law and this Resolution.

Article (77)

Investigation and Cancellation of the Registration Agents

1. The Ministry may, on its own or based on a complaint submitted to it, conduct an investigation through which to verify whether the registration agent has violated the provisions of the law, this Resolution, or the principles of the profession, or has not fulfilled any of the registration or renewal requirements.
2. The Ministry may cancel the registration of the registration agent based on the outcome of the investigation and notify him of the cancellation. In this case, the registration agent whose registration has been cancelled may submit a petition to the Ministry for his re-registration within (60) sixty days from the date of the issuance of the decision.
3. In the event that the Ministry finds that the incident attributed to the registration agent constitutes a criminal offence, it must inform the police or the Public Prosecution.

Article (78)

Deletion from the Register of Registration Agents

1. The registration agent shall be deleted from the list of registration agents in the event of his death, suspension of his work as an agent, invalidity of his registration, cancellation of his registration, or a request by the Ministry to remove his name from the register of registration agents.
2. In the event that a registration agent is deleted from the register of registration agents, the Ministry may announce the cancellation to the public and notify the relevant authorities of the registration agent who has been removed from the register of registration agents by any available means.

Article (79)

Fees

1. The Ministry shall take the appropriate measures to refund the fees to its payers and upon the request of the payer of the fee, in any of the following cases:
 - A. Fees paid in error.
 - B. Parts of the annual fees for the years subsequent to the year in which the protection was abandoned or the decision to cancel or annul it completely, and the protection becomes final and conclusive.
 - C. Substantive examination fees if the application is withdrawn voluntarily by the applicant, provided that the Ministry has not started the examination or research on previous technologies. However, the Ministry may refuse to refund the substantive examination fee depending on the circumstances.
2. The Council of Ministers shall issue a decision regarding the due fees stipulated in the Law and this Resolution, and any reductions or exemptions from paying the fees.

Article (80)

View and Copy the Documents

1. The Ministry may allow any person to view information related to any Industrial Property available in the Ministry upon request, in the presence of the responsible employee at the Ministry after the information becomes publicly available under the Law or this Resolution.
2. The Ministry shall allow any person to view the information related to patent or utility certificate upon his request, after publishing the application, after registration, or after (18) eighteen months from the date specified in Paragraphs (A) to (D) of Clause (2) of Article (32) of this Resolution, whichever comes first, and this provision does not apply to industrial design, undisclosed information, and integrated circuit schematic design.
3. After paying the fees due, any person may obtain copies of documents containing the information referred to in the previous clauses, or extracts thereof.

Article (81)

Industrial Property Gazette

1. The Industrial Property Gazette includes:
 - A. Decisions and documents attached to these Resolutions.
 - B. Publish requests.
 - C. Registration of Industrial Property Rights.
 - D. The cancellation, abandonment or invalidation of Industrial Property Rights.
 - E. Rights related to Industrial Property Rights.
 - F. Committee decisions.
 - G. Court rulings related to Industrial Property Rights.
2. Publication in the Industrial Property Gazette prohibits any topics that would disturb public order or public morals or harm public health.
3. The Industrial Property Gazette may be issued in paper or electronic form.
4. In the event that the Industrial Property Gazette is issued in an electronic form, it will be published on a publishing server that can be accessed through the Ministry's website or through the mechanism specified by the Ministry.

Article (82)

Publication and Implementation of this Resolution

This decision shall be published in the Official Gazette, and shall be implemented after (90) ninety days from the date of its publication.

Mohammed bin Rashid al Maktoum

Prime Minister

Released by us:

Date: Rajab 9 / 1443 AH

Corresponding to: February 10, 2022 AD