

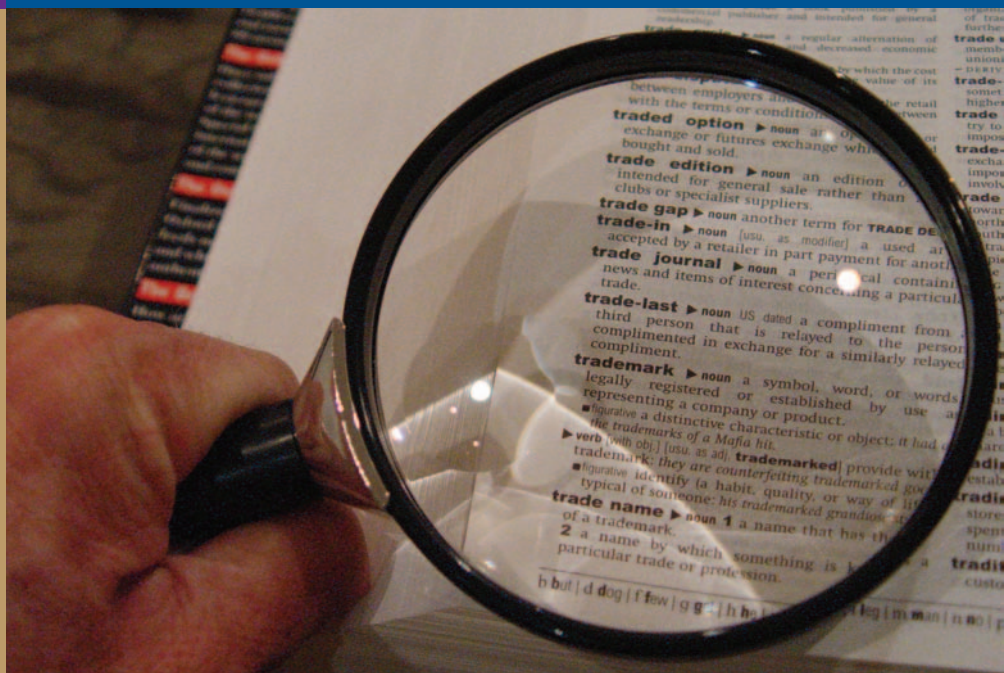
AL TAMIMI
& COMPANY

Advocates & Legal Consultants

التميمي
و شركاه

للمحاماة والاستشارات القانونية

Registration of Trademarks



THE UAE TRADEMARK LAW

Historically, UAE courts and local authorities have considered the UAE to be a free market into which all licensed businesses could import goods without any restrictions such as restrictions on the sale of counterfeit merchandise. Accordingly, trademark owners had no real means available to protect their interests from infringing marks in the UAE.

In the course of developing the nation into a regional and international trading center, the UAE government increased its willingness and efforts to protect registered trademark owners. As a general matter, the UAE authorities now consider the protection of intellectual property rights in the UAE as being necessary to the UAE's standing and competitive edge as the primary commercial centre of the Middle East.

In late 1992, the Federal Government of the UAE issued a Trademark Law, No. 37 of 1992 which came into force on January 12, 1993, with its Implementing Regulations coming into force on February 2, 1993. The Trademark Law and Implementing Regulations repealed the former Trademark Law issued in 1974, under which trademarks could only be registered in the emirate of Ras Al Khaimah, the only one of the seven UAE emirates which had a formal trademark registration procedure. Registration in Ras Al Khaimah did not provide for the protection of trademarks in the remaining emirates. However, some protection was afforded in the other emirates if the registration in Ras Al Khaimah was accompanied by a series of local publications of cautionary notices in the other emirates where protection was sought.

Under the former system, evidence of registration in Ras Al Khaimah together with the publication of cautionary notices in other emirates was used to establish trademark ownership in the UAE. However, enforcement of this law by the courts was not consistent.

Under the 1992 law and the enforcement measures coordinated amongst various government departments, it became possible for trademark owners to protect their marks and enforce their rights. Trademark owners may seek government or police assistance to ensure that goods bearing infringing marks are seized and in certain cases destroyed, and that the owners of the infringing marks are fined with the possibility of imprisonment under the law. These actions are in addition to the traditional civil remedies.

This law was amended by Law No. 8 of 2002 published in the UAE Official Gazette No. 384 of 31st of July 2002 and came into effect immediately on publication. This amending law repealed 21 articles of the existing law and adds one new article. All other articles of Law No. 37 of 1992 remain unchanged.

The UAE is a member of the World Trade Organization ("WTO"). As a result of its membership to the WTO, the UAE is obliged to comply with the Agreement on Trade - Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), which sets out minimum standards for the protection of intellectual property that must be adhered to by all WTO signatories.

THE TRADEMARK LAW IN Q&A FORM

1. What is the procedure for registering a trademark in the UAE?

Registration of trademarks in the UAE is accomplished by means of an application to the Trade Mark Section of the Ministry of Economy and Commerce (hereinafter referred to as the "Ministry"). Trademark applications must be filed by way of a pre-printed form in Arabic, together with AED 500 application fees. Other documents listed in Annexe 1 of this catalogue must also be filed. Trademark applications may be filed by the trademark owner directly (provided that he has a UAE address) or by his authorised agent in the UAE (such as a lawyer or an agent).

After examining a trademark application, the Ministry issues an examination report which states whether further information must be provided or whether there are any requirements, conditions or limitations in connection with the prospective registration. The Ministry normally calls upon the applicant to reply to such reports within a specified time period, normally 30 or 100 days depending on the type of report. Any requirements listed in the Ministry's report must either be accepted by the applicant or appealed to the Trademarks Committee of the Ministry. Fees of AED 250 are payable for each objection to an examination report or for a hearing before the Trademarks Committee. The Committee's decision is further appealable to the civil court.

Upon resolution of all outstanding issues, trademark applications which have been preliminary approved for registration by the Ministry are published in the UAE Trade Mark Bulletin at a further cost of AED 500. The trademark must also be published in two Arabic newspapers circulated in the UAE.

After publication, any interested third party is allowed 30 days within which to submit a written opposition to the Ministry concerning the registration of a mark. Any objections submitted are forwarded within 15 days of the opposition being filed to the applicant, who then has 30 days within which to respond. The Ministry then decides whether to accept or reject the application. This decision may be appealed to the Trademarks Committee of the Ministry, and then to the competent courts.

If the mark is accepted, the Trademark Registrar should, according to the Law, notify and provide details concerning the mark to the federal and local emirate Chambers of Commerce and Industry. A trademark registration certificate is then issued to the applicant.

In view of all the statutory time periods required for completing each procedural step, the entire registration process may take approximately 6 months from filing to completion if the application faces no obstacles. However backlogs for objections and oppositions can result in substantial time delays for registration.

2. WHAT CAN BE REGISTERED AS A TRADEMARK?

Inter alia, the following shall be considered as trademarks:

- (a) Language terms that have no meaning in relation to the goods or services with which they are associated and which are meant to distinguish the goods/services in question from others;
- (b) Language terms which have by virtue of their use over time attained distinctiveness and distinguishability in connection with the goods or services with which they are associated;
- (c) Names;
- (d) Signatures;
- (e) Letters;
- (f) Numbers;
- (g) Drawings;
- (h) Symbols;
- (i) Addresses;
- (j) Hallmarks;
- (k) Stamps;
- (l) Pictures;
- (m) Vignettes;
- (n) Notices;
- (o) Packages;
- (p) Combinations of any of the above items; and
- (q) A sound accompanying mark.

3. WHAT RESTRICTIONS ARE THERE TO THE REGISTRATION OF A TRADEMARK?

The following may not be the subject of a trademark registration or any element thereof:

- (a) A mark that is similar or identical to a trademark previously registered with respect to the same class of products or services. For use to be sufficient, it must be on a substantial commercial scale over an adequate time period in the normal course of the business activities of the party claiming use.
- (b) A foreign trademark having international repute that extends beyond the borders of the country of origin, except pursuant to a request by the original owner.

- (c) A mark which is not distinctive in character or property or a mark consisting of generic names used in relation to goods, products or services, or familiar drawings and ordinary pictures of goods or products.
- (d) A mark which is contrary to morality or public order.
- (e) The insignia of the Government, flags and other symbols pertaining to the UAE, Arab or international organisations or any agencies thereof, or any foreign country except with the authorisation of those parties as well as any imitation of such insignia, flags or symbols.
- (f) Symbols of the Red Crescent or the Red Cross and other similar symbols as well as marks which are imitations of the same.
- (g) Marks which are identical or similar to symbols of a purely religious nature.
- (h) Geographical names where the use thereof may cause confusion as to the origin or source of the goods, products or services.
- (i) Name, surname, photograph or emblem of a third party, unless he or his heirs' prior consent to use has been obtained.
- (j) Marks containing titles of honor which the person applying for registration cannot prove that he is lawfully entitled to.
- (k) Marks which may mislead the public or which contain false information as to the origin or the source of products or services, or about their other characteristics, as well as marks containing an imaginary, imitated or forged trade name.
- (l) Marks owned by natural persons or corporate entities with whom which it is illegal to deal with.
- (m) A mark which if registered for certain classes of products or services would diminish the value of other products or services distinguished by such mark.
- (n) Marks containing the following words or expressions: "Patent", "Patented", "Registered", "Registered Design", "Copyright" or "Imitation is forgery" or similar words and expressions.
- (o) National and foreign decorations, coins and paper currency.
- (p) A mark that constitute a translation of a well-known mark or other previously registered mark, where the registration would confuse the consumer public as to the identity of the products that are distinguished by the mark or similar products.

4. WHAT INFORMATION IS REQUIRED IN A TRADEMARK APPLICATION?

Annexe 2 of this catalogue lists the information required in a trademark application.

5. WHAT FEES ARE PAYABLE IN CONNECTION WITH A TRADEMARK REGISTRATION?

Annexe 3 of this catalogue lists fees payable for trademark applications, registrations and other associated matters.

6. HOW ARE TRADEMARKS CLASSIFIED IN THE UAE?

The UAE utilises the International Classification of Goods and Services under the Nice Agreement. Annexe 4 of this catalogue contains a listing of the International Classification System.

Separate applications must be filed with respect to each class when marks are to be registered in multiple classes. It is possible to register a series of marks in a single application, if the essential elements of the marks are similar and the differences among them are restricted to matters which do not materially affect their identity or similarity, such as the colour of the marks or statements of the products or services related thereto, as long as the products or services belong to a single class. The series of marks must also be registered within the same international class of goods or services.

7. HOW CAN APPLICANTS MAKE A PRELIMINARY DETERMINATION WHETHER APPLICATIONS FOR IDENTICAL OR SIMILAR TRADEMARKS HAVE BEEN FILED?

Preliminary searches for potential conflicts may be conducted at the Ministry of Economy and Commerce on the payment of search fees of AED 250 (approx. US\$70) per mark per class.

8. FOR WHAT LENGTH OF TIME ARE TRADEMARKS PROTECTED IN THE UAE?

The period of protection granted as a result of registration of a trademark is ten years. Registrations may be renewed indefinitely for subsequent ten year periods.

9. HOW ARE TRADEMARK REGISTRATIONS RENEWED?

If the Ministry has not received a renewal application for a particular mark, the Ministry must notify the owner of the mark in writing at the address listed on the registration of the expiration of the period of protection of the mark. This notification must be sent during the month following the expiration of the protection period. If the owner of the mark does not submit an application for renewal within three months following the date of expiration of the protection period, the Ministry will apply Dhs 500 as penalty for every month (part of a month is considered as a month) on condition that the amount does not exceed Dhs 5000. Should the amount exceed Dhs5000, the ministry will cancel the registration.

In the event that the registration of a trademark is cancelled, it may not be re-registered by a third party in connection with the same products or services until the expiration of three years from the date of cancellation.

Trademark registrations may be renewed for subsequent ten year periods, provided that renewal applications are submitted to the Ministry during the final year of a valid registration period or within three months thereafter. Renewals are provided without additional examination by the Ministry, and without permitting third parties to oppose such renewal.

Renewal applications must be based on the mark as registered at that time, without revisions to the mark and without making any additions to the list of products or services in connection with which the mark was registered.

10. WHAT RIGHTS AND REMEDIES EXIST WITH RESPECT TO THE PROTECTION OF REGISTERED TRADEMARKS IN THE UAE?

Local authorities in two of the emirates have trained personnel to provide for immediate action in raiding shops/warehouses, seizing goods and levying fines on offending parties. Police departments in each emirate are also equipped with Commercial Crimes Departments who will raid and send samples to their laboratories to examine counterfeit goods and to provide detailed reports on the differences and similarities between genuine and counterfeit trademarks.

A trademark owner may file a suit in civil court to demand compensation for damages suffered. Prior to or during such an action, the owner may obtain a preliminary attachment order against the counterfeit goods. Trademark owners may also apply to the court to issue a precautionary attachment order against all inventory, equipment and tools used to manufacture counterfeit goods. Store signboards, packaging, labels and other items which bear the infringing mark may also be seized.

In some cases, successful plaintiffs receive court orders for the destruction of the goods attached and compensation for damages although such compensation orders are difficult and rare in practice. Furthermore, courts are empowered to order the offending parties to terminate their production of the counterfeit goods and to publish the judgement in local newspapers as a means of alerting the public to the offences which have transpired. Repeat offenders may also have their trade licences suspended for a period between 15 days to 6 months depending on the Judge, thus preventing them from conducting further business in the UAE during that time.

The UAE courts have been active in reviewing trademark infringement cases.

11. ON WHAT BASIS CAN A TRADEMARK REGISTRATION IN THE UAE BE CANCELLED?

The UAE Trademark Law provides the following grounds upon which trademark registrations can be cancelled:

- (a) Issuance of a court order to cancel a registration due to lack of use of the mark for a time period of five consecutive years; (unless such non-use can be justified);
- (b) Non-payment of renewal fees;
- (c) A request by the registered owner;

- (d) Issuance of a final court judgement finding that the mark was wrongfully registered; or
- (e) Issuance of an order by the Ministry that the mark was wrongly registered.

Registration cancellations must be announced by publication in the UAE Trademark Bulletin.

12. CAN THE USE OF A TRADEMARK BE LICENSED TO A THIRD PARTY?

Licences for the use of a trademark should be registered with the Trademarks Section of the Ministry. Such licences must be established in accordance with written and legally authenticated agreements.

The registration of a licence agreement may be cancelled upon the request of either party, provided that the request contains documented proof of the expiration or termination of the licence agreement. Non-cancelling parties have the right to object to such cancellations. The Ministry decides on such objections. These decisions may be appealed to the Trademarks Committee and then to a competent court.

The period for licensing the use of a mark may not exceed the period of protection of the mark. Licensees may not transfer the licence to third parties or grant sub licences unless the licence agreement specifically provides that they may do so.

Also, compulsory licenses are not permitted under any circumstances.

13. IS IT POSSIBLE TO TRANSFER THE OWNERSHIP OR TO MORTGAGE A TRADEMARK?

The trademark regulations allow for the transfer of trademark ownership, as well as the mortgaging of a trademark.

The transfer of ownership of a commercial establishment is deemed to include the transfer of the trademarks registered in the name of the transferor, if the marks are considered to have an established relationship with the enterprise, unless the parties specifically agree to the contrary. If the ownership of the commercial establishment is transferred without the transfer of the mark, the transferor may continue to use the mark in connection with the products or services concerning which the mark was originally registered, unless the parties specifically agree to the contrary.

A transfer of ownership of a mark or a mortgage of a mark may not be asserted against third parties until such transfer or mortgage has been recorded on the Trademarks Register and publication thereof is accomplished in accordance with the regulations.

ANNEXE - 1

The following material must accompany an application in order to register a trademark:

- (a) 15 identical adhesive labels of the mark affixed to the application for registration. These drawings may be in colour or in black and white and should be printed on adhesive paper labels sized between 4cm and 8cm. A further 2 labels will be required at time of publication
- (b) A duly notarised power of attorney, if the application is to be submitted by a law firm or agent on behalf of the applicant. If the power of attorney is executed outside the UAE, it must be notarized and legalized up to the UAE Embassy in the country of execution and then stamped by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the UAE.

ANNEXE - 2

The following information is required to complete an application to register a trademark in the UAE:

- (a) The applicant's name, address, legal status and objects as stated in the Memorandum of Association, if it is a company.
- (b) A description of the goods or services to which the mark applies, together with the classification number of the International Class of Products and Services to which the mark pertains. This description must be specific. General descriptions such as "... and all other goods included in Class 21" are not normally acceptable by the Ministry.
- (c) An address in the United Arab Emirates for sending correspondence and documents concerning the registration, such as the attorney's address.

	Official Fee		Service charges	
	\$US	AED	\$US	AED
Search Charges				
Conducting a search for one Mark in one class	68	250.00	274	1,000.00
Conducting a simultaneous search for one mark in each additional class	68	250.00	137	500.00
Charges from Filing to Registration				
Filing an application for one Mark in one class	137	500.00	1,370	5,000.00
Objecting to Ministry's Conditions	68	250.00		
Hearing fees for an objection	68	250.00		From filing to registration
Minimum publication fees	285	1,040.00		
Registration fees	1,370	5,000.00	82	300.00
Disbursements	-	-	-	-
Foreign Ministry stamp fees for the Power of Attorney	274	1,000.00		
Opposition Charges				
Opposing one application including prosecuting this matter until final resolution by the Trademarks Committee but not including an appeal to the Court.	68	250.00	2,740	10,000.00
Defending an opposition filed against an application already on our records until final resolution by the Trade Marks Committee but not including an appeal to the Court.	68	250.00	2,192	8,000.00
Hearing Fees	68	250.00	-	-
Assignment Charges				
Assignment of one registered Mark if application is submitted within 3 months from transfer.	68	250.00		
If within 6 months.	137	500.00	411	1,500.00
If after 6 months.	205	750.00		
Minimum publication fees	285	1,040.00		
Renewal				
Renewal application fees.	137	500.00		
Late Renewal application fees (during 3 months after expiry).	274	1,000.00	411	1,500.00
Renewal Registration fees	1,370	5,000.00		
Publication fees	285	1,040.00		
Change of Name/Address				
Application for recording a change of Name and Address for one Mark or more for one owner	205	750.00	411	1,500.00

	Official Fee		Service charges	
	\$US	AED	\$US	AED
Change of a registered Trademark/List of Goods				
Application for recording a change of a registered Trademark	353	1,290.00 **	411	1,500.00
Application for recording addition of goods of a registered Trademark	353	1,290.00 **	411	1,500.00
Application for recording complete change in list of goods of a registered Trademark	422	1,540.00 **	411	1,500.00
Miscellaneous				
Translation from English to Arabic and vice versa (per page)	-	-	27	100.00
Certified copy of UAE registration	27	100	68	250.00

*Please note that US\$30/-(AED 100) should be added to each bank transfer for bank charges

*These charges do not include drafting documents e.g. assignment documents, nor do they cover special advices if outside the scope of the above.

* Please note that the official fees and service charges are payable in advance.

* Currency Conversion Rate: 1 USD = 3.65 AED

** This includes application and publication fees.

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ANNEXE - 4

LIST OF CLASSES OF GOODS AND SERVICES

GOODS

Class 1

Chemicals used in industry, science and photography, as well as in agriculture, horticulture and forestry; unprocessed artificial resins, unprocessed plastics; manures; fire extinguishing compositions; tempering and soldering preparations; chemical substances for preserving foodstuffs; tanning substances; adhesives used in industry.

Class 2

Paints, varnishes, lacquers: preservatives against rust and against deterioration of wood; colourants; mordants; raw natural resins; metals in foil and powder form for painters, decorators, printers and artists.

Class 3

Bleaching preparations and other substances for laundry use; cleaning, polishing, scouring and abrasive preparations: soaps; perfumery, essential oils, cosmetics, hair lotions: dentifrices.

Class 4

Industrial oils and greases; lubricants; dust absorbing, wetting and binding compositions; fuels (including motor spirit) and illuminants; candles, wicks.

Class 5

Pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary preparations; dietetic substances adapted for medical use, food for babies; plasters, materials for dressings; material for stopping teeth, dental wax; disinfectants; preparations for destroying vermin; fungicides, herbicides.

Class 6

Common metals and their alloys; metal building materials; transportable buildings of metal; materials of metal for railway tracks; non-electric cables and wires of common metal; ironmongery, small items of metal hardware; pipes and tubes of metal; safes; goods of common metal not included in other classes; ores.

Class 7

Machines and machine tools; motors and engines (except for land vehicles); machine coupling and transmission components (except for land vehicles); agricultural implements; incubators for eggs.

Class 8

Hand tools and implements (hand operated); cutlery; side arms; razors.

Class 9

Scientific, nautical, surveying, electric, photographic, cinematographic, optical, weighing, measuring, signalling, checking (supervision), life-saving and teaching apparatus and instruments; apparatus for recording, transmission or reproduction of sound or images; magnetic data carriers, recording discs; automatic vending machines and mechanisms for coin-operated apparatus; cash registers, calculating machines, data processing equipment and comput-

ers; fire-extinguishing apparatus.

Class 10

Surgical, medical, dental and veterinary apparatus and instruments, artificial limbs, eyes and teeth; orthopedic articles; suture materials.

Class 11

Apparatus for lighting, heating, steam generating, cooking, refrigerating, drying, ventilating, water supply and sanitary purposes.

Class 12

Vehicles; apparatus for locomotion by land, air or water.

Class 13

Firearms; ammunition and projectiles; explosives; fireworks.

Class 14

Precious metals and their alloys and goods in precious metals or coated therewith, not included in other classes; jewellery, precious stones; horological and chronometric instruments.

Class 15

Musical instruments.

Class 16

Paper, cardboard and goods made from these materials, not included in other classes; printed matter; bookbinding material; photographs; stationary; adhesives for stationary or household purposes; artists' materials; paint brushes; typewriters and office requisites (except furniture); instructional and teaching material (excepting apparatus); plastic materials for packaging (not included in other classes); playing cards; printers' type; printing blocks.

Class 17

Rubber, gutta-percha, gum, asbestos, mica and goods made from these materials and not included in other classes; plastics in extruded form for use in manufacture; packing, stopping and insulating materials; flexible pipes, not of metal.

Class 18

Leather and imitations of leather and goods made of these materials and not included in other classes; animal skins, hides; trunks and travelling bags; umbrellas, parasols and walking sticks; whips, harness and saddlery.

Class 19

Building materials (non-metallic); non-metallic rigid pipes for building; asphalt, pitch and bitumen; non-metallic transportable buildings; monuments, not of metal.

Class 20

Furniture, mirrors, picture frames; goods (not included in other classes) of wood, cork, reed, cane, wicker, horn, bone, ivory, whalebone, shell, amber, mother-of-pearl, meerschaum and substitutes for all these materials, or of plastics.

Class 21

Household or kitchen utensils and containers (not of precious metal or coated therewith); combs and sponges; brushes (except paint brushes); brush-making materials; articles for cleaning purposes; steelwool; unworked or semi-worked glass (except glass used in building); glassware, porcelain and earthenware not included in other classes.

Class 22

Ropes, string, nets, tents, awnings, tarpaulins, sails, sacks and bags (not included in other classes); padding and stuffing materials (except of rubber or plastics); raw fibrous textile materials.

Class 23

Yarn and threads for textile use.

Class 24

Textiles and textile goods, not included in other classes; bed and table covers.

Class 25

Clothing, footwear, headgear.

Class 26

Lace and embroidery, ribbons and braid; buttons, hooks and eyes, pins and needles; artificial flowers.

Class 27

Carpets, rugs, mats and matting, linoleum and other materials for covering existing floors; wall hangings (non-textile).

Class 28

Games and playthings; gymnastic and sporting articles not included in other classes; decorations for Christmas trees.

Class 29

Meat, fish, poultry and game; meat extracts; preserved, dried and cooked fruits and vegetables; jellies, jams, fruit sauces; eggs, milk and milk products; edible oils and fats.

Class 30

Coffee, tea, cocoa, sugar, rice tapioca, sago, artificial coffee; flour and preparations made from cereals, bread, pastry and confectionery, ices; honey, treacle; yeast, baking-powder; salt, mustard; vinegar, sauces, (condiments); spices, ice.

Class 31

Agricultural, horticultural and forestry products and grains not included in other classes; live animals; fresh fruits and vegetables; seeds, natural plants and flowers; foodstuffs for animals, malt.

Class 32

Beers; mineral and aerated waters and other non-alcoholic drinks; fruit drinks and fruit juices; syrups and other preparations for making beverages.

Class 33

Alcoholic beverages (except beers). [No applications in this class are permitted in the UAE.]

Class 34

Tobacco; smokers' articles; matches.

Class 35

Advertising; business management; business administration; office functions

Class 36

Insurance; financial affairs; monetary affairs; real estate affairs.

Class 37

Building construction; repair; installation services.

Class 38

Telecommunications.

Class 39

Transport; packaging and storage of goods; travel arrangements.

Class 40

Treatment of materials.

Class 41

Education; providing of training; entertainment; sporting and cultural activities.

Class 42

Scientific and technical services, research and design services relating thereto, industrial analysis and research services, developing and designing of computer hardware and programs and legal services.

Class 43

Food and beverages supply services and temporary stay.

Class 44

Medical and veterinary services, health and beauty care services and agriculture, horticulture and forests services.

Class 45

Personal and social services provided by others to fulfill the needs of people and security services for protection of people and property.

COMPANY PROFILE

Al Tamimi & Company, originally established in 1989, is today one of the leading law firms in the Arabian Gulf region. It is the largest local, non-affiliated law firm in the United Arab Emirates with offices in the Emirates of Dubai, Abu Dhabi and Sharjah and associate offices in Doha and Baghdad.

Al Tamimi & Company specialises in Company / Commercial law, Litigation, Banking, Insurance, Maritime Law, Intellectual Property, Alternative Dispute Resolution, Arbitration.

An international team of high calibre lawyers ably serves clients from the United Kingdom, North America, Europe, the United Arab Emirates and several other Arab countries. Each member of our team of professionals and qualified administrative staff is fully committed to providing our clients with accurate, creative and cost effective advice.

We pride ourselves on our complete knowledge of the laws and regulations applicable to our home jurisdiction and the commercial community abroad. Within the U.A.E. we regularly confer with government ministries during the introduction of new legislation and the ongoing amendment of internal regulations, relying on long established contacts in all government departments.

The firm can assist multinational companies to establish operations in the U.A.E. independently, or in association with local partners. Both our local clients, many of whom have business interests outside the United Arab Emirates, and international companies, rely on our global perspective. We subscribe to the belief that the world of opportunity does not recognise national boundaries.

Al Tamimi & Company specialises in:

- Arbitration
- Alternative Dispute Resolution
- Banking & Finance
- Company / Commercial
- Construction
- Information Technology
- Intellectual Property
- Insurance
- Litigation
- Maritime
- Property
- Telecommunications & Media

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The GCC Economic Agreement & Customs Law

IT Query - Setting Up in Dubai Internet City

Taxation Law in the UAE

Standardisation & Classification in the UAE

JAFZA- Establishing Offshore Companies in the Jebel Ali Free Zone

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Summary of International Agreements signed between the UAE and other countries

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Framework for Litigation in the United Arab Emirates

Patents, Designs & Models

Commercial Companies Law in the UAE

Registration of Industrial Patents, Drawings and Designs in the United Arab Emirates

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