An applicant can file or register a trademark under federal law no. 10 of 2000 and Trademarks amended by Law No. 19 of 2000 and Law No. 8 of 2002 which sets out the definition of trademark and covers names, words, signatures, letters, figures, drawings, symbols, titles, tax stamps, seals, pictures, inscriptions, advertisements or pools or any other mark or combination thereof.

Sound is considered a part of the trademark if it accompanies therewith.

A priority application is available only if the trademark is used in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and/or the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA).


Eligible Applicants:

1. A natural or legal person, a trade or company, a cooperative, or a partnership.
2. A foreigner of natural or legal entity, a trade or company, a cooperative, or a partnership.
3. A public legal person; and
4. Owners of well-known marks.

Applications are currently accepted in Arabic language only.

Applications accepted by the Registrar are to be examined for review by the Registrar. The decision of the Registrar on claim for opposition of marks may be appealed to the competent court. There is 30 days period for filing an opposition by any interested party.

The Ministry of Economy is responsible for registration (including preliminary search in the UAE).

Sound is considered a part of the trademark if it accompanies therewith.

Applications must be submitted in Arabic. Applications accepted by the Registrar are to be examined for review by the Registrar. The decision of the Registrar on claim for opposition of marks may be appealed to the competent court.

The KSA recognises and protects trademarks registered internationally even if such trademarks have not been registered within the KSA. The Law however is silent on establishing a time-frame within which well-known marks can be recognised and registered.

1. Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property;
2. Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organisation (the WIPO);
4. Economic Agreement Between Gulf Cooperation Council States (the GCC) and the Unilateral Economic Agreement Between GCC States (Article 20, Chapter VI); and
The law providing for trademark registration is Decree-Law Number 68 of 1980 (Trademarks), as amended by Decree-Law Number 10 of 1987 and Law Number 1 of 2001.

The law also provides for temporary registration of trademarks for applicants interested in displaying their products at domestic or international exhibitions or events.

Note: Although this guide does not approximate USD 155 and registration, Kuwait has recently passed a decree (Decree 1268 of 2015) which comes into effect from January 2016. Consequently application fee is now set at approximately USD 155 and trademark registration fee at USD 796.


Oman Law Number 8 of 2002 on Trademarks, Geographical Indications and Industrial Designs

Applications for each class of goods or services is a required step to be taken individually before the Intellectual Property Department of Ministry of Economy and Commerce.

Applications are currently accepted in Arabic language only.

Opposition of trademarks can be made within one hundred twenty (120) days from the date of notice being published in the official bulletin. Claims must be filed before the board of grievances.

French Republic on the Reciprocal Promotion and Cooperation Council (the Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks); and

Free Trade Agreement between Oman and United States of America; and


The forms and other supporting documents to be submitted (including power of attorney) must be original, must be applied for by a foreign State, Embassy of Oman in that foreign country.

Applications are currently accepted in trademark application form (Form/Model number 1 and 2) duly filed along with copy of logos or marks.

Applications for each class of goods or services is a required step to be taken individually before the Intellectual Property Department of Ministry of Economy and Commerce.

Article of 2 of the Law recognizes and protects trademarks registered internationally even if such trademarks have not been registered within the region. The law however is silent on establishing a time-frame within which well-known marks can be recognized and registered.

Oman is a “Connected State” under the (Hague) Convention of 5 October 1961 Revising the Regime of Legalization for Foreign Public Documents from January 2012. Accordingly, documents duly notarised and apostilled by a foreign State, (which is a member of the Apostille Treaty), may be used in Oman without the need for legalization from the Consulate or Embassy of Oman in that foreign country.

Under the WIPO-administered Madrid system, a trademark owner may protect a mark in up to 90 countries plus the European Union (via its Community Trademark (CTM) by filing one application, in one language (English, French or Spanish), with one set of fees, in one currency (Swiss Franc).
Bahrain

Legislative Decree Number 11 of 2006 in Respect of Trade Marks

Article 2 of the Bahrain Trademark Law

10 Article 2 of the Bahrain Trademark Law

set out that a Trademark shall mean everything that takes a distinctive form such as names, words, signatures, characters, codes, numbers, sigants, seals, drawings, sounds, smells, pictures, inscriptions, packaging, figurative elements, figures, colours, combinations of colours, or any combination thereof or any other sign or a group of signs used or intended to be used in distinguishing goods or services of an establishment from goods or services of another establishment, or to indicate the performance of certain services, or to distinguish goods or services as regards their source, ingredients, method of manufacture, quality, identity, or any other characteristic.

Article 4 of the Law provides: Without prejudice to the provisions of article 34 of this Law, any natural person or legal entity shall have the right to file an application for the registration of a trademark at the Competent authority, and shall be confirmed the rights provided for in this Law, provided that the applicant is a citizen of the Kingdom or a national of a country member in the Paris Union or a country whose nationals enjoy national treatment under bilateral or international agreements adopted by the Kingdom, or if the person has real and industrial or commercial establishments in the territory of such country.

Eligible Applicants

Applicants are required to file the trademark application form (Form/Model number 1 duly signed) and copies of the logo or specimen (Form Model number duly signed and attached in jpeg format). For corporate entities:

1. copy of commercial registration;
2. certificates and extracts of logo image;
3. signature of the authorised signatory; and
4. copy of power of attorney (if obtained through trademark agency in Bahrain or trademark attorney).

For foreign companies:

1. power of attorney duly legalised, attested and authenticated before Embassy of Oman;
2. authentication before Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bahrain;
3. certificate of incorporation; and
4. copy of logos along with Form 1 and 2.

Language Requirement and Procedures

Every interested party may submit the competent authority a written opposition to the procedures of the registration of the trademark within ninety days from the date of the application approval, provided that the opposition is reasoned.

For Sound Marks Applicants must submit:

a. musical composition of sound mark;

b. compact-disc (CD) with musical note attached in mp3 format

For Smell Marks Applicants must submit:

a. explanatory legend as to essence of smell;

b. labels printed with legend source and essence details.

Treaty/Classification

2. Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks.
5. Convention Establishing the WIPO.
7. The Economic Agreement between Gulf Cooperation Council (the GCC) States (Article 20, Chapter VII) and the United States of America; and

Per Article 5 - If an application for the registration of a trademark is filed in any country of the Paris Union or in a country whose nationals enjoy national treatment under bilateral or international agreements adopted by the Kingdom, the applicant or the authority concerning the same mark and same goods or services contained in the previous application that is in accordance with the terms and conditions provided for in this Law and its implementing regulations and the Orders for the implementation thereof, in this case, the applicant or the assignee may enjoy the right of priority in accordance with the provisions of Paris Convention for the protection of industrial property subject to the provisions of Article (4) Section (E) of that convention.

October 1961 Abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents from January 2012. Accordingly, documents duly notarised and apostilled by a foreign State (which is a member of the Apostille Treaty) may be used in Oman without the need for legalisation from the Consulate or Embassy of that foreign country.