



غرفة تجارة وصناعة عمان
Oman Chamber of Commerce and Industry

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PROMULGATING THE INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY RIGHTS LAW



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Royal Decree No. 67/2008: Promulgating the Industrial Property Rights Law Sultanate of Oman

We Sultan Qaboos bin Said, Sultan of Oman

Having reviewed the Basic Statute of the State promulgated vide the Royal Decree No. 101/96.

The Marks, Data, trade Secrets and Protection Against Unfair Competition Law issued by the Royal Decree No. 38/2000.

The Fees and Industrial Models Laws promulgated by the Royal Decree No. 39/2000.

The Protection of Geographic Data Law promulgated by the Royal Decree No. 40/2000.

The Protection of the integrated circuits design (topography) law promulgated by the Royal Decree No. 41/2000.

The Patent Law Promulgated by the Royal Decree No. 82/2000, and as per public interest have decreed the following:

Article 1: The attached Industrial Property Rights Law shall be enforced.

Article 2: The Minister of Commerce and Industry shall issue the relevant executive regulation of the law and implementing decisions of its provisions.

Until the issuance of this regulation and those decisions, the active bylaws and decisions shall continue to be enforced without contradicting its provisions.

Article 3: Cancels Royal Decrees Nos. 38/2000, 39/2000, 40/2000, 41/2000 and 82/2000 and all that contradict provisions of the law.

Article 4: States that the decree takes effect from the day following its date of publishing in the official Gazette.

Date: 12/5/2008

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

Section 1 Definitions

For the purposes of this Act,

“Minister” means the Minister of Commerce and Industry.

“Registrar” means the Director of the Industrial Property Office, as established by this Law.

“Invention” means an idea of an inventor, which permits in practice the solution to a specific problem in the field of technology. An invention may be, or may relate to, a product or a process.

“Patent” means the title granted to protect an invention. It establishes a rebuttable presumption of the validity and enforceability of the right to prevent others from exploiting the claimed invention in Oman.

“Utility Model” means a technical creation that consists of a new shape or configuration of an object or of a component of an object that increases its functionality or utility.

“Industrial Design” means any composition of lines or colours or any three dimensional form, whether or not associated with lines or colours, provided that such composition or form gives a special appearance to a product of industry or handicraft and can serve as a pattern for a product of industry or handicraft, and appeals to and is judged by the eye.

“Layout-Design” is synonymous with “topography” and means the three dimensional disposition, however expressed, of the elements, at least one of which is an active element, and of some or all of the interconnections of an integrated circuit, or such a three dimensional disposition prepared for an integrated circuit intended for manufacture.

“Integrated Circuit” means a product, in its final form or an intermediate form, in which the elements, at least one of which is an active element, and some or all of the interconnections are integrally formed in and/or on a piece of material and which is intended to perform an electronic function.

“Exclusive License” means a license contract that confers on the licensee and, where it is established expressly therein, on the persons authorised by the licensee, the right to exploit the licensed industrial property right to the exclusion of all other persons (including the right owner).

“Compulsory License” means an authorization given by the competent authority to a person, firm or a private or state owned or state-controlled entity, to exploit a patent, a utility model, a layout-design or an industrial design in Oman without the approval of the right holder.

“Distinctive sign” means a variety of designations and signs and slogans used by an enterprise to convey, in the course of industrial or commercial activities, a certain identity with respect to the enterprise and the products produced or the services rendered by that enterprise.

“Mark” means any sign susceptible of being specifically represented graphically that is capable of distinguishing goods (“trademark”) or services (“service mark”) of one undertaking from those of other undertakings. A mark may, in particular, consist of words (including personal names), designs, letters, colours or combinations of colours, numerals or the shape of goods or their packaging, holograms, geographical indications, sounds, scents and tastes. Slogans, where they are not long enough to be protected by copyright, shall be protected as marks.

“Certification Marks” means signs or combination of signs capable of designating any specific characteristic, including quality, origin or methods of production, of goods and services and which are used by other persons under the control of the owner of the mark.

“Collective Mark” means any marks that belong to a collectivity, such as a cooperative or an association or federation of industrialists, producers and merchants.

“Trade Name” means the name or designation identifying and distinguishing an enterprise.

“Geographical Indication” means an indication that identifies a good as originating in the territory of a country, or a region or locality in that territory, where a given quality, reputation or other characteristic of the good is essentially attributable to its geographical origin.

“Certificate” means the title granted to protect a utility model, an industrial design, a layout-design (topography) of integrated circuit, a mark or a geographical indication.

“Priority Date” means the date of the earlier application that serves as the basis for the right of priority provided for in the Paris Convention.

“Budapest Treaty” means the Budapest treaty on the international recognition of the deposit of microorganisms for the purposes of patent procedure 1977.

“Patent Cooperation Treaty” means the Patent Cooperation Treaty, done at Washington on June 19, 1970, amended on September 28, 1979, modified on February 3, 1984, and October 3, 2001.

“Patent Law Treaty” means the Patent Law Treaty adopted at Geneva, on June 2, 2000.

“Washington Treaty” means the Treaty on Intellectual Property in Respect of Integrated Circuits in Washington, D.C., on May 26, 1989.

“Paris Convention” means the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of March 20, 1883, as last revised.

“Hague Agreement” means the Geneva Act of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Industrial Designs, as adopted on July 2, 1999.

“Madrid Protocol” means the Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, as signed at Madrid on June 28, 1989.

“International Classification” means, as regards patents and utility models, the classification for patents for invention, inventors’ certificates, utility models and utility certificates, industrial designs and marks.

“Nice Classification” Nice Treaty on the International Classification of commodities and services for the purpose of registering the marks (dated 15th June 1957).

“Decision of the General Council of the WTO of August 30, 2003” means the Decision of the General Council of the WTO on the Implementation of Paragraph 6 of the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health.

TITLE I: TECHNICAL CREATIONS

PART I: PATENTS

Section 2: (1) The following shall be excluded from patent protection:

- (a) Discoveries, scientific theories and mathematical methods;
- (b) Schemes, rules or methods for doing business, performing purely mental acts or playing games;
- (c) Natural substances; this provision shall not apply to the processes of isolating those natural substances from their original environment;
- (d) Known substances for which a new use has been discovered; this provision shall not apply to the use itself, where it constitutes an invention under Section 1;
- (e) Animals other than micro-organisms, and essentially biological processes for the production of animals and their parts, other than non-biological and microbiological processes;
- (f) Inventions, the prevention within the territory of Oman of the commercial exploitation of which is necessary to protect order public and morality; such exclusion shall not be made merely because the exploitation of those inventions is prohibited by law.

(2) The provisions of subsection (1) shall not apply to the following inventions:

- (a) Process inventions which, in whole or in part, consist of steps that are performed by a computer and are directed by a computer program; and
- (b) Product inventions consisting of elements of a computer, implemented invention, including in particular:
 - (i) Machine-readable computer program code stored on a tangible medium such as a floppy disk, computer hard drive or computer memory; and
 - (ii) a general purpose computer whose novelty over the prior art arises primarily due to its combination with a specific computer program.

Section 3: (1) An invention is patentable if it is new, involves an inventive step and is industrially applicable.

An invention is new if it is not anticipated by prior art.

Prior art shall consist of everything disclosed to the public, anywhere in the world, by publication in tangible form or by oral disclosure, by use or in any other way, prior to the filing or, where appropriate, the priority date, of the application claiming the invention.

Disclosure to the public of the invention shall not be taken into consideration if it occurred within twelve months preceding the filing date or, where applicable, the priority date of the application, and if it was by reason or in consequence of acts committed by the applicant or his predecessor.

- (2) An invention shall be considered as involving an inventive step if would not have been obvious to a person skilled in the art at the filing date or, if applicable, at priority date of the claimed invention.
- (3) An invention shall be considered industrially applicable if it can be made or used in any kind of industry or if it has specific, substantial and credible utility. The term “industry” shall be understood in its broadest sense, as any human economic activity leading to the production of goods and services; it shall cover, in particular, handicraft, agriculture, fishery and services.

Section 4: (1) The right to a patent shall belong to the inventor. The right to a patent may be assigned, or may be transferred by succession.

- (2) If two or more persons have jointly made an invention, the right to the patent shall belong to them jointly. If two or more persons have made the same invention independently of each other, the person whose application has the earliest filing date or, if priority is claimed, the earliest validly claimed priority date shall have the right to the patent, as long as the said application is not withdrawn, abandoned or rejected to establish the right of preference for others.

- (3) Where an invention is made in execution of an employment contract the purpose of which is to invent, the right to the patent shall belong, in the absence of contractual provisions to the contrary, to the employer. When the economic gains extracted by the employer are disproportionately high as compared to the employee's salary and the reasonable expectations of gain that the employer had from his employee's inventive output at the time he hired him, the employee shall be entitled to an equitable remuneration.
- (4) Where an invention is made by an employee but not in execution of an employment contract, and when for making that invention the employee used materials, data and/or know-how of the employer, the right to the patent shall belong, in the absence of contractual provisions to the contrary, to the employer. The employee will be eligible for a remuneration not less than one third of the generated direct and indirect gains by the employer from utilizing this invention.
- (5) The obligation to pay the remuneration arises from the making and the exploitation of a patentable invention. The failure or the negligence of the employer in successfully procuring a patent in Oman and in other countries or territories does not exempt him from paying the remuneration.
- (6) The employer may, within 60 (sixty) days from receipt of the communication on the making of the invention give notice to the employee that he is not interested in the invention. In this event, the employee may procure patent rights exclusively. Where the employee carries out the commercial exploitation of the invention, the employer shall be entitled to a remuneration that is proportionate to the economic value of the materials, data and/or know-how used by the employee in making the invention.
- (7) When the employer neglects to file for a patent application within one year from the date on which the employee communicated to him the invention, the employee shall have the right to the patent, including the right to assign that right

to any interested party and to license or transfer the patent, if granted.

The exploitation, industrial or commercial, of the patented invention by the employee shall not constitute an act of unfair competition provided that exploitation does not entail the unauthorized use or communication of trade secrets that belong to the employer.

- (8) Any invention claimed in a patent application filed by the employee within one year after the expiry of the employment contract and that falls within the scope of the former employer's main business, shall be presumed to have been made under the expired contract, unless the employee produces evidence to the contrary.
- (9) Any anticipated promise or undertaking by the inventor made to his employer to the effect that he will waive any remuneration he is entitled to under this Section shall be without legal effect.
- (10) The inventor shall be named as such in the patent, unless in a special written declaration signed by him and addressed to the Registrar he indicates that he wishes not to be named. Any promise or undertaking by the inventor made to any person to the effect that he will make such a declaration shall be without legal effect.
- (11) This Section shall apply to public civil servants as well as to persons whose services are hired in accordance with the Civil Code.

Section 5: (1) The application for a patent should meet the following requirements

1- Shall be filed with the Registrar and shall contain a request, a description, one or more claims, one or more drawings (where required), and an abstract. It shall be subject to the payment of the prescribed application fee.

- (2) The request shall contain a petition to the effect that a patent be granted, the name of and other prescribed data concerning

- the applicant, the inventor and the agent, if any, the title of the invention, a statement justifying the applicant's right to the patent, if he is not the inventor.
- (3) The description shall disclose the invention in a manner sufficiently clear and complete for the invention to be carried out by a person having ordinary skill in the art.
 - (4) A declaration that the micro-organism or micro-organisms to which the application relates has (have) been deposited with an International Depositary Authority, in accordance with the Budapest Treaty and its Regulations. The Registrar shall provide a copy of the receipt of the deposit issued by the International Depositary Authority.
 - (5) The description of plant varieties shall be deemed sufficient when they are as complete as is reasonably possible.
 - (6) To identify the claim/claims subject of protection very clearly and briefly even by using the description or drawings to help any practitioner of the profession to understand that the applicant has obtained the invention subject of protection at the date of deposit.
 - (7) The abstract, which must be concise and precise, shall merely serve the purpose of technical information; in particular, it shall not be taken into account for the purpose of interpreting the scope of the protection. Unless it is necessary otherwise, the abstract shall have no more than three hundred words.
 - (8) The applicant may withdraw the application at any time during its pendency.
 - (9) A subsequent application may be deposited in the Sultanate with relation to the same invention if inspection has not been performed for the first application and if it is not related to any unsettled rights in the Sultanate. The subsequent application will be considered as the first application in the Sultanate for this invention. No preference right will be claimed by the withdrawn application after the subsequent application

- Section 6:** (1) The application shall relate to one invention only or to a group of inventions so linked as to form a single general inventive concept.
- (2) The applicant may amend the application, provided that the amendment shall not go beyond the matter claimed in the initial application.
- (3) The applicant may, up to the time when the application is in order for grant, divide the application into two or more application (“divisional applications”), provided that each divisional application shall not go beyond the matter disclosed in the initial application and be valid for the depository date and the priority date for the initial application.
- (4) The patent granted may not be cancelled if it was found later that the applicant did not comply with the unity of the invention.

- Section 7:** (1) (a) The application may contain a declaration claiming the priority of one or more earlier national or regional applications filed by the applicant or his predecessor in title in or for any State party Paris Convention and any Member of the World Trade Organization the period of priority under subsection (a) is of twelve (12) months and shall be counted in accordance with the provisions of Article 4 of the Paris Convention. The priority right may not be invalidated due to any acts regarding the invention in the period before the date of submitting the preference right application. Such acts cannot give rise to any third-party right or any right of personal possession such as making another deposit or publishing or utilizing the invention.
- (2) The Registrar may request that the applicant furnish, a copy of the earlier application certified as correct by the Industrial Property Office with which it was filed. The Registrar should accept the version as approved by the certification authority.
- (3) If the Registrar finds that the requirements under this two above said paragraphs have not been fulfilled, the said declaration shall be considered not to have been made.

- Section 8:** If the applicant has submitted a patent application outside the Sultanate for the same invention he is claiming protection or for a very similar invention, the Registrar may request him to submit the following documents;
- (1) date and number of foreign application.
 - (2) a copy of any communication received by the applicant concerning the results of any search or examination carried out in respect of the foreign application;
 - (3) a copy of the patent granted on the basis of the foreign application;
 - (4) a copy of any final decision rejecting the foreign application or refusing the grant requested in the foreign application.
 - (5) a copy of any final decision invalidating the patent granted on the basis of the foreign application.

- Section 9:** (1) (a) The Registrar shall accord as the filing date the date of receipt of the application, provided that, at the time of receipt, the application contains all of the following elements:
- (i) an express or implicit indication in Arabic language to the effect that the elements are intended to be an application;
 - (ii) indications allowing the identity of the applicant to be established and information allowing the applicant to be contacted by the Office;
 - (iii) a part which, on the face of it, appears to be a description of an invention, to be submitted in any language;
 - (iv) a reference in Arabic language to the earlier submitted applicant, if appropriate.
- (b) If the Registrar finds that the application did not, at the time of receipt, fulfil the requirements, he shall invite the applicant to file the required correction and shall accord as the filing date the date of receipt of the required correction but if no correction is made, the application shall be treated as if it had not been filed.

- (C-1) Where, in establishing the filing date, the Registrar notices that the application refers to drawing which are not included in the application, the Registrar shall promptly invite the applicant to furnish the missing drawings. If the applicant complies with the said invitation, the Registrar shall accord as the filing date the date of receipt of the missing drawings. Otherwise, the Registrar shall accord as the filing date the date of receipt of the application and shall treat any reference to the said drawings as non-existent.
- (2) Where, in establishing the filing date, the Registrar notices that a part of the description appears to be missing, the Registrar shall promptly invite the application to furnish the missing part of the description. If the applicant complies with the said invitation, the Registrar shall accord as the filing date the date of receipt of the missing part, and shall treat any reference to the said part as non-existent.
- (3) After according a filing date, and having the invention classified according to the International Classification, the Registrar shall examine whether the application complies with the requirements of this Law and its executive by law.
- (4) (a) Immediately after eighteen months from the filing date, the Registrar shall open the patent application for public inspection. Public notice of that act shall be given by means of the publication in the Official Gazette of the following elements:
- (i) The number and the filing date of the application;
 - (ii) The title of the invention;
 - (iii) The name of the applicant(s) and of the inventor(s);
 - (iv) The priority date(s);
 - (v) The international classification;
 - (vi) One drawing, if any, that depicts the main element(s) of the invention;
 - (vii) The abstract.
- (b) Any interested person shall receive a copy of the full contents of patent applications opened for public inspection, provided the prescribed fees are paid.

- (c) The Registrar may not allow inspection of or present information on the content of the patent application to others, until the notice is published at the official gazette.
 - (d) Upon payment of the prescribed fee, at any time between the filing date and the end of the eighteen month period, the applicant may request the Registrar to open the application for public inspection and to publish the notice at the official gazette.
- (5) (a) Within 36 (thirty six) months from the filing date, the patent applicant or any other interested person may request the Registrar that the patent application be examined as to its compliance with the conditions stipulated in this Law. The request shall be accompanied by payment of the prescribed fee which shall take into account the number of claims. The Registrar shall publish in the official Gazette the request for examination.
- (b) If the request that the previous paragraph refers to is not submitted within the prescribed term the application shall be deemed abandoned.
 - (c) Within one hundred twenty (120) days from the publication in the Official Gazette of the notice of the request for substantive examination any interested party may file with the Registrar information relevant to patentability as well as relevant evidence.
- (6) For the purposes of the examination of the patent application under the previous section, the Registrar shall take into account
- (a) the results of any international search report and any international preliminary examination report established under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in relation to the application; and/or
 - (b) Any inspection report as per the provision of section 2 & 4 of Article No. 8 of this law about the rejection of patent application for any similar foreign application.

- Section 10:** (1) Where the Registrar is of the opinion that the application complies with the conditions of this Law and its executive bylaw, he shall grant a patent. Otherwise, he shall refuse the application and notify the applicant.
- (2) When he grants a patent, the Registrar shall:
- (a) publish a reference to the grant of the patent;
 - (b) issue to the applicant a certificate of the grant of the patent and a copy of the patent;
 - (c) record the patent;
 - (d) make available copies of the patent to the public, on payment of the prescribed fee.
- (3) The Registrar shall, upon request of the owner of the patent, make changes in the text or drawings of the patent in order to limit the extent of the protection conferred thereby. In no event can the change result in the matter claimed in the patent going beyond the matter claimed in the initial application on the basis of which the patent was granted, otherwise it shall be without effect.

- Section 11:** (1) A patent shall confer on its owner the right to prevent third parties from exploiting the patented invention in Oman. The right of the patent owner is defined by the claims.
- (2) For the purposes of this Act, "exploiting" a patented invention means any of the following acts:
- (a) when the patent has been granted in respect of a product:
 - (i) making, importing, offering for sale, selling and using the product;
 - (ii) stocking such product for the purposes of offering for sale, selling or using;
 - (b) when the patent has been granted in respect of a process:
 - (i) using the process;
 - (ii) doing any of the acts referred to in paragraph (a) in respect of a product obtained directly by means of the process;

- (c) when the patent has been granted in respect of a plant or plant variety:
 - (i) producing or reproducing (multiplying);
 - (ii) conditioning for the purpose of propagation;
 - (iii) offering for sale;
 - (iv) selling or other marketing;
 - (v) exporting;
 - (vi) importing;
 - (vii) stocking for any of the purposes mentioned in (i) to (vi), above;
- (d) The provisions of paragraph (c) shall also apply in relation to
 - (i) varieties which are essentially derived from the protected variety, where the protected variety is not itself an essentially derived variety,
 - (ii) varieties which are not clearly distinguishable from the protected variety and
 - (iii) varieties whose production requires the repeated use of the protected variety.
 - (iv) a variety shall be deemed to be essentially derived from another variety ("the initial variety") when:
 - a- it is predominantly derived from the initial variety, or from a variety that is itself predominantly derived from the initial variety, while retaining the expression of the essential characteristics that result from the genotype or combination of genotypes of the initial variety;
 - b- it is clearly distinguishable from the initial variety; and
 - c- except for the differences which result from the act of derivation, it conforms to the initial variety in the expression of the essential characteristics that result from the genotype or combination of genotypes of the initial variety.

- (3) The owner of the patent shall, in addition to any other rights, remedies or actions available to him, have the right to institute court proceedings against any person who infringes the patent by performing, without his agreement, any of the acts referred to in Subsection (2) or who performs acts which make it likely that infringement will occur.
- (4) The rights under the patent shall not extend:
 - (a) to acts in respect of articles which have been put on the market in Oman by the owner of the patent or with his consent, consequently exhausting the patent owner's rights; or
 - (b) to the use of articles on aircraft, land vehicles or vessels of other countries which temporarily or accidentally enter the airspace, territory or waters of Oman; or
 - (c) to acts done only for experimental purposes relating to a patented invention; or
 - (d) to acts performed by any person who in good faith, before the filing or, where priority is claimed, the priority date of the application on which the patent is granted, was using the invention or was making effective and serious preparations for such use in Oman (the "prior user"); otherwise this exception is not valid.
 - (e) to the acts of making, constructing, using, or selling the patented invention solely for uses reasonably related to the development and submission of information required under any law of Oman or a country other than Oman that regulates the manufacture, construction, use or sale of any product, provided that any product produced under such authority shall not be made, used, or sold in Oman other than for purposes related to generating such information, and that the product shall only be exported outside Oman for purposes of meeting marketing approval requirements of Oman.

With respect of patents granted for plants and plant varieties, the rights under those patents shall not extend to:

- (a) Acts done privately and for non-commercial purposes;
 - (b) Acts done for experimental purposes; and
 - (c) Acts done for the purpose of breeding other varieties, including essentially derived varieties;
 - (d) Within reasonable limits and subject to the safeguarding of the legitimate interests of the patent owner, any acts practiced by farmers to use for propagating purposes, on their own holdings, the product of the harvest which they have obtained by planting, on their own holdings, the patented variety or an essentially derived variety.
- (5) Without prejudice to the provisions of subsection 4 of this Section, the Minister shall have the authority, ex officio or at the request of any interested party, of declaring the patent rights exhausted, and thus of authorizing others to import the patented product or a product manufactured directly or indirectly by means of the patented invention (“the product”) from another territory when that product is not available in the territory of Oman or is available in the territory of Oman with unreasonably low quality standards or in a quantity that is not sufficient to meet the local demand or at prices that the Minister deems abusive or for any other reason of public interest, including anticompetitive practices, provided that:
- (a) the product has been put in the channels of commerce in the territory from which it will be imported by the owner of the patent or with his consent; and
 - (b) a patent claiming the product or the process for its manufacture is in force in the territory from which the product will be imported and is owned by the same person who owns the patent in Oman or by a person under his control:
- (6) The Minister shall, ex officio, or at the request of the patent owner, cancel the authorization.
- (a) If the importer fails to fulfill the purpose that justified the Minister’s decision to consider the patent rights exhausted.

- (b) If the conditions that gave rise to the Minister’s decision to consider the patent exhausted cease to exist, provided that the legitimate interests of the importer are taken into account, including but not exclusively that the importer will retain the right to commercialize the products that remain on stock.
- (7) The right of the prior user referred to in subsection (4)(d) of this Section may be transferred or devolve only together with the enterprise or business, or with that part of the enterprise or business, in which the use or preparations for use have been made in good faith.

Section 12: (1) (a) Subject to Subsection (2), a patent shall expire 20 years after the filing date of the application for the patent.

- (b) In the event a patent is granted more than four years after the filing date,

or two years from the request for examination, whichever is later, the term of protection of that patent shall be extended so as to compensate for any period of time in excess of four years from the filing date. No extension longer than five (5) years beyond the normal expiry date shall be granted.

Extensions shall be granted upon request by the patent owner and the payment of the prescribed fee.

- (c) An adjustment of the patent term shall be available, upon the patent owner’s request and the payment of the prescribed fee, if the marketing approval process related to the first commercial use of the product in Oman takes longer than 24 (twenty four months) from the date of application of marketing approval, provided that the delay is not attributable to actions of the patent applicant or patent owner.

In order to maintain the patent or patent application, a progressively increasing annual fee shall be paid in advance to the Registrar for each year, starting one year after the filing date of the application for grant of the

patent. A period of grace of six months shall be allowed for the late payment of the annual fee on payment of the prescribed surcharge. If an annual fee is not paid in accordance with the provisions of this subsection, the patent application shall be deemed to have been non-existent. The Registrar may restore the lapsed patent at any time before the end of a period of one year after the period in which the payment should have been made, if he is satisfied that the non-payment of fees was justifiable and that rights of third parties that may have arisen in the meantime are not greatly harmed.

- Section 13:** (1) (a) The mandate licenses will be granted if
- (i) the public interest,
 - (ii) a judicial or administrative body has determined that the manner of exploitation, by the owner of the patent or his licensee, is anti-competitive, and the Minister is satisfied that the exploitation of the invention in accordance with this subsection would remedy such practice; or
 - (iii) the owner of the patent is abusively exercising his exclusive rights and/or neglecting in taking measures to prevent his licensee(s) from abusively exercising the licensed exclusive rights; or
 - (iv) the invention is not available in sufficient quantities or quality or at predetermined reasonable prices in Oman, either through manufacture in Oman or through importation; or
 - (v) when a patent (the "second patent") claiming an invention that involves an important technical advance of considerable economic significance in relation to an invention claimed in a patent (the "first patent") without infringing which the second patent cannot be exploited.
- (b) The Minister, without the approval of the patent owner, may allow any governmental agency or any other person to use the invention. The use must be limited to the

purpose stated at the license subject that a remuneration is paid to the patent owner, case by case.

The economic value of the Minister's decision and the decision of the General Council of the WTO should be taken into account while deciding the remuneration granted for mandate invention for a pharmaceutical product or an industrial process for this product.

- (2) A compulsory license may not be applied for on the ground of insufficient availability of the patented product or of the product manufactured with the patented process, as established in subsection (1)(a)(iv), before the expiration of a period of four years from the date of filing of the patent application or three years from the date of the grant of the patent, whichever periods expires last; it shall be refused if the patentee justifies his inaction or insufficient action by legitimate reasons.
- (3) Upon request of the owner of the patent, or of the Government agency or of the third person authorized to exploit the patented invention, the Minister may, after hearing the parties, if either or both wish to be heard, vary the terms of the decision authorizing the exploitation of the patented invention to the extent that changed circumstances justify such variation.
- (4) (a) Upon the request of the owner of the patent, the Minister shall terminate the compulsory license if he is satisfied, after hearing the parties, if either or both wish to be heard, that the circumstances which led to his decision have ceased to exist and are unlikely to recur or that the Government agency or third person designated by him has failed to comply with the terms of the decision.
- (b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), the Minister shall not terminate the compulsory license if he is satisfied that the need for adequate protection of the legitimate interests of the Government agency or third person designated by him justifies the maintenance of the

decision or, if the compulsory license was granted to remedy an anti-competitive practice under subsection (1)(a)(ii), if and when the conditions which led to such compulsory license are likely to recur.

- (5) The compulsory license may only be transferred with the enterprise or business of that person or with the part of the enterprise or business within which the patented invention is being exploited.
- (6) The compulsory license shall always be non-exclusive. Therefore, it shall not exclude:
 - (a) The exploitation of the invention by the patent owner himself, either through manufacture in Oman or through importation or both; and
 - (b) The conclusion of license contracts by the owner of the patent; and
 - (c) The continued exercise, by the owner of the patent, of his rights under the provisions of this Law.
- (7) (a) A request for the compulsory license shall be addressed to the Minister.

It shall be accompanied by evidence that the owner of the patent has received, from the person seeking the compulsory license, a request for a contractual license, but that person has been unable to obtain such a license on reasonable commercial terms and conditions and within a reasonable time. Unless the particular circumstances of the case show otherwise, a period of up to a maximum of six months between the date on which the proponent of the voluntary license was informed by the patent owner, unless otherwise specified.

- (b) Evidence concerning a previous attempt of obtaining a voluntary license, under paragraph (a), shall not be required in cases of national emergency or other circumstances of extreme urgency or in cases of public

non-commercial use or when the license is granted to remedy a practice determined after judicial or administrative process to be anti-competitive, provided, however, that in such cases the owner of the patent shall be notified of the Minister's decision as soon as reasonably practicable.

- (8) The exploitation of the invention by the Government agency or third person licensed by the Minister shall be predominantly for the supply of the market in Oman except when the compulsory license concerns a patent claiming a pharmaceutical product or a process of making a pharmaceutical product, and the purpose of the license is to export the patented products or the products manufactured by the patented process for a foreign territory or country with no or with insufficient manufacturing capacity, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Decision of the General Council of the WTO.
- (9) Compulsory licenses of inventions in the field of semiconductor technology shall only be granted for public non-commercial use or where a judicial or administrative body has determined that the manner of exploitation of the patented inventions, by the owner of the patents or his licensees, is anti-competitive and if the Minister is satisfied that the issuance of the non-voluntary license would remedy such practice.
- (10) Where a compulsory license is granted under subsection (1)(v),
 - (a) the owner of the first patent shall be entitled to a cross-license on reasonable terms to use the invention claimed in the second patent; and
 - (b) the license of the first patent shall be non-assignable except with the assignment of the second patent.
- (11) The provisions of this Section shall apply, where appropriate and mutatis mutandis, to pending patent applications, except in the case of insufficient availability of the patented product or of the product manufactured with the patented process.

- Section 14:** (1) Any interested person may request the Court to invalidate a patent.
- (2) The Court shall have the authority to invalidate the patent if the person requesting the invalidation proves that any of the requirements of Sections 2, 3, 4 and 5(3)(a) and (b), is not fulfilled or if the owner of the patent is not the inventor or his successor in title. The Court shall also have the authority to invalidate the patent if the patent owner is found to have engaged in inequitable conduct during the procurement of the patent letter. For the purposes of this Subsection, inequitable conduct is an act or omission that aims at suppressing information on the application that would be material for the decision of granting or refusing the patent.
- (3) The lack of compliance with any formal requirements shall not be ground for the invalidation of the patent unless the non-compliance in question occurred as a result of a fraudulent intention.
- (4) When the grounds for invalidation are established with respect only to a part of the invention, only the corresponding claim or claims shall be invalidated.
- (5) Any invalidated patent, or claim or part of a claim, shall be regarded as null and void from the date of the grant of the patent, and shall be deemed as if it had never been granted.
- (6) In the event of a dispute over the right to the patent, the interested person may ask the Court to transfer the title to him instead of invalidating it.
- (7) The final decision of the Court shall be notified to the Registrar who shall record it and publish a reference thereto according to the Regulations.

PART II: UTILITY MODEL CERTIFICATES

Section 15: The provisions of Part I of Title I as well as other provisions that apply to patents and patent applications shall apply mutatis mutandis to utility model certificates without prejudice to the following provisions.

- (1) An invention is registrable as a utility model if it is new, involves a sufficiently inventive step and is industrially applicable.
- (2) A utility model shall be considered as involving a sufficiently inventive step if, having regard to the differences and similarities between the claimed utility model and the prior art, the utility model does not result in a common manner from the prior art relevant to a person having ordinary skill in the art.
- (3) The description of the utility model shall disclose it in a manner sufficiently clear and complete for the utility model to be carried out by a person having ordinary skill in the art, and shall, in particular, indicate how the claimed utility model enhances the utility or functionality of the object.
- (4) The examination by the Registrar of the application for a certificate of utility model shall be limited to the compliance, mutatis mutandis, of the provisions of this Law.

Section 16: (1) The owner of the certificate shall have the right, to institute court proceedings against any person who infringes the certificate by performing or who performs acts which make it likely that infringement will occur.

After the court proceeding is initiation, the Court will order the Registrar to inspect the utility model certificate as per the provision of this Law. The Registrar will submit a report of the inspection to the Court no later than 12 days. The result will serve and impeachable evidence.

- (2) During the period in which the Registrar examines the utility model, the Court may order provisional measures to

prevent an infringement from occurring and/or to preserve relevant evidence in regard to the alleged infringement.

Section 17: Subject to Section 12(2) of this Law, a certificate shall expire 10 years after the filing date of the application for the certificate.

Section 18: (1) (a) At any time before the examination of a patent application under Section 9(5) or in any case before the grant or refusal of a patent or of an industrial design certificate, an applicant for a patent or for an industrial design certificate may, upon payment of the prescribed fee, convert his application into an application for a utility model certificate, which shall be accorded the filing date of the initial application.

(b) At any time before the grant or refusal of a utility model certificate, an applicant for a utility model certificate may, upon payment of the prescribed fee, convert his application into a patent or an industrial designs certificate application, which shall be accorded the filing date of the initial application.

(2) An application shall not be converted under Subsection (1) more than once.

PART III: INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS

Section 19: The protection under this Part does not extend to anything in an industrial design which serves solely to obtain a technical result or improve functionality.

- Section 20:** (1) An industrial design is registrable if it is new to the public.
- (2) An industrial design shall be new if it does not significantly differ from designs that have been disclosed to the public, anywhere in the world, by publication in tangible form or by use or in any other way, prior to the filing date or, where applicable, the priority date of the application for registration (“known designs”) or from combinations of features of known designs.
- (3) Sections 3 and 7 shall apply mutatis mutandis to industrial designs, except that the period determined in Section 7 shall be of six months. Consequently, the filing of the application in Oman before the expiration of the period referred to above shall not be invalidated by reason of any acts accomplished in the interval, in particular, another filing or the putting on sale of copies of the design and such acts cannot give rise to any third-party right or any right of personal possession.
- (4) Industrial designs that are contrary to public order or morality shall not be registrable.

Section 21: Section 4 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the registration right and the naming industrial designs.

Section 22: (1) The application for registration of an industrial design shall be filed with the Registrar and shall contain a request, drawings, photographs or other adequate graphic representations of the article embodying the industrial design and an indication of the kind of products for which the industrial design is to be used. It may be accompanied by a specimen of the article embodying the industrial design, where the industrial design is two-dimensional. The application shall be subject to the payment of the prescribed application fee.

- (2) Where the applicant is not the creator, the request shall be accompanied by a statement justifying the applicant's right to the registration of the industrial design.
- (3) Two (2) or more, up to a maximum of one hundred (100), industrial designs may be the subject of the same application, provided they relate to the same class of the International Classification or to the same set or composition of articles.
- (4) The application, at the time of filing, may contain a request that the publication of the industrial design, upon registration, be deferred for a period not exceeding 12 months from the date of filing or, if priority is claimed, from the date of priority, of the application.
- (5) The applicant may withdraw the application at any time during its pendency.

Section 23: (1) The Registrar shall accord as the filing date the date of receipt of the application, provided that, at the time of receipt, the application contains indications allowing the identity of the applicant to be established and the required graphic representation of the article embodying the industrial design. Section 9(1)(c) shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

- (2) (a) Where the Registrar finds that the conditions referred to in this Law and its executive regulation are fulfilled, he shall publish in the Official Gazette a notice that he is ready to register the industrial design, publish a reference to the registration and issue to the applicant a certificate of registration of the industrial design; otherwise, he shall refuse the application. Within ninety (90) days from the publication of the notice referred to in paragraph (a) of this Subsection, the applicant shall pay the prescribed fee, which shall be prescribed in a manner as to cover the costs of registration, publication and issuance of the certificate of registration, as well as a period of five years of the term of protection. If the fee is not paid timely, the Registrar may concede an extension of ninety days if he is satisfied that the applicant was able to justify the failure to pay the fee timely. Otherwise, the applicant shall be cancelled

by the Registrar. There shall be no restoration of cancelled designs.

- (3) (a) Where a request has been made for deferment of publication, upon registration of the industrial design, neither the representation of the design nor any file relating to the application shall be open to public inspection. In this case, the Registrar shall publish a notice of the deferment of the publication of the industrial design and information identifying the registered owner, and indicating the filing date of the application, the length of the period for which deferment has been requested and any other prescribed particulars.
- (b) The institution of legal proceedings on the basis of a registered industrial design during the period of deferment of publication shall be subject to the condition that the information contained in the Register and in the file relating to the application has been communicated to the person against whom the action is brought.

- Section 24:**
- (1) An industrial design certificate shall confer on its owner the right to prevent third parties not having the owner's consent from making, selling or importing articles bearing or embodying a design which is a copy, or substantially a copy, of the protected design, when such acts are undertaken for commercial purposes.
 - (2) Section 11 of this Law shall apply mutatis mutandis to registered industrial designs.
 - (3) The registered owner of an industrial design shall, have the right to institute court proceedings against any person who infringes the industrial design by performing, without his agreement, any of the acts referred to in subsection (1) or who performs acts which make it likely that infringement will occur.
 - (4) The registration of an industrial design shall be for a period of five years from the filing date of the application for registration. If the owner so requests, according to the Regulations, and

upon the payment of the prescribed fee, the registration shall be renewed for two further consecutive periods of five years. A period of grace of six months shall be allowed for the late payment of the renewal fee on payment of the prescribed surcharge, otherwise the registered industrial design shall lapse. There shall be no restoration of lapsed registered industrial designs.

Section 25: The provisions of Section 13 of this Law shall apply for mutatis mutandis to industrial designs.

Section 26: The provisions of Section 14 of this Law shall apply mutatis mutandis to industrial designs.

PART IV: LAYOUT-DESIGNS (TOPOGRAPHIES) OF INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

- Section 27:** (1) Protection under this Part may be obtained for layout-designs of integrated circuits if and to the extent that they are original and has not yet been commercially exploited, or has been commercially exploited for not more than two years, anywhere in the world.
- (2) A layout-design shall be considered to be original if it is the result of its creator's own intellectual effort and is not commonplace among creators of layout-designs and manufacturers of integrated circuits at the time of its creation.
- (3) A layout-design consisting of a combination of elements and interconnections that are commonplace shall be protected only if the combination, taken as a whole, is original within the meaning of previous subsection (1).
- Section 28:** (1) The right to layout-design protection shall belong to the creator of the layout-design. It may be assigned or transferred by succession. Where several persons have jointly created a layout-design, the right shall belong to them jointly.
- (2) Section 4 shall apply, mutatis mutandis, to layout-designs.
- Section 29:** (1) Protection under this Act shall not depend upon whether or not the integrated circuit which incorporates the protected layout-design is itself incorporated in an article. Subject to subsection (2), the protection shall have the effect that the following acts shall be unlawful if performed without the authorization of the right holder:
- (a) Reproducing, whether by incorporation in an integrated circuit or otherwise, the protected layout-design in its entirety or any part thereof, except the act of reproducing any part that does not comply with the requirement of originality referred to in Section 27 of this Law;
- (b) Importing, selling or otherwise distributing for commercial purposes the protected layout-design, an integrated circuit in which the protected layout-design is incorporated

or an article incorporating such an integrated circuit in so far as it continues to contain an unlawfully reproduced layout-design.

- (2) The effect of protection of a layout-design under this Act shall not extend to:
- (a) Reproduction of the protected layout-design for private purposes or for the sole purpose of evaluation, analysis, research or teaching; or
 - (b) The incorporation in an integrated circuit of a layout-design created on the basis of such analysis or evaluation and which is itself original in the meaning of Section 37 or the performance of any of the acts referred to in subsection (1) in respect of that layout-design; or
 - (c) The performance of any of the acts referred to in subsection (1)(B) where the act is performed in Oman by, or with the consent of, the right holder, and consequently exhausting the rights of the right holder; or
 - (d) The performance of any of the acts referred to in subsection (1)(B) in respect of an integrated circuit incorporating an unlawfully reproduced layout-design or any article incorporating such an integrated circuit where the person performing or ordering such an act did not know and had no reasonable ground to know, when acquiring the integrated circuit or the article incorporating such an integrated circuit, that it incorporated an unlawfully reproduced layout-design;

However, after the time that such person has received sufficient notice that the layout-design was unlawfully reproduced, that person may perform any of the said acts only with respect to the stock on hand or ordered before such time and shall be liable to pay to the right holder a sum equivalent to a reasonable royalty such as would be payable under a freely negotiated license in respect of such a layout-design; or

- (e) The performance of any of the acts referred to in Subsection (A)(B) where the act is performed in respect

of an identical layout-design which is original and has been created independently by a third party.

- Section 30:** (1) Without prejudice to the provisions of Subsection 2(iii) of this Section, the Minister shall have the authority, ex officio or at the request of any interested party, of declaring the layout-design certificate rights exhausted, and thus of authorizing others to import the acquiring the registered integrated circuit or the article incorporating such an integrated circuit (“the product”) from another territory when that product is not available in the territory of Oman or is available in the territory of Oman with unreasonably low quality standards or in a quantity that is not sufficient to meet the local demand or at prices that the Minister deems abusive or for any other reason of public interest, including anticompetitive practices, provided that:
- (i) The product has been put in the channels of commerce in the territory from which it will be imported by the owner of the layout-design certificate or with his consent; and
 - (ii) The layout-design in question is protected in the territory from which the product will be imported and is owned by the same person who owns the layout-design certificate in Oman.
- (2) The Minister shall, ex officio, or at the request of the right holder, cancel the authorization.
- (a) If the importer fails to fulfill the purpose that justified the Minister’s decision to consider the right holder’s rights exhausted,
 - (b) If the conditions that gave rise to the Minister’s decision to consider the right holder’s rights exhausted cease to exist, the Minister may, ex officio or at the request of the right holder, cancel the authorization, provided that the legitimate interests of the importer are taken into account, including but not exclusively that the importer will retain the right to commercialize the products that remain on stock.

Section 31: Protection of a layout-design under this Act shall commence:

- (1) on the date of the first commercial exploitation, anywhere in the world, of the layout-design by, or with the consent of, the right holder, provided an application for protection is filed by the right holder with the Registrar's Office within the time limit referred to in Section 27 of this Law or
- (2) on the filing date accorded to the application for the registration of the layout-design filed by the right holder, if the layout-design has not been previously exploited commercially anywhere in the world. As per the provisions of this Law, the protection of the layout-design will expire after 10 years from the date the protection is valid.

Section 32: (1) Applications for the registration of layout-designs shall be in writing and shall be filed with the Registrar's Office. A separate application shall be filed for each layout-design. The application shall:

- (a) contain a request for registration of the layout-design in the Register of Layout-Designs and a brief and precise designation thereof;
 - (b) indicate the name, address, nationality and, if different from the address, the habitual residence of the applicant;
 - (c) be accompanied by the power of attorney appointing the representative of the applicant, if any, and by a copy or drawing of the layout-design along with information defining the electronic function which the integrated circuit is intended to perform; however, the application may omit such parts of the copy or drawing that relate to the manner of manufacture of the integrated circuit, provided that the parts submitted are sufficient to allow the identification of the layout-design;
 - (d) specify the date of first commercial exploitation of the layout-design anywhere in the world or indicate that such exploitation has not commenced; and
 - (e) provide particulars establishing the right to protection under Section 29.
- (2) Where the application does not duly comply with the

requirements of previous section, the Registrar shall notify the applicant of the defects and invite him to correct them within sixty days. If the defects are corrected within the time limit, the Registrar shall accord as the filing date the date of receipt of the application, provided that, at the time of receipt, the application contained an express or implicit indication that the registration of a layout-design is requested and indications allowing the identity of the applicant to be established and was accompanied by a copy or drawing of the layout-design. Where the latter requirements were not complied with at the date of receipt of the application but are corrected within the time limit, the date of receipt of the required correction shall be deemed to be the filing date of the application. The Registrar shall confirm the filing date and communicate it to the applicant. If the defects are not corrected within the time limit, the application shall be deemed not to have been filed.

- (3) Each application for protection of a layout-design shall be subject to the payment of the prescribed fee. If the fee is not paid within 60 days, the Registrar's Office shall notify the applicant that the application will be deemed not to have been filed.

Section 33: (1) Where the application complies with the requirements of this Law, the Registrar shall register the layout-design in the Register of Layout-Designs without examination of the originality of the layout-design, the applicant's entitlement to protection or the correctness of the facts stated in the application.

- (2) Any person may consult the Register of Layout-Designs and obtain extracts there from, subject to the payment of the prescribed fee.
- (3) The registration of a layout-design shall be published in the Official Gazette.

Section 34: The provisions of Section 13 shall apply for mutatis mutandis to layout-designs.

Section 35: The provisions of Section 14 shall apply mutatis mutandis to layout-designs.

TITLE II: DISTINCTIVE SIGNS

PART I: TRADE MARKS, SERVICE MARKS, COLLECTIVE MARKS, TRADE NAMES AND CERTIFICATION MARKS

- Section 36:** (1) The exclusive right to a mark, as conferred by this Act, shall be acquired by registration in accordance with the provisions thereof.
- (2) A mark cannot be validly registered:
- (a) If it is incapable of distinguishing the goods or services of one enterprise from those of other enterprises; the scent or taste or other material characteristic of goods shall not be deemed capable of distinguishing the goods when they result normally from the common composition of those goods;
 - (b) If it is contrary to public order or morality; it shall be understood, however, that the nature of the goods or services to which a mark is to be applied shall in no case form an obstacle to registration of the mark;
 - (c) If it is likely to mislead the public or trade circles, in particular as regards the geographical origin of the goods or services concerned or their nature or characteristics; the provisions of Section 57 and 58 shall apply;
 - (d) If it is identical with, or is an imitation of or contains as an element, an armorial bearing, flag and other emblem, a name or abbreviation or initials of the name of, or official sign or hallmark adopted by, any State, intergovernmental organization or organization created by an international convention, unless authorized by the competent authority of that State or organization;
 - (e) If it is identical with, or confusingly similar to, or constitutes a translation of, a mark or trade name which is well known in Oman for identical or similar goods or services of another enterprise, or if it is well-known in Oman for goods or services which are not identical or similar to those in

- respect of which registration is applied for, provided, in the latter case, that use of the mark in relation to those goods or services would indicate a connection between those goods or services and the owner of the well-known mark and that the interests of the owner of the well-known mark are likely to be damaged by such use;
- (f) If it is identical with or similar to a mark belonging to a different proprietor and already on the Register, or with an earlier filing or priority date, in respect of identical or similar goods or services or closely related goods or services, or if it so nearly resembles such a mark as to be likely to deceive or cause confusion;
 - (g) If the application has been made in bad faith or where the sign, if registered, would serve unfair competition purposes.
- (3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 2(A), the Registrar or the Court shall have the authority to decide whether a mark has acquired secondary meaning or distinctiveness through continued use. In that event the mark shall be registrable.
 - (4) In case of honest concurrent use, or of other special circumstances which in the opinion of the Court or the Registrar make it proper to do so, the Court or the Registrar may permit the registration of marks that are identical or nearly resemble each other in respect of the same goods or services or description of goods or services by more than one proprietor subject to such conditions and limitation, if any, as the Court or the Registrar, as the case may be, may think it right to impose, provided that such use does not result in misleading the public and is not contrary to the public interest.
 - (5) Where separate applications are made by different persons to be registered as proprietors respectively of trade marks that are identical or nearly resemble each other in respect of the same, similar or related goods or services or description of goods or services, the Registrar may refuse to register any of them until their rights have been determined by the Court.

- (6) Words or expressions of common use by consumers and technical words or expressions that pertain to the field to which the goods and services belong shall be deemed as not having distinctive capability for the purposes of Subsection (2)(A). However, any legal or regulatory measures mandating the use of the term customary in common language as the common name for a good or service (“common name”).
- (7) The mark is well known when it shall be taken into account the knowledge of the mark in the relevant sector or services or due to its promotion.
- (8) For the purposes of Subsection (2)(F), in the case of the use of an identical sign for identical goods or services, a likelihood of confusion shall be presumed.
- (9) The prior user of a mark which is not in the Register or which is not subject to a pending application may oppose an application for a registration by another person of a similar or identical mark for similar or identical goods, provided he:
 - (a) submits evidence that he has used that mark in good faith for at least six months prior to the filing date or the priority date, if applicable;
 - (b) submits evidence that he has acquired clientele and that clientele attributes some reputation to the mark; and
 - (c) he files an application for registration of his own mark prior to sending the Registrar the notice of opposition.
- (10) The registration by a third person of a similar or identical mark to one that has lapsed, or been abandoned, for similar or identical goods or services shall be admitted only after a period of at least three (3) years has passed from the date on which notice of the termination of the mark was published in the Official Gazette. This Subsection does not apply to the licensee of the mark that is licensed and abandoned.
- (11) Goods or services may not be considered as being similar to each other solely on the ground that, in any registration or publication, they appear in the same class of the Nice

Classification. Conversely, goods or services may not be considered as being dissimilar from each other solely on the ground that, in any registration or publication, they appear in different classes of the Nice Classification.

- Section 37:** (1) (a) The application for registration of a mark shall be filed with the Registrar and shall contain a request, a reproduction of the mark and a list of the goods or services for which registration of the mark is requested, listed under the applicable class or classes of the International Classification. It shall be subject to the payment of the prescribed application fee.
- (b) When the mark consists of a sign that is not visually perceptible, the application shall contain a graphical reproduction of the mark. Such reproduction shall be specific and may not consist merely of a general description of the sign.
- (c) Where the mark applicant wishes to claim colour as a distinctive feature of the mark, he shall submit a statement to that effect as well as the name or names of the colour or colours claimed and an indication, in respect of each colour, of the principal parts of the mark which are in that colour.
- (d) Where the applicant wishes to apply for a three dimensional mark, he shall submit a statement to that effect.
- (2) (a) The application may contain a declaration claiming the priority of an earlier national or regional application filed by the applicant or his predecessor in title, in which case, the Registrar may require that the applicant furnish, within six months, a copy of the earlier application, certified as correct by the Registry with which it was filed. The priority application will have no effect if it does not meet the prescribed requirements.
- (b) The priority period referred to in the previous subsection is 6 months from the date of depositing the first application.
- (3) The applicant may at any time withdraw his application or restrict the goods or services covered by the application.

- Section 38:** (1) (a) The Registrar shall examine whether the application complies with the requirements.
- (b) The Register shall examine and determine whether the mark is a mark as defined in this Law.
- (2) (a) Where the Registrar finds that the conditions referred to in this Law thereof are fulfilled, he shall with forth cause the application, to be published in the prescribed manner, after payment of the prescribed fees.
- (b) Any interested person may, within the period of ninety (90) days from the date of Publishing at the official gazette, give notice to the Registrar of opposition, after payment of the prescribed fees.
- (c) The applicant for mark registration may, within 90 days from the date of receiving the notice, submit a written reply on this opposition stating the grounds and reasons that support accepting his claim.
- (d) If the applicant sends a counter-statement, the Registrar shall furnish a copy thereof to the person giving notice of opposition and, after hearing the parties, if either or both wish to be heard, and decide whether the mark should be registered or not.
- (3) (a) Where the Registrar finds that the conditions referred to are fulfilled and the registration of the mark has not been opposed within the prescribed time limit; or the registration of the mark has been opposed and the opposition has been decided in the applicant's favour, he shall register the mark, publish a reference to the registration and issue to the applicant a certificate of registration.

The Registrar may refuse the registration application if it does not meet the requirements. The applicant should be notified of the decision and its reasons.

The applicant may contest the refusal, by means of a reasoned statement in writing, within sixty (60) days from the receipt of the notice of refusal. If he so wishes, the

appellant my appeal from the refusal directly to the Court, without the need for contesting it.

- (4) (a) Every mark duly registered in the territory or country of origin that is a Member of the Paris Convention or of the World Trade Organization or that maintains a relation of reciprocity with Oman in this regard (“the country of origin”), shall be accepted for filing and protected in Oman.
- (b) The deposit of each trade mark registered as per the law in the territory or the country of Origin of the Paris Convention or WTO or the country that has reciprocal relations with the Sultanate and protected in the Sultanate will be accepted. The Registrar may, before the final registration, request a certificate from the competent authority - without authentication indicating the registration of the mark at the country of origin.
- (c) Trademarks covered by this subsection may be neither denied registration nor invalidated except in the following cases:
- (i) When they are of such a nature as to infringe rights acquired by third parties in Oman;
 - (ii) When they are devoid of any distinctive character, or consist exclusively for information only for naming, as per the norms associated with the commodities or services or the familiar fees and normal pictures of commodities and services.
 - (iii) When they are contrary to morality or public order
- (d) The provision of Title 3 (Protection Against Unfair Competition) will apply on the subsection 4/C of this section.
- (e) In determining whether a mark is eligible for protection, all the factual circumstances must be taken into consideration, particularly the length of time the mark has been in use.
- (f) The Registrar shall not refuse the registration of a mark under this Subsection for the sole reason that it differs

from the mark protected in the country of origin only in respect of elements that do not alter its distinctive character and do not affect its identity in the form in which it has been registered in the said country of origin.

- (g) The benefit of priority shall remain unaffected for applications for the registration of marks filed within the period six months, even if registration in the country of origin is effected after the expiration of such period.

Section 39 (1) The owner of a registered mark shall have the exclusive right to prevent all third parties not having the owner's consent from using in the course of trade identical or similar signs, including trade names and geographical indications, for goods or services related to those in respect of which the mark is registered, where such use would result in a likelihood of confusion, without prejudice to the provisions of this Law.

(2) In accordance with Title IV, the owner of a registered mark shall have the right to institute court proceedings against any person who infringes the mark by using, without his consent, the mark as aforesaid or who performs acts which make it likely that infringement will occur.

(3) The rights conferred by registration of a mark shall not extend to acts in respect of articles which have been put on the market in Oman by the registered owner or with his consent, and therefore shall be exhausted.

Section 40: (1) Without prejudice to the provisions of Subsection (3), the Minister shall have the authority, ex officio or at the request of any interested party, of declaring the trademark rights exhausted and thus of authorizing others to import the product identified by or bearing a registered or otherwise protected trademark ("the product") from another territory when that product is not available in the territory of Oman or is available in the territory of Oman with unreasonably low quality standards or in a quantity that is not sufficient to meet the local demand or at prices that the Minister deems

abusive or for any other reason of public interest, provided that:

- (i) the product has been put in the channels of commerce in the territory from which it will be imported by the owner of the trademark or with his consent; and
 - (ii) a similar or identical trademark is registered or otherwise protected in the territory from which the product will be imported and is owned by the same person who owns the registered or otherwise protected trademark in Oman or by a person under his control.
- (2) The Minister shall, ex officio, or at the request of the trademark owner, cancel the authorization.
 - (a) If the importer fails to fulfil the purpose that justified the Minister's decision to consider the trademark rights exhausted.
 - (b) If the conditions that gave rise to the Minister's decision to consider the trademark rights exhausted, cease to exist, provided that the legitimate interests of the importer are taken into account, including but not exclusively that the importer will retain the right to commercialize the products that remain on stock.
 - (3) The provisions of subsection 39/1 of the Law shall not apply to the use of the registered mark by a third person with informative purposes, such as to promote sales or engage in comparative advertisement, provided such use is not made in a manner that deceives the public or constitutes unfair competition.
 - (4) The Minister of Health may take measures to limit the use of marks with the purpose of facilitating the prescription of and the access to generic pharmaceutical products and medical devices, or with the purpose of discouraging the public consumption of goods that are deemed prejudicial to health provided such measures do not impair the use or effectiveness of trademarks used in relation to such good or service to distinguish goods of one undertaking from those of other undertaking.

Section 41: (a) The registration of a mark shall be for a period of ten years from the filing date of the application for registration. The registration of a mark may, upon request, be renewed for consecutive periods of ten years, provided that the registered owner pays the prescribed renewal fee. A period of grace of six (6) months shall be allowed for the late payment of the renewal fee on payment of the prescribed surcharge, otherwise the registered mark shall lapse.

Section 42: (1) (a) Any interested person may request the Court to invalidate the registration of a mark. The request of invalidation can be filed within a period of five (5) years from the date of issuance of the registration certificate, unless the registration was obtained in bad faith or to cause harm to a registered mark.

(b) The Court shall invalidate the registration if the person requesting the invalidation proves that any of the requirements of this Law is not fulfilled. The person whose registration is cancelled should publish the same at the official gazette.

(2) Any interested person may request the Registrar to remove a mark from the Register, in respect of any of the goods or services in respect of which it is registered, on the ground that up to one month prior to filing the request the mark had, after its registration, not been used by the registered owner or a licensee during a continuous period of three years or longer, provided that a mark shall not be removed if it is shown that special circumstances prevented the use of the mark, such as import restrictions or other government or market impediments to commercialization, and that there was no intention not to use or to abandon the same in respect of those goods or services.

Section 43: (1) The provisions of this Law shall apply to collective marks. It shall not be required that the applicant of the registration of a collective mark possesses and industrial or commercial establishment anywhere in a Member of the Paris Convention or a Member of the WTO.

- (2) An application for registration of a collective mark shall designate the mark as a collective mark and shall be accompanied by a copy of the Rules, if any, governing the use of the collective mark. Any changes made in respect of the Rules referred to in paragraph (a) shall be communicated to the Registrar.

Section 44: (1) The provisions of this Law shall apply to certification marks. The application for the registration of a certification mark must designate the sign as a certification mark and shall be accompanied by the Rules governing its use. These provisions apply to all certification marks, including those that are owned by governmental agencies.

- (2) The owner of a certification mark may not use the sign to identify or certify his own goods or services.
- (3) Registrar, the Public Prosecutor, the competitors of the owner, the producers of the certified goods or services, as well as associations and organizations that legitimately represent the consumers concerned can file a request to the Court for invalidating certification marks. The Court may invalidate the registration of a certification sign if the person requesting the invalidation proves that the owner of the certification mark uses it, or that he permits its use in contravention of the Rules referred to in this Law or that he permits its use in a manner liable to deceive trade circles or the public as to the origin or any other common characteristics of the goods or services concerned.

Section 45: 1- (a) Any license contract concerning the registration of a mark, or an application therefore, shall provide for effective control by the licensor of the quality of the goods or services of the licensee in connection with which the mark is used, where such control is appropriate and/or necessary. If the license contract does not provide for such quality control or if such quality control is not effectively carried out, the license contract shall not be valid, and the Court may declare the mark as abandoned by its owner. Abandonment may be

alleged as a personal defense in infringement proceedings. The abandonment of a mark shall be deemed to have been effective as of the date on which the license contract has become effective, and it shall be recorded and a reference thereto published in the Official Gazette.

- (2) The registration of a collective mark, or an application therefore, may not be the subject of a license contract.
- (3) The owner of a registered mark shall have the right to assign it without the transfer of the business to which the mark belongs. This provision shall not apply to certification marks.

Section 46: Any person who has proved to comply with the technical standards and other conditions of the Rules mentioned in this Law shall have the right to use the certification sign in the same conditions established by this Law.

Section 47: (1) A name or designation may not be used as a trade name if by its nature or the use to which it may be put, it is contrary to public order or morality and if, in particular, it is liable to deceive trade circles or the public as to the nature of the enterprise identified by that name.

- (2) Trade names shall be protected, even prior to or without registration, against any unlawful act committed by third parties.
 - (b) In particular, any subsequent use of the trade name by a third party, whether as a trade name or a mark or collective mark, or any such use of a similar trade name or mark, likely to mislead the public, shall be deemed unlawful.

PART II: GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS

- Section 48:** For the purposes of this Part:
“Good” means any natural or agricultural product or any product of handicraft or industry; “Producer” means: any producer of agricultural products or any other person exploiting natural products, any manufacturer of products of handicraft, or industry, and any trader dealing in the said products;
- Section 49:** Protection under this Act shall be available
- (a) against a geographical indication which, although literally true as to the territory, region or locality in which the goods originate, falsely represents to the public that the goods originate in another territory.
 - (b) against a geographical indication that is identical or similar to a trademark, for related goods or services, if the use of that geographical indication is likely to cause confusion, or to cause mistake, or to deceive or risk associating the geographical indication with the owner of the trademark, or constitutes unfair exploitation of the reputation of the trademark.
- Section 50:** In the case of homonymous registered geographical indications for goods, protection shall be accorded to each indication, subject to previous paragraph. The Registrar, in cases of permitted concurrent use of such indications, shall determine the practical conditions under which the homonymous indications in question will be differentiated from each other, taking into account the need to ensure equitable treatment of the producers concerned and that consumers are not misled.
- Section 51:** The following shall not be protected as geographical indications:
- (a) indications which do not correspond to the definition in Section 1;
 - (b) indications which are contrary to public order or morality;
 - (c) geographical indications which are not or cease to be protected in their country of origin, or which have fallen into disuse in that country;
 - (d) indications with respect to goods those are identical with

the term customary in common language as the common name for such goods in Oman;

- (e) indications that may be confusingly similar to a mark currently registered or pending registration in good faith; and
- (f) indications that may be confusingly similar to a mark for which the rights have been acquired in accordance with national law.

Section 52: (1) The application for registration of a geographical indication shall be filed with the Registrar by natural persons or any competent authority carrying on an activity as a producer in the geographical area specified in the application, with respect to the goods specified in the application.

(2) The Registrar may, ex officio or per request of any of the persons designated in the previous paragraph, file for, obtain and enforce the registration of geographical indications with respect to goods where the producers of those goods are not formally organized or associated and therefore may not apply for, obtain and enforce the registration of geographical indications. In such an event, those geographical indications enjoy protection as per the provisions of this Law. The Registrar shall be the custodian of those geographical indications until he or the Court is satisfied that the persons or entities entitled to own and enforce rights in geographical indications are organized under the applicable laws or regulations.

(3) The rights conferred by the registration of geographical indications shall be without prejudice of the protection of geographical indications as trademarks, collective marks or certification marks as well as under the provisions relating to the repression of unfair competition, under this Act.

Section 53: (1) Where the Registrar inspects the registration application and accepts it, he shall cause the application, as accepted, to be published in the official gazette after payment of the prescribed fees.

(2) (a) Any interested person or competent authority may, within 60 days from the date of publishing at the official gazette, give notice to the Registrar of opposition, which shall be reasoned and in writing, to the registration of the geographical indication.

- (b) The Registrar shall give notice of the opposition to the applicant, who, within the period of ninety (90) days from receiving that notice, shall send to the Registrar a counter-statement, in writing, of the grounds on which he relies for his application; if he does not do so, he shall be deemed to have abandoned the application.
 - (c) If the applicant sends a counter-statement, the Registrar shall furnish a copy thereof to the person giving notice of opposition and, after hearing the parties, if either or both wish to be heard, and considering the merits of the case, shall decide whether the geographical indication should be registered.
- (3) Where the Registrar finds that the conditions are fulfilled, The registration of the geographical indication has not been opposed within the prescribed time limit in sub section 21 A

The registration of the geographical indication has been opposed and the opposition has been decided in the applicant's favour, he shall register the geographical indication, publish a reference to the registration and issue to the applicant a certificate of registration.

- (4) Both the decisions of refusal or of acceptance by the Registrar may be the subject of an appeal to the Court, by any interested party, in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

Section 54: (1) Producers carrying on their activity in the geographical area specified in the Register relating to a particular geographical indication shall have the right to prevent all third parties from using in the course of trade identical or similar signs for goods or services which are identical or similar to those in respect of which the geographical indication is registered.

- (2) The provisions of Section 39 apply mutatis mutandis to geographical indications.

Section 55: (1) Any interested person or any competent authority may request the Court to order:

- (a) the invalidation of a registration of a geographical indication on the ground that it does not qualify for protection.

- (b) the rectification of a registration of an geographical indication on the ground that the geographical area specified in the registration does not correspond to the geographical indication, or that the indication of the products for which the geographical indication is used or the indication of the quality, reputation or other characteristic of such products is missing or unsatisfactory.
- (2) In any proceedings under this Section, notice of the request for invalidation or rectification, shall be served on the person who filed the application for registration of the geographical indication or his successor in title and shall, by a publication in the Official Gazette, be given to all persons having the right to use the geographical indication under Section 54. The persons and any other interested person may, within a period which shall be specified by the Court not less than (30 days) in the said notice, apply to join in the proceedings.

Section 56: The Court shall, ex officio or at the request of an interested party, refuse or invalidate the registration of a trademark which contains or consists of a geographical indication with respect to goods not originating in the territory indicated, if use of the indication in the trademark for such goods in Oman is of such a nature as to mislead the public as to the true place of origin.

Section 57: Canceled

Section 58: Excluded from this Law

- (1) Where a distinctive sign has been applied for or registered in good faith in Oman, or where rights to a distinctive sign have been acquired through use in good faith in Oman or through its having become well-known in Oman before November 9, 2000 or before the geographical indication is protected in its country of origin. This Act shall not prejudice the registrability of or the validity of the registration of a distinctive sign, or the right to use a distinctive sign, on the basis that such a distinctive sign is identical with, or similar to, geographical indication.
- (2) Nothing in this Act shall prevent continued and similar use in Oman of a particular geographical indication of another country in connection with goods or services by any national or

domiciliary of Oman who have used that geographical indication in a continuous manner with regard to the same or related goods or services in the territory of Oman for at least 10 years preceding April 15, 1994 or in good faith preceding that date.

- (2) Nothing in this Act shall apply in respect of a geographical indication of any country with respect to goods or services for which the relevant indication is identical with the term customary in common language as the common name for such goods or services in Oman or in respect of a geographical indication of any other country with respect to products of the vine for which the relevant indication is identical with the customary name of a grape variety existing in Oman as of January 1, 1995 (the date the WTO Convention came into force).
- (3) Any request for relief made under Title IV of this Act in connection with the use or registration of a distinctive sign must be presented within five years after the adverse use of the protected indication has become generally known in Oman or after the date of registration of the trademark in Oman, provided that the trademark has been published by that date, if such date is earlier than the date on which the adverse use became generally known in Oman and provided that the geographical indication is not used or registered in bad faith.
- (4) This Act shall in no way prejudice the right of any person to use, in the course of trade, that person's name or the name of that person's predecessor in business, except where such name is used in such a manner as to mislead the public.

Section 59: Subject to the provisions of Title IV, any interested person and any interested group of producers or consumers may institute proceedings in the Court to prevent, in respect of geographical indications,

- (a) the use of any means in the designation or presentation of a good that indicates or suggests that the good in question originates in a geographical area other than the true place of origin in a manner which misleads the public as to the geographical origin of the good;
- (b) any use which constitutes an act of unfair competition within the meaning of Article 10 bis of the Paris Convention; or

TITLE III: PROTECTION AGAINST UNFAIR COMPETITION

Section 60: (1) The provisions of this Title shall apply independently of, and in addition to, any legislative provisions protecting inventions, utility models, industrial designs, layout-designs, distinctive signs, literary and artistic works and other intellectual property subject matter.

(2) (a) In addition to the acts and practices referred to in Articles 61 to 65, any act or practice, in the course of industrial or commercial activities, that is contrary to honest practices shall constitute an act of unfair competition.

(b) An act or practice that is contrary to honest practices, for the purposes of this Title, shall mean at least practices such as breach of contract, breach of confidence and inducement to breach, and includes the acquisition of undisclosed information by third parties who knew, or were grossly negligent in failing to know, that such practices were involved in the acquisition.

An act or practice that is contrary to honest practices, for the purposes of this Title, shall also mean acts of breach of legal duties in general when their purpose or the consequence is to obtain illicit advantages over competitors, such as the breach of environmental or labour law.

(c) Any natural person or legal entity damaged or likely to be damaged by an act of unfair competition shall be entitled to the remedies referred to in Title IV.

Section 61: (1) Any act or practice, in the course of industrial or commercial activities, that causes, or is likely to cause, confusion with respect to another's enterprise or its activities, in particular, the products or services offered by such enterprise, shall constitute an act of unfair competition.

(2) Confusion may, in particular, be caused with respect to

- (i) a trademark, whether registered or not or a trade name.
- (ii) any distinctive sign other than a trademark or a trade name

- (iii) the appearance of a product or the presentation of products or services as well as of the place of business.

Section 62: (1) Any act or practice, in the course of industrial or commercial activities, that damages, or is likely to damage, the goodwill or reputation of another's enterprise shall constitute an act of unfair competition, regardless of whether such act or practice causes confusion.

Damaging another's goodwill or reputation may, in particular, result from the dilution of the goodwill or reputation attached to a trademark, whether registered or not; a trade name; any distinctive sign other than a trademark or a trade name; the appearance of a product; the presentation of products or services as well as of the place of business; a celebrity or a well-known fictional character.

Section 63: (1) Any act or practice, in the course of industrial or commercial activities, that misleads, or is likely to mislead, the public with respect to an enterprise or its activities, in particular, the products or services offered by such enterprise, shall constitute an act of unfair competition.

- (2) Misleading may arise out of advertising or promotion and may, in particular, occur with respect to
 - (i) the manufacturing process of a product;
 - (ii) the suitability of a product or service for a particular purpose;
 - (iii) the quality or quantity or other characteristics of products or services;
 - (iv) the geographical origin of products or services;
 - (v) the conditions on which products or services are offered or provided;
 - (vi) the price of products or services or the manner in which it is calculated.

Section 64: (1) Any false or unjustifiable allegation, in the course of industrial or commercial activities, that discredits, or is likely to

discredit, another's enterprise or its activities, in particular, the products or services offered by such enterprise, shall constitute an act of unfair competition.

- (2) Discrediting may arise out of advertising or promotion and may, in particular, occur with respect to
 - (i) the manufacturing process of a product;
 - (ii) the suitability of a product or service for a particular purpose;
 - (iii) the quality or quantity or other characteristics of products or services;
 - (iv) the conditions on which products or services are offered or provided;
 - (v) the price of products or services or the manner in which it is calculated.

Section 65: (1) Any act or practice, in the course of industrial or commercial activities, that results in the disclosure, acquisition or use by others of undisclosed information without the consent of the person lawfully in control of that information (hereinafter referred to as "the rightful holder") and in a manner contrary to honest commercial practices shall constitute an act of unfair competition.

For the purposes of this Section, "a manner contrary to honest commercial practices" shall mean at least practices such as breach of contract, breach of confidence and inducement to breach, and includes the acquisition of undisclosed information by third parties who knew, or were grossly negligent in failing to know, that such practices were involved in the acquisition.

- (2) For the purposes of this Section, information shall be considered "undisclosed information" if it has secret in the sense that it is not, as a body or in the precise configuration and assembly of its components, generally known among or readily accessible to persons within the circles that normally deal with the kind of information in question or it has commercial value because it is secret and it has

been subject to reasonable steps under the circumstances by the person lawfully in control of the information to keep it secret.

- (3) (a) Any act or practice, in the course of industrial or commercial activities, shall be considered an act of unfair competition if it consists or results in
 - (i) an unfair commercial use by a governmental authority of undisclosed test or other data concerning safety and efficacy of the product which have been submitted to that authority as a condition of obtaining approval of the marketing of new pharmaceutical products (five years at least) or agricultural chemical products (for 10 years at least) and the governmental agency has not obtained the approval of the data owner to use them commercially.
 - (ii) the disclosure of such data, except where necessary to protect the public, or unless steps are taken to ensure that the data are protected against unfair commercial use.
 - (b) For the purposes of this Subsection, a pharmaceutical product shall be considered new if it contains a chemical entity that has not been previously approved in the territory of Oman for use in a pharmaceutical product; a new agricultural chemical shall be considered new if it contains a chemical entity that has not been previously approved in the territory of Oman for use in an agricultural chemical product.
- (4) (a) The provisions of paragraph (a) of Subsection 3 shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, in the event Oman adopts the practice of granting marketing approval based on evidence of marketing approval granted in another territory.
 - (b) Where the competent authority of Oman requires or permits, as a condition of granting marketing approval for a pharmaceutical product that includes a chemical entity that has been previously approved for marketing in another pharmaceutical product, the submission of

new clinical information that is essential to the approval of a pharmaceutical product, other than information related to bioequivalency, that competent authority shall not, without the consent of the originator, authorize another to market a same or a similar product based on the new clinical information submitted in support of the marketing approval or evidence of the marketing approval based on the new clinical information, for at least three years from the date of marketing approval in Oman.

- (c) The provisions of paragraph (B) of this Subsection shall apply, mutatis mutandis, in the event Oman adopts the practice of granting marketing approval based on evidence concerning new clinical information for a product that was previously approved based on that new clinical information in another territory.
- (d) Where the originator's product is covered by a patent in force in the territory of Oman, the competent authority shall not approve another product without the prior consent of the patent owner. If a request of marketing approval that requires or implies reliance on the originator's undisclosed data is submitted by another person during the term of a patent, the competent authority shall inform the patent owner of such a request.

TITLE IV: ENFORCEMENT OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

PART I: INFRINGEMENT PROCEEDINGS

- Section 66:** (1) Subject to Sections 11, 13 and 17, an infringement of a patent or a utility model shall consist of the performance of any act referred to in Section 11 (2) in Oman by a person other than the owner of the patent and without the agreement of the latter.
- (2) On the request of the owner of the patent or of the utility model, or of an exclusive licensee, or of a compulsory licensee, or of a non-exclusive licensee if he has requested the owner

to institute court proceedings for a specific relief and the owner has refused or failed to do so within ninety days, the Court may grant an injunction to prevent infringement or an imminent infringement and, where the infringer acted knowingly or with reasonable grounds to know, award damages and grant any other remedy provided for in the Law.

- (3) The remedies provided to owners of patents in Oman shall be also available, whenever appropriate, to the owners of foreign patents that have been the subject of a compulsory license for the purposes of supplying the market of Oman of pharmaceutical products, under the scheme established by the Decision of the WTO General Council, in order to prevent or remedy the unauthorized importation as well as the re-exportation or deviation of the products in question. Customs authorities shall have the authority to take border measures for the purposes of this Subsection ex officio. In this event, they shall notify the right holder of the suspension of release who shall have ten days for providing adequate evidence that the retained products prima facie correspond to the claims of the patent in question.
- (4) Without prejudice to the provisions of Subsection (3), the same border measures that are available under Section 83 for the suspension by the customs authorities of the release into free circulation of counterfeit trademark and pirated copyright goods shall also apply to prevent the unauthorized importation or re-exportation of the products that have actually been imported into the territory of Oman under the scheme referred to in Subsection (3).
- (5) Courts may refuse to grant provisional or definitive injunctions, without prejudice to the payment of damages, when:
 - (a) After the expiration of a period of four years from the date of filing of the patent application or three years from the date of the grant of the patent, the plaintiff or a person with his authorization is not, or has not taken serious preparations for, or has no serious intention to start,

- commercially exploiting the invention in a manner that meets the demands of the market as to quantity, or at any time if the invention is exploited in a manner that does not meet the demands of the market as to quality;
- (b) The injunction causes serious harm to the public interest;
 - (c) The patented products or the products manufactured by a patented process are sold by the plaintiff or by a third party with the plaintiff's consent at prices that are deemed excessive taking into account the average purchase power of consumers and the specific nature of the needs the products aim at meeting, and there is no competing product on the market;
 - (d) The patent owner has engaged in other abusive practices, including anti-competitive practices, as determined by the Court or by a competent administrative authority;
 - (e) The patent owner is found to have engaged in inequitable conduct during the procurement of the patent letter; this paragraph applies without prejudice to the provisions of Section 14 of this Law.
- (6) (a) With respect to a medical practitioner's performance of a medical activity that constitutes an infringement of a patent for a diagnostic, therapeutic and surgical methods for the treatment of humans or animals, the provisions of this Act shall not apply against the medical practitioner or against a related health care entity with respect to such medical activity.
- (b) For the purposes of this Subsection:
- (i) The term "medical activity" means the performance of a medical or surgical procedure on a body, but shall not include
 - (a) The use of a patented machine, manufacture, or composition of matter in violation of such patent,
 - (b) The practice of a patented use of a composition of matter in violation of such patent, or

- (c) The practice of a process in violation of a biotechnology patent;
- (ii) The term “medical practitioner” means any natural person who is licensed by a State to provide the medical activity or who is acting under the direction of such person in the performance of the medical activity;
- (iii) The term “related health care entity” shall mean an entity with which a medical practitioner has a professional affiliation under which the medical practitioner performs the medical activity, including but not limited to a nursing home, hospital, university, medical school, health maintenance organization, group medical practice, or a medical clinic;

Section 67: (1) Subject to Section 40(3), an infringement of a registered mark, or a registered collective mark, or a registered certification mark, or of a trade name shall consist of the performance of any act referred to in Sections 40(1) and 46 in Oman by a person other than the owner of the mark or of the trade name and without the agreement of the latter.

- (2) An infringement of a well-known mark shall consist of the use of a sign identical with or confusingly similar to the well-known mark, whether registered in Oman or not, without the agreement of the owner of the well-known mark provided that the sign is used:
 - (i) In relation to goods or services identical with or similar to the goods or services for which the well-known mark has been registered, or
 - (ii) In relation to goods or services which are not identical with or similar to those in respect of the well-known mark provided that the use of the sign in relation to those goods or services would indicate a connection between those goods or services and the owner of the well-known mark and that the interests of the owner of the well-known mark are likely to be damaged by such use.

- (3) On the request of the owner of a registered mark or of a well-known mark, even if unregistered, or of an exclusive licensee, or of a non-exclusive licensee if he has requested the owner of the mark to institute court proceedings for a specific relief and the owner of the mark has refused or failed to do so within ninety-days, the Court may grant an injunction to prevent infringement, or an imminent infringement, award damages and grant any other remedy provided for in the general law or under this Title.

The applies also if the request is made by any competent authority or any interested person, group association or syndicate, including producers, manufacturers or traders.

Section 68: (1) An infringement of an industrial design registered under this Act shall consist of the performance of any act referred to in Section 24(2) by a person other than the owner of the industrial design and without his agreement.

- (2) On the request of the owner of the industrial design, or of an exclusive licensee, or of a non-exclusive licensee if he has requested the owner to institute court proceedings for a specific relief and the owner has refused or failed to do so within ninety days, the Court may grant an injunction to prevent infringement or an imminent infringement, award damages and grant any other remedy provided for in the general law or under this Title.

Section 69: (1) An infringement of a geographical indication protected under this Act shall consist of the performance of any act referred to in Section 54 or any use of a geographical indication by a person who has no right to use the geographical indication in accordance with this Act.

- (2) On the request of any interested person or of any interested group of producers or consumers, or any competent authority under Section 52, the Court may grant an injunction to prevent the unlawful use of the geographical indication, award damages and grant any other remedy provided for in the general law or under this Title.

- Section 70:** (1) An infringement of a layout-design (topography) of an integrated circuit protected under this Act shall consist of the performance of any act referred to in Section 31(1) by a person other than the owner of the layout-design (topography) and without his agreement.
- (2) On the request of the owner of the layout-design (topography) of an integrated circuit, or of an exclusive licensee, or of a compulsory licensee, or of a non-exclusive licensee if he has requested the owner to institute court proceedings for a specific relief and the owner has refused or failed to do so within ninety days, the Court may grant an injunction to prevent infringement or an imminent infringement, award damages and grant any other remedy.

Section 71: Where an act under Section 65 is considered by the Court to constitute an act of unfair competition, the Court shall order the government authority to cancel the marketing approval the competitor of the undisclosed data holder not to market or to cease to market the products the registration of which has constituted an act of unfair competition because it was based on an authorized reliance of protected undisclosed test data or other data.

The Court should order the government authority to pay adequate damages for the unauthorized disclosure of the data and order the competitor of the undisclosed data holder to pay adequate damages for the marketing of the products the registration of which has constituted an act of unfair competition.

Section 72 Time Limits: Civil proceedings under Sections 66 to 71 can be initiated within five years from the date on which the right holder knew or had reasons to know the infringing acts, except in case of infringing use of distinctive signs in bad faith or for unfair competition purposes, for which there will be no time limits to initiate the proceedings.

PART II: PROVISIONAL MEASURES

- Section 73:** (1) The Court shall order, in accordance with the procedure prescribed in the Code of Civil Procedure or similar statute prompt and effective provisional measures to prevent an infringement or unlawful use referred to in Part I of this Title from occurring or to preserve relevant evidence in regard to an alleged infringement.
- (2) Where appropriate, in particular where any delay is likely to cause irreparable harm to the right holder or where there is a demonstrable risk of evidence being destroyed, the Court shall order provisional measures without giving the other party an opportunity of being heard provided that the applicant has furnished:
- (i) Any reasonably available evidence satisfying the Court that the applicant is the right holder and that the applicant's rights are being infringed or that such infringement is imminent, and
 - (ii) Any security or equivalent assurance required by the Court to protect the defendant and to prevent abuse; such security or equivalent assurance shall be reasonable in view of the circumstances and shall be set so as not to unreasonably deter recourse to such procedures.
- (3) (a) Where provisional measures have been ordered without having given the other party an opportunity of being heard, the Court shall give the parties affected notice of the decision, at the earliest after the execution of the measures.
- (b) Requests for provisional measures shall be acted upon expeditiously and shall, except in exceptional cases, generally be executed within ten days.
- (4) The defendant may file a request for review with the Court within two (2) weeks from the notification of the decision. The Court shall give the parties concerned an opportunity of being heard and make decision at their application.

- (5) Where the applicant does not initiate court proceedings leading to a decision on the merits of the case within 20 working days or 31 calendar days, whichever is the longer, from the notification of the decision ordering provisional measures or within any other reasonable period determined by the Court in the decision, the Court shall revoke the provisional measures upon the request of the defendant.
- (6) Where the provisional measures are revoked or where the Court decides on the merits of the case in proceedings that there has been no infringement or threat of an infringement, the Court shall order the applicant, upon the request of the defendant, to provide the defendant appropriate compensation for any injury caused by the execution of the provisional measures.
- (7) The measures of this Section aiming at preserving relevant evidence shall also be available before the granting of the pending registration, if the Court so deems necessary. In that event, the applicant shall initiate Court proceedings leading to a decision on the merits of the case within 20 working days or 31 calendar days, whichever is the longer, from the publication of the grant of the pending registration.

PART III: EVIDENCE; BURDEN OF PROOF

- Section 74:** (1) The Court may, where a party has presented reasonably available evidence sufficient to support the claims and has specified evidence relevant to substantiation of the claims which lies in the control of the opposing party, order that this evidence be produced by the opposing party, subject, in appropriate cases, to conditions which ensure the protection of confidential information.
- (2) In cases in which a party to a proceeding voluntarily and without good reason refuses access to, or otherwise does not provide necessary information within a reasonable period, or significantly impedes a procedure relating to an

enforcement action, the Court may make preliminary and final determinations, affirmative or negative, on the basis of the information presented to it, including the complaint or the allegation presented by the party adversely affected by the denial of access to information, subject to providing the parties an opportunity to be heard on the allegations or evidence.

- (3) (a) For the purposes of civil proceedings in respect of the infringement of rights of the patent owner, if the subject matter of a patent is a process for obtaining a product, the Court may order the defendant to prove that the process used to obtain an identical product is different from the patented process.
- (b) Any identical product when produced without the consent of the patent owner shall, in the absence of proof to the contrary, be deemed to have been obtained by the patented process in either of the following circumstances:
 - (i) If the product obtained by the patented process is new, or
 - (ii) If there is a substantial likelihood that the identical product was made by the process and the owner of the patent has been unable through reasonable efforts to determine the process actually used.
- (4) In civil judicial proceedings concerning trademark counterfeiting, the Court shall have the authority to order the seizure of suspected infringing goods, any related materials and implements, and documentary evidence relevant to the infringement.
- (5) In the event that the Court appoints technical or other experts in civil proceedings concerning the enforcement of intellectual property rights and require that the parties to the litigation bear the costs of such experts, the Court shall seek to ensure that such costs are closely related, inter alia, to the quantity and nature of work to be performed and do not unreasonably deter recourse to such proceedings.

PART IV: DAMAGES

- Section 75:** (1) (a) Where damages are awarded in accordance with Sections 66 to 71, the Court shall order the infringer to pay the right holder adequate compensation for the infringement of his intellectual property right.
- (b) (1) without prejudice to any other compensation stated at any other law, the court will order any person who infringed the trade marks or patent to pay to the title holder.
- a- compensation enough to remedy the harm incurred by the title holder because of such infringement.
- b- The value of the profits generated by the infringing person from such infringement, which were not taken into consideration when assessing the value of compensation referred to in the previous section.
- (2) The court, upon the request of the title holder, and in place of the compensation stated in subsection 1 & 2 of this section, may order compensation of RO. 10,000 at maximum for any infringement act and to the extent that it remedy the harm.
- (3) In determining damages for infringement of the rights established in this Act, the Court shall consider, inter alia, the legal and attorney fees incurred by the title holder, which are not claimed except in the exceptional circumstances assessed by the Court.

The value of the infringed-on good or service, measured by the suggested retail price or other legitimate measure of value submitted by the right holder on the date or subsequent to the date on which the applicant of the registration gave notice to the alleged infringer of the contents of the application; or on the date or subsequent to the date on which the alleged infringer acquired knowledge of the contents of the application.

The request for the Court to order the payment of damages in the said circumstances may be filed only after the title of industrial property right in question is granted.

- (c) While determining the compensation for the infringement of rights prescribed by this Law, the Court should take into consideration the value of the infringed-on good or service, measured by the suggested retail price or other legitimate measure of value submitted by the right holder.
 - (d) In case of patency infringement, the Court may increase the value of compensation against damage to three times the estimated value.
- 2- The court may order the infringer to pay compensation for the damages related to the infringement acts done on or after the date the registration application has been approved - if any - for publication at the official gazette or the date at which the infringed applicant was notified of the content of the application or the date on which the infringer came to know the contents of this application.

The claim may not be filed in the said cases except after the right holder is granted the industrial property deed.

- Section 76:** (1) Where goods have been found to be infringing, the Court shall order, without compensation of any sort, that these goods be destroyed, except in exceptional circumstances.
- (2) In respect of counterfeit trademark goods, the simple removal of the trademark unlawfully affixed shall not be sufficient, to permit release of the goods into the channels of commerce.
 - (3) The Court shall order that materials or implements the predominant use of which has been the creation of infringing goods be destroyed or, in exceptional circumstances, be disposed of outside the channels of commerce without compensation of any sort in such a manner to the defendant. The Court has the authority to retain a list of the commodities and other items to be destroyed. It may temporarily retain some items that will be used as evidence; based upon an application by the title holder who will express a desire to claim for civil or administrative compensation.

- Section 77:** For the claims related to execution of the protected rights by this Law, the Court may order the violator to submit any information at his possession about the identity/identities of the persons with relation to the violation to the production or distribution of the violated commodities or services. He should submit this information to the owner of the property right.
- Section 78:** The Court should order the one for whom temporary procedure was made and who misused the execution procedures to reasonably compensate the defendant against the damage incurred by him from this misuse.

PART V: BORDER MEASURES

- Section 79:** (1) (a) Where the right holder request that the Customs Service suspend the customs clearance procedures and release into free circulation of goods, the right holder shall provide sufficient prima facie evidence that the importation of counterfeit trademark goods is taking place or is imminent. The right holder shall also provide adequate evidence to satisfy the competent authorities that, under the laws of the country of importation, there is prima facie an infringement of the right holder's intellectual property right and to supply sufficient information that may reasonably be expected to be within the right holder's knowledge to make the suspected goods reasonably recognizable by its competent authorities. The requirement to provide sufficient information shall not unreasonably deter recourse to these procedures.
- (b) The application to suspend the release of goods shall remain in force for a period of one year from the date of application, or the period that the good is protected by the relevant trademark registration, whichever is shorter.
- (2) Where the release into free circulation was suspended on Customs own initiative, the Customs Department shall notify the right holder about the suspension of release into free circulation, and may require a security in accordance with

Section 93 and to inform him that, if the required security has not been provided within three (3) working days from receipt of the notification, the goods will be released into free circulation.

- (3) Where the Customs Department is requested by the right holder to take the action referred to in subsection 1 of this section, he should comply with the measures stated in this Law, mutatis mutandis, and its executive by law.

Section 80: Where the Customs Department has suspended customs clearance in accordance with Section 79, it shall notify the importer and, where known, the right holder of the alleged infringement and of the suspension.

Section 81: Without prejudice to the protection of confidential information, the Customs Department shall allow the right holder and the importer to examine the goods the clearance of which has been suspended, and to remove samples for examination, testing and analysis, in order to substantiate their respective claims.

Section 82: (1) Where the customs clearance of goods has been suspended by the Customs Department under Section 79, the Customs Department shall inform the right holder of the names and addresses of the importer, consignor and consignee and of the quantity of the said goods, and

- (2) Upon request, the Customs Department shall also, without prejudice to the protection of confidential information, provide the right holder with copies of documents lodged in respect of such goods or with any information or documents relating to any previous importation of identical or similar goods in which the same importer, consignor or consignee were involved.

Section 83: The Court shall also be granted to prevent the importation of goods the production and or the commercialization of which in Oman is an act of unfair competition, in accordance with this Act.

Section 84: The holder of an intellectual property right, who has valid grounds for suspecting that the importation of goods that infringe his rights may take place, may file an application with the Court requesting it to order the Customs Department to suspend customs clearance of those goods.

Section 85: In accordance with Section 84, the decision by the Court to suspend the release of goods into free circulation of goods alleged to be infringing goods may be rendered without giving the other party an opportunity of being heard. In its decision, the Court shall specify the period for which the Customs Department will have to take action.

The application to suspend the release of goods shall remain in force for a period of one year from the date of application, or the period that the goods is protected by the relevant trademark registration, whichever is shorter.

Section 86: The Court may order the applicant to pay the importer, the consignee and the owner of the goods appropriate compensation for any injury caused to them through the detention of goods in bad faith or through the detention of goods released by virtue of failure to initiate proceedings leading to a decision on the merits of the case in accordance with this Law.

Section 87: If, within a period of ten (10) working days after the applicant has been notified of the suspension of the release into free circulation, no proceedings leading to a decision on the merits of the case have been initiated by a party other than the defendant, the goods shall be released, provided that all other conditions for importation have been complied with.

The Customs Department may, where it considers an extension of the said period to be appropriate under the circumstances, extend the period of suspension by a period not exceeding another 10 working days. The Court may extend the period by any period it considers reasonable under the circumstances.

The owner, importer or consignee of the goods shall be entitled to their release on the posting of a security, in an amount sufficient to protect the right holder, where the period set out in Section 97 has expired without the granting of provisional relief by the Court and where all other conditions for importation have been complied with.

Section 88: (1) If proceedings leading to a decision on the merits of the case have been initiated, the Court or the Customs Department, whichever authority has taken the decision to suspend the release into free circulation of the goods alleged to be infringing, shall review, upon the request of the defendant, the decision with the view to determining whether the measures shall be modified, revoked or confirmed.

(2) Where the suspension of the release of goods is continued in accordance with a provisional measure ordered by the Court, the period of further suspension shall be determined by the Court. Where no such determination has been made, the said period shall not exceed twenty (20) working days or thirty one (31) calendar days, whichever is the longer.

Section 89: The Re-exporting the infringing goods, placing the goods under a different customs procedure shall not be permitted.

Section 90: Small quantities of goods of a non-commercial nature contained in the traveller's personal luggage or sent in small consignments may be excluded from suspension from release into free circulation.

Section 91: The provisions on border measures in this Act shall apply not only to goods imported to or exported from Oman, but also to goods that are in transit in the territory of Oman, and goods transshipped.

Section 92: The aggrieved party may lodge an appeal against any decision or measure taken by the Customs Department on or in connection with the suspension of release into free

circulation of goods alleged to be counterfeit or pirated. The appeal shall be to the Court and shall be filed within sixty (60) days from the notification of the decision.

PART VI: CRIMINAL PROCEDURES

Section 93: Without prejudice to any harsher penalty at any other law.

- (a) The Court shall have the authority to apply remedies that include sentences of imprisonment from a minimum of three (3) months up to a maximum of 3 (three) years as well as monetary fines from a minimum of 2,000 up to a maximum of 10,000 Riyals or either of them for those who deliberately infringed any of the industrial property. In case of recurrence, the Court shall have the authority to double those remedies.
- (b) A fine of RO. 100 to 1000 or 7 days to one month imprisonment or one of them for a party to a litigation who fails to abide by valid orders issued by such authorities; and
- (c) Impose a fine subject to a minimum of RO. 100 and a maximum of RO. 1000 on parties to a litigation, their counsel, experts, or other persons subject to the court's jurisdiction, for violation of judicial orders regarding the protection of confidential information produced or exchanged in a proceeding.

TITLE V: GENERAL PROVISIONS

- Section 94:** (1) The Public Prosecution Office may initiate legal action ex officio with respect to the offenses described in this Title, without the need for a formal complaint by a private party or right holder.
- (2) Any change in the ownership of a patent, or in the ownership of an application therefore, shall be in writing and shall be submitted to the Registrar to be recorded and published. Except as regards trademarks, such change shall have no effect against third parties until such recording is effected.

- (3) Any change in the ownership of a trade name must be made with the transfer of the enterprise or part thereof identified by that name and shall be in writing.

A change in ownership of the registration of a mark or a collective mark shall, however, be invalid if it is likely to deceive or cause confusion to the public.

- (4) Any license contract with protected right shall be submitted to the Registrar who shall keep its contents confidential but shall record it and publish a reference thereto. The license contract shall have no effect against third parties until such recording is effected.
- (5) The Registrar shall refuse to record a contract for the transfer of ownership (assignment) or a license contract when it decides that the contract concerning the right in question contains one or more clauses that are abusive or anti-competitive or in any manner restrain trade or are likely to have any of those effects.
- (6) The Registrar shall hear the allegations of the parties to the contract, if one or both so request. The Registrar shall issue a decision accepting or rejecting the registration. Any of the parties or both may appeal from the Registrar's decision to the Court within sixty days (60) from the date on which the Parties were notified of the Registrar's decision.
- (7)
 - (a) Any limitations imposed on the assignee or the licensee that do not derive from the rights conferred by the registration of the licensed right, and that are not necessary for the safeguard of that right shall be deemed abusive or, anti-competitive.
 - (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a) of this subsection, the license contracts may provide for the following limitations:
 - (i) Delimitation of the scope, geographical area and period of use;

- (ii) Conditions required for the efficient control of the quality of goods and services, subject to the provisions of Section 45 of this Law;
 - (iii) Obligation by the licensee to refrain from all acts that may cause damage to the reputation of the right owner or to the subject matter of the right.
- (8) The Public Prosecution Office may initiate the civil claims related to false trade marks. It has the authority to seize the alleged infringed commodities as well as the tool and equipments and the documents that prove infringement.

Section 95: If the official domicile or place of work of the applicant for deposit is outside the Sultanate of Oman, he should be represented through a legal agent residing and doing legal business in the Sultanate of Oman as well as licensed to operate in the intellectual property business. He should have the powers to take any action in accordance with the provisions of this law. The executive regulation will specify the terms and the prescribed fees.

Section 96: (1) The Industrial Property Registry shall maintain separate Registers for each right of the industrial intellectual property patents referred to in this Law, as amended. Collective marks and certification signs shall be registered in a special section of the Register of Marks.

- (2) Right holders may signal ownership of the subject of protection under this Act by means of particular signs.
- (3) The Registers may be consulted by any person, and any person may obtain extracts there from, under the conditions prescribed in the Regulations.

Section 97: (1) The Registrar may correct any non substantive error in any application or document or in any recording effected pursuant to this Act. Substantive errors, however, may only be modified by the Court, under due process. Substantive errors are those that, if modified, will affect the rights conferred.

- (2) If the Registrar is satisfied that the circumstances justify correction of error referred to in the previous paragraph, he may, upon receiving a written request, extend the time for doing any act.

Section 98: Any decision taken by the Minister, or the Registrar or any other competent agency for the industrial intellectual property may be the subject of an appeal by any interested party before the Court and such appeal shall be filed within sixty (60) days from the date he came to the knowledge of the decision.

Any decision taken by the Minister under this Act, in particular the grant of a compulsory license, and his decision relating to the remuneration provided in respect of a compulsory license, under Sections 13, 27 and 36, as well as the transfer of title, under Section 14, may be the subject of an appeal by any interested party before the Court and such appeal shall be filed within sixty (60) days of the date of the decisions. These provisions also apply to all final decisions made by the competent authority under Section 65(4), (5) and (6).

Section 99: (a) The publishing of the final judicial decisions and administrative rulings of general application pertaining to the enforcement of industrial property rights shall be as per the dictates of public interest, as shown in the executive by law. Availing the same on the internet is a publishing of it.

Section 100: (1) The enforcement of this law may not prejudice the provisions of the bilateral and multilateral international agreements related to the industrial property rights, which regularize the rights of the member parties in such conventions or their equivalent and when the Sultanate is member in them or will be a member of them later on.

- (2) Unless otherwise provided, the provisions of this Act shall be effective as from the date the Law is valid. This will apply to all applications that are pending on the date of their entry into force except for the applications for which final decisions are

made by the registrar. However, any acts definitively performed by the Registrar relating to pending applications, such as the final examination of applications, and which have already produced effects, shall be maintained.

The provisions of this subsection shall apply mutatis mutandis to enforcement. All decisions by the Court, whether final or interlocutory, those have produced effects, shall be maintained.

- (3) The existing registrations shall benefit from such expansion or creation made by this law. These applications will not be affected by an reduction or omissions of the earned rights before the application of this law save us the enforcement provisions stated in this law.
- (4) Where this Act provides for new systems of classification, existing registrations shall be reclassified only at the time of their renewal, if any. The procedures and the fees for the reclassification of existing registrations shall be established in the Executive Regulations.

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