

**Federal Law No. 7 of 2002  
Amended by Law No. 32 for the year 2006 Regarding Copyright &  
Related Rights**

**Full Copy**

I, Zayed Bin Sultan al Nahyan, President of the UAE

Having reviewed the Constitution,

Federal Law No. 1 of 1972 concerning the functions of the ministries and the powers of the ministers, as amended;

Federal Law No. 15 of 1980 regarding printed matter and publication;

Federal Law No. 40 of 1992 regarding the protection of intellectual property rights and copyright

On the basis of the proposal of the Ministry of Economy, approved by the Cabinet and ratified by the Supreme Council of the Federation

Issue the following Law:

**Definitions**

**Article One**

Wherever used in this Law, and unless the context otherwise provides, the following terms and expressions shall have the meaning ascribed thereto hereunder:

UAE:	The United Arab Emirates
Ministry:	The Ministry of Economy
Minister:	The Minister of Economy
Work:	Any original work in the areas of literature, arts or science, whatever its description, form of conveyance and expression, significance or purpose
Author:	The author of a work whose name appears on the work or to whom the work is attributed at the time of publication, unless proven otherwise
	An author shall also be a person who publishes a work anonymously or under a pseudonym or by any other means provided there is no doubt as to the identity of the author. In the case of doubt, the

publisher or producer of the work, as a natural person or corporate entity, shall exercise the rights of the author on his behalf until such time as the identity of the author is established

Invention:	The innovative element which gives a work distinction and originality
Related Rights Holders:	Performing artists, producers of sound recordings, broadcasting authorities as defined in the Law
Performing Artists:	Actors, singers, musicians, dancers and other persons who deliver speech, sing, play (music) or give any kind of performance in the context of a literary or artistic work or otherwise which is protected under this Law or is public property
Record Producer:	A natural person or corporate entity who/ which does a first time recording for a performing artist or records other audio material
Broadcasting Authority:	An entity that carries out radio or television broadcasting or radio and television broadcasting
Broadcasting:	Wireless broadcasting over radio or television or both, of a work, performance or sound recording or a live or recorded program, to the public. This includes secondary transmission and satellite broadcasting
Publication:	Presenting to the public a work, sound recording, broadcast or any performance, however this is done
Public Performance:	A performance conducted before an audience such as a stage play a presentation or performance of an artistic work, a display of audio or visual work, a musical performance, or a recital. The performance could be either live or recorded
Public Broadcasting:	Wireless or non wireless transmission of a work, sound recording or broadcast to public outside of a normal circle of family and its social acquaintances capable of receiving the transmission by broadcasting alone beyond the place from which it is sent, whether they receive it in the same place or in separate places and at the same time or at different times
Reproduction:	Making one or more copies of a work, sound recording, broadcast material or performance of any description or means including work loaded and

stored electronically both permanently and temporarily, whatever the method or device used to carry out the reproduction

Sound Recordings:	Works that result from the fixation of a series of sounds making up a specific performance, regardless of the method of fixation and the nature of the material objects in which they are embodied. This includes fixing audio with video to create an audio visual work absent contrary agreement
Producer of Audio Visual Work:	A person or corporate entity who/ which provides the means necessary to accomplish an audio visual work and assumes the responsibility of accomplishing the work
Collective Work:	A work created by co-authors under the direction of a person or corporate entity who/ which would oversee the publication of the work in his/ its name. The authors would individually contribute to the common goal envisioned by that person such that it would be impossible to separate or allocate any distinction to the work of each author
Joint Work:	Work that is not Collective Work, to which persons contribute, whether or not their contributions constitute separate and independent works in themselves
Derivative Work:	A work based upon one or more pre-existing works such as a translation. These include compilations of literary or artistic work and folkloric expression which are arranged according to the order or selection of content
National Folklore:	Every aural or oral tradition or movement or physical expression involving distinctive elements that reflect the artistic tradition and heritage of the UAE which cannot be attributed to a known author
Public Property:	Work that is not protected ab initio or in respect of which the economic rights are no longer protected

### Chapter One Scope of Copyright

#### Article Two

The protection afforded by this Law shall extend to Authors and Related Rights Holders, if their rights are infringed in the UAE. The following works are specifically protected:

1. Books, booklets, articles and other literature
2. Computer software and applications, databases and similar works defined in a decision to be issued by the Minister
3. Lectures, speeches, sermons and other works of similar nature
4. Plays, musicals and pantomimes
5. Musicals accompanied by dialogue and musicals which are not accompanied by dialogue
6. Audio and video work or audio visual work
7. Architectural work and architectural plans and drawings
8. Work involving drawing, painting, sculpturing, etching, lithography, screen printing, relief and intaglio prints and other similar works of fine art
9. Photographic work and the like
10. Works of applied art and plastic art
11. Charts, maps, plans, 3-D modeling for geographical and topographical applications and architectural designs etc.
12. Derivative works, subject to the protection afforded to the work(s) upon which they are based. The protection shall extend to the title of the work if created as well as the creative concept devised for broadcast material

### Article Three

Copyright does not protect ideas, procedures, methods of doing business, mathematical algorithms and basic principles and facts but only the expression thereof. There is no copyright protection in any of the following either:

1. Official documents whatever the source or target language, such as provisions of law, regulations, decisions, international conventions, court judgments, arbitrators' awards and decisions issued by administrative committees in relation to court matters
2. News of current events and issues that is strictly media coverage
3. Works which have become public property

Nevertheless, the items mentioned in paras 1,2,3 of this Article are eligible for protection if there is an innovative element in the way in which they are compiled or arranged or in the efforts involved

#### Article Four

The Ministry shall draw up regulations concerning creative work and copyright registration and assignments and licences in copyright with the department concerned as per the implementing regulations of this Law

The Ministry's creative and copyright registry shall be the reference and source of information on the work

Failure to register the creative work or its copyright or any assignments or licences in copyright shall not prejudice the protection or rights provided by this Law

#### Chapter Two Copyright

#### Article Five

The author and his general successors enjoy perpetual and inalienable moral rights. Amongst these rights are:

1. The licence to publish for the first time
2. The right of paternity/ attribution (to be credited as the author of the work)
3. The right of integrity (to object to derogatory treatment of a work including modification of a copyright work that distorts the work or affects the honour or reputation of the author)
4. The right to withdraw a work from circulation in the case of any new developments that would justify this. This right shall be enforced through the competent court, which shall give an order for the payment of fair compensation to the person in whom the economic rights attaching to the work have become vested, within a specific period prior to carrying out the withdrawal order. Otherwise the order shall be void

#### Article Six

Modification by way of translation shall be grounds for a copyright infringement claim only if the translator failed to indicate where the modification or change took place or his work affected the honour or reputation of the author

#### Article Seven

The Author, his general successors or the copyright holder shall have the exclusive right to licence the use of the work, through any means, particularly reproduction including electronic loading and storage, any form of representation, broadcasting or

re-broadcasting, public performance or broadcasting, translation, modification, alteration, leasing, lending or any form of publication including access through computer or information networks, communication networks or other means

#### Article Eight

Software may be leased only if the software itself is intrinsically intended to be leased. Audio and visual works may be leased only if the normal use thereof would be affected

#### Article Nine

The Author or his successors may assign to a third party, be it a person or corporate entity, all or part of his economic rights under this Law. The assignment must be made in writing and include reference to the right which is to be assigned and the purpose of the assignment, the duration and place of the assignment. The Author shall retain ownership of all rights which he has not expressly assigned

Subject to the Author's moral rights under this Law, the Author may not do anything to hinder the use of the assigned right

#### Article Ten

The Author or his successors shall receive monetary consideration or payment in kind against the assignment of any monetary right(s) related to the work to a third party on the basis of a pro rata share of the proceeds resulting from the use of the work. The Author may also agree to another sum or combine the two approaches

#### Article Eleven

If it turns out that the agreement referred to in Article Ten of this Law is prejudicial to the rights of the Author or to the rights of any Related Rights Holders, or this becomes the case during the time period postdating the agreement then the Author, or his successors, may approach the relevant court to request that it reconsider the amount of the consideration that was agreed upon

#### Article Twelve

Subject to Article Nine of this Law, the assignment of economic rights in relation to computer software and applications or database shall be in accordance with the licencing agreement that is affixed to or appears on the software, on the material object in which the software is embodied or in a pop up screen when the software is loaded or stored. The purchaser or user of the software shall be bound by the terms of the licencing agreement

#### Article Thirteen

No disposal by the Author, in any form whatsoever, of the original copy of his work shall operate as to transfer any of his economic rights in respect thereof, unless agreed otherwise

Nevertheless, the person to whom the ownership of the copy has transferred shall not be bound to allow the Author to reproduce, communicate or display the copy except on the basis of a prior agreement

#### Article Fourteen

The economic rights of Authors whose works are published may be attached. Works whose authors have died before their publication may not be attached unless it is conclusively proven that the Author intended to publish them before his death

#### Article Fifteen

Any disposal by the Author of the total body of his future intellectual work or more than 5 future works shall be void

### Chapter Three

#### Scope of Protection of Related Rights Holders

#### Article Sixteen

Performing Artists and their general successors enjoy perpetual and inalienable moral rights, entitling them to the following

1. the right to have their performances, whether live or recorded, attributed to them
2. the right to prevent any modification, distortion, misrepresentation or amendment of their work that would affect the honour or reputation of the Author

The Ministry shall enforce this moral right following the expiry of the period of protection of economic rights specified in this Law, in order to safeguard the originality of performances

#### Article Seventeen

Performing Artists shall enjoy the following exclusive economic rights:

1. the right to broadcast their non-fixed performances and convey them to the public
2. the right to fix their performances on a sound recording
3. the right to reproduce their performances which are fixed on a sound recording

Other persons shall be prohibited from recording the live performance on a device or renting out the same with the intention of receiving commercial consideration, whether directly or indirectly, or broadcasting the performance or presenting it in any form, unless the consent of the copyright holder is obtained

The provisions of this Article shall apply to fixation by Performing Artists of their performances on phono-videogram, unless agreed otherwise

## Article Eighteen

Producers of phonogram shall enjoy the following exclusive economic rights:

1. the right to prohibit any unauthorised use of their recordings. Prohibited use by other persons shall include reproduction, renting out, broadcasting, re-broadcasting or presentation of the performance via computer or other means
2. the right to publish their recordings by wireless or non-wireless means, via computer or other means

## Article Nineteen

The Broadcasting Authority shall enjoy the following exclusive economic rights:

1. the right to licence the use of its recordings and broadcast material
2. the right to prohibit any unauthorised public broadcasting of its programs or recordings

Other persons shall in particular be prohibited from recording or copying those programs or reproducing, renting out or re-broadcasting the Broadcasting Authority's material or communicating them to the public by any means whatsoever

## Chapter Four Period of Protection & Licencing the Use of Works

### Article Twenty

1. The economic rights of the Author under this Law shall be protected for the duration of his life plus 50 years starting from the first day of the calendar year following his death
2. The economic rights of authors of joint works shall be protected for the duration of all their lives plus 50 years starting from the first day of the calendar year following the death of the last surviving author
3. The economic rights of authors of collective works, with the exception of authors of works of applied art, shall be protected for a period of 50 years starting from the first day of the calendar year following the year in which the work was published for the first time, if the Author is a corporate entity. In the case of a natural person however the period shall be calculated according to the rule set out in paras 1, 2 of this Article

Economic rights in respect of work that is published for the first time shall expire 50 years after the death of the Author, starting from the first day of the calendar year following the year in which work was published for the first time

4. Economic rights in respect of work that is published anonymously or under a

pseudonym shall be protected for a period of 50 years starting from the first day of the calendar year following the year in which the work was published for the first time. If the Author is known and identified or happens to reveal his identity, the period of protection shall be calculated according to the rule set out in para 1 of this Article

5. The economic rights of Authors of works of applied art shall expire after 25 years starting from the first day of the calendar year following the year in which the work was published for the first time
6. In cases where the period of protection is calculated from the date on which the work was published for the first time, the period shall be calculated on the basis of the date of first publication, regardless of any re-publication unless the Author had materially revised the work on re-publication such that the work could be considered to be a new work

Where the work consists of parts or volumes that were issued separately, each part or volume shall be treated as a separate work for the purpose of calculating the period of protection

7. Economic rights of performing artists shall be protected for a period of 50 years calculated from the first day of the calendar year following the year in which the performance took place. For a performance fixed in the sound recording, the period shall be calculated from the end of the year in which the fixation took place
8. The economic rights of producers of phonogram shall be protected for 50 years calculated from the first day of the year following the year in which the recording was published or made, if not published
9. The rights of Broadcasting Authorities shall be protected for a period of 20 years calculated from the first day of the year following the year in which the material was first broadcast

## Article Twenty One

A person may file an application at the Ministry to obtain a compulsory licence to reproduce or translate or reproduce and translate any copyright work under this Law. An application for a translation licence should be filed after 3 years from the date on which the work was published. The issue of the licence would then be approved by a reasoned decision specifying the period and jurisdiction in which the licence is to be used and the fair remuneration payable to the Author. Provided always that the purpose of granting the licence is to meet the needs of education of any type or level or the requirements of public libraries and archiving centers, in accordance with the licencing terms, criteria and guidelines laid down by the implementing regulations of this Law, while ensuring that no unjustified damage is caused to the legal interests of the Author or his successors and without affecting the normal use of the work

The applicable fees for this shall be set out in a Cabinet decision

## Article Twenty Two

Without prejudice to the moral rights of the Author under this Law, the **Author may not once his work has been published prevent another person from doing any of the following:**

1. Making a single copy of the work for noncommercial personal use. Excluded are works of fine or applied art unless they are placed in the public domain, with the approval of the copyright holder or his successors. Architectural works are also excluded other than in accordance with para 7 of this Article. Other exclusions are computer software and applications and databases except in accordance with para 2 of this Article
2. The legal possessor of computer software, applications or database making a single copy of an extract for personal use subject to this being carried out within the copying limits or for the purpose of storage or replacing a lost, damaged or worn original copy. The spare copy or extract must be destroyed, even if it is loaded or stored on the computer, once he no longer possess the original copy
3. Reproducing extracts of copyright works for use in legal proceedings or the like, as required. The reference and name of the Author should be mentioned
4. A non-profit (whether direct or indirect) documents or archiving center, library, or attestation center making a single copy of the work, provided as follows:
  - a) that the copying is done to preserve the original copy or to replace a lost, damaged or worn copy and no replacement could be obtained on reasonable terms
  - b) that the work is being copied at the request of a natural person for use in connection with studies or research. This should be done once and at staggered intervals, in the event that a copying licence could not be obtained in accordance with the Law
5. Quoting short paragraphs, extracts or analysis within the customary limit for the work in the context of critique, discussion or communication. The reference and name of the Author should be mentioned
6. Performing the work at family gatherings or students performing the work on the premises of an educational institution without direct or indirect remuneration
7. Presenting works of fine, applied or plastic art or architecture through broadcasts if the works are permanently in the public domain

8. Copying short extracts of a work in written or recorded form (audio or audio visual) for educational and information purposes, religious purposes or occupational training, provided that the copying is within reasonable limits and is used solely for the intended purpose. The name of the Author and the address of the work should be mentioned whenever possible while the concern making the copy should not be profit orientated whether directly or indirectly, insofar as a copying licence could not be obtained in accordance with the Law

### Article Twenty Three

Subject to the moral rights of the Author under this Law, the Author cannot prevent publication in the press, or in periodicals or by Broadcasting Authorities, within the limits justified by the intended objective, of the following:

1. Extracts of works which have been legally made available to the public. This applies to presenting extracts from live audio and video broadcasts or presenting them to the public by any other means
2. Published articles pertaining to discussions on matters of public concern at any given time, provided that no prohibitive clause is made at the time of publication

In both of the instances referred to in paras 1, 2 of this Article, the source of the broadcast and the name of the author should be mentioned

3. Speeches, addresses and lectures that are given at open hearings of parliament and the courts and at general meetings and are directed to the public and reproduced for news and current events

The Author and his successors shall retain the exclusive right to compile any of those works into volumes attributed to him

### Article Twenty Four

The restrictions on economic rights of the Author provided in this Law shall apply to Related Rights Holders

## Chapter Five Provisions Relating to Certain Works

### Article Twenty Five

When two or more persons collaborate in the creation of a work with the intention that their contributions be combined to form a single work they shall be considered co-owners of the copyright in the work in equal interests unless otherwise agreed in writing. In this case a co-author can independently exercise his ownership rights only on the basis of a prior agreement in writing between the authors

If the individual contributions to a work are from different areas of art, each co-author's contribution shall be independently copyrightable provided this does not

affect the copyright in the work as far as the other authors are concerned, unless otherwise agreed in writing

Each co-author shall be entitled to take legal action against any infringement of the copyright protected by this Law

If any of the co-authors dies without leaving any general successors, his share shall pass to the other authors or their successors, unless otherwise agreed in writing

#### Article Twenty Six

A natural person or corporate entity who/ which oversaw the creation of a collective work shall have exclusive authors' moral and economic rights over the work unless agreed otherwise

#### Article Twenty Seven

1. The following persons shall be deemed co-authors of an audiovisual work or audio work or video work:
  - a. the screenplay writer
  - b. the author of the adaptation for audiovisual production
  - c. the dialogist
  - d. composer of the musical score, if composed specifically for the work
  - e. the director who oversaw the production of the work

If the work is adapted or taken from an earlier work, the author of the pre-existing work shall be a co-author of the new work

2. The author of the literary or musical segment shall be entitled to publish his own work in a way other than that in which the joint work was published, unless otherwise agreed in writing
3. When any of the co-authors refuses to complete his contribution to the audiovisual work or audio or video work, he may not object to the use of his contribution already made for the purpose of completion of such work. Such author shall have respective rights as to the contribution he has already made
4. The producer, during the period of use of the audiovisual work or audio or video work shall licence the use of the work on behalf of the authors of the work and their successors without prejudice to the rights of authors of adapted literary and musical works, unless otherwise agreed in writing

The producer shall be deemed to be the publisher of the work with publishing rights over the work and its reproduction under legal licence

## Article Twenty Eight

The owner of the copyright under this Law in the case of an anonymous or pseudonymous work shall include the publisher of the work unless he appoints another representative or until the identity of the Author is disclosed publicly by the Author or is otherwise confirmed with satisfaction to be by that Author

## Article Twenty Nine

It shall not be permissible to attach buildings, or order buildings destroyed or altered or confiscated in order to protect the rights of the Author of an architectural work whose designs, drawings or plans have been infringed. Such Author shall be entitled to fair compensation

## Chapter Six Collective Management of Copyright & Related Rights

### Article Thirty

Owners of copyright and related rights may assign their rights to specialised professional societies who would manage them or appoint other concerns to exercise those rights

Contracts which are drawn up in relation to the matter by those societies or concerns shall be regarded as civil contracts

### Article Thirty One

Societies or the concerns referred to in Article Thirty of this Law shall not discriminate in their choice of whom to grant a license to for the use of the works which those societies or concerns were appointed to manage. Societies or concerns shall not be regarded as being discriminatory when granting licenses for a reduced fee in the following two instances, as long as the decision is reasoned:

1. Where the work is to be used at a public event featuring a live show by performing artists
2. Where the work is to be used in connection with an educational or cultural event that does not generate any direct or indirect proceeds

### Article Thirty Two

Societies or concerns which manage copyright and related rights must obtain a license from the Ministry in order to carry out their activities. The license shall be renewable on an annual basis. The Ministry may incorporate in the implementing regulations any rules to govern and organize the activities and functions of those societies and concerns and amend the rules and conditions pertaining to their licensing and operation.

The Cabinet shall issue a decision explaining the fee schedule for licenses.

### Article Thirty Three

Societies and other concerns which manage copyrights and related rights shall keep a register of members containing details of their capacity, the work for with they have contracted, the type of work, the duration and the agreed price. Additionally they shall notify the Ministry of any change in the details on these registers

Societies and concerns shall comply with all administrative decisions issued by the Ministry. The Ministry may revoke the license in the event that the society or concern has breached the Law and administrative regulations and decisions implementing the Law

### Chapter Seven

#### Provisional Measures & Penalties

### Article Thirty Four

The Chairman of the Court of First Instance may, at the request of the Author or his successors, and by order granted on a petition, call for the following steps to be taken with respect to a work that has been published or displayed without the written consent of the Author or his successors:

1. a full report describing the work
2. a ban on the publication, display or production of the work
3. an attachment of the original work or its copies (books, pictures, drawings, performances, photographs, sound recordings, broadcast material etc)

The Court shall also issue an order for the attachment of materials used in the republication or reproduction of the work, if designed specifically for republishing the work

4. that a public performance embodying eurhythmics, acting or the public display of a work be established and the current show be stopped and future shows banned
5. that an expert be approached to calculate the proceeds resulting from the publication or presentation if necessary. In any event the proceeds shall be ordered attached
6. that infringement of copyright under this Law be established

The Chairman of the Court of First Instance may in any event appoint an expert to assist the bailiff charged with enforcing the order and require that the applicant put up an appropriate guarantee

The applicant must file substantive proceedings in the relevant court within 15 days after the date of such order failing which the order will become void

### Article Thirty Five

The person against whom the order is issued may appeal it to the Chairman of Court who issued it within 20 days after the date of the order. The Chairman would then either uphold or cancel the order in whole or in part or appoint a receiver to republish, use, display, produce or reproduce the work in question. The resulting proceeds shall be paid into Court pending a final decision on the substantive matter

### Article Thirty Six

The customs authorities may of their own accord or at the request of the Author, the copyright holder or their successors, order by reasoned decision, the impoundment of imitated items which contravene the Law for a period not exceeding 20 days. The implementing regulations shall lay down the guidelines, conditions and procedures for obtaining the impoundment including a checklist of supporting documents and the amount that the applicant should pay to guarantee his application. The application shall be decided within 3 days of filing the complete submission and the applicant shall be notified of the decision immediately after it is issued

In no event may the customs authorities prevent those concerned from inspecting the items that were ordered impounded according to the guidelines set forth in the implementing regulations

### Article Thirty Seven

**Without prejudice to any severer penalty provided for in any other law, a jail term of not less than 2 months and a fine of not less than AED 10,000 and not more than AED 50,000, or either, shall be the penalty against any person who, without written permission from the Author, the Related Rights Holder or their successors, does any of the following:**

1. Infringes any of the moral or economic rights of the Author or Related Rights Holder under this Law **including placing in the public domain any work, performance, sound recording, or broadcast material protected under this Copyright Law, whether by way of computer, the internet, information systems, communications networks or other ways and means**
2. Sells, rents out, or **distributes in any manner, a work, sound recording, or broadcast protected under this Copyright Law**

The penalty provided in this Article shall vary according to the number of works, performances, material or recordings concerning the offence

Repeat offenders shall be jailed for at least 6 months and fined not less than AED 50,000

### Article Thirty Eight

Without prejudice to any severer penalty provided for in any other law a jail term of not less than 3 months and a fine of not less than AED 50,000 and not more than AED 500,000 shall be the penalty against any person who does any of the following:

1. Produces or imports, illegally, with the intention of selling, renting out, or distributing a work, fake copies, or any **equipment, devices or means specifically designed or adapted to circumvent forms of copy-protection** used by the Author or the Related Rights Holder to broadcast or distribute or regulate or manage those rights or maintain a specific purity criteria for reproduction
2. Unjustifiably **delays or damages any copy-protection or electronic information that regulates or manages the rights defined by this Law**
3. Loads or stores on computer a copy of computer software or application or database without a licence from the Author, the copyright holder, or their successors

Repeat offenders shall be jailed for at least 9 months and fined not less than AED 200,000

#### Article Thirty Nine

In exception to Article Thirty Seven of this Law, a person who uses computer software or applications or database without first obtaining a licence from the Author or his successors shall be fined not less than AED 10,000 nor more than AED 30,000 per software, application or database

Repeat offenders shall be fined not less than AED 30,000

The Court may order the premises shut down for a period not exceeding 3 months if the offence is committed in the name or for the account of a corporate entity or business

#### Article Forty

Without prejudice to the penalties provided under Articles Thirty Seven, Thirty Eight & Thirty Nine of this Law, the Court may order that the imitated copies involved for the offence or found at the scene be confiscated and destroyed. The Court shall further order the confiscation of the equipment and tools that were specifically designed and used to commit the offence and arrange for the premises on which the operation was carried out to be shut down for a period not exceeding 6 months. The Court shall further arrange for a summary of the verdict passing sentence to be published in one or more daily newspapers, at the expense of the convicted party

#### Article Forty One

Without prejudice to the penalties provided under this Law, the penalty against a person who breaches any other provision of this Law or its implementing regulations and orders shall be a jail term not exceeding 6 months and a fine or either

**Chapter Eight  
General & Closing Provisions**

**Article Forty Two**

The Ministry shall exercise the author's moral and economic rights over a work if there is no heir or devisee. The Ministry shall continue to exercise the moral rights referred to in this Law in order to protect the work, once the period of protection of economic rights has expired for the work

**Article Forty Three**

A person who creates any form of pictorial work may not keep, display, publish or distribute the original work or copies thereof without the permission of the customer, unless agreed otherwise, and unless the copy is published in relation to events that happened publicly or events related to persons of official title or public officials or famous persons, or the publication was authorised by the government authorities to serve the public interest, provided that the display or circulation of the image does not affect the honour or reputation of the person it represents

The person whom the image represents may grant permission for its publication in the press and other publication media, even if the creator did not grant his permission, unless agreed otherwise

**Article Forty Four**

In the case of conflict of laws, this Law shall apply to works, performances, sound recordings and broadcasts serving the expatriate community, subject to reciprocal treatment and the terms of international conventions to which the UAE has acceded

**Article Forty Five**

The Minister of Justice, Islamic Affairs & Awqaf shall in co-ordination with the Minister of Economy decide on which officials shall enforce the Law as judicial inspection officers

**Article Forty Six**

The Cabinet shall decide the fees for action that is taken under this Law

**Article Forty Seven**

The Minister shall issue the regulations and decisions which are necessary to implement this Law

**Article Forty Eight**

Federal Law No. 40 of 1992 shall be repealed along with any provisions that are contrary to this Law

#### Article Forty Nine

All applicable regulations and decisions not contrary to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this Law shall remain in force until they are altered or repealed by the implementing regulations and decisions of this Law

#### Article Fifty

This Law shall be published in the Federal Gazette and shall take effect from the date of publication