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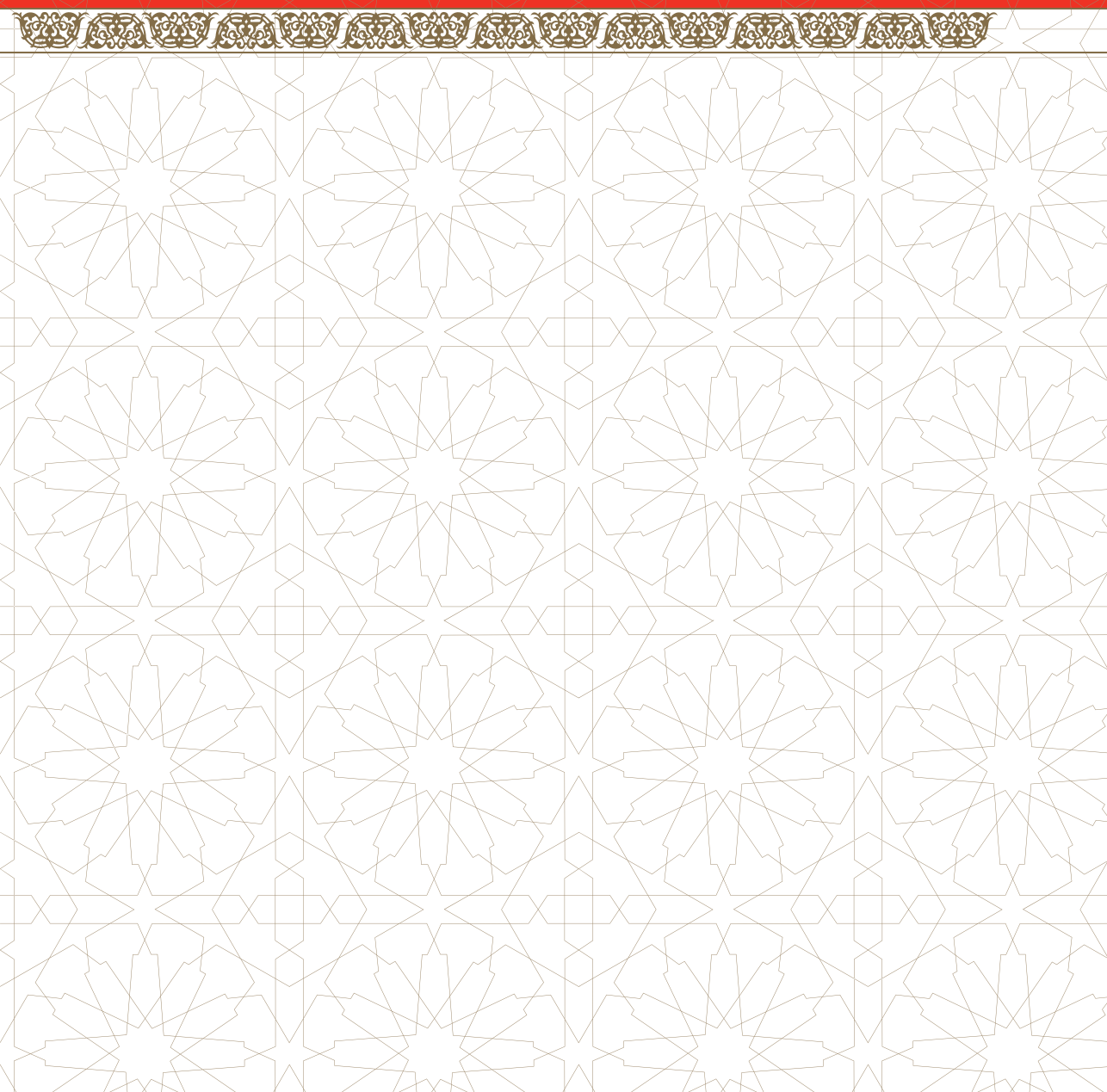
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Laws

Laws



Law No. (6) of 2013 Concerning Judicial Fees in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi

We, Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Ruler of Abu Dhabi

Having reviewed:

- Law No. (1) of 1974 concerning the Reorganisation of the Governmental Body in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, and its amendments;
- Law No. (2) of 1971 concerning the National Advisory Council, and its amendments;
- Law No. (23) of 2006 concerning the Judicial Department in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi and its amendments;
- Law No. (16) of 2008 concerning the Judicial Fees in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi; and
- Based on the proposal of the Head of the Judicial Department and the Executive Council's approval thereon;

Issued the following Law:

Chapter 1

General Provisions

Article(1)

This Law shall apply to all law suits, appeals and claims before the Courts and judicial committees at the Judicial Department in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi as well as notary transactions and authentication acts registered or submitted after the date of its entry into force.

Article(2)

Without prejudice to the provisions related to applicable fees in criminal proceedings as stated in this Law, no law suit or appeal shall be registered and no claim shall be accepted prior to the full payment of the fee, unless an exemption or postponement of the fee, in whole or in part, was issued. The Head of the respective Court shall settle disputes on the value of the fee through a final and un-appealable decision.

Article(3)

The estimation of the fee shall include profits, interest, financial guarantee, revenue and expenses due upon filing the law suit, as well as other estimated values.

Article(4)

The fees shall be calculated according to the litigants' claims upon filing the law suit and the final estimation shall be according to their final claims.

Article(5)

If the subject of the claim is a monetary amount in a currency other than the Countries currency, the value of the claim shall be estimated based on the equivalent in the Countries currency on the date of filing the law suit.

Article(6)

The fractions of a Dirham shall be considered one Dirham in the calculation of the due fees and shall be paid on this basis.

Article(7)

In law suit of an extra - territorial court announcement the applicant shall bare all expenses related to this announcement.

Article(8)

Without prejudice to Article 4 of this Law, no new fees shall be applied in case of an appellate court or cassation court decision to return the law suit to the Court that issued the contested judgment.

Article(9)

The fees shall be due on law suits, appeals and claims set forth in this Law in the same categories specified therein, whether the claim was submitted manually or electronically.

Article(10)

The fees for additional electronic services provided by the Courts of the Judicial Department shall be determined by a decision issued by the Chairman of the Judicial Department or his legal representative, and in all cases those fees shall not exceed ten thousand (10,000) Dirhams.

Article(11)

The fees set forth in this Law may be paid through any means of electronic payment according to the regulations issued by the Chairman of the Judicial Department or his legal representative.

Article(12)

1. All applicable fees in this Law shall be paid to the Abu Dhabi Public Treasury and shall be transferred to the Department of Finance.
2. As an exception to the provision stated in Clause 1 of this Article, 5% of these fees shall be deducted for the Judicial Departments Employees' fund.

Chapter 2

Regulations for the Assessment of a Law suit Value

Article(13)

In law suits of known value, the fee shall be calculated according to the following rules:

1. If the law suit includes claims arising from a single legal reason, the value of all claims shall be estimated as a whole. If the claims arise from various legal reasons, the value of each claim shall be estimated separately.
2. If the law suit includes an original claim and a secondary or subsidiary claim, the highest fee shall be imposed on

either of these claims. As for additional claims, they shall be added to the original claim and the fee shall be imposed on the claims as a whole.

3. A separate fee shall be imposed on incidental claims and subsidiary warrantee law suits filed in the original law suit
4. A separate fee shall be imposed on the claims of interveners, and no additional fees shall be imposed on any joinder to the existing parties . However, they shall pay the law suit fees if they were not paid .
5. A fixed fee of AED five Hundred (500) Dirhams shall be imposed on joinder claims whether submitted by the plaintiff or the defendant. However, no fees shall be imposed on joinders imposed through a court order.

Article(14)

If a law suit includes claims of known value and others of unknown value, the fee shall be imposed on each. If all the claims included in the law suit are of unknown value, the fee shall be imposed on each separately. One fee shall be imposed in the aforementioned law suits if the claims are related in an indivisible manner.

Article(15)

The fee in the following law suits shall be estimated as follows:

1. Law suits related to the ownership of a movable or immovable property shall be estimated according to the value of each, as clarified by the claimant upon filing the law suit. Additional fees shall be imposed when it is found that their value exceeds the estimated value.
2. Law suits related to swap contracts on the basis of the greater value of both fees.
3. Law suits related to the validity, cancellation or termination of contracts on the basis of the total contract value, or the value disputed upon if determined by the plaintiff. If the law suit is related to the validity, cancellation or termination of continuous contracts, the estimation shall be made by considering the cash amount corresponding to the whole period of the contract. If the said contract was partially implemented, the law suit filed for its termination shall be estimated according to the remaining period.
4. The law suits related to rental disputes are calculated according to the annual rent, taking into consideration the

fee calculation method below and the calculation of the highest fee in law suits of several claims as follows:

- a. Claims of termination, evacuation or acquisition of the leased premises according to the fee of the period stated in the contract or the rest thereof as the law suit may be.
 - b. Claims of payment of the rent according to the proportional fee stated in Article 28 of this Law.
 - c. Claims for the renewal of the contract according to the fee determined in the preceding rental period.
5. Law suits related to the claim for revenue, profits and interest on the basis of the claimed value until the day of filing the law suit. The fee due after the judgment shall be collected as from the date of filing the law suit until issuance of the judgment prior to granting it the writ of execution and it shall also be collected at the stage of execution of judgment until completion of the execution.
6. Law suits related to the mortgage of movable or immovable property, any appurtenances resulting from such property or the debts on the basis of the value of the movable or immovable property covered by the mortgage or the right, whichever is less.

7. Law suits related to pre-emption claims on the basis of the value to be taken into consideration.
8. Law suits related to the allotment of a share in common property and the sale of it when it is not possible to divide it on the basis of the value of the said share.
9. Law suits related to the dissolution of the company and appointment of a liquidator on the basis of the value of the company's capital upon filing the law suit.
10. Law suits related to the organisation of annual revenue on the basis of the value of the annual revenue subject of the judgment, multiplied by twenty (20) if it was for life and by the number of years if temporary, without exceeding ten (10) years.
11. Law suits related to the ratification or invalidation of the arbitrators' decision on the basis of the fixed value in the arbitrators' decision.
12. Law suits filed for the implementation of a foreign judgment on the basis of the fixed value in the judgment.
13. Law suits related to the recovery of seized items on the basis of the value of these items.

Chapter 3

Rules for the Collection and Objection of Fees

Article (16)

If an enforceable judgment be for an amount higher than that for which the law suit fees are paid, the executable copy shall not be handed over to the prevailing party until after payment of the difference in the fee. The fees, including the difference in the fee, shall become, by then, an obligation on the party compelled, according to the judgment, to pay the law suit expenses within the limits of the judgment. They shall be settled on this basis after the judgment becomes final, and the losing parties shall jointly bear such fees.

Article (17)

The Court's clerk shall annotate the due fees on the executable copy of the judgment in order to be reviewed by the execution judge if the latter has commenced the execution of the judgment. Such annotation shall be considered, after its signature by the Head of the Court or the judge, as the case may be, as an order for the assessment of the fees and it shall be announced along with the announcement of the executable copy of the judgment.

If the litigant does not request the executable copy within ten (10) days from the rendering of the judgment, the Court's clerk shall estimate the rest of the fees according to the estimation rules, obtain an order for the same from the Head of the authority that rendered the judgment and notify the order to the person bound by this judgment. A copy thereof shall be sent to the Execution Department to take the necessary actions for the collection of the fees.

Article(18)

1. The concerned person may object to the amount of the fees covered by the order set forth in the preceding Article. The objection shall be made through a report at the Clerk's office within fifteen (15) days following the announcement date and the Clerk's office shall determine, in the same report, the day on which the objection will be examined.
2. The objection shall be submitted to the Court whose Head has issued the order of assessment or the judge, as the case may be. The judgment shall be rendered after hearing the Court's clerk and the objector, if he attends. The judgment rendered in the objection to the judicial fees shall be final if the value of the fees adjudged in the objection does not exceed AED one thousand (1,000) Dirhams. An

Appeal may be lodged for the fees exceeding said amount within fifteen (15) days from the date of announcement, and the judgment rendered by the Court of Appeal shall be deemed final.

Article(19)

If it was found, upon request of registration of the execution or carrying out of its procedures, that the fees marked on the writ of execution are not signed by the Head of the Court or the judge, as the case may be, the executable copy shall be returned to the issuing authority to be signed according to the provisions of Article 17 of this Law.

Article(20)

A fixed fee of AED three hundred (300) Dirhams shall be imposed in the event of the return of any cheques issued in the name of the Court by the Bank, without prejudice to criminal liability.

Chapter 4

Postponement of or Exemption from Fees

Article(21)

1. The Head of the competent Court, or his representative, for reasons considered by the latter, may postpone the payment of the fee or a part thereof upon the request of the concerned persons, by virtue of a justified decision.

2. A Committee composed of the Head of the competent Court, the Senior judge, the Senior Registrar or the Senior Clerk shall, as the case may be, have the power to exempt from the fee in whole or in part, according to the following principles:

- The concerned person shall submit a request to the Committee stating the reasons justifying his claim, accompanied with supporting documents.
- The Committee may conduct the necessary investigations by itself or through a representative and may listen to the claimant, if deemed necessary.
- The Committee shall decide upon the claim within a period of fifteen (15) days from the date of its submission and shall issue a decision of acceptance or rejection stating the reasons.
- The subrogee of the exempt person in the law suit shall not benefit from the exemption unless a decision for his exemption was issued. The losing party in the law suit shall not benefit either.

- The exemption shall expire if it is proved during the proceedings that the claimant has the ability to pay the fees.
3. The Director of the Execution Department or his representative may postpone the payment of the fees related to the execution, or a part thereof, under the same conditions stated in Clause 1 of this Article. A Committee composed of the Director of the Execution Department, the Senior Judge and Head of the Section therein, may allow exemptions from these fees, in whole or in part, according to the provisions stated in Clause 2 of this Article.
 4. The decisions issued in Clauses 1, 2 and 3 of this Article may not be appealed.

Article(22)

No fee shall be imposed on the following:

1. The amounts deposited by a trustee in bankruptcy collected on behalf of the insolvent party.
2. The price of real estate deposited by the bidders except for Article (56) hereof.

3. The amounts collected by the bailiff in the execution of the judgments for the beneficiaries thereof.
4. The amounts deposited by the Federal Ministries, local departments, public authorities and institutions for the concerned persons.

Article(23)

1. The following shall be exempt from judicial fees in all stages of the law suit and execution:
 - a. The law suits, appeals and claims - including the relevant and resulting procedures - filed or submitted by the Ministries, government federal or local departments, public authorities or institutions of public utility related to the same.
 - b. The law suits, appeals, claims and their related procedures, filed by labourers, domestic servants and the like or their beneficiaries, to claim their entitlements arising from labour relations.
 - c. The law suits filed by disabled persons within the context of the implementation of the provisions of Federal Law No. (29) of 2006 concerning the rights of the disabled.

- d. The orders, law suits, appeals, claims and procedures related to alimony and the like, such as the property given to divorced women, deferred dowry, the maid's fees and others, filed by the claimant for alimony.
 - e. The law suits, appeals, claims and procedures related to the request of cancellation of administrative decisions.
 - f. Claim for the verification of death or succession.
- 2. The exemption shall include the fees of copies, certificates and other papers and expenses borne by the litigants in all stages of the law suit and execution. It also includes ratification, if a judgment is rendered, to require the litigants to pay the fees and expenses collected from them on the basis of the judgment.
 - 3. Whoever is exempt from judicial fees shall be exempt from the guarantee.

Chapter 5

Return of Fees Events

Article(24)

Fees shall be returned, in whole, in the following cases:

- a. Claims for the interpretation of a judgment if the interpretation was accepted.
- b. Cases of recusal of judges or experts appointed by the Court, where the recusal is ruled.
- c. Judgments of award of the bid, in case of its cancellation.
- d. Stay of execution before commencement thereof upon the request of the concerned persons.

Article(25)

Half of the fees of law suits and appeals shall be returned if the dispute ends by conciliation between both parties before issuance of a conclusive judgment in a subsidiary matter or judgment rendered before settlement of the subject.

Article(26)

Three quarters of the fees of law suits and appeals shall be returned if the plaintiff or appellant abandons litigation or reconciles with his litigant in the first session of the law suit or appeal and before starting the hearing sessions.

Article(27)

The claim for the return of the fees that may be returned under the provisions of this Law shall not be heard after the lapse of one year from the date of emergence of the right to retrieve the same.

Chapter 6

Fees of Law suits, Claims and Appeals

Type 1

Fee Decided for Law suits of Known Value

Article(28)

A proportional fee shall be imposed on the law suits of known value and the claims for issuance of Court payment orders of 3% of the value of the law suit or claim. The fee shall not be less than AED one hundred (100) Dirhams and not more than AED thirty thousand (30,000) Dirhams, except for commercial and civil law suits as they are not subject to the maximum limit referred to in this Article.

Type 2

Fee Decided for Law suits of Unknown Value

Section 1

Civil Law suits

Article(29)

1. A fixed fee shall be imposed on law suits of unknown value according to the following:
 - a. AED three hundred (300) Dirhams for the disputes raised in front of summary justice.
 - b. AED one thousand five hundred (1,500) Dirhams on first instance law suits referred to minor circuits.
 - c. AED four thousand (4,000) Dirhams on first instance law suits referred to major circuits.
 - d. The rest of the fee shall be paid as per Article (28) of this Law following the issuance of a final judgment in the law suit.
2. A fee of AED three hundred (300) Dirhams shall be imposed on the following law suits:
 - a. Law suits of the declaration of insolvency.
 - b. Law suits of the delivery of documents or identification papers (if limited to this claim).

3. A fee of AED one thousand (1,000) Dirhams shall be imposed on the following law suits:
- a. Law suits of the declaration of bankruptcy or the request of preventive composition. This fee shall cover judicial procedures until the end of the bankruptcy or the procedures of preventive composition and it shall not cover the expenses of publication in newspapers and declaration order of bankruptcy and other bankruptcy procedures.
 - b. Orders for the enforcement of foreign judgments.
 - c. Law suits of ratification or nullification of arbitrators' judgments.

Section 2
Personal Status Law suits
Article(30)

A fixed fee of AED fifty (50) Dirhams shall be imposed on personal status law suits.

The fee shall be according to the number of claims submitted in the law suit, without exceeding AED five (500) hundred Dirhams.

Chapter 7

Fees of Appeal on Judgments and Decisions

Type 1

Appeal Fees

Section 1

Civil Appeals

Article(31)

1. The value of appeal fees shall be calculated on the basis of the fixed value in the contested judgment, unless the appellant specifies the value for which the appeal is lodged.
2. A proportional fee shall be imposed in the appeal of the judgments rendered in the law suits of known value, according to Article (28) of this Law. The fee shall not exceed AED ten thousand (10,000) Dirhams.
3. A fixed fee shall be imposed on appeal law suits of unknown value as follows:
 - a. AED five hundred (500) Dirhams on appeals filed on the judgments rendered in summary matters.
 - b. AED two thousand (2,000) Dirhams on other appeals.

- c. The fee shall be reduced to half in all the law suits if the contested judgment is rendered in a subsidiary matter.

Article(32)

The appellant shall, in the event of a challenge in appeal as set forth in Article (158) bis of the Civil Procedure Law, deposit a guarantee of AED two thousand (2,000) Dirhams at the Treasury of the Court. The guarantee amount shall be confiscated if it was ruled that the appeal shall not be permitted and this amount shall be returned if the judgment was rendered in favour of the appellant. In the event of several appellants in one memorandum of appeal, only one guarantee shall be deposited, even if there are several appeal reasons.

Article(33)

A fixed fee of AED five hundred (500) Dirhams shall be imposed on the appeal of decisions or orders issued by the execution judge.

Section 2

Personal Status Appeals

Article(34)

A fixed fee of AED one hundred (100) Dirhams shall be imposed on a challenge of appeal.

Article(35)

A fixed fee of AED fifty (50) Dirhams shall be imposed on a challenge of appeal against all appealable decisions and judgments rendered before settlement of the subject.

Type 2 Fees of Cassation

Section 1 Civil Cassations

Article(36)

A fixed fee of AED two thousand (2,000) Dirhams shall be imposed on appeals in cassation.

Article(37)

A fixed fee of AED one thousand (1,000) Dirhams shall be imposed on claims for the stay of execution of a contested judgment.

Article(38)

The appellant shall deposit at the Treasury of the Court, upon payment of the decided fee, an amount of AED three thousand (3,000) Dirhams as a guarantee. The guarantee amount shall be confiscated if a judgment was rendered

to reject the cassation, rule its non-acceptance or inadmissibility. It shall be returned if the judgment was rendered in favour of the appellant. Should the appellants be multiple in one memorandum of appeal, only one guarantee amount shall be deposited.

Section 2

Personal Status Cassations

Article(39)

A fixed fee of AED five hundred (500) Dirhams shall be imposed on appeals in cassation.

Article(40)

A fixed fee of AED one hundred (100) Dirhams shall be imposed on claims for the stay of execution of a contested judgment.

Article(41)

The appellant shall deposit, at the Treasury of the Court, upon payment of the decided fee, an amount of AED one thousand (1,000) Dirhams as a guarantee. The guarantee amount shall be returned if the judgment was rendered in favour of the appellant. Should the appellants be multiple in one memorandum of appeal, only one guarantee amount shall be deposited.

Type 3

Fees of the Petition for Review

Section 1

Petition for Review - Civil

Article(42)

A fixed fee of AED one thousand (1,000) Dirhams shall be imposed on appeals seeking review.

A fixed fee of AED two hundred (200) Dirhams shall be imposed on claims for the stay of execution of a petitioned judgment.

Article(43)

The appellant shall deposit, at the Treasury of the Court, upon payment of the fee decided for the challenge, an amount of AED five hundred (500) Dirhams as a guarantee. The guarantee amount shall be confiscated if a judgment was rendered to dismiss the challenge, or rule its non-acceptance or inadmissibility. It shall be returned if the judgment was rendered in favour of the appellant. Should the appellants be multiple in one memorandum of appeal, only one guarantee amount shall be deposited.

Section 2

Petition for Review - Personal Status

Article(44)

A fixed fee of AED three hundred (300) Dirhams shall be imposed on appeals seeking review. A fixed fee of AED one hundred (100) Dirhams shall be imposed on claims for the stay of execution of a petitioned judgment.

Article(45)

The appellant shall deposit at the Treasury of the Court, along with the petition, an amount of AED five hundred (500) Dirhams as a guarantee. The guarantee amount shall be confiscated if a judgment was rendered to dismiss the petition for review, rule its non-acceptance or inadmissibility. It shall be returned if the judgment was rendered in favour of the appellant. Should the appellants be multiple in one memorandum of appeal, only one guarantee amount shall be deposited.

Chapter 8

Fees in Criminal Proceedings

Article(46)

1. Except for law suits involving juveniles, a fixed fee shall

be imposed on criminal law suits submitted to the Courts under the following categories:

- AED twenty five (25) Dirhams for law suits of contraventions and their appeals and objections.
- AED fifty (50) Dirhams for law suits of misdemeanours and their appeals and objections.
- AED one hundred (100) Dirhams for law suits of felonies, reopening of the law suit and appeals thereof.
- AED two hundred (200) Dirhams for law suits of cassation and petition for review.
- AED two hundred (200) Dirhams for rehabilitation law suits.

2. The matter which is considered in the characterisation of the law suit as a felony or misdemeanour shall be the description concluded by the Court which reviewed the law suit.

Article(47)

The fees referred to in the previous Article shall be due upon the conviction of the accused. The Court shall order,

in its judgment, to compel the sentenced to pay the due fee. As for the rehabilitation law suits, their fees shall be paid in advance.

Article(48)

The fee shall not differ with multiple accusations or accused persons.

Article(49)

The fees decided on the objection, appeal or cassation shall be due even if they are waived by the accused.

Article(50)

A fee of AED twenty (20) Dirhams shall be paid on the following claims:

1. Claims submitted to the Public Prosecution for cassation, appeal or petition for review.
2. Claims for the refund of guarantees or securities.
3. Petitions.
4. Claims for the bail of an accused person.
5. Claims for objections to judgment executions.
6. Claims for the withdrawal of documents.
7. Claims for the receipt of passports or substitution of security.
8. Claims for the receipt of a car.

9. Claims for an international warrant of arrest or cancellation of an international warrant of arrest.
10. Claims for obtaining the summary of a case.
11. Claims for the temporary suspension of the search for an accused person.
12. Claims for obtaining the background of an accused person.
13. Any other claims not listed under the previous claims.

Article(51)

The following fees shall be due on claims for certificates and copies related to penal cases:

1. AED ten (10) Dirhams for the claim for a certificate of case proceedings or any procedure therein.
2. AED ten (10) Dirhams for the claim for an official copy of the judgment by the litigants.
3. AED fifty (50) Dirhams for the claim of an official copy of the judgment, made by someone other than the litigants.
4. AED two (2) Dirhams for the claim for any non-certified photocopy or electronic copy of law suit papers.
5. AED five (5) Dirhams for the claim for any true copies of law suit papers.

Article(52)

The fees, expenses and fines due from the accused shall be collected from the amounts deposited at the Treasury as a guarantee for temporary release, bail, or other amounts related to the sentenced person.

Chapter 9

Fees of Civil Law suits Filed following Criminal Proceedings

Article(53)

The provisions of this Law shall apply to civil law suits filed before Criminal Courts, while taking the following into account:

First: The plaintiff shall pay the due fee according to the rules set forth in this Law.

Second: No new fees shall be paid if the civil prosecution was referred to the competent Civil Court or it decided not to proceed with the civil law suit before the Criminal Courts.

Third: If the challenge of the accused by objection, appeal or cassation is limited to the judgment rendered in the civil law suit, the fees shall be collected according to the provisions of the civil fees stated in Chapter 2, Title 2 of this Law.

Chapter 10

Execution Fees

Type 1

Civil Execution

Article(54)

1. A fee of 2% of the value stated in the writ of execution shall be imposed, including fees and expenses.
2. A fixed fee of AED three hundred (300) Dirhams shall be imposed on the execution of claims of unknown value.
3. In all law suits, the minimum limit of fees shall be no less than AED two hundred (200) Dirhams and shall not exceed AED three thousand (3,000) Dirhams.

Article(55)

A fixed fee shall be imposed on the execution procedures and temporary and substantive objections to a judgment execution, according to the following:

1. An amount of AED two hundred (200) Dirhams for objections to a decision of joining another party in the execution.

2. An amount of AED five hundred (500) Dirhams for objections to the list of distributions set by the execution judge.
3. An amount of AED three hundred (300) Dirhams for objections to the judgment execution where the subject of objection is of unknown value.
4. An amount of AED three hundred (300) Dirhams for objections to the judgment execution where the amount subject of objection does not exceed AED two hundred thousand (200,000) Dirhams.

The fee shall be of 1% of the amount considered subject of objection if it exceeds the values mentioned above, provided that it does not exceed AED three thousand (3,000) Dirhams.

Article(56)

The purchaser shall pay a proportional fee of 3% of the price awarded in the auction sale of the real estate, whether the procedures are compulsory or voluntary, without the maximum limit exceeding AED ten thousand (10,000) Dirhams.

A fee shall be imposed as stated above on the claim for resale at public auction at the expense of the first successful bidder in case the latter refrains from completing the sale.

Type 2

Personal Status Execution

Article(57)

A fixed fee of AED two hundred (200) Dirhams shall be imposed on the execution of judgments.

Article(58)

A fixed fee of AED three hundred (300) Dirhams shall be imposed on objections to a judgment execution.

Chapter 11

Table of Fees

Article(59)

The law suits, appeals and claims stated in the table below shall be subject to the fee specified for each of them:

Number	Description	Fees in AED	
		Civil	Personal Status
1	Law suit for judge recusal (if filed in any stage of the proceedings).	5,000 (five thousand)	5,000 (five thousand)
2	Law suit for the appointment or dismissal of arbitrators.	500 (five hundred)	-

3	Claim for recusal of experts or arbitrators (if filed in any stage of the proceedings).	1,000 (one thousand)	-
4	Claim for the appointment of an expert (whether submitted separately or during proceedings).	500 (five hundred)	-
5	Claim for the offer or deposit of money, securities, movables, jewellery, keys or others.	200 (two hundred)	-
6	Claim for permission to sell transferred and mortgaged property.	2% of the value of the money without exceeding 10,000 (ten thousand).	-
7	Objection to the sale of the commercial shop.	1,000 (one thousand)	-
8	Law suit of validity of seizure (if filed separately from the law suit of the proof of right).	300 (three hundred)	-
9	Claim for the sequestration of the property, vessels, aircraft and the like (before or during the proceedings of the law suit of the proof of right).	5,000 (five thousand)	-
10	Claim for the sequestration of movable property (before or during the proceedings of the law suit of the proof of right).	500 (five hundred)	-
11	Claim for the transfer of the sequestration of other than the seized items.	200 (two hundred)	-

12	Claim for the restriction of seizure on specified items.	100 (one hundred)	-
13	Claim for the replacement of the receiver of seized properties.	100 (one hundred)	-
14	Grievance against an order of sequestration.	300 (three hundred)	-
15	Claim for a certificate of absence of seizure on a document or passport.	50 (fifty)	-
16	Claim for a certificate of absence of judgments or law suits issued against the claimant.	50 (fifty)	50 (fifty)
17	Claim to appoint, dismiss, replace or hold accountable, a trustee, guardian or judicial attorney.	-	100 (one hundred)
18	Claim to move to and place seals on legacy funds and take an inventory thereof.	-	500 (five hundred)
19	Claim to open a legacy file.	-	100 (one hundred)
20	Claim to settle one of the legacy elements (multiple fees shall be imposed according to the number of the legacy elements to be settled, provided that the fee does not exceed two thousand (2,000) Dirhams).	-	200 (two hundred)

21	Claim to appoint, dismiss, replace or hold accountable, a trustee or liquidator of the legacy.	-	500 (five hundred)
22	Claim for permission (for a minor to exercise trading or continue to exercise trading, withdraw his money from trade, sale, purchase and the like).	-	200 (two hundred)
23	Ratification of certificates and judgments to be used outside of the Country.	100 (one hundred)	100 (one hundred)
24	Claim for the interpretation of judgments (if filed in any stage of the proceedings).	300 (three hundred)	50 (fifty)
25	Law suit or order of handing over a passport.	100 (one hundred)	-
26	Claim for an order on a petition.	300 (three hundred)	100 (one hundred)
27	Claim for a travel ban.	300 (three hundred)	100 (one hundred)
28	Grievance against the order of a travel ban.	200 (two hundred)	50 (fifty)
29	Grievance against the order on a petition.	300 (three hundred)	50 (fifty)
30	Grievance against a performance order.	Half the order fee.	-
31	Claim for the advancement of a session.	20 (twenty)	20 (twenty)

32	Claim for retrying a law suit that was dismissed.	300 (three hundred)	50 (fifty)
33	Claim for acceleration of the law suit after conventional or penal suspension.	300 (three hundred)	50 (fifty)
34	Claim for suspension of expedited enforcement.	300 (three hundred)	50 (fifty)
35	Claim for resuming the execution procedures suspended for more than 6 months for a reason attributed to the claimant of execution.	200 (two hundred)	100 (one hundred)
36	Claim for re-movement in execution due to the inability to complete the procedure in the first movement for a reason attributed to the claimant of execution.	100 (one hundred)	100 (one hundred)
37	Claim for a certificate of the law suit proceedings or any procedure therein.	10 (ten)	10 (ten)
38	Claim of an official copy of the judgment by the litigants.	10 (ten)	10 (ten)
39	Claim of an official copy of the judgment by other than the litigants with the permission of the competent judge whenever he has interest in the same.	50 (fifty)	50 (fifty)
40	Claim of any non-certified photocopy or electronic copy of the law suit papers.	2 (two)	2 (two)

41	Claim of a true copy of any of the law suit papers.	5 (five)	5 (five)
42	Any claims not included within any of the previous claims.	100 (one hundred)	100 (one hundred)

Chapter 12

Notarisation and Authentication Fees

Article(60)

The fees of a Notary Public and authentication transactions shall be paid according to the following table:

Number	Type of Transaction	Fees in AED
1	Contract or document of which the value is AED 10,000 (ten thousand) or less.	300 (three hundred)
2	Contract or document of which the value is between AED 10,000 (ten thousand) and 50,000 (fifty thousand).	500 (five hundred)
3	Contract or document of which the value is between AED 50,000 (fifty thousand) and 100,000 (one hundred thousand).	800 (eight hundred)
4	Contract or document of which the value is between AED 100,000 (one hundred thousand) and 500,000 (five hundred thousand).	1,000 (one thousand)
5	Contract or document of which the value exceeds AED 500,000 (five hundred thousand).	0.25% of the value of the document without exceeding AED 20,000 (twenty thousand Dirhams).

6	Contract or document of unspecified value.	200 (two hundred)
7	Power of attorney of a determined period or the cancellation thereof.	200 (two hundred) Renewal without fees
8	Power of attorney of undetermined period.	5,000 (five thousand)
9	Irrevocable power of attorney.	10,000 (ten thousand)
10	Power of attorney or the cancellation thereof.	200 (two hundred)
11	Proof of the date of the contract or document.	200 (two hundred)
12	Displacement of the Notary Public to make or ratify contracts or documents outside his office.	1,000 (one thousand)
13	Developing the writ of execution.	100 (one hundred)
14	Claim of a true copy of the contract or document.	AED 10 per paper without exceeding AED 1,000 (one thousand Dirhams)
15	Declaration of a change of name.	1,000 (one thousand)
16	Declaration of a donation or the cancellation thereof.	1,000 (one thousand)
17	Declaration of will.	500 (five hundred)

18	Claim for a movement to carry out a transaction outside the Department.	500 (five hundred Dirhams), of which 200 (two hundred) are allocated for the expenses of the authenticator's movement.
19	Marriage contract.	500 (five hundred)
20	Displacement of the Ma'athoun (marriage officiant authorized in Islam) to conclude the marriage contract outside his office.	1,000 (one thousand Dirhams), of which 500 (five hundred) are allocated for the expenses and movement of the marriage official.
21	Replacement of a lost marriage contract.	100 (one hundred)
22	Certificate of data or information on the marriage contract.	50 (fifty)
23	Ratification for the use of the document outside of the Country.	50 (fifty)
24	All other notarisations.	200 (two hundred)

Article(61)

Should the transaction contain several claims, each of which is subject to a specific fee, the highest fee shall be calculated and paid alone.

Article(62)

All claims and formalities related to the following matters shall be exempt from the fees:

1. Declarations for the claim of social or humanitarian aid.
2. Declarations of retirement pensions.
3. Formalities for embracing Islam.
4. Declarations of legal assistance provided by the Judicial Department.

Chapter 13 Final Provisions

Article(63)

The Treasury of the Court shall have a preferential right over the collection of the fees due on the debtor's property, collected through the Execution Department.

Article(64)

The Chairman of the Judicial Department may increase or decrease the fees stated in this Law, provided that such an amendment falls within half of the decided fee. He may also impose any new fees.

Article(65)

Law No. (16) of 2008 concerning the Judicial Fees in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi shall be repealed, in addition to any text or provisions contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions of this Law.

Article(66)

This Law shall be published in the Official Gazette and shall be effective one month from the date of its issuance.

Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan

Ruler of Abu Dhabi

Issued by us in Abu Dhabi
On: 27 Thu al-Qi'dah 1434 H
Corresponding to:
3rd of October 2013

Law No. (7) Of 2013

Concerning the Establishment of Rabdan Academy

We, Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Ruler of Abu Dhabi,

Having reviewed:

- Law No. (1) of 1974 concerning the Reorganisation of the Governmental Body in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi and its amendments;
- Law No. (2) of 1971 concerning the National Advisory Council and its amendments;
- Federal Law No. (4) of 1992 Establishing and Regulating the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research; and Based on what was presented to and approved by the Executive Council;

Issued the following Law:

Article(1)

In the implementation of the provisions of this law, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings corresponding thereto unless the context requires otherwise:

State: The United Arab Emirates

Emirate: The Emirate of Abu Dhabi

Executive Council: The Executive Council of the Emirate

Academy: Rabdan Academy

Board of Trustees: The Board of Trustees of the Academy

Concerned entities: The Federal and Local governmental authorities as well as the semi-governmental and private entities taking part in the Academy's activities inside and outside the Emirate.

Beneficiary entities: The governmental, semi-governmental and private entities as well as members of the community benefiting from the Academy's activities.

Recognised Academic Degree: The Diploma, Higher Diploma, Bachelor degree, Masters Degree, PHD degree, vocational education and training certificates, all given in accordance with the names adopted in the National Framework of Qualifications and its levels.

Academy Programs: The programs of academic education and technical and vocational training, whether common or specialised, in the fields of safety, security, defence, emergency preparedness and crisis management.

Scientific Council: The Academy's Scientific Council.

Article(2)

An academy having an independent legal personality shall be established under the name of 'Rabdan Academy'. It shall be financially and administratively independent and shall enjoy full legal capacity to exercise its activities and achieve its objectives. This Academy shall report to the Executive Council.

Article(3)

The Academy's headquarters shall be located in Abu Dhabi and it may, upon a decision issued by the Board of Trustees, establish branches or offices inside or outside the Emirate.

Article(4)

The Academy aims to play a crucial role in building future leaderships and a distinguished national institution for

building and developing staff working in safety, security, defence, emergency preparedness and crisis management, based on scientific methodologies guarantying an integrated, effective and unified response in confronting all kinds of predictable hazards, risks, accidents and crisis with high competency, as well as to establish sustainable education principles in an attempt to enhance the efficiency of the concerned authorities.

Article(5)

In order to reach its objectives, the Academy shall have competence over the following:

1. Layingdown a special academic and training system through the development and implementation of academic programs in conformity with the best and state-of-the-art methods and international curriculums in safety, security, defence, emergency preparedness and crisis management.
2. Drawing up academic programs as well as specialized scientific and training activities in order to meet the needs of the beneficiary entities of the highly competent and qualified scientific staff.

3. Preparing the scientific and training staff and specialised workshops, conferences and seminars in the academy programs field.
4. Providing technical and consulting services for the concerned authorities and beneficiary entities of the academy programs.
5. Developing academic, scientific and practical partnerships in cooperation with the entities operating in the academy programs field inside and outside the Country, as well as with the concerned authorities and beneficiary entities in order to exchange expertise and accomplish sustainable academic and scientific evolution in the academy programs fields.
6. Establishing and developing a modern database to be a reference to all specialists engaged in the academy programs fields.
7. Any other functions pledged to the Academy by the Executive Council.

Article(6)

- The Academy shall have a Board of Trustees consisting

of a chairman, a vice-chairman and a number of members not exceeding nine (9), and formed by virtue of a resolution issued by the Chairman of the Executive Council.

- The term in office at the Board of Trustees shall be of three (3) renewable years.
- The Board of Trustees shall issue its own bylaws including the procedures for holding its meetings and voting on its decisions.

Article(7)

The Board of Trustees shall exercise all the powers needed to conduct the work of the Academy, supervise the management of its affairs and achieve its objectives, and it shall have competence in particular over the following:

1. Drawing up the strategic plans of the Academy.
2. Laying down the Academy's general policies and annual objectives and following up on their implementation to meet the needs of the Country and the Emirate.
3. Issuing the rules and regulations needed to run the Academy, following the approval of the Executive Council.

4. Approving the Academy's plans, programs and projects and following up on their implementation.
5. Approving the Academy's annual budget and balance sheet in preparation for ratification thereof by the Executive Council.
6. Studying the periodic reports submitted by the President of the Academy on the Academy's performance, achievements and needs.
7. Forming executive and advisory committees, whether permanent or temporary, in order to assume particular tasks and functions. The Board may also form joint committees with the Scientific Council.
8. Supporting the Academy in communicating and interacting with the concerned entities.
9. Issuing the decisions needed for the activation of the Academy's role with the concerned authorities.

Article(8)

The Academy shall have a Scientific Council formed by

virtue of a decision issued by the Board of Trustees and consisting of no less than nine (9) and no more than twelve (12) members. This Council shall hold its meetings according to the Academy's rules and regulations and shall exercise the powers and functions related to the organisation and follow-up on academic programs, scientific research plans, cultural programs in the Academy and their efficiency, and shall submit its recommendations to the Board of Trustees for approval.

Article(9)

The Academy shall be managed by a President and a Vice President to be appointed by virtue of a decision issued by the Chairman of the Executive Council.

- The President of the Academy shall exercise the following competencies:
 1. Implementing the decisions of the Board of Trustees
 2. Implementing the strategic plans of the Academy according to the decisions of the Board of Trustees.
 3. Preparing the regulations required for organising the progression of work at the Academy and submitting the same to the Board of Trustees for approval.

4. Appointing the personnel at the Academy according to the human resources rules and regulations applied at the Academy.
 5. Preparing the draft annual budget and final account and submitting the same to the Board of Trustees.
 6. Submitting periodic reports on the progress of work at the Academy to the Board of Trustees.
 7. Representing the Academy before courts and others.
 8. Concluding agreements and signing the necessary contracts to achieve the objectives of the Academy following the approval thereon by the Board of Trustees.
 9. Any other functions entrusted to the President by the Board of Trustees.
- The Vice President of The Academy shall replace the President during his absence.
 - The President of the Academy may delegate any of his powers to his deputy or any senior officer at the Academy.

Article(10)

After successfully meeting all study requirements, the students shall acquire a recognised academic degree in

one of the academic programs after being approved by the competent authorities according to the applicable legislations.

Article(11)

Neither the Chairman, the Vice Chairman of the Board of Trustees, any member thereof, the Academy's President or Vice President nor any employee at the Academy may have any direct or indirect personal interest in the contracts that are concluded with or on behalf of the Academy or in the works and projects undertaken thereby.

Article(12)

The Academy shall have an independent budget consisting of the following resources:

1. The annual appropriations allocated to the Academy by the Executive Council.
2. The tuition fees and any other fees collected in return for the services offered by the Academy.
3. The Academy's movable and immovable property return.
4. The gifts, donations, bequests, grants and subsidies approved by the Board of Trustees.

Article(13)

1. The Board of Trustees shall designate one or more national banks operating in the Country to deposit the Academy's appropriations and funds therein. The rules and regulations adopted at the Academy shall determine the conditions and powers related to the management and operation of the Academy's bank accounts, including the authorized persons, and the rules of handling emergency expenses.
2. The Board of Trustees shall appoint one or more external auditors to review the Academy's accounts, the decision shall determine the term in office and remuneration.
3. The Board of Trustees shall prepare at the end of each fiscal year a report on the Academy's activity and financial standing, including its suggestions and recommendations, and submit it to the Executive Council for ratification.

Article(14)

The fiscal year of the Academy shall commence on the first day of January and end on the last day of December of each year, with the exception of the first fiscal year which shall commence as of the enforcement date of this Law and end on the last day of December of the following year.

Article(15)

- The Academy shall be subject to the Civil Service rules and regulations as well as to the financial and procurement regulations in force in the Emirate, until the issuance of the Academy's own rules in this regard.
- The national employees of the Academy shall be subject to civil pensions and salaries law applicable in the Emirate.

Article(16)

The Academy shall be exempt from all local taxes and fees.

Article(17)

The Board of Trustees shall issue the Executive Regulation needed for the implementation of the provisions of this Law following the approval of the Executive Council.

Article(18)

Any text or provisions contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions of this Law shall be repealed.

Article(19)

This law shall be effective from the date of its issuance and published in the Official Gazette.

Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan

Ruler of Abu Dhabi

Issued by us in Abu Dhabi

On: 21st of October 2013

Corresponding to:

16 Thi Al-Hijjah 1434 H

Chairman of the Executive Council Resolutions

Chairman of the Executive
Council Resolutions

Chairman of the Executive Council's Resolution

No. (37) of 2013

**Concerning the Appointment of a Member
of the Board of Directors of Abu Dhabi
Tourism and Culture Authority**

We, Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Crown Prince,
Chairman of the Executive Council;

Having reviewed:

- Law No. (1) of 1974 concerning the Reorganisation of the Governmental Body in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi and its Amendments;
- Chairman of the Executive Council Resolution No. (14) of 2012 concerning the Formation of the Board of Directors of Abu Dhabi Tourism and Culture Authority; and
- Based on what was presented to and approved by the Executive Council;

Issued the following resolution:

Article(1)

Mohamed Khalifa Ahmed Al Mubarak shall be appointed a member of the Board of Directors of Abu Dhabi Tourism and Culture Authority replacing H.E. Jassim Mohamed Al Darmaki.

Article(2)

This Resolution shall be effective from the date of its issuance and published in the Official Gazette.

Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan
Crown Prince
Chairman of the Executive Council

Issued by us in Abu Dhabi
Date: 16th of September 2013
Corresponding to:
10 Thi al-Qi'dah 1434 Hijri

**Chairman of the Executive Council Resolution
No. (38) of 2013 Amending Certain Provisions of
Resolution No. (19) of 2012 concerning the Formation
of the Emergencies, Crises and Disasters Management
Team in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi**

We, Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Crown Prince,
Chairman of the Executive Council;

Having reviewed:

- Chairman of the Executive Council Resolution No. (19) of 2012 concerning the Formation of the Emergencies, Crises and Disasters Management Team in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi.

Issued the following Resolution:

Article(1)

Article No. (2) of the aforementioned Resolution No.(19) of 2012 shall be replaced by the following:

- An Emergencies, Crises and Disasters Management Team shall be formed in the Emirate affiliated to the

Executive Council, and headed by the Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Abu Dhabi Police, and the membership of:

1. Chairman of Department of Transport.
2. Chairman of Department of Municipal Affairs.
3. Director General of Abu Dhabi Education Council.
4. Director General of Abu Dhabi Systems and Information Centre.
5. Director General of Health Authority - Abu Dhabi.
6. Secretary General of Environment Agency - Abu Dhabi.
7. Director of Civil Defence in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi.
8. Director General of Telecommunications Sector Regulatory Authority in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi.
9. Director of National Coordination and Response Office in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi.
10. A representative of Department of Finance.
11. A representative of Abu Dhabi Police GHQ.
12. A representative of Armed Forces.
13. A representative of Ministry of Interior.
14. A representative of Monitoring and Control Centre.
15. A representative of Abu Dhabi Media Company.
16. A representative of Abu Dhabi Water and Electricity Authority.
17. A representative of the County's Security Authority.

18. A representative of Ministry of Social Affairs.
19. A representative of National Emergency, Crises and
20. Disaster Management Authority.
21. A representative of National Centre of Meteorology and Seismology.
22. A representative of the UAE Red Crescent Authority.

The director of any public or private sector that the Head of the Team deems appropriate to permanently or temporarily join the Team.

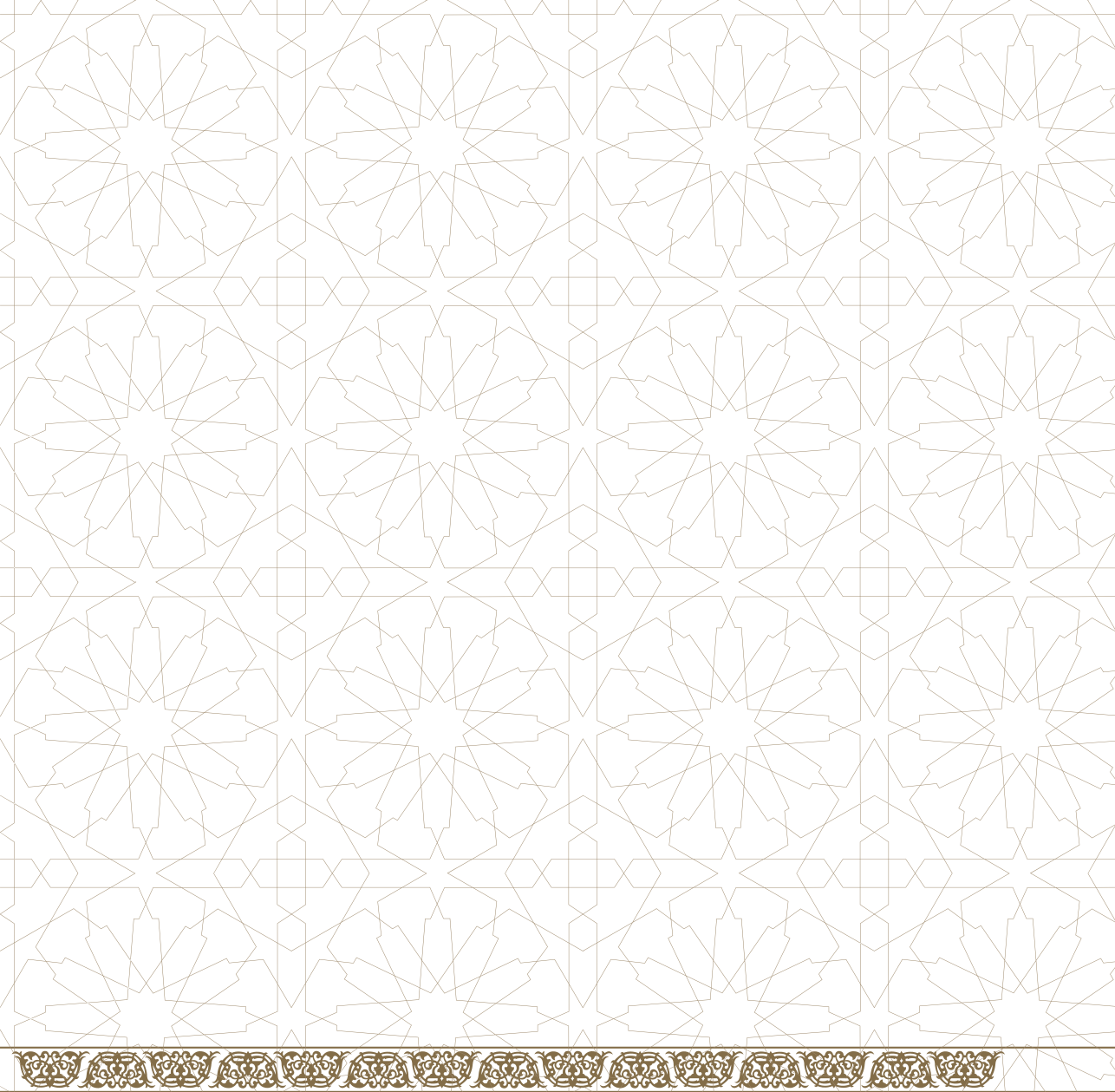
- The Team shall choose a rapporteur from among its members.

Article(2)

This Resolution shall be effective from the date of its issuance.

Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan
Crown Prince
Chairman of the Executive Council

Issued by us in Abu Dhabi
Date: 26 September 2013
Corresponding to:
20 Thi al-Qi'dah 1434 Hijri



Circular

Circular

Circular No. (17) of 2013

Concerning the blessed Eid-Al-Adha Holiday

To all governmental bodies in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi

Peace and Allah's mercy and blessings be upon you,

On the near arrival of the blessed Eid-Al-Adha, may Allah return it to us all with prosperity and blessings, and pursuant to the provisions of the Executive Regulation of Civil Service Law No. (1) of 2006, it has been decided that the blessed Eid-Al-Adha Holiday shall commence on Sunday, 8 Thi-Al-Hijjah 1434 Hijri, corresponding to 13 October 2013, until Thursday 12 Dhi-Al-Hijjah 1434 Hijri, corresponding to 17 October 2013, with official work resuming on Sunday 20 October 2013.

We are pleased on this blessed occasion to raise our deepest congratulations and best wishes to his Highness Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan, President of UAE, may Allah protect him, His Highness Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi, Deputy Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces and Chairman of the Executive Council, may Allah protect him, and the distinguished members of the Executive Council, asking Allah Almighty to bless them with health and wellness.

We also congratulate the people of the United Arab Emirates as well as the Arab and Islamic nations on this gracious occasion, asking Allah Almighty to return it with progress and prosperity and blessings. Many happy returns

Dr. Ahmed Mubarak Al Mazrouie
Secretary-General

Date: 7/10/2013

Circular No. (18) of 2013
On the Mechanism of Implementation of Policies,
Specifications or Standards

**To all governmental departments and companies in the
Emirate of Abu Dhabi**

Peace and Allah's mercy and blessings be upon you,

The Executive Council is pleased to greet you and express its sincere gratitude for your continuous cooperation to realise the public interest.

Please note that you are required, after having obtained the approval of the Executive Council to issue any policies, specifications or standards related to your work fields to implement such policies, specifications or standards after having been adopted, on the cases and subjects subsequent to their issuance with non-retroactive effect, so to ensure achievement of the desired objectives and promote transparency.

Thank you for your efforts and cooperation

For your necessary action

May Allah guide you

Date: 22/10/2013

Circular No. (19) of 2013
Concerning the Hijri New Year Holiday

To all governmental bodies in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi

Peace and Allah's mercy and blessings be upon you,

On the occasion of the new Hijri year 1435, may the blessings of Allah fill your life with peace, joy and prosperity, and pursuant to the provisions of the Executive regulation of Civil Service Law No. (1) of 2006, it has been decided that Sunday 3 November 2013 shall be a public for all governmental bodies in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi.

We are pleased on this blessed occasion to raise our deepest congratulations and best wishes to his Highness Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan, President of UAE, may Allah protect him, His Highness Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi, Deputy Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces and Chairman of the Executive Council, may Allah protect him, and the distinguished members of the Executive Council, asking Allah Almighty to return it with their good health and wellness. We also congratulate the people of the United Arab Emirates as well as the Arab and Islamic nations on

this gracious occasion, praying to Allah Almighty to return it with prosperity and blessings.

Many happy returns,

Dr. Ahmed Mubarak Al Mazrouie

Secretary-General

Date: 28/10/2013

**United Arab Emirates
The Emirate Of Abu Dhabi
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