

**Law No. (4) of 2013**  
**Concerning**  
**Notaries Public in the Emirate of Dubai<sup>1</sup>**

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**We, Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Ruler of Dubai,**

After perusal of:

Federal Law No. (10) of 1992 Issuing the Law of Evidence Governing Civil and Commercial Transactions;

Federal Law No. (11) of 1992 Issuing the Civil Procedure Code and its amendments;

Law No. (3) of 1992 Establishing the Dubai Courts and its amendments;

Law No. (3) of 2003 Establishing the Executive Council of the Emirate of Dubai;

Law No. (6) of 2005 Regulating the Dubai Courts and its amendments;

Law No. (27) of 2006 Concerning Management of the Government of Dubai Human Resources and its amendments;

Law No. (14) of 2009 Concerning the Pricing of Government Services in the Emirate of Dubai;

Law No. (35) of 2009 Concerning Management of the Public Funds of the Government of Dubai and its amendments; and

The Instructions of His Highness the Ruler of Dubai Concerning Notary Public Applications in the Emirate of Dubai, issued on 9 January 1990,

**Do hereby issue this Law.**

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<sup>1</sup> *Every effort has been made to produce an accurate and complete English version of this legislation. However, for the purpose of its interpretation and application, reference must be made to the original Arabic text. In case of conflict, the Arabic text will prevail.*

## **Title of the Law**

### **Article (1)**

This Law will be cited as “Law No. (4) of 2013 Concerning Notaries Public in the Emirate of Dubai”.

## **Definitions**

### **Article (2)**

The following words and expressions, wherever mentioned in this Law, will have the meaning indicated opposite each of them unless the context implies otherwise:

UAE:	The United Arab Emirates.
Emirate:	The Emirate of Dubai.
Courts:	The Dubai Courts.
Court:	The Court of First Instance at the Courts.
Directorate:	The Notary Public Directorate at the Courts.
Notary Public:	A Government Notary Public, a Private Notary Public, or an employee of a government entity registered on the Roll.
Government Notary Public:	A public servant appointed at the Courts to perform the duties stipulated in this Law within the scope of his powers and functions.
Committee:	The Notary Public Affairs Committee.
Roll:	The paper or electronic record maintained by the Courts in which employees of government entities and Private Notaries Public, who meet the conditions and requirements stipulated in this Law, are registered.
Firm:	A company or sole proprietorship authorised by the Courts to provide Notary Public services and licensed by competent entities in the Emirate.
Authorisation:	A document issued by the Courts which states that the Courts authorise a Firm to provide Notary Public services in accordance with the requirements and procedures stipulated in this Law and the resolutions issued in pursuance hereof.

Private Notary Public:	A natural person registered on the Roll to exercise certain functions of the Government Notary Public assigned to him pursuant to this Law.
Instrument:	Any document or contract which is registered or attested by a Notary Public, or whose date is validated by a Notary Public, in accordance with the provisions of this Law or any other legislation.
Instrument File:	The file which contains the signatures of Concerned Parties and in which the Notary Public keeps an original copy of the Instrument, as well as all relevant documents.
Registration:	Creating or drafting a document or a contract by the Notary Public at the request of the Concerned Parties, and recording it in the registers maintained for this purpose.
Attestation:	Manual or electronic certification of the authenticity of the signature or thumb fingerprint of a Concerned Party.
Date Validation:	Validating the date of an Instrument by a Notary Public.
Concerned Party:	A person who requests a Notary Public to process an application in accordance with the provisions of this Law.
Translator:	A legal translator certified by the competent authority to translate from a foreign language into the Arabic language, and vice versa.

### **Scope of Application**

#### **Article (3)**

This Law applies to any person who practises as a Notary Public in the Emirate, including in free zones and Special Development Zones.

### **Practising as a Notary Public**

#### **Article (4)**

No person may practise as a Notary Public in the Emirate unless he is a Government Notary Public, a Private Notary Public, or a government entity employee registered on the Roll.

## **Notary Public Directorate**

### **Article (5)**

A Notary Public directorate will be established at the head office of the Courts. Where required, the Courts may establish branch offices for this Directorate in the Emirate.

## **Government Notary Public**

### **Article (6)**

- a. Pursuant to a resolution of the Director of the Courts, one or more employees will be appointed at the Courts as Government Notaries Public.
- b. The President of the Court, or any judge of the Court authorised by him, will undertake the technical supervision of the work of Government Notaries Public.

## **Requirements for Appointing Government Notaries Public**

### **Article (7)**

To be appointed as a Government Notary Public, a person must:

1. be a UAE national. Where necessary, the Director of the Courts may exempt any national of an Arab country from this requirement, provided that he has at least ten (10) years of experience as a notary public;
2. be of full capacity;
3. be of good character and repute; and not have been sentenced for a felony or other crime affecting honour or trustworthiness, even if he has been rehabilitated or pardoned;
4. be a holder of a bachelor of laws, a bachelor of Sharia and law, or an equivalent degree from a university or an institute accredited in the Emirate;
5. be medically fit to perform his job duties;
6. not have been dismissed from service pursuant to a judgment or disciplinary decision;
7. successfully pass the prescribed tests and interviews; and
8. meet any other requirements determined pursuant to the relevant resolutions of the Director of the Courts.

## **Notary Public Affairs Committee**

### **Article (8)**

- a. Pursuant to this Law, a Committee named the "Notary Public Affairs Committee" is established. The formation, terms of reference, quorum of meetings, and procedures for passing the resolutions of the Committee will be determined pursuant to a resolution of the Director of the Courts.

- b. In addition to the functions assigned to it under this Law, the Committee will have the duties and powers to:
1. determine applications to register and renew the registration of Private Notaries Public;
  2. determine applications filed by government entities to register and renew the registration of their employees on the Roll;
  3. determine applications submitted to it by Firms to suspend their activities;
  4. determine applications to issue or renew Authorisations of Firms;
  5. determine applications to transfer Private Notaries Public between Firms;
  6. consider violation reports and complaints against Firms and Private Notaries Public, and take the necessary action in respect of these violations and complaints, including imposition of the penalties stipulated by this Law and the resolutions issued in pursuance hereof; and
  7. perform any other duties assigned to it by the Director of the Courts.

### **Private Notary Public**

#### **Article (9)**

- a. A register of Private Notaries Public will be maintained by the Courts. The Director of the Courts will determine the form of this Register and the information that must be entered in it.
- b. The President of the Court, or any judge of the Court authorised by him, will undertake the technical supervision of the work of Private Notaries Public.

### **Requirements for Registration on the Roll**

#### **Article (10)**

- a. To be registered on the Roll, a person must:
1. meet the requirements stipulated in Article (7) of this Law;
  2. work on full time basis as Private Notary Public. Upon recommendation of the Committee, the Director of the Courts may, in accordance with the requirements adopted in this respect, authorise the practitioners of any professions licensed in the Emirate to practise, in addition to practising these professions, as Private Notaries Public;
  3. have practised a judicial or legal profession for a period of not less than five (5) years;
  4. pay the fee prescribed for registration on the Roll; and

5. meet any other requirements determined pursuant to the relevant resolutions of the Director of the Courts.

### **Procedures for Registration on the Roll**

#### **Article (11)**

Registration on the Roll will be effected in accordance with the following procedures:

1. An application for registration will be submitted to the Directorate on the form prescribed for this purpose, supported by the documents required by the Directorate.
2. The Directorate will refer the application to the Committee for consideration and determination in accordance with the conditions and requirements stipulated in this Law and the resolutions issued in pursuance hereof.
3. The Directorate will issue a Private Notary Public card to the person registered on the Roll. The form of this card and the information that must be included therein will be determined pursuant to the relevant resolution of the Director of the Courts.

### **Validity of Registration on the Roll**

#### **Article (12)**

Registration on the Roll will be valid for a period of one (1) year, renewable for the same period. An application for renewal of registration must be submitted within thirty (30) days prior to expiry of the registration.

### **Authorisations**

#### **Article (13)**

- a. A Private Notary Public must practise through a Firm.
- b. An application for Authorisation must meet the following requirements:
  1. The owner or manager of the applicant Firm must be a Private Notary Public.
  2. The premises of the Firm must be suitable for receiving the public and for exercising the powers and performing the duties of the Notary Public, and must have all facilities and equipment determined by the Courts.
  3. A professional indemnity insurance policy, issued by an insurance company licensed in the Emirate, must be provided. This insurance policy must be valid throughout the period of validity of the Authorisation. The Director of the Courts will determine the insured sum and the methods of enforcement of that policy.
  4. The fee prescribed for issuing the Authorisation must be paid.
  5. Any other conditions determined pursuant to the relevant resolutions of the Director of the Courts must be met.

## **Obligation of Firms**

### **Article (14)**

- a. A Firm must:
1. display its Permit at a prominent place for easy reference by the public;
  2. notify the Directorate of the names of Private Notaries Public employed by the Firm; and of any variation to their details, within one (1) month from the date of the relevant variation;
  3. notify the Directorate of any amendment or variation of the details of the licence issued to the Firm by the licensing authority within one (1) month from the date of the relevant variation;
  4. maintain, for the period prescribed by the Courts, a special record of the details and dates of applications processed by the Firm, and the names of relevant parties;
  5. secure the equipment, records, and documents required to provide Notary Public services;
  6. electronically archive Instruments and other related documents, and send their original copies to the Directorate within five (5) days from the date of processing the relevant applications; and
  7. perform any other obligations determined pursuant to the relevant resolutions of the Director of the Courts.
- b. A Firm will be fully liable for any faults committed by the Private Notaries Public employed by it. This includes the liability to pay the fines prescribed by this Law.

## **Procedures for Issuing Authorizations**

### **Article (15)**

An Authorisation will be issued in accordance with the following procedures:

1. An application for Authorisation will be submitted to the Directorate on the form prescribed for this purpose, supported by the required documents.
2. The Directorate will refer the application for Authorisation to the Committee to review it and verify that it meets all requirements prescribed pursuant to this Law and the resolutions issued in pursuance hereof; and
3. Upon issuing the Authorisation, the Directorate will record all basic information of the Firm, including its name, address, and owner and manager information, and the Private Notaries Public employed by the Firm, in the relevant database maintained by the Directorate for this purpose.

## **Validity of Authorisations**

### **Article (16)**

An Authorisation will be valid for a period of one (1) year, renewable for the same period. An application for renewal of an Authorisation must be submitted thirty (30) days before its expiry.

## **Opening Branches of Firms**

### **Article (17)**

Upon the request of a Firm, the Committee may authorise it to open other branches within the Emirate. The request will be determined subject to the requirements prescribed by the relevant resolution of the Director of the Courts.

## **Government Entity Employees**

### **Article (18)**

- a. Subject to the provisions of Article (7) of this Law, the Committee may, at the request of a government entity, register any of the employees of that entity on the Roll. In this case, the performance by these Employees of the Government Notary Public's functions assigned to them will be restricted to that entity.
- b. The Director of the Court will determine the functions of employees of government entities who are registered on the Roll pursuant to paragraph (a) of this Article.
- c. Notary Public cards will be issued to government entity employees registered on the Roll. The form of these cards and the information that must be included therein will be determined pursuant to the relevant resolution of the Director of the Courts.

## **Legal Oath**

### **Article (19)**

- a. Before a Notary Public assumes his duties, he must take the following legal oath before the President of the Court:  
  
"I swear by Allah the Almighty to perform my duties with the utmost honesty and integrity, not to disclose any professional secret, and to comply with the legislation in force". An oath-taking report will be drafted and maintained in the Notary Public's file.
- b. Under the pain of nullity of the acts and procedures undertaken by a Notary Public, he must not perform his duties or exercise his powers under this Law before taking the legal oath referred to in paragraph (a) of this Article.

## **Functions of Notaries Public**

### **Article (20)**

- a. A Notary Public will have the duties and powers to:



1. undertake Registration of all types of documents and contracts as prescribed by the law or requested by Concerned Parties;
  2. undertake Attestation of the signatures of Concerned Parties on all types of documents and contracts upon their request;
  3. undertake Date Validation of all types of documents and contracts through assigning them serial numbers in the records maintained for this purpose, registering the dates on which they are filed and signed by the Notary Public, and stamping them with the official seal
  4. undertake Registration and Attestation of affidavits after administering oath to Concerned Parties, and entering the same in the records maintained for this purpose;
  5. undertake Attestation to the authenticity of recognised signatures on marriage contracts for non-Muslims, and on documents issued by churches and religious entities licensed in the Emirate;
  6. affix the executory formula on Instruments attested pursuant to the provisions of this Law;
  7. undertake Attestation of wills made by non-Muslims; and
  8. perform any other functions vested in him pursuant to the legislation in force in the Emirate or assigned to him by the President of the Court or the Director of the Courts.
- b. Pursuant to the relevant resolution of the Committee, Private Notaries Public and employees of government entities who are registered on the Roll may be assigned any of the Government Notary Public functions set forth in paragraph (a) of this Article.

**Applications That Notaries Public Are Prohibited to Process**  
**Article (21)**

Notwithstanding the provisions of Article (20) of this Law, a Notary Public is prohibited from:

1. undertaking the Registration or Attestation of any Instruments related to the family affairs of Muslims or to endowments (*Waqf*);
2. undertaking the Attestation of any Instruments related to creating, transferring, changing, or extinguishing any ownership right or other real right in real property;
3. undertaking the Registration or Attestation of any Instruments where the legislation in force in the Emirate provides that another authority is exclusively authorised to register or attest these Instruments;

4. undertaking the Registration or Attestation of any Instruments that involve violation of the legislation in force or conflict with public order or public morals;
5. processing any application in which he, his spouse, or any of his relatives up to the fourth degree, has apparent or latent interest; or in which any of these persons is appointed as a Translator;
6. disclosing to a third party any Concerned Party information which is obtained by the Private Notary Public as a result of holding his post;
7. moving any records, documents, Instruments, or other official papers from his workplace without a decision from the President of the Court or from the competent court, as the case may be; or depositing any of these records, documents, Instruments, or papers in the file of a pending legal action without the approval of the competent court, or without maintaining an attested photocopy of the same;
8. providing any entity, other than the Concerned Parties, with information based on his records, in the absence of a written request from a competent judicial or government authority;
9. processing any applications governed by the provisions of this Law without charging the prescribed fees;
10. providing any person, other than the Concerned Parties, with a copy of an Instrument, in the absence of a written approval of the President of the Court or a decision of the competent court
11. certifying the signatures of employees of federal or local government entities on any certificates, documents, or other papers signed by them in their capacity as government employees; or
12. in the case of a Government Public Notary, attending at a place other than his workplace to process an application, without the approval of the Director of the Directorate, or his authorised representative, in accordance with the rules stipulated by this Law and the resolutions issued in pursuance hereof.

### **Official Seal**

#### **Article (22)**

The Courts will recognise the official seals of Government Notaries Public, Private Notaries Public, and government entity employees registered on the Roll on all Instruments processed by them, in accordance with the conditions and rules prescribed by the relevant resolution of the Director of the Courts.

### **Notary Public Records and Files**

#### **Article (23)**

- a. A Notary Public will maintain records and paper or electronic files. A resolution of the Director of the Courts will determine the form of these records and files, and the relevant processes for making entries therein.
- b. The records and files referred to in paragraph (a) of this Article will have evidentiary value derived from the data, information, and Instruments maintained therein.
- c. A Notary Public must manage the records and files in accordance with the relevant rules and procedures adopted by the Courts, and must in particular:
  1. maintain the records prescribed by the Courts, and enter the particulars of all applications processed by him in these records;
  2. maintain in files, and under serial numbers, the original copies of Instruments which are registered or attested, or whose dates are validated, by the Notary Public, after entering the particulars of these Instruments in the records maintained for this purpose;
  3. keep all redocuments submitted together with applications; and
  4. at the request of any Concerned Party, issue and print any certificates or photocopies of the original Instruments kept by the Notary Public, based on the records and files maintained by him.

### **Review of Applications**

#### **Article (24)**

- a. Before processing any application for a Concerned Party, a Notary Public must verify:
  1. the identity, eligibility, capacity, and consent of Concerned Parties and/or their legal attorneys; and that they are aware of the content of the Instrument and have the legal capacity to execute it; and
  2. that the application submitted to him is in conformity with the public order and the legislation in force in the Emirate.
- b. Where a Notary Public finds, upon review of any application submitted to him as set forth in paragraph (a) of this Article, that a Concerned Party lacks eligibility; that the identity or capacity of a Concerned Party cannot be verified; that a Concerned Party is unaware of, or does not consent to, the content of the application; or that the application conflicts with the public order or the legislation in force in the Emirate or is aimed to deceive or defraud others, the Notary Public must decline to process the application.

### **Means of Verifying Identities of Concerned Parties**

#### **Article (25)**

The identity of a Concerned Party will be verified through any of the following:

1. a passport or an Emirates Identity Card;
2. an official document issued by a competent entity in the UAE; or
3. two (2) trustworthy witnesses who are aware of the identity of the Concerned Party.

### **Form of Instruments**

#### **Article (26)**

- a. An Instrument must be made in writing in a legible manner and must contain the full names and nationalities of Concerned Parties; and, where necessary, their places and dates of birth and places of residence.
- b. The pages of an Instrument must be numbered using the relevant approved stamps.
- c. An Instrument which is registered or attested, or whose date is validated, by a Notary Public and signed by him and by the Concerned Parties will be deemed an original copy.

### **Language of Instruments**

#### **Article (27)**

Instruments processed by a Notary Public must be written in the Arabic language. An Instrument may be written in a foreign language in the following cases and subject to the following conditions:

1. Where the Instrument is written in the Arabic language and in a foreign language, both texts must be included in one continuous document and the Concerned Parties must sign on each page of the Instrument opposite each of the texts.
2. Where the Instrument is written only in a foreign language, the Concerned Parties must have the Instrument translated into Arabic by a Translator, and the translation must be attached to the Instrument. The Instrument and its translation must be signed by the Concerned Parties. The Notary Public will attest the text made in the foreign language.

### **Signatures of Concerned Parties**

#### **Article (28)**

Concerned Parties must sign Instruments in the form and manner prescribed by the Courts in this respect.

### **Non-acquaintance with the Language of Concerned Parties**

#### **Article (29)**

Where a Notary Public is not acquainted with the language of a Concerned Party, he will communicate with him through a Translator. The Notary Public must refer to this in the Instrument file, and must ensure that the Translator signs on this file.

**Inability to Sign**  
**Article (30)**

Where one or more of the Concerned Parties are unable to sign the Instrument for any reason, the Notary Public must have their fingerprints affixed to the Instrument and must refer to this in the Instrument file.

**Special-case Applications**  
**Article (31)**

- a. Where one or more of the Concerned Parties is unable to understand the content of the application through ordinary means, or is unable to normally express his intention, the Notary Public must seek the assistance of a person who is conversant with the sign language of that Concerned Party to get him to understand the content of the application and confirm that he consents to it. That person must take the oath, and must affix his signature or fingerprint on the Instrument. In this case, the Notary Public must refer to this procedure in the Instrument file.
- b. Where one or more of the Concerned Parties has a disability or disease that prevents him from affixing his signature or fingerprint, he may nominate another person to affix signature or fingerprint on his behalf. In this case, the Notary Public must refer to this procedure in the Instrument file.

**Requesting Copies of Instruments**  
**Article (32)**

One or more of the Concerned Parties, a competent court, or any concerned government entity may request an attested copy of an Instrument maintained in the files of a Notary Public.

**Correcting Instruments**  
**Article (33)**

- a. The validity of an Instrument processed by a Notary Public may not be prejudiced by any typographic or calculation errors made by him. The Notary Public will correct any such errors by striking off wrong numbers, words, or phrases; and writing the correct ones in a legible manner in the margin or on the back of the Instrument. The Notary Public must affix his signature and official seal next to the correction, and must state the date of correction in all other copies of the Instrument.
- b. Where a Concerned Party makes an error related to any data or information included in the Instrument, the Notary Public may, at the request of that Concerned Party, correct the error in the same way stipulated in paragraph (a) of this Article. In this case, the Concerned Parties must sign next to the correction.

## **Executory Formula**

### **Article (34)**

- a. At the request of a Concerned Party, a Notary Public will affix the executory formula stamp to any Instrument which is registered or attested by him in accordance with this Law where this Instrument includes established and enforceable obligations whose amount is specified. The Concerned Parties may be delivered only one (1) copy of that Instrument.
- b. An additional copy of the Instrument to which the executory formula stamp is affixed may be delivered to a Concerned Party only pursuant to a written order of the President of the Court in the event of loss of, or impossibility to use, the first copy for any reason.

## **Evidentiary Value of Instruments**

### **Article (35)**

An Instrument processed by a Notary Public will have the evidentiary value of an official document, as prescribed by the legislation in force. The validity of the Instrument may only be challenged by claiming forgery.

## **Grievances against Notary Public's Actions**

### **Article (36)**

Concerned Parties may submit a written grievance to the President of the Court in respect of any action taken against them by a Notary Public, within one (1) week from the date of that action. The grievance will be determined by the President of the Court or his authorised representative, and the decision on the grievance will be final.

## **Grievances against Committee Decisions**

### **Article (37)**

Any affected party may submit a written grievance to the Director of the Courts in respect of any decision, penalty, or action taken against him by the Committee, within thirty (30) days of being notified of that decision, penalty, or action. The grievance will be determined, within thirty (30) days from the date of its submission, by a committee formed by the Director of the Courts for this purpose, and the decision issued on the grievance will be final.

## **Striking off Applications**

### **Article (38)**

- a. An application submitted to a Notary Public by a Concerned Party in accordance with this Law will be struck off sixty (60) days after the date of its registration if it is not completed by the Concerned Party.

- b. Where a Concerned Party wishes to complete an application that has been struck off in accordance with paragraph (a) of this Article, he must submit a new application and pay the fee prescribed for the same.

### **Inspection and Disciplinary Actions**

#### **Article (39)**

- a. The performance of Private Notaries Public will be subject to inspection in accordance with the relevant procedures prescribed by the President of the Court.
- b. Interrogating Private Notaries Public and imposing the penalties stipulated in this Law will be undertaken by a disciplinary committee formed pursuant to the relevant resolution of the Director of the Courts. This resolution will determine the terms of reference, powers, and applicable procedures of this committee.
- c. A disciplinary penalty may be imposed on a Private Notary Public only after he is interrogated in writing and given the opportunity to state his case and defend himself before the disciplinary committee.
- d. The disciplinary committee hearings and deliberations will be held in camera.
- e. A Private Notary Public may submit to the President of the Court a grievance against the decision of the disciplinary committee within thirty (30) days from the date of issuing that decision, in case it is rendered in the presence of the Private Notary Public; or within thirty (30) days from the date of being notified of the decision, in case it is rendered in absentia. The decision issued by the President of the Court or his authorised representative in this respect will be final.

### **Disciplinary Actions against Government Notaries Public**

#### **Article (40)**

The disciplinary actions stipulated in the above-mentioned Government of Dubai Human Resources Management Law will be imposed on any Government Notary Public who violates the provisions of this Law and the resolutions issued in pursuance hereof.

### **Disciplinary Actions against Employees of Government Entities Who Are**

#### **Registered on the Roll**

#### **Article (41)**

The following disciplinary actions will be imposed on the employees of government entities registered on the Roll who violate the provisions of this Law and the resolutions issued in pursuance hereof:

- 1. warning;
- 2. suspension of registration for a period not exceeding two (2) years; and/or
- 3. de-registration.

**Penalties and Punitive Measures against Firms and Private Notaries Public**  
**Article (42)**

- a. Without prejudice to any stricter penalty stipulated by any other law, a Firm will be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred Dirhams (AED 500.00) and not more than thirty thousand Dirhams (AED 30,000.00) if the Firm, or any Private Notary Public working for it, commits any act that constitutes a violation of the provisions of this Law or the resolutions issued in pursuance hereof.
- b. Upon repetition of the same violation within one (1) year from the date of the previous violation, the amount of the fine referred to in paragraph (a) of this Article will be doubled. The fine must not exceed fifty thousand Dirhams (AED 50,000.00).
- c. In addition to the penalty of a fine referred to in paragraph (a) of this Article, the Committee may take one or more of the following measures against the violating Firm or Private Notary Public:
  1. warning;
  2. suspension of registration or Authorisation for a period not exceeding two (2) years; and/or
  3. deregistration, or revocation of Authorisation.
- d. Imposing the penalties and measures referred to in this Article will not prejudice any applicable civil or criminal liability.

**Law Enforcement**  
**Article (43)**

The employees of the Directorate nominated by a resolution of the Director of the Courts, issued in coordination with the Director General of the Government of Dubai Legal Affairs Department, will have the capacity of law enforcement officers to record the acts committed in breach of the provisions of this Law. For this purpose, they may issue violation reports and seek the assistance of police personnel.

**Fees and Fines**  
**Article (44)**

In return for processing applications by Government Notaries Public in accordance with this Law, issuing Authorisations to Private Notaries Public, and licensing Firms, the fees determined pursuant to the relevant resolution issued by the Chairman of the Executive Council will be collected.



## **Payment of Fees and Fines**

### **Article (45)**

The fees and fines collected pursuant to this Law will be paid to the Public Treasury of the Government of Dubai.

## **Repeals**

### **Article (46)**

The above-mentioned Instructions Concerning Notary Public Applications in the Emirate of Dubai, issued on 9 January 1990, are hereby repealed. Any provision in any other legislation will also be repealed to the extent that it contradicts the provisions of this Law.

## **Issuing Implementing Resolutions**

### **Article (47)**

The Director of the Courts will issue the resolutions required for the implementation of the provisions of this Law. These resolutions will be published in the Official Gazette of the Government of Dubai.

## **Publication and Commencement**

### **Article (48)**

This Law will be published in the Official Gazette, and will come into force on the day on which it is published.

**Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum**

**Ruler of Dubai**

Issued in Dubai on 9 June 2013

Corresponding to 30 Rajab 1434 A.H.