



WEST BANK
Trademark Law no. 33 of 1952
(based on the Jordanian Trademark Law no. 33 of 1952)

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Article 1: Name of the Law:

This law shall be called the "Trademark Law for the Year 1952" and shall take effect one month following the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

Article 2: Explanation Of Terms:

In this law the following terms shall have the meanings assigned to them hereinafter unless the context indicates otherwise:

- **Register:** Trademarks Register
- **Registrar:** Registrar of Trademarks
- **Trademark:** any mark used or intended to be used upon goods or in connection therewith for the purpose of indicating that such goods are those of the owner of such trademark by virtue of having manufactured, selected, certified, traded in, or offered them for sale.

Article 3: The Trademarks Register:

For the purposes of this law, there shall be a register kept under the supervision of a Registrar, to be appointed by the Minister of Commerce, which shall be called the Trademarks Register, wherein shall be entered all registered trademarks, with the names and addresses of the owners, description of their goods, notices of assignments, transfers and transmissions, their relevant conditions and limitations, and all such other matters relating to such trademarks, as he may from time to time prescribe.

Article 4: Merger Of The Existing Register:

The trademarks register existing as of the effective date of the present law shall be merged into, and shall form a complementary part of, the register provided for in the preceding Article. Subject to the provisions of Article 30 of this law, the validity of the Translated copy original entry of any entry, and such trademark shall retain its original date, but for all other purposes it shall be deemed to be a trademark registered under this law.

Article 5: Inspection Of The Register and Obtaining Extracts Thereof:

The register kept under this law shall at all convenient times be open to inspection by the public, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed. A certified copy of any entry in such register shall be given to any person requesting the same after payment of the prescribed fee.

Article 6: Trademark Registration Applications:

A person who desires to have the exclusive use of a trademark to distinguish goods of his own production, manufacture, selection, or in respect of which he issued a

certificate, or goods in which he trades or intends to trade, may apply for the registration of such trademark in accordance with the provisions of this law.

Article 7: Trademarks Eligible For Registration:

1. Trademarks eligible for registration must consist of characters, devices or marks or a combination of these things which have a distinctive character.
2. For the purposes of this Article, the term "distinctive" shall mean applied in a manner which secures distinguishing the goods of the owner of the trademark from those of other persons.
3. In determining whether a trademark has a distinctive character as mentioned herein, the registrar or the court may, in the case of a trademark in actual use, take into consideration the extent to which such use has rendered the trademark in fact distinctive for the goods in respect of which it is registered or is intended to be registered.
4. A trademark may be limited in whole or in part to one or more particular colors. In such instance, the fact that the trademark is limited to such colors shall be taken into consideration by the registrar or the court when deciding on the distinctive character of such trademark. Insofar as a trademark is registered without limitation to color, it shall be considered to be registered for all colors.
5. The registration of a trademark should be restricted to particular goods or a specified class of goods.
6. Any disagreement arising as to the class to which any goods belong shall be determined by the registrar, whose decision shall be final.

Article 8: Marks Which May Not Be Registered As Trademarks:

The following may not be registered as trademarks:

1. Marks which resemble the emblem of His Majesty the King or royal crests or the word "royal" or any other words, characters or representations which may lead to the belief that the applicant enjoys royal patronage.
2. The insignia or decorations of the government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan or those of foreign states or countries unless with the authorization of the competent authorities.
3. Marks indicating any official designation unless the application of which is demanded by the competent authorities to whom such mark belongs or its under their supervision.
4. Mark which resemble the national flag or the military or naval banners of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan or its honorary decorations or insignia or the national, military or naval banners.
5. Marks which include the following words and expressions: "patent", "patented", "by royal patent", "registered design", "copyright", "counterfeiting is forgery", or similar words or expressions.
6. Marks which are contrary to the public order or morality or which lead to deception of the public, or marks which encourage unfair trading competition or contain false indications as to their real origin.
7. Marks consisting of figures, characters or words which are commonly used in trade to distinguish or describe kinds of goods or their classes or describe the type or class or goods, or words whose ordinary signification is geographical or a surname, unless represented in a special manner, provided that nothing contained in this paragraph shall be deemed to prohibit the registration of marks of the nature described herein which have a distinctive character within the meaning provided for in items 2 and 3 of Article 7.
8. Marks which contain the picture, name of the trade name of a person, or the name of a body corporate or of an association, unless the consent of the person or

body corporate concerned has been obtained. In the case of persons recently dead, the registrar may ask for consents of their legal representatives.

9. A mark identical with one belonging to a different owner which is already entered in the register in respect of the same goods or class of goods for which the mark is intended to be registered, or so closely resembling such trademark to the extent that it may lead to deceiving third parties

10. Marks which are similar to or identical with the insignia of the Red Crescent or the Red Cross on a white background or the insignia of the Red Cross or the Cross of Geneva.

Article 9: Name Or Description Of Goods:

Where the name or description of any goods is incorporated in a trademark, the registrar may refuse to register such mark in respect of any goods other than the goods so named or described. Where the trademark incorporates the name or description of any goods which varies in use, the registrar may permit the registration of the mark incorporating the name or description in respect of goods other than those named or described and even the applicant points out in his application that a difference in the name or description exists.

Article 10: Regulation Of Trademarks:

Where any association or person undertakes to certify the origin, material, mode or manufacture, quality, accuracy or other characteristics of any goods by using a mark upon such goods, the registrar may, if he is satisfied that such association or person is competent to certify as aforesaid, or if he is of the opinion that registration of the trademark will be in the public interest, permit such association or person to register such mark as a trademark in respect of such goods, whether or not such association or person is a trading association or trades or possesses a commercial goodwill which renders him the right to effect certification.

When so registered, such trademark shall be achieved in all respects to be a registered trademark of such association or person, save that such trademark may not be assigned or transferred without the permission of the register.

Article 11: Trademark Registration Application:

1. Any person claiming to be the owner of a used or proposed to be used trademark who is desirous of registering such trademark shall apply in writing to the registrar in the prescribed manner.

2. Subject to the provisions of this law, the registrar may refuse such application or may accept it absolutely or subject to conditions, amendments or modifications as to the mode or place of use of the trademark or as to other aspects.

3. A rejection by the register to register a trademark shall be subject to appeal to the high court of justice.

4. The register or the high court of justice, as the case may be, may at any time, whether before or after acceptance, correct any error in connection with any application, or may ask the applicant to amend his application upon such terms as the registrar or the high court of justice may deem fit to impose.

Article 12: Disclaimers:

If a trademark incorporates matters in common use in the trade or otherwise is neither in such common use nor has an obvious feature, the registrar or the high court of justice may require, in deciding whether such trademark shall be entered or shall remain entered in the register, as a condition for maintaining its entry in the register, that the owner shall disclaim any right to the exclusive use of any part or

parts of such trademark, or of all or any portion of such matters, to the exclusive use of which the registrar or the court holds him not to be entitled, or that he shall make such other disclaimer as the registrar or the court may consider needful for the purpose of defining the rights of the owner of the trademark under such registration, provided always that no disclaimer by the owner of the trademark entered in the register shall affect any of his rights except to the extent resulting from the registration of the trademark in respect of which the disclaimer is made.

Article 13: Publication Of An Application:

When accepting an application for the registration of a trademark, whether such acceptance be absolute or subject to conditions or limitations, the registrar shall, as soon as possible after such acceptance, cause the application in the manner in which it has been accepted to be published in the prescribed manner. Such publication shall include all the conditions and limitations subject to which the application has been accepted.

Article 14: Opposition To Registration:

1. Any person may, within three months as from the date of the publication of an application for the registration of a trademark, or within such other time as may be prescribed, file with the registrar a notice of opposition to the registration of such trademark. In the case of applications published before the effective date of this law, the period within which and the manner in which the notice of opposition thereto may be filed shall be governed by the provisions of the trademarks law in force on the date of publication.
2. A notice of opposition shall be given in writing in the prescribed manner and shall include a statement of the grounds for the opposition.
3. The registrar shall send a copy of such notice of opposition to the applicant who shall, within the prescribed time after the receipt of such notice, send to the registrar in the prescribed manner a reply including the grounds on which his application for the registration of the trademark is based. If he fails to do so, he shall be deemed to have abandoned his application.
4. If the applicant sends a reply, the registrar shall furnish a copy thereof to the person or persons opposing the registration, and shall after hearing the parties, if necessary, and considering the evidence, decide whether, and subject to what conditions, registration is to be permitted.
5. On hearing any such appeal, any party may, either in the manner prescribed or by special leave of the high court of justice, bring forward further evidence for the consideration of the high court of justice.
6. In the course of an appeal under this Article, no further grounds for the opposition to the registration of a trademark shall be demonstrated by the opponent or the registrar other than those stated by the opponent at the hearing below, except by leave of the high court of justice hearing the appeal. Where any further grounds of opposition are taken, the applicant shall be entitled, after having been notified of such action in the prescribed manner, to withdraw his application without payment of the costs incurred by the opponent.
7. When examining any appeal made under this article, the high court of justice may, after hearing the registrar, permit the applied trademark to be modified in any manner not substantially affecting the identity of such trademark. In such case, the trademark so modified shall be published in the prescribed manner before being registered.

Article 15: Registration Date:

1. If the application for the registration of a trademark was accepted and has not been opposed, and the prescribed time for opposition expires, or having been opposed and the opposition has been decided in favour of the applicant, the registrar shall register the said trademark, upon receipt of payment of the prescribed fee, and unless the application has been accepted in error or unless the court otherwise directs. The trademark shall then be registered as of the date of the application for registration.
2. In the case of an application filed in compliance with the provisions of Article 41 of this law, the trademark shall be registered as from the date of application for registration in the foreign country, and such date shall be deemed for the purposes of this law to be the date of registration.
3. On the registration of a trademark the registrar shall issue to the applicant a certificate of the registration of such trademark in the prescribed form.

Article 16: Non-Completion Of Registration:

Where the registration of a trademark is not completed within twelve months from the date of application by reason of default on the part of the applicant, the registrar may, after giving notice of the non-completion to the applicant in writing in the prescribed manner, treat the application as abandoned unless completed within the time specified by the registrar in that notice.

Article 17: Rival Claims To Identical Trademarks:

Where separate applications are made by different persons to be registered as owners respectively of trademarks which are identical or closely resemble each other, in respect of the same goods or description of goods, the registrar may refuse to register any of such persons until their rights in respect of such trademarks have been established either:

1. By reaching between themselves an agreement which meets with the approval of the registrars, or
2. by the high court of justice to whom the registrars shall refer the dispute in the absence of such agreement.

Article 18: Concurrent Use Of A Trademark:

1. In a case of honest concurrent use of a trademark or under circumstances which in the opinion of the registrar make proper the registration of the same trademark in the name of more than one person, the registrar may permit the registration of such a trademark or any trademarks which closely resemble it, for the same goods or class of goods in the names of more than one person, subject to such conditions and limitations as he may think fit to impose as to the mode or place of use or other respects.
2. A decision of the registrars under this Article may be appealed to the high court of justice, and the court shall on appeal have the same powers as are by this Article conferred upon the registrar.
3. An appeal under this Article shall be submitted within thirty days as from the date of the decision of the registrar.

Article 19: Assignment Of Trademarks and Allocation to Partners on the Dissolution of a Partnership:

1. A trademark may be assigned and transferred after registration only with the goodwill of the business concerned in connection with the goods for which it has been registered and shall be determinable with that goodwill.
2. In the event a person ceases to carry on business through any cause, whether by reason of dissolution of the partnership formed with others, or for other causes, and

the goodwill of such person does not pass to one successor, but is divided among several persons, the registrar may, upon the request of the parties concerned, permit an allocation of the registered trademarks of that person to the persons actually continuing the business, subject to such limitations, conditions and modifications as he may think necessary in the public interest. Any decision of the registrar under this paragraph may be appealed to the high court of justice.

Article 20: Duration Of Registration:

The duration of title to trademark rights shall be seven years as from the registration date. The registration of a trademark may be renewed from time to time in accordance with the provisions of this law, provided that the provisions of this Article shall, in so far as the duration is concerned, apply to applications made subsequent to the enactment of this law, and shall not apply to any trademark registered under any previous law.

Article 21: Renewal Of A Registration:

1. The registrar shall, on the request of the registered owner of a trademark in the prescribed manner and within the prescribed period, renew the registration of the trademark for a period of fourteen years as from the expiration of the first registration or as from the date of the last renewal of registration, as the case may be. Such date is in this law termed "expiration of the last registration".

2. Where a trademark has been removed from the register for non-payment of the renewal fees, such trademark shall nevertheless, for the purposes of any application for registration during one year after the date of such removal, retain its character as a registered trademark, provided in this case that the foregoing provisions of this Article shall not be effective where the registrar is convinced that:

- a) The trademark removed from the register has not been actually used during the two years immediately preceding its removal, or
- b) It is unlikely that deception or confusion may arise from the use of the trademark which is the subject of the application for registration by reason of any previous use of the trademark which has been removed.

3. At the prescribed time before the expiration of the last registration of a trademark, the registrar shall send a notice in the prescribed form to the registered owner advising him of the date on which the existing registration will expire and of the conditions as to payment of fees and others under which the renewal of such registration may be effected. If at the expiration of the time prescribed the said owner of the trademark still fails to comply with such conditions, the registrar may remove such trademark from the register and impose such conditions as to its restoration as he may deem fit.

Article 22: Cancellation Of A Trademark For Non-Use:

1. Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of Article 25 of this law, application for the cancellation of the registration of a trademark may be made by any interested person, on the grounds that there was no bona fide to use of the trademark in connection with the goods for which it is registered, and that there has in fact been no real use of the trademark in connection with the goods for which it is registered, or that there had not been any such user during the two years immediately preceding the application for cancellation, unless in either case such non-user is proved to be due to special circumstances in the trade, and not to any intention not to use or to abandon such trademark in respect of such goods for which it is registered.

2. An application for cancellation may be made by the applicant in the prescribed manner either to the high court of justice or, at the option of the applicant, may be

made in the first instance to the registrar.

3. The Registrar may, at any stage of the proceedings, refer any such application to the high court of justice, or he may, after hearing the parties, determine the case between them, provided that his decision shall be subject to appeal to the high court of justice.

Article 23: Registration Of The Assignment Of Trademarks:

1. Where a person becomes the owner of a registered trademark by assignment, transfer or other legal action, he shall apply to the registrar to enter his title to the trademark in the register, and the Registrar shall, upon receipt of such application and conviction of the title, register such trademark in the name of that person, and shall cause an entry of the mark to be made in the register. Any decision of the Registrar made under this Article shall be subject to appeal to the high court of justice.

2. Except in cases of appeals under this Article, and unless the court otherwise directs, a document or instrument in respect of which no entry has been made in the register in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall not be admitted as evidence supporting title to a trademark.

Article 24: Incidental Alteration Of Registered Trademarks:

1. The registered owner of a trademark may apply to the registrar in the prescribed manner for permission to add to or alter such trademark in any manner not affecting the identity of the trademark, and the registrar may refuse such permission or may grant it on such terms and subject to such limitations as he may think fit. Any such refusal or permission shall be subject to appeal to the high court of justice.

2. If permission to add or alter is granted, the trademark as altered shall be published in the prescribed manner.

Article 25: Amendment Of The Register:

Having regard to the provisions of this law:

1. Any person aggrieved by non-insertion in the register or removal from the register of any entry made without sufficient cause to justify such entry, or by any entry unfairly remaining on the register, or by any error or defect in any entry standing in the register, shall have the options of submitting an application in the prescribed manner to the high court of justice, or make such application to the registrar in the first instance.

2. The registrar may, at any stage of the proceedings, refer any such application to the high court of justice, or he may after hearing the parties, determine the case between them, subject to appeal to the high court of justice.

3. The high court of justice may, in a proceeding brought before it under this Article, decide on any question that may be necessary or expedient to decide in connection with the amendment of the register.

4. In the event of falsification in the registration, assignment or transfer of a registered trademark, the registrar may himself apply to the high court of justice under the provisions of this Article.

5. An application for removing a trademark from the register or on the grounds that there is no justification for its registration according to the provisions of Article 6, 7 or 8 of this law, or on the grounds that the registration of the trademark creates an unfair competition in respect of the applicant's rights in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, must be made within five years as from the registration of the trademark.

6. Any order of the high court of justice amending the register shall direct that a notice of the amendment be served upon the registrar by the party in whose favour the decision was issued and the registrar shall, upon receipt of such notice, amend

the register according to the pronouncement of the decision.

Article 26: Rights Of The Owner Of A Trademark:

Subject to any limitations and conditions entered in the register, the registration of a person as owner of a trademark shall, if valid, entitle such person to the exclusive use of such trademark upon or in connection with the goods in respect of which it is registered, provided always that where two or more persons are registered owners of the same trademark, or substantially the same, neither shall have the right to use it exclusively under such registration, except to the extent where their respective rights shall have been defended by the registrar or by the high court of justice. Otherwise, each of these persons shall have the same rights as if he was the sole registered owner of such trademark.

Article 27: Correction Of The Register:

The registrars may on the strength of a request made in the prescribed manner by the registrant:

1. Correct any error in the name or address of the registrant.
2. Enter any change in the name or address of the registrant.
3. Strike off any goods or classes of goods from those for which a trademark is registered.
4. Enter a disclaimer or memorandum relating to a trademark, if that disclaimer or memorandum does not in any way extend the rights given by the existing registration of such trademark, or
5. Cancel the entry of a trademark in the register. Any decision of the registrar made under the provisions of this Article shall be subject to appeal before the high court of justice.

Article 28: Applications For The Insertion In The Register Of Entries Relating To Amendment Or Substitution Of The Classes Of Goods:

1. The minister of commerce may, from time to time, on the strength of a notion by the registrar and approval of the council of ministers, set down regulations, prescribe such forms and generally do such things as he thinks expedient for empowering the registrar to amend the register, whether by making new entries or expunging or varying entries therein, to the extent which may be requisite for the purpose of securing conformity between the designation therein of the goods or classes of goods, in respect of which the trademark is registered, with any amended or substituted classification that he may order to be entered.
2. In exercising any power of those conferred on him in accordance with the aforesaid, the registrar may not make any amendment of the register that may result in adding any goods or any other class of goods to those goods or classes of goods in respect of which a trademark is registered immediately prior to the date the amendment is to be made. He may not also antedate the registration of a trademark in respect of goods with a date previous to the registration, provided that the provisions of this paragraph shall not affect any aspect in relation to the goods which the registrar believes the application of the provisions of this paragraph to which shall involve undue complexity and that the addition or antedating, as the case may be, shall not tackle a substantial portion of the goods and shall not prejudice the rights of any person.
3. A proposal for the amendment of the register shall, for the purposes, of the aforesaid, be notified to the registered owner of the trademark affected. The said registrant may appeal to the high court of justice, provided that the proposal shall be published along with any modification thereto. Likewise, any person aggrieved by the proposal may oppose the amendment before the registrar on the grounds that the

proposed amendment contravenes the provisions of the last preceding paragraph. The decision of the registrar on any such opposition shall be subject to appeal to the high court of justice.

Article 29: Registration Is A Principal Evidence:

The registration of a person as the owner of a trademark shall in all legal proceedings relating to the registration constitute evidence of the validity of the original registration of such trademark and all subsequent assignments and transfers of the trademark.

Article 30: Trademarks Registered Under Previous Laws and Other Provisions

Relating To The Transitional Period:

No trademark which is entered in the register at the commencement of this law and which under the present law is a registrable trademark, shall be removed or struck off the register on the mere grounds that it was not registrable under the laws in force at the date of its registration. But there is no provision in this Article which shall subject any person to any liability as a result of any act or thing done before the enforcement of this law to which he would not have been subject under the law then in force.

Article 31: The Registrar's Right to Deliver a Notice of the Procedures for the Rectification Thereof:

In any legal proceedings for the purpose of alteration or rectification of the register, the Registrar may appear before the court and express his point of view, and shall appear before the court if so directed. Unless the court sees otherwise, the registrar may in lieu of appearing in person submit to the court a statement in writing signed by him and including what he considers relevant details of the proceedings effected before him in relation to the disputed matter or of the grounds on the basis of which he issued his decision in respect of such case, or of the practice followed by the office in similar cases, or such other matters affecting the case which are within his knowledge in his capacity as the registrar. Such a statement shall be deemed to form part of the evidence in the proceedings.

Article 32: Certificates Of The Register Constitute Evidence:

A certificate purporting to be under the hand of the registrar as to any entry, the matter or thing which he is authorized by the provisions of this law or any regulations made thereunder to make or do, shall be prima facie evidence of the entry having been made and of the contents thereof, and of the matter or thing having been done or not done.

Article 33: Penalty For Falsely Claiming Registration Of A Trademark:

1. Any person who presents a trademark as registered while it is not, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Dinars on conviction for every offence.
2. A person shall, for the purposes of this Article, be deemed to have presented a trademark as registered if he uses in connection with the trademark the word "registered" or any words which expressly or implicitly indicate that such a trademark has been registered.

Article 34: Unregistered Trademarks:

No person may institute any proceedings to claim damages for infringement of a trademark not registered in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; but a person may institute proceedings to annul the registration of a trademark registered in the

Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan by a person who is not the owner thereof, after such a trademark has been registered abroad, if the grounds of his claim are those stated in paragraphs 6, 7 and 10 of Article 8 of this law.

Article 35: Infringement Cases:

The court examining cases of infringement of trademarks shall accept certificates on current commercial transactions in respect to the process of manufacturing the goods for which the trademark is registered, and any trademark or manufacturing process legitimately used in connection with such goods by other persons.

Article 36: Use Of The Name, Place Of Business Or Description Of Goods:

A registration effected under this law shall not prevent any genuine use by a person of his own name or place of business, or that of any of his predecessors in business, or the use of any genuine description of the type and class of his goods.

Article 37: Passing-Off Actions:

The provisions of this law include nothing which may affect the right to initiate a legal action against any person for the distribution of goods considering them to be as those of another person, or in safeguarding the rights of the owner of the goods.

Article 38: Offences:

Any person who with the intention to deceive, commits or attempts to commit or aids or incites any other person in committing any of the following acts shall be liable upon conviction to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year or to a fine not exceeding one hundred Dinars, or to both such penalties:

1. Uses a trademark registered under this law or an imitation of such trademark applied on the same class of goods as that in respect of which the mark is registered.
2. Sells, stores for the purpose of sale, or exhibits for sale, goods bearing a mark the use of which is an offence under this clause.
3. Uses a mark duly registered by another person under this law to serve his purpose of promoting goods of the same class as those for which registration has already been obtained by that other person.
4. Manufactures, engraves, embosses or sells any plate, wooden or metal block, seal or other representation of a duly registered mark or any other imitation thereof for the purpose of enabling any person, other than the registered owner of the trademark, to make use of such mark or an imitation thereof in connection with goods of the same class as that for which registration has already been obtained by that other person.
5. Makes or causes to be made a false entry in the register kept under this law, or makes or causes to be made any written instrument falsely purporting to be a copy of any entry in that register, or produces or tenders or causes such instrument to be produced or tendered by way of supporting evidence, knowing that the entry or instrument is false.

Article 39: Confiscation Or Destruction Of Goods By Court Order:

The court prosecuting any person charged under the last preceding Article, may order confiscation or destruction of all goods, wrapping, packaging and advertising materials, plates, wooden or metal blocks, seals and other apparatus used for printing the mark or packaging, wrapping, advertising or other materials in respect of which the offence has been committed.

Article 40: Exercise Of Discretionary Powers By The Registrar:

Where any discretionary or other power is given to the registrar in accordance with this law or the regulations made hereunder, he shall not exercise that power adversely to the interests of the applicant for registration or the registered owner of the trademark in question, without giving such applicant or registered owner an opportunity of being heard, if the registrar is duly required to do so and within the prescribed time.

Article 41: Recognition Of Trademarks Registered Abroad Upon Adhesion Of Jordan To International Conventions:

1. If the government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan at any time enters into an international convention for mutual protection of trademarks, then any person who has applied for protection of his trademark in any other country, which is a party to that convention, shall be entitled to register as trademark under this law and shall have priority to other applicants. The registration date shall be the same date or registration in that country, provided that:

- a) The application is made within six months from the date of application for protection in the foreign country concerned, and
- b) There is nothing in this Article which shall entitle the owner of a trademark to claim damages for any infringement on his trademark which took place prior to the actual date on which his trademark was registered in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

2. The registration of a trademark shall not be invalidated by the mere reason of using such mark in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan during the period within which this Article stipulates that the application should be made. An application for the registration of a trademark under the last preceding Article shall be made in the same manner as for an ordinary application under this law, provided that an application for the registration of the mark has already been duly made in the county of origin.

Article 43: Application Administration

An application for the registration of a trademark under the last preceding Article shall be made in the same manner as for an ordinary application under this law, provided that an application for the registration of the mark has already been duly made in the county of origin.

Article 44: Power Of The Registrar To Set Down Regulations.

The council of ministers may from time to time and with the approval of His Majesty the King set down the regulations which are necessary for the carrying into effect of this law in general and the following objectives in particular:

1. Fixing the fees payable under this law.
2. Classifying goods for the purpose of registration of trademarks or for requiring the submission of copies such as these.
3. Regulating the performance of the office in general in relation to trademarks and all things by this law placed under the direction or control of the registrar.

Article 45: Official Fees:

1. There shall be paid in respect of applications and registrations and other matters under this law such fees as may be prescribed by regulations.
2. All fees collected in accordance with such regulations shall be paid to the registrar, who shall in turn pay them into the Ministry of Finance.

Article 46: Abrogation:

1. The Jordanian Trademarks Law of 1930 and all its amendments are hereby abrogated.
2. The Palestinian Trademarks Law No.35 for the year 1938 and all its amendments are hereby abrogated.
3. All Jordanian and Palestinian legislations promulgated before the enactment of this law shall be abrogated to the extent to which these legislations are repugnant to the provisions of this law.

Article 47: Enforcement of the Law

The Prime Minister, the Minister of commerce and the minister of justice are hereby charged with the enforcement of this law.

Source: Jordan Economic and Commerce Bureau website.