

Law Number (9) of 1979 on Authentication 9/1979

Number of Article: 29

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We Hamad Bin Khalifa Al-Thani, Crown Prince of the State of Qatar

After perusing the Amended Basic temporary System, and especially the Articles (22, (23), (24) and (25) thereof, and

The Emiri order number (2) of 1997 on appointing a Deputy Emir of the State of Qatar, and

The Law number (14) of 1964 on the system of real estate registration and the amending laws thereof, and

The Law number (5) of 1970 Identifying the Powers of Ministers and Defining the Functions of Ministries and Other Government Bodies and the amending Laws thereof, and

The Law number (27) of 1966 on the launching of the name of The Department of Real Estate Registration of the office of real estate registration, and

The Law Number (13) of 1971 on the System of the Courts of Justice and the amending laws thereof, and

The Law Number (16) of 1971 on issuing the Law of Civil and Commercial Articles, and

The draft of the Law submitted by the Council of Ministers, and

After consulting the Shura (advisory) council,

Have decided the following Law:

Part One: The Competencies

Article (1)

Amending the name from "The Department of Real Estate Registration" stipulated in the referred to Law number (14) of 1961 and Law number (27) of 1966 to " The department of Real Estate registration and Authentication " .

It is allowed, if necessary, to establish offices belonging to the department as its branches, and these offices undertake the acts of real estate registration and authentication, and the establishment takes place through a decision of the Minister of Justice, and the decision shall identify the location of each and its competency sphere.

Article (2)

In addition to the competencies stipulated in the law number (14) of 1964, the department of Real Estate Registration and Authentication is competent in the following:

- 1- Receiving of documents and their authentication.
- 2- Proving of official documents in the registers for which they are designed.
- 3- affixing the executory formula to the copy of the official document that must be executed.
- 4- Keeping of originals of the documents that have been authenticated.
- 5- Developing indices for the documents being authenticated.
- 6- Handing over of copies of the authenticated documents requested.
- 7- Attestation of the signatures of the concerned on the customary documents.
- 8- Proving of customary documents.
- 9- Handing over of certificates on the act of attestation of signatures and date proving in the customary documents.

Article (3)

The department undertakes the authentication all the official documents, except those which are related to endowing or to personal status concerning Muslims.

However, non-Muslims authenticate the documents related to their personal status in the department or in their respective authentication bodies.

Article (4)

The head of the department authenticates the documents with the help of an adequate number of authenticators who all take an oath in front of the Minister of Justice before starting their work to do their works and functions with honesty and integrity.

Part Two: The authentication of the Official Documents

Article (5)

The document shall be authenticated in the Arabic language, and if one of the contractors does not know this language or does not master it, the authenticator can be helped by a translator introduced by the contractors, and the translator shall sign on the documents along with the contractors, the witnesses and the authenticator.

Article (6)

The authenticator shall not handle his respective personal document or a document that is related to persons with whom he has blood or kin relationship up to the fourth degree.

Article (7)

The authenticator shall check the identity of the contractors that he does not personally know through the testimony of two rational and adult witnesses, or through checking an official documents proving their identities, and he shall indicate this checking in the document being requested for authentication.

Article (8)

The authenticator shall, before performing authentication, make sure of the eligibility of the contractors and their satisfaction, and the authenticator is entitled to request to submit any document that proves such an eligibility , as a proof of the eligibility of the contractors, like a birth certificate, medical certificate, or any other document.

Article (9)

In case that contracting has taken place through a deputy, the authenticator shall make check that the content of the document requested to be authenticated does not go beyond the limits of deputation.

Article (10)

The contractor shall make sure that the document is not in contravention with the provisions and regulations in force, and is not in contravention with the common decency or the public order.

Article (11)

In case it turns out that eligibility or satisfaction of the contractors is not available , the deputy has gone beyond the limits of deputation or the document requested to be authenticated is plainly invalid, in accordance with what article ten stipulated, the authenticator shall reject the authentication and shall trace it back to the concerned ones with a written indication of the reasons of the rejection.

Article (12)

Concerning those who have the authentication of their documents rejected are entitled to file a complaint to the judge of the judge of the civil court within fifteen days from the date of his notification of the rejection, and he is entitled to challenge the decision issued by the judge within fifteen days from the date of its issuance in front of the appeals court, and the decision of the judge or the ruling of the court ,on the challenge of the rejection of the authentication, shall not contain the validity of the thing with the force of res judicata concerning the topic of the document .

Article (13)

The authenticator shall, before the signature of the concerned persons on the document needed to be authenticated, read out the complete final version of the document and its annexes, and he shall indicate to them its resulting legal effect without affecting their willpower, and he shall sign the document and its annexes along with the concerned persons.

Article (14)

Copies of the documents that have been authenticated shall not be handed over to the concerned persons, however, a copy of the document may be handed over to a third party after getting the permission of the judge of the civil court.

Article (15)

A second executory copy of the authenticated document shall not be handed over , except by a ruling of the judge of the civil court.

Article (16)

Neither the originals of the documents that have been authenticated nor the registers or the documents related to them shall be moved from the department , however, the legislative authority is allowed to view them in the place where they are kept.

Part Three: Attestation of Signatures and Date Proof

Article (17)

The authenticator shall handle the attestation of signatures of the concerned on the customary documents upon their request, and he shall prove it in the records and the handing over of certificates indicating that attestation has taken place.

Article (18)

The authenticator shall, before the signing of the concerned person, take their confirmation in which document they desire to have their signatures attested.

Article (19)

In case the document submitted document for signatures' attestation of the concerned persons is in a foreign language, it shall include a summary in the Arabic language with their signatures on.

Article (20)

The attestation of signatures are subject to the provisions of article from (6) to (13) of this Law.

Article (21)

The authenticator shall prove the dates of the customary documents that are submitted to him for this purpose through putting an official stamp with a date on it after proving that in the special registers, and shall hand over the certificates of proving of dates from these registers.

Article (22)

The proving of dates of the documents that must have been registered shall not be accepted.

Part Four: The fees

Article (23) {Amended pursuant to the decision of The Council of Ministers 24/2003} { Amended pursuant to the Law 2/1996 }

Fees are imposed on any required procedure from the following categories:

The Required Procedure	The value of the Fee
The Authentication of the Document.	Ten Riyals
The Attestation of each signature or Stamp.	Four Riyals
Getting of an Official Copy of the Document.	Five Riyals
Getting a Certificate or a Summary of the Registers, documents or their annexes.	Five Riyals
Searching in Registers and indices to get an official copy, certificate or a summary to be accessed.	Five Riyals for Each Name for Each Year or its Fractions.
Accessing (Visual Access) a Document.	Five Riyals

The Movement of the Authenticator Outside the Office.	Five Hundred Riyals
The Proving of Dates.	Ten Riyals

A fee of the value of five hundred Riyals shall be imposed on any procedure that is not stipulated in the table, and these fees may be amended through a decision of the Council of Ministers, upon a decision of the Minister of Justice.

Article (24)

The collection of all the fees stipulated in the previous Article shall be collected before taking any requested procedure, and the Government has the right to collect , at any time, all the supplementary fees imposed on the documents or the procedures.

Article (25)

Concerning the documents that must have been registered , and that requires fees according to the Law number (14) of 1964, they shall not require authentication or signatures attestation of the concerned persons.

Article (26)

The following are exempted from paying fees:

- a- The procedures issued for the benefit of the Government, however, the procedures issued by the Government for the benefit of a third party shall have fees collected from them.
- b- The will for the aspects of Charity and philanthropy , whenever the acting has been purely for a third party.

Part Five: Final Provisions

Article (27)

Any provision that is in contravention of this Law shall be revoked.

Article (28)

The Council of Ministers shall issue the necessary regulations and the decisions for the implementation of this Law.

Article (29)

All the competent authorities, each within its concern, shall implement this Law, and it shall be effective from the date of its issuance, and it shall be published in the Official Gazette.
