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# Royal Decree No. 114/2001 issuing the Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Law

📅 November 14, 2001

We are Qaboos bin Said, Sultan of Oman

After reviewing [the Basic Law of the State issued by Royal Decree No. 101/96](#) ,  
the [Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Law issued by Royal Decree No. 10/82 and its amendments](#) ,  
and [Royal Decree No. 66/2001 defining the competencies of the Ministry of Regional Municipalities, Environment and Water Resources and approving its organizational structure](#) ,  
and based on what the public interest requires.

## We drew what is coming

### **Article 1**

It works on environmental protection and pollution control in accordance with the provisions of the attached law.

### **Article 2**

Royal Decree No. 10/82 referred to herein shall be cancelled, as well as everything that conflicts with the attached law.

### **Article 3**

The Minister of Regional Municipalities, Environment and Water Resources shall issue the regulations and decisions necessary to implement the attached law, and until they are issued, the existing regulations and decisions shall remain in effect in a manner that does not conflict with the provisions of this law.

### **Article 4**

This decree shall be published in the Official Gazette and shall be effective from the date of its publication.

**Issued on: 28 Sha'ban 1422 AH**  
**corresponding to: 14 November 2001 AD**

**Qaboos bin Said,**  
**Sultan of Oman**

This decree was published in the Official Gazette No. 707 issued on 11/17/2001.

# Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Law

## Chapter One

### Definitions and General Provisions

#### Article 1

In the application of the provisions of this law, the following words and phrases shall have the meaning indicated next to each of them, unless the context of the text requires otherwise:

**Ministry:** Ministry of Regional Municipalities, Environment and Water Resources.

**Minister:** Minister of Regional Municipalities, Environment and Water Resources.

**General Directorate:** General Directorate of Environmental Affairs at the Ministry / General Directorate of Regional Municipalities, Environment and Water Resources in the governorate / relevant region.

**Environment:** The framework in which a person lives, including living organisms such as humans, animals, and plants, and the surrounding air, water, and soil, as well as solid, liquid, or gaseous materials or radiation, and the fixed or non-fixed facilities that a person establishes.

**Sustainable development:** linking environmental considerations with planning and development policy in a way that achieves the

needs and aspirations of the present without compromising the ability to meet the needs and requirements of the future.

**Air:** A mixture of gases to which living or non-living organisms are exposed in public or private spaces or workplaces.

**Water:** Includes:

A- Internal surface/ground water, whether fresh, salty or semi-salty, that is found in the Sultanate's territory.

B- The marine waters of the Sultanate's exclusive economic zone, i.e. the water belt that extends to a distance of two hundred nautical miles starting from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured, taking into account the provisions of Royal Decree No. (15/81) regarding the territorial sea, continental shelf and exclusive economic zone beyond two hundred nautical miles.

**Oil:** All types of crude oil and its derivatives, including liquid hydrocarbons, lubricating oil, fuel oil, refined oil, furnace oil, bitumen and other materials extracted from oil and its waste.

**Wildlife:** All living organisms, including plants, animals, bacteria, fungi, etc., in their native habitats or outside them.

**Nature conservation areas:** areas designated for the conservation of one or more species of wildlife, especially those threatened with extinction, in which it is prohibited to remove, hunt, transport or harm these species. They also include archaeological areas, natural landscapes or public natural parks.

**Environmental protection:** preserving its components, properties, natural balance and natural systems, preventing its deterioration or pollution, reducing and combating it, preserving natural resources and rationalizing their exploitation, and protecting living organisms, especially rare and endangered ones.

**Environmental pollution:** Changing or corrupting the properties or quality of the environment by introducing any polluting materials or factors directly or indirectly, resulting in a risk to human health or wildlife or damage to ecosystems, making them unfit for use for their intended purposes.

**Environmental degradation:** Impact on the environment that reduces its value, changes its nature, or depletes its natural resources.

**Environmental damage:** harm to the environment that directly or indirectly affects its properties or function or reduces its capacity.

**Environmental disaster:** An incident resulting from natural factors or human action that results in pollution, deterioration or serious damage to the environment.

**Environmental pollutants:** solid, liquid, gaseous, fumes, vapors, odors, noise, radiation, heat, vibrations, and anything that directly or indirectly leads to environmental pollution.

**Discharge:** The throwing, leaking, emitting, pumping, pouring, emptying or dumping of any environmental pollutant into the air, water or soil, whether directly or indirectly.

**Discharge specification:** The concentration of any pollutant contained in a discharge according to specified pollution standards

during a specified unit of time or during an operating cycle.

**Pollution standard:** The maximum specified discharge level that may not be exceeded within a specified period of time.

**Final point of discharge:** The point at which pollutants are discharged from the work area and beyond which the owner cannot control the discharge resulting from his activity.

**Reception facilities:** Equipment, fixtures and basins intended for receiving, storing, settling, treating and discharging polluted materials, ballast water or waste, as well as equipment provided by oil loading and unloading companies or other entities supervising ports and waterways.

**Owner:** Any natural or legal person who owns a resource or a business area or is responsible for its operation or management.

**Source:** The process or activity that is likely to be a direct or indirect cause of environmental pollution.

**Operating area:** The land, coastal or floating site in the ports or marine waters of the Sultanate's exclusive economic zone, in which there is one or more sources.

**Safety zone:** The area separating the source or work area from an area or ecosystem that requires special protection. The Ministry determines this area and the activities that are permitted to be carried out in it.

**Environmental Inspector:** Any employee appointed by the Minister to implement the provisions of this Law and the regulations and

decisions issued in implementation of its provisions.

**Marine facility:** is that which operates or is prepared to operate in marine navigation, and includes oil tankers, commercial and military ships, and any floating marine facility of any type or that moves on air cushions or facilities submerged in water, as well as any fixed or mobile facility established on the coasts or on the surface of the water for the purpose of engaging in any commercial, industrial, tourist, scientific or military activity.

**Natural resources:** living and non-living components of the environment that have no human influence.

**Environmental permit:** The approval issued by the competent authority in the ministry, which includes allowing the owner to practice a specific activity after ensuring its environmental safety.

**Environmental Impact Assessment Study:** A study prepared to determine whether a source or work area has any harmful effects on the environment and includes measures to address those effects.

**Hazardous materials:** Natural or manufactured materials with harmful, toxic, explosive, flammable, corrosive, or radioactive properties exceeding 100 becquerels per gram and found in the environment in quantities or concentrations that may harm the properties of the environment, human health, wildlife, or affect fetuses.

**Waste:** Various wastes resulting from industrial, mining, agricultural, or craft operations, or from homes, hospitals, public facilities, or others, which are disposed of, reused, or neutralized in accordance with the provisions of the laws in force in the Sultanate.

**Oil blend:** Any blend that contains any percentage of oil.

**Hazardous waste:** Waste that retains its toxicity, explosiveness, flammability, or ability to cause corrosion, or has a radioactivity exceeding 100 Becquerels/gram or other, and which, by virtue of its nature, composition, quantities, or as a result of any other reason, is dangerous to human life and health or to the environment, whether in itself or as a result of its contact with other waste.

**Nuclear facility:** nuclear reactors, nuclear fuel cycle facilities, nuclear accelerators and materials that emit nuclear radiation exceeding 100 Becquerels/gram.

**Nuclear waste:** Waste that has a radioactivity of more than 100 becquerels/gram and is dangerous to human life and health or to the environment, either in itself or as a result of contact with other waste.

**Handling of hazardous materials and waste:** All operations aimed at moving hazardous materials or waste for the purpose of collecting, transporting, storing, treating, reusing, disposing of, or re-exporting them, including subsequent care of disposal or burial sites.

**dumping:**

A- The deliberate disposal at sea of waste or any other materials from marine installations or aircraft.

b- Deliberate disposal at sea of marine facilities or aircraft.

## Article 2

The Ministry represents the Sultanate of Oman in negotiations of regional and international environmental agreements, and it may

recommend whether or not to join the agreements.

### **Article 3**

Environmental inspectors and persons designated by a decision issued by the Minister of Justice in agreement with the Minister shall have the capacity of judicial police in implementing this law and its implementing regulations and decisions.

### **Article 4**

The Minister shall issue a decision specifying the fees due for obtaining environmental permits issued by the Ministry and the environmental services it provides in implementation of the provisions of this Law and its implementing regulations and decisions, after coordination with the Ministry of Finance.

### **Article 5**

Any interested party may appeal to the Minister against any decision or action taken by the Ministry or the General Directorate within one month from the date of notification or his certain knowledge.

The Minister has the authority to cancel, amend or suspend this decision or action.

## **Chapter Two:**

### **Basic Rules and Principles for Ensuring the Safety of the Omani Environment**

### **Article 6**

The Ministry works to spread environmental knowledge, education and awareness in all sectors of society and to this end it may take all

necessary measures to manage and protect the Omani environment, in coordination with the competent authorities.

Government units, each in its field of competence, shall cooperate with the Ministry in implementing and abiding by the provisions of this law. The responsibility for protecting and preserving the environment falls on everyone, individuals and groups.

### **Article 7**

The Omani environment may not be used to discharge environmental pollutants of types and quantities that lead to damage to its suitability, its natural resources, nature conservation areas, or the historical and cultural heritage of the Sultanate.

It is prohibited to discharge pollutants into natural environmental systems except in accordance with the regulations and conditions issued by a decision of the Minister.

### **Article 8**

The safety zones specified by the Ministry may not be exploited for any purpose that contravenes the provisions of this law and its implementing regulations and decisions.

### **Article 9**

It is not permissible to start establishing any source or work area before obtaining an environmental permit confirming its environmental safety, based on a request submitted by the owner to the Ministry. The Minister shall issue a decision specifying the procedures, conditions and rules for obtaining the environmental permit, its duration and renewal.

## **Article 10**

The owner must take the necessary measures and follow the latest technical methods approved by the Ministry in coordination with the competent authorities to reduce waste generation at the source and use clean production techniques to prevent environmental pollution and protect its natural resources.

The owner is obligated to submit an emergency plan approved by the Ministry and reviewed periodically.

## **Article 11**

The owner may not, by any act or omission, cause the degree of environmental pollution in environmental systems and factors or in nature conservation areas to increase beyond the pollution standards and discharge specifications determined by a decision issued by the Minister.

## **Article 12**

The owner shall not discharge, order or allow any environmental pollutants to be discharged at the final discharge point or points of the source or work area under his responsibility except within limits equal to or less than the percentage specified for the discharge specifications determined by the regulations and decisions implementing this law or within limits equal to or less than the percentage specified for the owner when he obtained the environmental permit. The provisions of the previous paragraph shall be exempted from the cases of discharge for the purpose of ensuring the safety of the source or work area or saving lives in emergency cases due to an emergency malfunction in the operations, equipment or devices of

the source or work area, provided that the owner takes immediate and necessary measures to correct the malfunction, notifies the Ministry and abides by what the environmental inspector decides.

### **Article 13**

The owner must notify the Ministry immediately and in writing of any discharge that violates this law or its implementing regulations and decisions or the environmental permit granted to him, or any incident that leads to environmental pollution or damage, specifying the causes and nature of the incident or the illegal discharge or the condition or event and the measures taken to address the situation and the period set for that.

The owner must keep records that include the quantities, types and methods of discharge, and the Ministry may review them at any time.

### **Article 14**

The site on which the source or work area is located must have an appropriate safety zone that ensures that the permissible limits for pollutants are not exceeded, and that the pollution rate resulting from the total sources in a single work area is within the permissible limits, in accordance with what is determined by the regulations and decisions implementing this law.

### **Article 15**

When carrying out various construction works, or transporting the resulting waste or dust, or burning any type of fuel, the precautions specified in the regulations and decisions implementing this law must be taken. The competent authorities must ensure that these precautions are met before granting licenses.

## **Article 16**

The owner of any source or work area that may - according to the principles determined by the Ministry - represent a risk to the environment that can be avoided or treated, must submit a detailed study to assess the environmental impacts resulting from the source or work area confirming that its benefits outweigh its potential harm to the environment before submitting an application to obtain an environmental permit.

The authorities responsible for granting licenses for such sources or work areas must require the presence of an environmental impact assessment study within the documents submitted to obtain licenses and consider the cost resulting from the detailed study and the procedures for mitigating, treating or limiting such impacts as part of the total cost of the source or work area.

It is prohibited to license any activity that may cause harm to the environment that cannot be avoided or treated.

## **Article 17**

The Ministry shall take the necessary measures to monitor and observe ecosystems, natural processes and wildlife species, and in light of this, environmental conservation policies and methods shall be re-evaluated.

## **Article 18**

The owner of any nuclear facility or facility dealing with radioactive materials, whether by import, transport, storage or use, must obtain the prior approval of the Ministry and provide an emergency plan to confront the dangers of radioactive contamination approved by the Ministry.

The Ministry monitors nuclear radiation in coordination with regional and international monitoring centers in accordance with the procedures and conditions determined by the Minister.

### **Article 19**

It is prohibited to trade, deal with or dispose of hazardous materials and waste in the Omani environment except with a permit from the Ministry.

### **Article 20**

It is prohibited to discharge hazardous materials, wastes and other environmental pollutants into valleys, waterways, groundwater recharge areas, rainwater and flood drainage networks, or aflaj and their channels.

It is also prohibited to use or discharge untreated wastewater in the aforementioned places.

It is not permissible to use or discharge treated wastewater except after obtaining a permit to do so from the Ministry in accordance with the procedures and conditions issued by a decision of the Minister.

### **Article 21**

The Ministry, in coordination with the competent authorities, shall take all necessary measures to protect the soil and combat desertification in accordance with the natural characteristics of the soil and in accordance with the conditions of the area concerned. It is not permissible to:

A- Cutting, uprooting or damaging any tree, shrub or grass from public forests except with a permit from the Ministry.

B- Practicing any activity that harms the quantity or quality of vegetation in any area or that may lead to desertification or distortion of the natural environment.

C- Removing stones, uprooting trees, shrubs and grasses, or transporting soil and sand from waterways, beaches, valleys, ponds, swamps, public water drains and their banks, except with a permit from the Ministry.

Maintenance work and sample collection that is carried out in coordination with the Ministry is excluded from this.

## **Article 22**

It is prohibited to dump waste or any other materials, regardless of their type, shape or condition, in the marine environment except with a permit from the Ministry.

## **Article 23**

All ships are prohibited from discharging oil, oil mixtures or any environmental pollutants into internal waters, territorial waters or the exclusive economic zone.

## **Article 24**

The owner, captain or person in charge of the ship shall implement the instructions issued by the environmental inspector and keep the necessary records and data.

## **Article 25**

The owner, captain or person in charge of any marine facility, those responsible for transporting oil, gas and environmental pollutants within territorial waters or the exclusive economic zone, and the parties authorized to explore, extract or exploit oil, gas or any hazardous materials in water or on land shall immediately notify the Ministry of any leakage incident and state the circumstances of the incident, the type and quantity of the leaked material and the measures taken to stop or limit the leakage.

### **Article 26**

Marine facilities, aircraft, and entities engaged in exploration and exploitation of natural resources or any other activities are prohibited from disposing of waste of any kind in territorial waters or the exclusive economic zone.

Waste shall be delivered to reception facilities or places specified by the Ministry after payment of the prescribed fees.

### **Article 27**

Entities that exploit natural resources must establish controls for the optimal exploitation of these resources to ensure their preservation and protection from pollution.

Contracts for the exploration and drilling of oil, gas or any other natural resources or their exploitation must also include provisions that ensure the commitment of contracting parties to implement the provisions of this law and its implementing regulations and decisions.

### **Article 28**

In cases where the violation results in an imminent danger or harmful impact on the environment or public health, the Minister shall take the necessary measures to avoid or increase the damage, and issue a decision to suspend the violator from practicing his activity for a period not exceeding one month.

The Minister may renew the suspension decision for another period in the event of the violation continuing.

### **Article 29**

The authorities that prepare and implement development and land use plans must coordinate with the Ministry when preparing the plans, before starting and during implementation, and take environmental considerations into account at all stages and levels of planning, and make environmental planning an essential part of comprehensive development planning in all areas in order to achieve the concept of sustainable development, and give priority to the principle of protecting the environment and preventing its pollution.

### **Article 30**

The owner must carry out monitoring work related to the implementation of the provisions of this law, keep special records for this purpose, and submit periodic reports to the Ministry on the results of such work at intervals determined by the Minister.

## **Chapter Three**

### **Penalties**

### **Article 31**

Without prejudice to any more severe penalty stipulated by another law, anyone who violates the provisions of Articles (7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 19) of this law shall be punished with a fine of not less than (200) two hundred Omani Rials and not more than (2000) two thousand Omani Rials. The fine shall be increased by (10%) ten percent daily starting from the fourth day of notifying the violator of the discovery of the violation.

In the event that the violation continues for more than a month, the violator may be suspended from practicing his activity until the causes and effects of the violation are removed. The violating activity in the safety zone shall be removed and the competent authorities shall be notified of this.

### **Article 32**

Without prejudice to any more severe penalty stipulated by another law, anyone who provides false or misleading information in the documents of an application for an environmental permit or an application to obtain the Ministry's approval to establish a source or work area shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months and a fine not exceeding (5%) five percent of the invested capital, or by one of these two penalties, in addition to the possibility of stopping work and cancelling the permit.

### **Article 33**

Anyone who causes damage to nature conservation areas or wildlife, whether by cutting, hunting, killing or in any other way, shall be punished with the following penalties:

A- Imprisonment for a period of not less than six months and not more than five years and a fine of not less than (1,000) one thousand

Omani riyals and not more than (5,000) five thousand Omani riyals, or one of these two penalties in the event of killing or hunting animals or birds of the first category in accordance with the attached Appendix No. 1.

B- Imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months and a fine of not less than 100 Omani Rials and not more than 1,000 Omani Rials, or one of these two penalties, in the event of killing or hunting animals or birds of the second category, in accordance with the attached Appendix No. 2.

C- Imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month and a fine of not less than (10) ten Omani Rials and not more than (500) five hundred Omani Rials, or either of these two penalties, in the event of cutting down trees or hunting animals or birds not mentioned in Clauses (A) and (B) referred to.

The Minister may issue a decision to amend or add the categories of animals and birds referred to.

In all cases, the seized birds or animals, as well as the machines and tools used in the violation, must be confiscated. The Minister may order the use of the seized items and dispose of them by any means he deems appropriate.

The previous penalties shall be applied even if the crime was committed against animals and birds after they were released or left the scope of the nature reserve.

## **Article 34**

Without prejudice to any more severe penalty stipulated by another law, anyone who violates the provisions of Article 20 of this Law or any owner who fails to notify the Ministry of the occurrence of an environmental disaster or illegal discharge due to the source or the

area of work under his jurisdiction shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than one month and not more than one year and with a fine of not less than (500) five hundred Omani Rials and not more than (50,000) fifty thousand Omani Rials, or with one of these two penalties.

### **Article 35**

Without prejudice to any more severe penalty stipulated by another law, anyone who violates the provisions of Article 8 of this Law shall be punished with a fine of not less than 5% (five percent) and not more than 10% (ten percent) of the invested capital.

### **Article 36**

Without prejudice to any more severe penalty stipulated by another law, anyone who prevents or causes the environmental inspector from exercising the powers vested in him shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months and a fine not exceeding (500) five hundred Omani Riyals, or by either of these two penalties. The court may order the closure of the source or work area for a period not exceeding one month.

The fine shall be doubled in the event of a repeat of the same violation.

### **Article 37**

Without prejudice to any more severe penalty stipulated by another law, whoever violates the provisions of Article 18 of this Law shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than six months and not exceeding three years and a fine of not less than (5,000) five thousand Omani Rials and not exceeding (50,000) fifty thousand

Omani Rials, or by either of these two penalties.

Whoever violates the provisions of Articles 22 and 26 of this Law shall also be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than one month and not exceeding two years and a fine of not less than (5,000) five thousand Omani Rials and not exceeding (50,000) fifty thousand Omani Rials, or by either of these two penalties.

### **Article 38**

Without prejudice to any more severe penalty stipulated by another law, anyone who violates the provisions of Article 21 of this law shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than ten days and not more than three months and a fine of not less than (500) five hundred Omani riyals and not more than (5000) five thousand Omani riyals, or by one of these two penalties. The penalty shall be doubled in the event of a repeat of the same violation.

### **Article 39**

Anyone who violates the provisions of Article 23 of this law shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than one month and not more than two years and a fine of not less than 500 Omani Rials and not more than 50,000 Omani Rials, and the ship from which the violation occurred may be seized.

### **Article 40**

Anyone who violates the provisions of Articles 24, 25 and 27 of this Law shall be punished with a fine of not less than 1,000 Omani Rials and not more than 5,000 Omani Rials. The fine shall be doubled in the event of a repeat of the same violation.

## **Article 41**

Without prejudice to the penalties stipulated in this law, anyone who causes environmental damage shall be obligated to remove it at his own expense and restore the environmental situation to what it was before the violation, in addition to the necessary compensation. In the event that the violator fails to remove the causes of the violation within the period it specifies, the Ministry may assign whomever it deems appropriate to remove the causes of the violation at the violator's expense.

## **Article 42**

Without prejudice to any more severe penalty stipulated by another law, anyone who disposes of nuclear waste in the Omani environment shall be punished with life imprisonment and a fine of not less than (100,000) one hundred thousand Omani Rials and not more than (1,000,000) one million Omani Rials, or with either of these two penalties.

The violator shall also undertake to remove the causes of the violation and restore the environmental situation to what it was before the violation occurred at his own expense, in addition to the compensations stipulated in this regard.

## **Article 43**

The Minister may specify administrative and criminal penalties in the regulations or decisions he issues regarding the Ministry's exercise of its powers stipulated in this Law for any violations of its provisions committed. Violations shall be detected and dealt with administratively or judicially, as the case may be, in accordance with the applicable laws and decisions, provided that the fine does not

exceed (5,000) five thousand Omani riyals, all of which is without prejudice to the penalties stipulated in Chapter Three.

**Appendix No. 1:**  
**Animals and birds of the first category**

<b>M</b>	<b>Arabic name</b>	<b>Common name</b>	<b>Scientific name</b>
1	Arabian Oryx	ARABIAN ORYX	Oryx Leucoryx
2	Arabian tiger	ARABIAN LEOPARD	Panthera pardus
3	Arabian ibex	ARABIAN TAHAR	Hemitragus jayakari
4	Sand gazelle (original gazelle)	REEM (SAND GAZELLE)	subgut grass
5	Arabian gazelle	ARABIAN GAZELLE (IDMI)	gazelle cage
6	Nubian ibex	NUBIAN IBEX	Capra aegagrus
7	cheetah	CARACAL LYNX	Felis caracal
8	Striped hyena	STRIPED HYAENA	Chelonia myds
9	Wild cat	WILD CAT	Felis silvestris
10	Arabian wolf	ARABIAN WOLF	Canis lupus
11	honey badger	HONEY BADGER	Mellivora capensis
12	sand cat	SAND CAT	Felis margarite
13	sand fox	SAND FOX	Vulpes rubbleii

<b>M</b>	<b>Arabic name</b>	<b>Common name</b>	<b>Scientific name</b>
1 4	Rabbit of destiny	HARE	
1 5	The honorable turtle	HAWKSBILL TURTLE	Eretmochelys
1 6	Houbara bustard	HOUBARA BUSTARD	Chalmydotis undulata

## **Appendix 2:**

### **Animals and birds of the second category**

- Red fox
- Green turtle
- Pomegranate turtle
- Olive turtle
- All types of falcons, owls, eagles, vultures, flamingos, pelicans, gulls and terns.
- All types of mammals not listed in Appendix No. 1, except domesticated mammals.

← **Royal Decree No. 113/2001 Appointing a Secretary General of the Tender Board of Drinking Water Sources from Pollution** →  
**Royal Decree No. 115/2001 issuing the Law on the Protection of Drinking Water Sources from Pollution**

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