

OMAN

High Contracting Party:

I. The 1954 Hague Convention

1. Article 3 – Safeguarding of cultural property

This Article provides for the obligation of the High Contracting Parties to adopt relevant peacetime safeguarding measures against the foreseeable effects of an armed conflict.

Have you undertaken such measures?

YES: ☒

NO: ☐

If yes, please provide more specific information.

The National Heritage Protection Law of 1980 is the base on which the related authorities protect all cultural properties.

2. Article 7 – Military Measures (in peace time)

This Article provides for the obligations of the High Contracting Parties to introduce into their military regulations or instructions provisions that may ensure observance of the Convention, as well as to plan or establish within their armed forces services or specialists whose purpose will be to secure respect for cultural property.

(i) Have you introduced such provisions into your military regulations and instructions?

YES: ☐

NO: ☒

If yes, please provide more specific information.

(ii) Have you created such services or appointed specialists in your country?

YES: ☐

NO: ☒

If yes, please provide more specific information.

3. Chapter V – The distinctive emblem

Do you mark cultural property with the distinctive emblem of the Convention?

YES: ☐

NO: ☒

If yes, please provide more specific information.

If not, please state the reasons you have not done so.

However as per 1980 Law all Military and Civil authorities are concerned in protecting and safeguarding Cultural Properties.

4. Article 25 – Dissemination of the Convention

Knowledge of the laws of armed conflict is of capital importance for the civilian and military personnel required to apply them. Have you disseminated the provisions of the Convention within armed forces as well as among target groups and the general public?

YES: ☐NO: ☒

If yes, please provide more specific information.

If not, please state the reasons you have not done so.

5. Article 26(1) – Official translations

To date, the Secretariat has received 32 official translations of the Convention and of the Regulations for its execution (Arabic, Azerbaijani, Bulgarian, Burmese, Cambodian, Chinese, Czech, Danish, Dutch, Estonian, Finnish, German, Hebrew, Hungarian, Greek, Italian, Japanese, Kyrgyz, Latvian, Lithuanian, Montenegrin, Nepali, Norwegian, Persian, Polish, Romanian, Serbo-Croatian, Slovak, Slovenian, Swedish, Thai, and Turkish).

Have you officially translated the Convention and the Regulations for its execution?

YES: ☐NO: ☒

If yes, could you please provide the Secretariat with an electronic copy of the translation, if you have not already done so?

6. Article 28 – Sanctions

This Article provides for the obligations of the High Contracting Parties to take, within the framework of their ordinary criminal jurisdiction, all necessary steps to prosecute and impose penal or disciplinary sanctions upon those persons, of whatever nationality, who commit or order to be committed a breach of the Convention.

Have you introduced this provision into your penal code?

YES: ☒NO: ☐

If yes, please provide more specific information.

If yes, we would be grateful if you could kindly provide the Secretariat with a copy of the relevant provision(s) in English or French.

The 1980 Law (copy Attached) has sufficient clauses in this regard.

II. Resolution II of the 1954 Conference

Have you established a national advisory committee in accordance with the wish expressed by the Conference in Resolution II?

YES: ☐

NO: ☒

If yes, please provide more specific information.

Is such a committee a part of the national commission on the implementation of international humanitarian law?

YES: ☐

NO: ☐

III. 1954 (First) Protocol (to be filled in only by the High Contracting Parties party to the 1954 Protocol):

The Protocol provides for the obligation of the High Contracting Parties to prevent the exportation of cultural property from a territory occupied by it and requires the return of such property to the territory of the State from which it was removed.

Have you complied with this provision? In particular, have you implemented its provisions in your national legislation?

YES: ☐

NO: ☐

Have you have taken into custody cultural property imported into your territory from an occupied territory?

YES: ☐

NO: ☐

If yes, please provide more specific information, including what steps you have taken to return this property at the close of a conflict.

Oman is not a member of the First Protocol

IV. The 1999 Second Protocol (to be filled in only by the States party to the 1999 Protocol):

1. General provisions

(i) Article 5 - Safeguarding of cultural property

Article 5 of the Second Protocol complements Article 3 of the Hague Convention by providing concrete examples of peacetime preparatory measures, such as the preparations of inventories of cultural property or the designation of competent authorities responsible for the safeguarding of cultural property.

Have you undertaken these preparatory measures?

YES: ☒

NO: ☐

If yes, please provide more specific information.

A comprehensive inventory for all Cultural Properties is in process.

(ii) Article 9 – Protection of cultural property in occupied territory

Article 9 of the Second Protocol complements the provisions in Article 5 of the Hague Convention by imposing a number of prohibitive measures on the occupying power. If applicable, please describe the implementation of such measures.

2. Enhanced protection (Chapter 3)

The Second Protocol establishes an enhanced protection regime for cultural property, provided that the property is cultural heritage of the greatest importance for humanity, is properly protected by administrative and legal measures, and is not and will not be used for a military purpose or to shield military sites.

(i) Do you intend to request the granting of enhanced protection for a cultural property?

YES: ☒

NO: ☐

(ii) Do you intend to use the distinctive emblem to mark cultural property under enhanced protection?

YES: ☒

NO: ☐

If not, please state the reasons you have not done so.

3. Articles 15 and 21 - Serious violations of this Protocol and measures regarding other violations, respectively

Article 15 obligates Parties to establish certain acts listed under its first paragraph as criminal offences under domestic law and to make them punishable by appropriate penalties.

Article 21 obligates Parties to adopt relevant legislative, administrative or disciplinary measures to suppress any intentional use of cultural property, illicit export, or other removal or transfer of ownership of cultural property from occupied territory, in violation of the Hague Convention or the Second Protocol.

Have you penalized each of these offences and adopted the above-mentioned measures?

YES: ☐

NO: ☒

If yes, please provide more specific information.

If not, please state the reasons you have not done so.

No such incidents took place in the Country

4. Article 16 – Jurisdiction

Have you taken the necessary measures to establish jurisdiction over offences mentioned in Article 15?

YES: ☒

NO: ☐

If yes, please provide more specific information.

5. Articles 29 (The Fund for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict), 32 (International assistance) and 33 (Assistance of UNESCO)

Are you currently receiving international assistance from the Fund?

YES: ☐

NO: ☒

If yes, please describe the project for which funds were received.

Are you currently providing or planning to provide international or technical assistance on a bilateral or multilateral level?

YES: ☐

NO: ☒

If yes, please provide more details.

If not, please state the reasons you have not done so.

6. Dissemination (Article 30)

Article 30 calls for, among other things, the strengthening of the appreciation and the respect for cultural property, the dissemination of the Protocol and the establishment of military instructions, training and communication facilities.

Please describe the measures taken concerning the above-mentioned obligations.

7. The Fund for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict

Have you contributed to the Fund?

YES: ☐

NO: ☒

If yes, please provide detailed information concerning your contribution.

If not, would you consider the possibility of contributing to the Fund in the future?

YES: ☐

NO: ☒

8. National focal point

Please provide us with the name and address of a single national focal point for all official documents and correspondence related to the implementation of the Second Protocol.

HASSAN MOHAMMED ALI ALLAWATI
Director General of Archeology & Museums

V. Other issues related to the implementation of the Hague Convention and its two Protocols

The Secretariat would appreciate it if you could provide us with a copy of the following documents in English and/or French:

- the relevant administrative civilian and military regulations;
- national laws on the protection of cultural property as well as penal provisions not covered by Article 28 of the Hague Convention and Articles 15, 16, 21 of the Second Protocol; and, case-law on the protection of cultural property related to the implementation of the Hague Convention and its two Protocols.

VI. Official Translations of the Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention

To date, the Secretariat has received 18 official translations of the Second Protocol (Armenian, Brazilian Portuguese, Burmese, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, Estonian, German, Greek, Italian, Japanese, Latvian, Nepali, Persian, Romanian, Slovak and Slovenian).

Have you officially translated the Second Protocol?

YES: ☐

NO: ☒

If yes, could you please provide the Secretariat with an electronic copy of the translation, if you have not already done so?

Sultanate of Oman
Ministry of National Heritage and Culture
National Heritage Protection Law
1980

Royal Decree
No. 53/75

We, Qaboos bin Said, Sultan of Oman

After referring to our Decree dated 17/11/1973 and to Article no. (7) thereof in particular;

And our Decree no. 26/75 particularly the issues related to the Ministry of Information and its annexure (A) and (B);

And as per public interest;

It was resolved that

Article (1): The Department of Collecting Omani Heritage called "The Authority for Collecting Omani Manuscripts" shall be transferred from the Ministry of Information and Culture and annexed to the Ministry of Royal Court Affairs.

Article (2): All the provisions that contradict this Decree shall be cancelled.

Article (3): This Decree shall be published in the official gazette and shall take effect as from its publication.

Issued on: 29th of Zul-Qi'dah 1395 AH

Fell on: 3rd of December 1975 AD

Qaboos bin Said
Sultan of Oman

Royal Decree
No. 14/76

We, Qaboos bin Said, Sultan of Oman

Due to our attention and effort to conserve and protect our national heritage and for the tasks and duties of the Ministry of Omani Heritage as comprehensive as possible;

It was resolved that

Article (1): The name of the "Ministry of Omani Heritage" shall be changed to be the "Ministry of National Heritage".

Article (2): Those in charge shall implement this Decree, which shall be published in the official gazette.

Issued on: 12th of Rabie' Thani 1396 AH

Fell on: 12rd of April 1976 AD

Qaboos bin Said
Sultan of Oman

Royal Decree No. 6/80
Issuing National Heritage Protection Law

We, Qaboos bin Said, Sultan of Oman

After referring to Royal Decree 26/75 issuing the State Administrative Apparatus Law, as amended;

And Royal Decree 69/77 approving the joining of the Sultanate of Oman to the International Agreement for the Procedures for Prohibition and Prevention of Importing and Exporting the Ownership of Intellectual Property Illegally; And Royal Decrees 12 and 14/76 amending the structure of the Cabinet and establishing the Ministry of National Heritage and Culture; And Royal Decree 64/78 issuing the Law of Expropriation of Property for Public Utility; And as per public interest;

It was resolved that

Article (1): The provisions of the attached Law shall apply; it shall be called "National Heritage Protection Law".

Article (2): The Minister of National Heritage and Culture shall implement this Law in consultation with a ministerial committee formed from the Minister of Interior, Minister of Social Affairs, Minister of Labor, Minister of Lands and Municipalities, Undersecretary of Financial Affairs before taking any final decisions pursuant to the provisions of attached Law in the issues of common importance.

Article (3): A special committee shall be formed to maintain national heritage. This committee shall be presided over by the Minister of National Heritage and Culture and shall include the members the Minister selects from among the representatives of competent governmental bodies and experienced and qualified persons in the affairs of intellectual property and public relations. The committee shall consider the following main issues:

- A) Issue opinion and provide recommendations regarding the matters referred from the Minister of National Heritage and Culture regarding related to protection of intellectual
- B) property and raising the citizens' awareness of the matters of national heritage.
- C) Carry out all the functions that would strengthen the national attention and contribution to the protection of national heritage.

Article (4): All ministries and other governmental bodies shall take their necessary procedures each to implement this Decree and the attached Law.

Article (5): This Decree shall be published in the official gazette and shall take effect as from its publication.

Issued on: 23rd of Rabie' Awwal 1400 AH

Fell on: 10th of February 1980 AD

Qaboos bin Said
Sultan of Oman

This Decree was published in official gazette number (188) issued on 16/2/1980.

National Heritage Protection Law

Article (1): In the application of the provisions of this Law, 'national heritage' shall mean the following:

- (A) Monuments of all kinds.
- (B) Movable intellectual properties including the results of archeological excavations and the pieces that were originally a part of any monuments or any archeological sites.
- (C) Clusters of archeological buildings.

Article (2): Definitions

For the application of this Law, the following terms and expressions shall take the meanings in front of each unless otherwise indicated:

- (A) **Ministry:** The Ministry of National Heritage and Culture.
- (B) **Minister:** The Minister of National Heritage and Culture.
- (C) **Monument:** Every building, structure, old hill, burial location, cave, stone, statue, inscription or stone block of historical, archeological, artistic, or scientific value and whose age is not less than sixty years or which a ministerial resolution determined as a monument.

The term "monument" shall include the location of the monument and any part of the land area required to fence or protect its appearance, artistic form, or to protect and maintain it in any other manner.

- (D) **Movable Intellectual Properties:** movable properties of value in archeology, history, art, or science and whose age is not less than sixty years or which a ministerial resolution determined as a movable intellectual property. These properties shall include the following:

- 1- Rare collections and models of fauna and flora as well as metals, anatomy, and all the important pieces for being related to paleontology.
- 2- Historical possessions.
- 3- The results of archeological excavations (whether allowed or not) and discoveries.
- 4- The pieces that used to be a part of partial artistic or historical monuments or from archeological sites.
- 5- Monuments such as inscriptions, coins, and carved seals.
- 6- Ethnologically valuable items.
- 7- Artistically valuable items such as:
 - Pictures, portraits and hand-made drawings whatever the materials used in them.
 - Original statues and sculptures whatever the materials used in them.
 - Original carved or drawn pictures or pictograms.
 - Original artistic collection and structuring works whatever the materials used in them.

-Rare manuscripts, old books, documents, and printed materials of special importance (historically, artistically, scientifically, or literally) in addition to the printed materials protected by Royal Decree 70/1977.

-Traditional furniture pieces, painted porcelain, musical instruments, jewelries, weapons and others.

(E) **Clusters of Buildings:** any separate or connected clusters of buildings of a special value whether historically, scientifically, or artistically due to their architecture, homogeneity, or natural view.

(F) **Archeological Excavations:** any search that aims to discover archeological items including digging or organized exploration of below the surface of the earth or into the sea or internal waters.

Inventory

Article (3): There shall be a collective state inventory to be carried out periodically regarding the properties of national heritage. A Royal Decree shall determine the methods and procedures to be followed in inventory as well as the authorities in charge of this task.

Protection of Monuments

Article (4):

(A) No one, whether an owner or not of monuments, shall destroy, move partially or in full, divide, deface, amend, damage, change the appearance of these monuments in any manner. No one shall dig, excavate, explore or make any change in the land surrounding or adjacent to the said monuments unless he has a written approval from the Ministry or a licensed employee in charge of issuing such approval.

(B) In case of any violation of the above, the Ministry may issue an order to repair the said monument and return it to its previous state and appearance on the violator's expense. Moreover, the violator shall be punished with a fine of no more than fifty RO or imprisonment of no more than three months or with both penalties.

(C) The Ministry may entrust its related employees to inspect the monuments from time to time and submit reports on them.

Any of these employees shall have the right to go to the location of any such monument to carry out the inspection task and do the necessary actions to perform his task provided that he inform the owner of his visit at least twenty-four hours beforehand.

Registered Monuments

Article (5): Upon his own discretion or upon the request of the owner or the inspector in charge, the Minister shall have the right to decide that any monument has a remarkable importance historically, artistically, scientifically, or literally is a registered monument.

- Article (6):** The owner or the inspector in charge shall be notified of the decision mentioned in the above article. This notification shall include the right of either of them to object to the decision within sixty days from the date of the decision.
- Article (7):** A copy of the notification shall be placed at the main location of the monument and another copy nearby. After the expiry of sixty days, the Minister, upon considering any objection, shall have the right to withdraw or confirm his decision.
- Article (8):** The Ministry shall prepare an official list of the registered monuments. This list shall be completed regularly and shall contain a brief description of the registered monument, its geographical location, its protected surrounding area, the names and domiciles of the owners or the inspectors in charge as per each case, and the registration date.
- Article (9):** Anyone who destroys, moves, defaces changes or does any action that results in the loss or damaging any registered monument shall be punished with a fine of no more than two hundred RO or imprisonment of no more than one year or with both penalties.
- Article (10):** Without prejudice to the provisions of Article (4) that applies to all monuments, registered or not registered, it is not allowed to start erection of a building adjacent to a registered monument or in its vicinity without obtaining a prior written approval from the Ministry.
- Article (11):** There shall be prior licenses before the extension of electrical cables, telephone cables, and gas or oil pipes under or over the surface of earth to repair or extend the existing buildings from inside or outside and for all the tasks that require painting or resurfacing (horizontal or vertical) or plumbing or carpentry or drainage. This shall apply to any registered monument.
- Article (12):** It is not allowed to do any type of propaganda inside or on registered monuments or in their vicinity whether through pasted or lighted ads and whether they are audio or of any other type.
- Article (13):** In case of any violation of the provisions of Article (10), (11) or (12) above, the Ministry shall have the right to order that the related monument be returned to its previous state on the violator's expense. Moreover, the violator shall be punished with a fine of no more than one hundred RO or imprisonment of no more than six months or with both penalties.

Article (14): The Ministry shall be immediately notified of selling any registered monument. Otherwise, the selling transaction shall be cancelled.

Conservation, Restoration and Visit of Registered Monuments

Article (15): Each owner or supervisor of a registered monument shall take the required procedures to maintain and protect it.

Article (16):

- (A) The Minister shall have the right to ask the owner or the supervisor of the registered monument to provide a written undertaking that includes the list of procedures that should be taken and the required arrangements pursuant to the provisions of Article (15) above.
- (B) The said undertaking in its first clause the following issues as well as other issues that may be required:
 - Maintenance of the monument.
 - The duties of the people in charge of the monument or who guard it.
 - The facilities given to the public to visit the monument and to the delegated employees from the Ministry to inspect and protect it.
 - Selling the lands at the location of the monument to the Government of Oman at a price to be determined in light of the regular prices or as per the provisions of the Law of Expropriation of Property for Public Utility.
 - An authority appointed by the Ministry to consider the settlement of any disputes that may result from the
 - undertaking.

Article (17):

- (A) Upon its own discretion or upon the request of the owner or the inspector in charge, the Ministry shall have the right to take the required procedures to conserve the registered monument that needs serious support, repair, or restoration provided that the Ministry bears the financial responsibility for a part of the expenses.
- (B) For the purposes of the above paragraph, support, repair, or restoration shall be considered as serious if its expense exceeds either the income resulting from the investment of the monument for two year or, in case of the absence of such income, the total cost of maintenance during the last three years.
- (C) The value of the financial support born by the Ministry shall be determined taking into consideration the national importance of the

registered monument and its current status and the nature of work that should be done and the contribution of the owner and other related parties.

Article (18): In case of agreement between the Ministry and the owner/supervisor in charge, a contract shall be drawn between both parties in which the nature of work that should be done, the method, the share of expenses born by either party, and the conditions and timings of payment.

The Ministry shall supervise the work. The technical departments at the Ministry shall have the right to carry the work themselves, if it seems appropriate for them to do so.

Article (19): In case of the owner of any registered monument does not maintain it satisfactorily in violation of the provision of Article (15) or refuses to perform the required maintenance work stipulated in Article (17), the government shall have the right to expropriate the said registered monument without compensation. However, if such negligence or refusal is due to the financial inability of the owner, the government shall expropriate the said registered monument and pay the due compensation to the owner as per the provisions of the Law of Expropriation of Property for Public Utility.

Excavation Works

Article (20): It is not allowed to start any archeological excavations without obtaining a written permit from the Ministry.

(A) This permit shall determine the general and special conditions of giving privilege as well as the duties and obligations of the owner of the privilege and its duration.

(B) Without prejudice to compensation or expropriation, any violation of the provision of the previous paragraph shall be punished with a fine of no more than one hundred RO or imprisonment of no more than six months or with both penalties.

Article (21):

(A) If any of building operations, or in any other case, results in discovering monuments or any items of archeological nature, the persons who discover such items as well as the landowner shall

(B) inform the closest administrative entity immediately of that discovery. This entity shall inform the Ministry.

(C) The discovered and the landowner shall be responsible for keeping the discovered items temporarily until they are delivered to the competent administrative entity.

- (D) Without prejudice to any due compensation, non-notification of the archeological items that were discovered by accident shall be punished with a fine of no more than one hundred RO or imprisonment of no more than six months or with both penalties.

Article (22):

- (A) All movable archeological items that are discovered by accident during any excavation works or by accident shall be the property of the state whatever the legal status of the land at which they are discovered may be.
- (B) The special permit for excavations may state that a limited number of the items that may be discovered shall be the property of the person in charge of the excavation if these items are similar to other discovered items in the same site and which can be dispensed with.
- (C) Such giving of some items to the person in charge of the excavation shall always be conditioned by his undertaking to submit them during the specified period to any museum or scientific centers open to the public. If he refuses to submit them or violates the condition of the duration, these items shall be the property of the state.
- (D) The Ministry shall pay a reasonable reward to any person who discovers an archeological item by accident and informs about it pursuant to the provision of Article (21).

Article (23): In case that during excavation works or by accident an archeological items whose bases are still connected to a land that is not owned by the state, the state shall have the right to take possession of the discovered monument and the location in return to compensating the owner reasonably based on the value of the land and the buildings that were on it before the discovery of the monument excluding the value of the monument whether voluntarily or pursuant to the provisions of the Law of Expropriation of Property for Public Utility.

Article (24): If the Ministry decides to carry out the excavation works itself or gives the permission for that on a land that is not the property of the state, the Ministry, if it does not reach an agreement with the land owner, may decide to expropriate the related land temporarily pursuant to the provisions of Article (25) below.

Article (25): The Ministry shall determine the duration of the temporary expropriation and a description of the nature of location shall be prepared.

A reasonable compensation against such temporary expropriation shall be paid pursuant to the provisions of the Law of Expropriation of Property for Public Utility. After the expiry of the expropriation duration – except for the cases in which excavations lead to the discovery of fixed monuments – the location shall be returned to its

original state under the supervision of the government and on its expense.

Article (26): In all the cases in which excavation is done pursuant to a permit issued by the Ministry, the excavation works shall be done under the supervision of the competent governmental authority.

Conservation and Protection of Movable Intellectual Properties

Article (27):

(A) Neither the owner nor any other person shall be allowed to damage, deface or paint movable intellectual properties.

(B) The above item (A) shall not apply to the restoration of movable intellectual properties if there is a permit from the Ministry in this regard.

Article (28): It is prohibited to export any movable intellectual properties without a written permit issued from the Ministry in the form of an exportation permit in which there is a detailed description of the related properties.

Article (29): In case of any violation of the provisions of Articles (27) or (28) above, the violator shall be punished with a fine of no more than one hundred RO or imprisonment of no more than six months or with both penalties.

Article (30): The exportation of modern artistic items manufactured by national workers shall not be subject to any limitations. The Ministry shall stamp these items upon the request of the related person in order to facilitate the validation of their reality and the possibility of their exportation.

Registration of Movable Intellectual Properties

Article (31): The Ministry shall have the right to decide that any movable intellectual property that has a historical, artistic or scientific value and whose loss is a serious damage to national heritage is a registered movable intellectual property. The Ministry shall inform the owner/supervisor of this movable intellectual property of the same.

The owner/ supervisor shall have the right to object to the Minister regarding the said decision within sixty days from the notification date. After the expiry of sixty days, the Minister, upon considering any objection, shall have the right to withdraw or confirm his decision.

Article (32): The Ministry shall prepare an official list of the registered monuments. This list shall be completed regularly and shall contain a detailed description of every registered unit of movable intellectual properties, its precise location, and the names and domiciles of the owners or the inspectors in charge as per each case.

Article (33):

- (A) It is prohibited to export any of the units registered as one of movable intellectual properties.
- (B) However, the Ministry – as an exception – shall have the right to issue a permit for temporary exportation of registered movable intellectual properties for no more than six months as secondment to countries, cultural organizations, or foreign museums in order to show them to the public or for scientific research provided that the Ministry is given all the due guarantees of return and protection against damage and robbery.

Article (34):

- (A) The owner/ supervisor of the registered movable intellectual properties shall be responsible for its protection and maintenance.
- (B) In case of the disappearance of the said properties he shall immediately inform the Ministry that shall take all required procedures to prevent exportation or selling of these properties and regain them.

Article (35): The registered movable intellectual properties owned by the state shall not be tradable; their ownership right shall not expire by prescription or any other reason. The said properties owned by individuals may be sold provided that the owner, in order to avoid the declaration of such selling as null and void, informs the Ministry of his intention to sell them as well as the names and domiciles of potential purchasers at least two months before such selling. During that period, the Ministry shall have the right to use its preemption right.

Article (36): In case of any violation of the provisions of Articles (33) or (34-B) above, the violator shall be punished with a fine of no more than two hundred RO or imprisonment of no more than one year or with both penalties. Moreover, registered movable intellectual properties shall be expropriated without any compensation.

Purchase and Selling of Movable Intellectual Properties

Article (37):

- (A) Without a permit from the Ministry, no one shall practice the occupation of selling and purchasing movable intellectual properties. If this person works

in the field of money lending, he shall not accept such movable intellectual properties as a guarantee or mortgage.

- (B) The said permit shall be issued for one year at the beginning. Afterwards, it can be renewed annually after payment of an amount to be determined periodically. Any person who has such permit shall be called "licensed dealer in movable intellectual properties". The Ministry may at any time cancel or refuse to renew such permit in case the related person has committed a violation of the provisions of this Law.

(C)

Article (38):

- (A) All licensed dealers in movable intellectual properties shall keep a record he prepares as per the rules issued by the Minister pursuant to this Law. This record shall include a list of movable intellectual properties, name of the seller, name of the purchaser, and origin and source of movable intellectual properties. He shall make such record available to the competent inspectors at reasonable hours at his workplace.

Article (39): The provisions of this Law reacted to the exportation of movable intellectual properties shall be shown in both Arabic and English in a visible location at the offices and shops of the related dealers.

Article (40): In case of any violation of the provisions of Articles (37), (38), and (39) above, the violator shall be punished with a fine of no more than twenty RO or imprisonment of no more than three months or with both penalties.

Article (41): Articles (37), (38), (39) and (40) above shall not be included in the immediate application of this Law. The Ministry shall determine the date on which they take effect.

Protection of Building and Site Clusters

Article (42):

- (A) The Minister shall have the right to determine of special importance (historically, artistically, scientifically, or literally) as being registered buildings.
- (B) The said decision shall be announced immediately and shall be placed near the said building clusters. This notification shall include the right of objection to the decision within sixty days.
- (C) After the expiry of sixty days, the Minister, upon considering any objection, shall have the right to withdraw or confirm his decision.

Article (43): The Ministry shall keep an official list of the registered building clusters. This list shall contain a brief description of the building clusters, their geographical location, their protected

surrounding area, the names and domiciles of the owners or the inspectors in charge as per each case, and the registration date.

Article (44): Without prejudice to the protection given to the registered building clusters pursuant to the provisions of legislative texts, especially the laws and regulations related to municipalities and city development, these registered building clusters shall be subject to the provisions of Articles (45), (46) and (47) below.

Article (45): It is prohibited for any person, even the owner, to carry out any amendments in registered building clusters or their vicinity without obtaining a prior written approval from the Ministry. This prohibition shall include in particular building works, cutting of trees, extension of electrical cables, telephone cables and gas or oil pipes under or over the surface of earth to repair or extend the existing buildings from inside or outside and for all the tasks that require painting or resurfacing (horizontal or vertical) or plumbing or carpentry or drainage. This shall apply to any registered monument.

Article (46): The owners shall remain responsible for the maintenance of registered building clusters. However, if such restoration or improvement is considered serious and necessary upon the discretion of the government, it shall pay a part of the expenses. It shall also reach an agreement with the owners directly to start work.

Article (47): It is not allowed to do any type of propaganda inside registered building clusters or in their vicinity whether through pasted or lighted ads and whether they are audio or of any other type except for the signs placed inside the shops and according to the conditions stipulated by the Ministry.

Article (48): In case of any violation of the provisions of Articles (45) or (47) above, the violator shall return the original appearance of the district on his expense. Moreover, the violator shall be punished with a fine of no more than one hundred RO or imprisonment of no more than six months or with both penalties.

Article (49): The criminal courts in Oman shall be entitled to consider the violations stipulated in this Law.

Article (50): All the previous legislations that contradict this Law shall be cancelled.