



*Ministry of Social
Development*

CHILD LAW

Issued by the Royal Decree No. 22/2014

Royal Decree
No. 22/2014
Promulgating the Child Law

We, Qaboos Bin Said, Sultan of Oman,

After perusal of the Basic Statute of the State issued by the Royal Decree No. (101/96),
The Omani Penal Code issued by the Royal Decree No. (7/74),
The Omani Nationality Regulatory Law issued by the Royal decree No. (3/83),
The Social Security Law issued by the Royal Decree No. (87/84),
The Traffic Law issued by the Royal Decree No. (82/93),
The Convention on the Rights of the Child which the Sultanate of Oman joined pursuant to the Royal Decree No. (54/96),
The Personal Status Law issued by the Royal Decree No. (32/97),
The Law of Prisons issued by the Royal Decree No. (48/98),
The Law on the Control of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances issued by the Royal Decree No. (17/99),
The Civil Status Law issued by the Royal Decree No. (66/99),
The Criminal Procedures Law issued by the Royal Decree No. (97/99),
The Labor Law issued by the Royal Decree No. 35/2003,
The Two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child which the Sultanate of Oman joined pursuant to the Royal Decree No. (41/2004),
The Civil Service Law issued by the Royal Decree No. (120/2004),
The Juvenile Accountability Law issued by the Royal Decree No. (30/2008),
The Law on the Care and Rehabilitation of the Disabled issued by the Royal Decree No. (63/2008),
The Food Safety Law issued by the Royal Decree No. (84/2008),
The Law on Combating Human Trafficking issued by the Royal Decree No. (126/2008),
And the Cyber Crime Law issued by the Royal Decree No. (12/2011),

After presentation to the Council of Oman,
And in view of the exigencies of public good,

Have decreed as follows:

Article I

The provisions of the attached Child Law shall be implemented.

Article II

The attached law shall be published in the official gazette.

Issued On: Rajab 19, 1435 AH

Corresponding to: May 19, 2014 AD

**Qaboos Bin Said
Sultan of Oman**

The Child Law

Chapter I Definitions and General Provisions

ARTICLE (1)

In the implementation of the provisions of the present law, the following terms and expressions shall have the meaning assigned to them, unless the context provides otherwise:

- a) **The Ministry:**
The Ministry of Social Development.
- b) **The Minister:**
The minister of Social Development.
- c) **The Competent authority:**
The General Directorate of Family Development and the departments of family development in the governorates.
- d) **Child:**
Every human being below the age of eighteen years as per the Gregorian calendar.
- e) **Guardian:**
The person responsible for ensuring the care, upbringing and development of the child, such as the trustee, the legal guardian and the bodies mandated with providing alternative care.
- f) **Care home:**
A facility established by the Ministry or any other body with authorization from the Ministry in order to provide alternative care for children. Such facility shall be regulated by a decision of the Minister.
- g) **Alternative care:**
Services provided through care homes, the sponsorship (kafalah) system or foster families to a child who is, temporarily or permanently, deprived from his or her natural family, such as orphaned children or children whose one or both parents are unknown.

h) Disabled child:

A child who is suffering from an impairment of his or her sensory, physical or mental abilities, that is either congenital or resulting from a genetic factor, a disease or an accident that limits the capacity of the said child to fulfill his or her normal role in life and participate fully and effectively in the society on an equal basis with others.

i) Violence:

The deliberate use of force or physical capacity by an individual or a group of individuals, or the threat of such use against a child, resulting in his or her actual or potential harm.

j) Exploitation:

The use of a child or his or her organs for illicit purposes or by illicit methods, such as prostitution and other forms of sexual exploitation, forced and compulsory labor, slavery, practices similar to slavery, servitude and organ removal.

k) Abuse:

The act of inflicting physical, psychological or sexual torture or harm on a child, either deliberately by direct act or as a result of negligence in such a way that creates circumstances and realities that hinder his or her physical, psychological or social development .

l) Temporary care home:

A facility established by the Ministry or any other body with authorization from the Ministry and dedicated to the placement of children vulnerable to violence, exploitation or abuse, with the aim of providing them with the necessary care and rehabilitation until the reason of placement and its effects cease.

m) Child protection delegate:

An employee nominated by a decision of the Minister, who enjoys judicial enforcement powers in the implementation of the provisions of the present law. The requirements, duties and ethics of the child protection delegate function shall be specified by a decision of the Minister.

n) The regulation:

The executive regulation of the Child Law.

ARTICLE (2)

The present law shall particularly guarantee the child the following rights:

- a) The right to life, survival and development;
- b) The right to non-discrimination on grounds of color, sex, origin, language, religion, social status or any other considerations;
- c) The right to have his or her best interests given priority in all child-related decisions and procedures adopted by organs of the Administrative Apparatus of the State, judicial bodies or other childcare entities;
- d) The right to participation, to a voice and to expression in accordance with the rights of others, public order and morals, and national security; as well as the right to have the full opportunity to formulate views.

ARTICLE (3)

The provisions of the present law shall not prejudice any better child protection prescribed by any other law; neither shall they prejudice the right of the guardian to provide direction and guidance in accordance with the developed abilities of the child, in exercising his or her rights provided for in the present law, in the context of religious beliefs and prevailing social custom.

ARTICLE (4)

The age of a child is determined in reference to the official birth certificate. In case the birth is not registered, the Ministry of Health shall determine an estimated age of the child pursuant to the rules and procedures set forth by a decision of the Minister of Health in this respect.

ARTICLE (5)

The obligations of the State with regards to the economic, social and cultural rights of the child, wherever there is reference thereto in the present law, shall be within available means.

**Chapter II
Civil Rights**

ARTICLE (6)

The child shall have the right to life; and the State shall ensure his or her enjoyment of such right by all available means.

ARTICLE (7)

The child has the right to protection from violence, exploitation and abuse, as well as the right to humane and decent treatment that preserves his or her dignity, reputation and honor; and the State will ensure his or her enjoyment of the said rights by all available means.

ARTICLE (8)

The child shall have, from birth, the right to a name that distinguishes him or her, and be registered in birth records pursuant to the rules and procedures stipulated by the Civil Status Law.

The name of the child may not imply a denigration or humiliation of the child, or contravene religious beliefs.

ARTICLE (9)

The persons commissioned to report births in the Sultanate and Omani births abroad and all concerned authorities must register the said births in accordance with the rules and procedures stipulated by the Civil Status Law.

ARTICLE (10)

The child shall have, from birth, the right to acquire a nationality; and the State shall ensure his or her enjoyment of the said right in accordance with the provisions of the Omani Nationality Regulatory Law.

ARTICLE (11)

The child shall have the right to be attributed to and be cared for by his or her parents, and may not be attributed to other parents. The child shall also have the right to prove his or her legitimate filiation by all legitimate means.

ARTICLE (12)

The child shall have the right to express his or her opinion orally, in writing, in print, in the form of art or by any other media of choice in a way that is consistent with the rights or reputation of others, national security, or public order or morals, as prescribed by the laws.

ARTICLE (13)

The child shall have the right to knowledge, to utilize innovation and creativity means and participate in recreational, cultural, artistic and scientific programs.

**Chapter III
Health Rights**

ARTICLE (14)

The child shall have the right to preventive and curative healthcare; and the State shall ensure his or her enjoyment of the highest possible level of free healthcare.

ARTICLE (15)

All competent State organs must take the necessary preventive and curative measures and procedures to achieve the following:

- a) Reduce infant and child mortality;
- b) Fight diseases and malnutrition;
- c) Detect disabilities at an early stage, classify them and provide the appropriate treatment to counter them;
- d) Provide mothers with appropriate prenatal and postnatal healthcare;
- e) Provide all the sectors of the society, the guardian and the child with key information related to the child's health, nutrition and safety from accidents;
- f) Protect the child from the hazards of environmental pollution.

The aforementioned measures and procedures shall be specified by a decision of the Minister of Health, in coordination with the concerned authorities.

ARTICLE (16)

The State shall commit to conduct the medical examination for persons wishing to marry before concluding the marriage contract, through governmental health institutions, to ensure that they are free of any hereditary, contagious and chronic diseases. Such institutions must provide them with sufficient information about these diseases and the effect thereof on their ability to have healthy children, as set forth in the regulation.

ARTICLE (17)

It is prohibited for anyone, other than human physicians, midwives, assistant midwives and accoucheuses, to exercise the obstetrics profession in any public or private capacity; and the exercise of such profession shall conform to the rules to be established by a decision of the Minister of Health.

ARTICLE (18)

The child shall have a health card whose data is registered at competent health institutions. Such card shall be regulated and its data and data extraction procedures identified by a decision of the Minister of Health.

ARTICLE (19)

The child shall have the right to free immunization with serums and vaccines against contagious diseases in governmental health institutions. Immunization may also be conducted in private institutions authorized by the Ministry of Health. The guardian must commit to immunize his or her child in accordance with the immunization systems and schedule issued by the Ministry of Health; and health institutions must record all corresponding data in the child's health card.

ARTICLE (20)

It is prohibited for anyone, particularly for physicians, nurses and guardians, to carry out, promote or contribute to traditional practices that are harmful to the health of the child.

The regulation sets out the traditional practices that are harmful to the health of the child; and the Ministry of Health must take the necessary steps to raise awareness of the dangers of such practices.

ARTICLE (21)

The guardian must carry out the necessary medical examination for the child and ensure his or her hospitalization at governmental health institutions or private health institutions authorized by the Ministry of Health, for treatment or medical care, and must not discharge the child from that institution unless his or her medical condition allows it, as decided by the specialized physician.

The specialized physician may, upon the request of the guardian, authorize the child patient to be discharged to complete the treatment at another health institution, and release the child to his or her guardian provided that the latter undertakes in writing to complete the treatment for the child and transfer him or her with an appropriate means. In all cases, the concerned health institution must provide the guardian with all information, special reports of medical examination and checks as well as the curative procedures specific to the medical condition of the child.

ARTICLE (22)

The addition of colorants, preservatives and supplements to food items and preparations dedicated to child nutrition is prohibited, unless they meet the standardized adopted terms and specifications. The containers of the said items and preparations must be free of any substances that are harmful to the health of the child.

ARTICLE (23)

It is prohibited to trade in, advertise or promote food items and preparations dedicated to child nutrition in a way that violates the provisions of the Food Safety Law and its executive regulations and decisions.

The advertisement or promotion of fast food through kids television or radio shows is also prohibited.

ARTICLE (24)

The trade in and sale of children's tools and toys containing substances that are harmful for their health are prohibited. Such substances shall be specified by a decision of the concerned authority.

**Chapter IV
Social Rights**

ARTICLE (25)

The child shall have the right to survive and develop within a family living in cohesion and solidarity; and the State shall ensure his or her enjoyment of such right by all available means.

ARTICLE (26)

With no prejudice to the child's best interest, the child who is separated from one or both parents shall have the right to maintain personal relations and direct contact with both parents on a regular basis; and the State shall ensure his or her enjoyment of such right by all available means.

ARTICLE (27)

The child shall have the right to be brought up, survive and develop in a context of freedom and human dignity, which is the responsibility of the guardian.

The State shall ensure that the guardian meets the obligation to ensure the upbringing, survival and development of the child, as prescribed by the previous paragraph, by providing the necessary assistance and developing the institutions, facilities and services concerned with child care and development, as prescribed by the regulation.

ARTICLE (28)

The child shall have the right to an adequate standard of living that meets the requirements of his or her physical, mental, psychological and social development. The parents or the legal guardian – as the case may be – shall bear the responsibility of guaranteeing such standard of living within the limits of their abilities and potentials.

The State shall ensure that the parents or the legal guardian fulfill their obligation to support to the child through the recovery of maintenance for the child from any of them, when necessary, in accordance with the Personal Status Law and through support programs and financial assistance targeting them.

ARTICLE (29)

Disabled and orphaned children, children whose one or both parents are unknown and any other children without a provider or a livelihood shall have the right to social security; and the State shall ensure their enjoyment of such right pursuant to the provisions of the Social Security Law.

ARTICLE (30)

A child who is under the age of pre-basic education shall have the right to benefit from the services of nursery schools in which he or she is qualified to enroll.

The State shall encourage the establishment of nursery schools within public and private sector bodies wherever it deems that the number of female employees and workers require a nursery school, and shall provide such bodies with subsidies to help them achieve their objectives.

ARTICLE (31)

It is prohibited to establish a nursery school without a permit from the Ministry. The specifications of nursery schools, the terms and procedures governing permit issuance and the cases of permit suspension and cancellation thereof are specified in the regulation, which sets out as well the modalities of supervision and control of nursery schools and the competent authority mandated with such supervision and control.

ARTICLE (32)

A nursery school shall aim at the following:

- a) Providing social care to the child and developing his or her talents and abilities;
- b) Properly rearing the child physically, culturally, morally and psychologically in accordance with the objectives and religious values of the society;
- c) Raising awareness among families about proper child upbringing;
- d) Strengthening and developing social ties between nursery schools and families;
- e) Meeting the need of children for leisure and to engage in play and recreational and artistic activities suitable for their age.

The nursery school must have at its disposal the means and methods that guarantee the achievement of the aforementioned objectives, as prescribed by the regulation.

ARTICLE (33)

A nursery school for children shall be established in every central prison, so as to allow prisoner mothers to place their child therein until he or she reaches the age of pre-basic education, provided that the contact between the prisoner mother and her child and her taking care thereof be regulated by a decision of the Inspector General of Police and Customs. The prisoner mother may not take her child into her cell; and she may not be denied the right to see or care for her child as a punishment for committing a violation.

ARTICLE (34)

Children whose circumstances precluded them from being raised up in their natural family, such as orphaned children and children whose one or both parents are unknown, shall have the right to alternative care; and the State shall ensure their enjoyment of such right by all available means. The regulation specifies the conditions and procedures applicable to the provision of the said care.

ARTICLE (35)

Women working for the Administrative Apparatus of the State and in the private sector shall have the right to childbirth leave on full salary or pay, that covers prenatal and postnatal periods, as set out by laws, rules or regulations pertaining to her occupational affairs, in accordance with the conditions and terms prescribed therein.

**Chapter V
Educational Rights****ARTICLE (36)**

The child shall have the right to free education in public schools until the completion of post-basic education.

Child education shall be mandatory until the completion of basic education; and the guardian shall be responsible for the child's enrollment in and regular attendance at school, and the prevention of his or her dropout.

ARTICLE (37)

With no prejudice to the provisions of the present law, pre-basic education shall be regulated pursuant to the laws and regulations that govern education.

ARTICLE (38)

Child education aims, throughout its stages, at achieving the following:

- a) The development of the child's personality, talents and mental and physical abilities to their fullest potential, while ensuring the conformity of education curricula with the dignity of the child, the promotion of his or her feeling of personal worth and his or her preparation to participate and take responsibility;
- b) The development of respect for public rights and freedoms by the child;
- c) The development of respect by the child for his or her parents, cultural identity, language and religious and national values;
- d) The upbringing of the child on the sense of national belonging and loyalty to the nation, on human brotherhood and tolerance, and respect for others;
- e) The consolidation of the values of equality of individuals and non-discrimination between them on grounds of sex, religion, race, social origin, disability or any other considerations;
- f) The development of respect for the natural environment and the preservation thereof;
- g) The preparation of the child for responsible life in a united civil society based on the correlation between the enjoyment of rights and fulfilment of obligations.

**Chapter VI
Cultural Rights****ARTICLE (39)**

The government shall ensure, by all available means, the fulfilment of the cultural needs of the child in all fields, be it literature, art, knowledge, human heritage or modern scientific progress, and link them to social values. To this end, the State shall establish libraries and clubs for children in all the governorates of the Sultanate, in order to develop the intellectual, social, psychological and cultural abilities of the child, as prescribed by the regulation.

ARTICLE (40)

Performances in movie theaters and public premises directed at children shall be determined in accordance with the terms and conditions prescribed by the regulation, in coordination with the competent authority.

The managers, beneficiaries and supervisors of the said theaters and other similar premises and the employees controlling public access thereto may not allow children to watch performances that are prohibited to them, pursuant to what the competent authority decides.

ARTICLE (41)

The managers of movie theaters and other similar public premises must announce at the performance location, by all means and clearly, the fact that it is prohibited for children to watch the said performance. Such obligation applies to the managers of television channels with regards to television shows that are subject to their supervision.

ARTICLE (42)

Every child shall have the right to rest and leisure, to engage in play, enjoy and participate in social, cultural and sports activities.

The government shall seek to promote the said right and the free exercise thereof by the child and to encourage the provision of appropriate and equal opportunities for the exercise of the activities stated in the previous paragraph.

**Chapter VII
Economic Rights**

ARTICLE (43)

The child shall have the right to have his or her property safeguarded and developed; and the guardian shall be responsible for this, pursuant to the provisions of the Personal Status Law.

ARTICLE (44)

It is prohibited to exploit a child or deliver him or her to a third party for purposes of begging.

Shall be considered as an act of begging any solicitation of alms or charity from others, any peddling, any performance works or any other similar activities that are per se inadequate to serve as a livelihood.

ARTICLE (45)

It is prohibited to employ any child in activities or industries which, by their nature or due to the conditions under which they are carried out, are likely to be harmful for his or her health, safety or ethical behavior. Such activities and industries shall be specified by a decision of the Minister of Manpower in coordination with the concerned authorities.

ARTICLE (46)

It is prohibited to employ any child who is under fifteen (15) years of age in any activities other than those stipulated by article (45) of the present law. This minimum age may be raised, pursuant to a decision issued by the Minister of Manpower, in some industries and activities whose nature requires so.

Is exempted from the minimum age requirement stated in the previous paragraph the employment of a child in agricultural activities, maritime fishing, crafts and industrial and administrative activities, provided that work is part of an enterprise restricted to the members of the same family, and does not hinder the education of the child or impair his or her health or development. The regulation shall define the family concept relevant to the application of the provision of this article.

ARTICLE (47)

The child who has completed fifteen (15) years of age may enroll in institutes and centers of vocational education and training, as well as other entities that provide services and programs of vocational training or guidance and orientation under the supervision of the State.

ARTICLE (48)

The employer must conduct free medical examination for the child prior to his or her placement and on a regular basis after such placement. In scheduling periodical medical examinations, the employer shall take into consideration the nature of the job and the health condition of the child, as prescribed by the regulation.

ARTICLE (49)

The daily working hours of a child may not exceed six (6) hours; and these hours must be interspersed with one or more rest periods totaling not less than one (1) hour. A

child must not be required to work continually for more than four (4) consecutive hours, or be caused to stay in the workplace for more than seven (7) hours.

ARTICLE (50)

A working child shall have the right to a paid leave for the period set by the relevant labor laws and regulations and in accordance with the conditions and terms stipulated therein.

**Chapter VIII
Rights of the Child with Disabilities**

ARTICLE (51)

A disabled child shall have all the rights established pursuant to the provisions of the present law without any discrimination on grounds of disability.

ARTICLE (52)

The government shall ensure the care and rehabilitation of disabled children in accordance with the provisions of the Law on the Care and Rehabilitation of the Disabled; and the State and the guardian shall seek to enable the disabled child to enjoy all the care and rehabilitation services stipulated by the said law.

ARTICLE (53)

The government shall carry out studies and researches about disabilities in order to take advantage from their outcomes in the field of planning and awareness raising about disability issues and the reduction of the incidence of disability, in accordance with the provisions of The Law on the Care and Rehabilitation of the Disabled.

**Chapter IX
Criminal Accountability**

ARTICLE (54)

Delinquent children and children at risk of delinquency shall be treated and held criminally responsible in accordance with the provisions of the Juvenile Accountability Law.

Chapter X Protective Measures

ARTICLE (55)

The forced recruitment of children in armed forces, their recruitment in armed groups or their direct involvement in military actions shall be prohibited. Voluntary enlistment in armed forces is permitted to children who have completed sixteen years of age.

The State shall ensure the implementation of such prohibition and the adoption of all the necessary procedures and measures to this end.

ARTICLE (56)

It is prohibited to any person to undertake any of the following acts:

- a. The abduction or sale of a child, or removal of any of his or her organs in any way, whether or not for consideration;
- b. Rape, non-violent indecent assault or sexual harassment against a child;
- c. The incitement or coercion of a child to engage in any sexual activity, or the exploitation of a child in prostitution, any other sexual practices or any pornographic performances or material;
- d. The encouragement of a child to engage in real sexual intercourse or a simulation of sexual intercourse, filming him or her during such act or filming his or her sexual organs for immoral purposes – in any way whatsoever;
- e. The publication, offer, distribution or possession of audio or visual work of art that panders the basest instincts of the children or projects an attractive image of behavior that contravenes social values, the law, or public order or morals;
- f. The employment of children in all forms of slave trade, servitude, or forced or compulsory labor;
- g. Child trafficking, facilitation of child flight across borders for exploitation purposes or to practice any form of violence against him or her;
- h. The exercise of any form of violence against a child.

The government shall ensure the implementation of the prohibition stipulated by the previous provisions and the adoption of all necessary procedures and measures to this end.

ARTICLE (57)

It is prohibited to grant a child a driving license of any motor vehicle or enable him or her, in any way whatsoever, to drive such vehicle.

The government shall seek to promote traffic culture through school curricula and media.

ARTICLE (58)

It is prohibited to sell tobacco, alcoholic beverages, narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances to children, and to exploit the latter in places where the same is produced, sold or promoted. The State shall ensure the implementation of such prohibition by all available means and seek to protect children from the risks of the said items.

ARTICLE (59)

The State shall seek, by all available means, to rehabilitate child victims of any sort of violence, exploitation or abuse and socially reintegrate them.

**Chapter XI
Protection Mechanisms**

ARTICLE (60)

Committees for child protection against violence, exploitation and abuse called (Child Protection Committees) shall be formed, pursuant to a decision issued by the Minister. This decision shall set out the terms of reference and working mechanism of the said committees, without any prejudice to the provisions of the present law.

The members of (the Child Protection Committees) shall enjoy judicial enforcement powers with regards to the implementation of the provisions of the present law.

ARTICLE (61)

The Child Protection Committees shall be competent to receive complaints and reports about child rights violations and cases of violence, exploitation or abuse against children, as prescribed by the regulation.

ARTICLE (62)

Every person shall have the right to report any incident that constitutes an act of violence, exploitation or abuse against a child, or a violation of any of his or her rights which are stipulated by the present law.

Child Protection Committees must take all necessary measures to protect the reporting person and ensure his or her anonymity.

ARTICLE (63)

Physicians, teachers and other individuals, to the attention of whom, by virtue of their profession, occupation or activities, comes a case of violence, exploitation or abuse against any child or violation of any of his or her rights which are stipulated by the present law should report such case to the Child Protection Committees.

ARTICLE (64)

A child who was victim of violence, exploitation or abuse shall be placed in a temporary care home pursuant to a decision of the public prosecution on the recommendation of the child protection delegate.

ARTICLE (65)

Without prejudice to the best interest of the child, the child who was placed in a temporary care home shall be discharged to his or her parent pursuant to a decision of the public prosecution on the recommendation of the child protection delegate, after the reasons of placement and its effects cease, and after the guardian undertakes, in writing, to provide care to the child, in accordance with the provisions of the present law; and the child protection delegate must follow up on the discharged child according to the conditions and procedures prescribed by the regulation.

Chapter XII
Civil Sanctions and Compensations

ARTICLE (66)

The sanctions stipulated in the present law shall not prejudice any harsher sanction stipulated by any other law.

ARTICLE (67)

Any person who violates the provisions of articles (17) and (20) of the present law shall be subject to imprisonment for a period of not less than six (6) months and not more than three (3) years; and the sentence, in its minimum and maximum limits, shall be doubled in case of relapse.

ARTICLE (68)

Any guardian who deliberately breaches any of the obligations falling upon him or her pursuant to articles (19) and (21) of the present law shall be subject to imprisonment for a period of not less than six (6) months and not more than three (3) years and a fine of not less than one hundred Omani riyals (OR 100) and not more than five hundred Omani riyals (OR 500), or either of the two sentences. The sentence shall be limited to the fine in case the crime was committed as a result of neglect or default. In all cases, the sentence, in its minimum and maximum limits, shall be doubled in case of relapse.

ARTICLE (69)

Any person who violates the provisions of the articles (22), (23) and (24) of the present law shall be subject to imprisonment for a period of not less than one (1) year and not more than three (3) years and a fine of not less than five thousand Omani riyals (OR 5000) and not more than ten thousand Omani riyals (OR 10000), or either of the two sentences; and the sentence, in its minimum and maximum limits, shall be doubled in case of relapse.

ARTICLE (70)

Any person who violates the provisions of articles (36, paragraph 2), (40) and (41) of the present law shall be subject to imprisonment for a period of not less than one (1) month and not more than three (3) months and a fine of not less than five hundred Omani riyals (OR 500) and not more than one thousand Omani riyals (OR 1000), or either of the two sentences; and the sentence, in its minimum and maximum limits, shall be doubled in case of relapse.

ARTICLE (71)

Any person who violates the provisions of articles (45), (46), (48) and (49) of the present law shall be subject to imprisonment for a period of not less than one (1) month and not

more than six (6) months and a fine of not less than five hundred Omani riyals (OR 500) and not more than five thousand Omani riyals (OR 5000), or either of the two sentences.

ARTICLE (72)

Any person who commits any of the prohibited acts stipulated by articles (55) and (56) of the present law shall be subject to imprisonment for a period of not less than five (5) years and not more than fifteen (15) years and a fine of not less than five thousand Omani riyals (OR 5000) and not more than ten thousand Omani riyals (OR 10000).

ARTICLE (73)

Any person who violates the prohibition stipulated by article (57) of the present law shall be subject to imprisonment for a period of not less than three (3) months and not more than one (1) year and a fine of not less than five hundred Omani riyals (OR 500) and not more than one thousand Omani riyals (OR 1000), or either of the two sentences. The sentence, in its minimum and maximum limits, shall be doubled in case of relapse; and the court may, at its discretion, decide the withdrawal of the driving license, the vehicle license and the vehicle plates, or the withdrawal of any of the same for a period of not more than one (1) year.

ARTICLE (74)

Any violation of the provisions of articles (44) and (58) of the present law shall be punishable in accordance with the provisions of the Omani Penal Code or the Law on the Control of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, as the case may be.

ARTICLE (75)

With no prejudice to the rights of bona fide third parties, the court must rule, in all crimes stipulated in the present law, that all machines, devices, equipment and tools used for the commission of the crime and any funds obtained therefrom should be confiscated.

ARTICLE (76)

The child shall have the right to pursue a civil compensation claim, for all the damages inflicted upon him or her by any exercise of violence, abuse or exploitation, or as a result of a crime stipulated in the present law and committed against him or her, against

the perpetrator of such acts, in accordance with the judicial procedures stipulated by the applicable laws in the Sultanate.

CHAPTER XIII
Final Provisions

ARTICLE (77)

The Minister of Social Development shall issue the executive regulation of the present law, in coordination with the concerned authorities.

ARTICLE (78)

All other instruments at variance with the present law or inconsistent with the provisions thereof shall be annulled.

ARTICLE (79)

The present law shall become effective the day following its publication in the official gazette.