

INCOME TAX LAW

PART ONE

Definitions and General Provisions

CHAPTER ONE

Definitions

Article 1: For the purposes of this Law, the following words and terms shall have the meaning attached to each of them, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. The Minister: The Minister Supervising the Ministry of Finance;
2. The Secretary General: The Secretary General for Taxation at the Ministry of Finance;
3. The Secretariat General: The Secretariat General for Taxation at the Ministry of Finance;
4. Permanent establishment: Has the meaning specified in Articles 2 and 3 of this Law;
5. Non-Omani partnership agreements that do not assume the form of a company: Has the meaning specified in Article 4 of this Law;
6. Principal officer: Has the meaning specified in Articles 6, 7 and 9 of this Law;
7. Notice: Has the meaning specified in Articles 30 to 32 of this Law;
8. Royalties: Has the meaning specified in Article 36 of this Law;
9. Gross income: Has the meaning specified in Article 42 of this Law;
10. Taxable income: Has the meaning specified in Article 43 of this Law;
11. Accounting period: Has the meaning specified in Articles 48 to 51 of this Law;
12. Control: Has the meaning specified in Articles 132 and 133 of the Law;
13. Tax: The tax charged on income under the provisions of this Law, and for the purposes of Articles 152, 154, 155, and 158, it includes additional tax and administrative penalties imposed under the provisions of Articles 156, 179, 180, and 181 of this Law;
14. The Committee: The Income Tax Committee formed at the Ministry of Finance in accordance with Article 166 of this Law;

15. Administrative penalties: The administrative penalties imposed under Articles 179 to 183 of this Law;
16. Due date for payment: The date on which the tax due is payable in accordance with the provisions of this Law;
17. Disposal: The sale, exchange, relinquishment or other types of disposals of any asset; it also includes the loss of the asset or its compulsory seizure in accordance with the Law;
18. Loss: Loss computed on the same basis decided for computing the taxable income;
19. Assessment: The determination made by the Secretariat General under the provisions of this Law of the amount of tax and the taxable income or the loss or the income to be exempted from tax either in accordance with the provisions of this Law or any other law;
20. Tax year: A period of twelve months commencing from the first of January and ending at the end of December of any calendar year;
21. Person: A natural person or a Juristic person and includes joint venture and non-Omani partnership agreements that do not assume the form of a company;
22. Taxpayer: An establishment or a Omani company or a permanent establishment;
23. Foreign tax: Tax on income borne by the taxpayer in a foreign country;
24. Omani company: Any person established in Oman as a company under the legislations of Oman, whether it is a commercial, civil or any other company, and whatsoever be the legal form of the company, the nationality of its partners, the purpose of its incorporation or the nature of its activity;
25. Bank: Has the meaning specified in the aforementioned Banking Law;
26. Owner of a permanent establishment: The person carrying on any business through that permanent establishment;
27. Establishment: An establishment owned by a natural person solely, which independently carries on a commercial, industrial or professional activity in Oman;
The owner means the natural person who carries on any of the aforementioned activities through that establishment;
28. Business: Includes any activity, and in particular the commercial, industrial, vocational , professional or any other activity;

29. Professional activity: Includes the practice of any profession such as medicine, law, accounting, engineering and any other activity of a professional nature, based on the components of work and capital and specified in a decision issued by the Minister;
30. Petroleum: The crude oil, natural gas, asphalt, oil derivatives, and the associated substances of each.

CHAPTER TWO

General Provisions

SECTION ONE

Permanent Establishment

Article 2: For the purpose of this Law, permanent establishment means a fixed place of business through which a business is wholly or partly carried on in Oman by a foreign person either directly or through a dependent agent.

Permanent establishment includes especially:

1. A place of sale, place of management, branch, office, factory or workshop.
2. A mine, quarry or other place of extraction of natural resources.
3. A building site, a place of construction or an assembly project.

A permanent establishment shall also mean-in application of the provisions of this Law- any foreign person that provides consultancy service or any other services in Oman for a period or periods of not less than ninety days in the aggregate in any twelve months whether directly or through employees of that person, or others designated by that person to perform such services.

Article 3: For the purposes of the foregoing Article 2, there shall not be regarded as having a permanent establishment if the foreign person uses a fixed place of business solely for the following purposes:

1. Storage, display or delivery of goods or merchandise belonging to that person;
2. The maintenance of a stock of goods belonging to that person for the purpose of storage, display or delivery or processing by another person;

3. Purchase of goods, merchandise, or collection of information for the business;
4. Carrying on any other activity of a preparatory or auxiliary character for the purposes of the business;
5. The combination of any of the activities mentioned in the foregoing four sub-Clauses of this Article provided that the overall activity of the fixed place of business resulting from that combination is of a preparatory or auxiliary character.

SECTION TWO

Non – Omani Partnership Agreements

Article 4: Agreements entered into outside Oman between two or more parties to carry on an activity to achieve a specific purpose, or to execute a specific work for the purpose of profit, and not regarded as forming a company which has a juristic personality independent and separate from its partners under the laws of the State in which the agreement is concluded, shall, for the purposes of this Law, be treated as forming a juristic person which is independent and separate from the parties to the agreement whatever be the limits of their liability for the debts arising from carrying on the activity, achieving the purpose or executing the work. Tax shall be charged on any income accruing to the permanent establishment in Oman owned by that person.

Article 5: Assessment made on the income accruing in accordance with the foregoing Article 4, may not prejudice the liability of each party to the agreement for the tax due and payable by that person.

The parties to the agreement shall be jointly liable.

SECTION THREE

The Principal Officer

Article 6: For the purposes of this Law, principal officer of an establishment, Omani company, or permanent establishment shall mean:

1. In relation to an establishment, the owner or the manager responsible for the establishment.

2. In relation to an Omani company:
 - a) Partnership or limited partnership: the partner or the manager of the partnership or the limited partnership.
 - b) Joint venture: any partner or the manager of the joint venture.
 - c) Joint stock company: The chairman of the board of directors or the manager, authorized by the board.
 - d) Limited liability company: The chairman of the board of directors or the person responsible for management.
 - e) In cases of imposing receivership, liquidation or declaration of bankruptcy of the company: The receiver, liquidator or the bankruptcy manager.
3. In relation to a permanent establishment:
 - a) The owner or the manager.
 - b) Where it carries on the business in Oman through an agent: The agent of the owner of the permanent establishment
 - c) The foregoing sub-Clause (2) (e) of this Article shall apply in case of situations similar to those specified therein, with respect to the permanent establishment.

Article 7: Where there is no principal officer within the meaning of Article 6, the Secretary General may designate any person connected with the business as the principal officer for the purpose of this Law, and that person shall be the principal officer in relation to that business. Such designating shall be notified to the taxpayer.

Article 8: The principal officer of an establishment, Omani company, or permanent establishment shall be the person responsible for discharging the obligations imposed on that establishment, Omani company, or permanent establishment pursuant to this Law, unless otherwise expressly provided for in this Law.

Article 9: In case the owner of an establishment or permanent establishment is present outside Oman during any tax year, he shall designate a person to be the principal officer responsible for discharging the obligations provided for in this Law, during the presence of the owner abroad. The principal officer shall be present during the period of the discharge of his duties, and he may not be absent for a period exceeding ninety days during any tax year.

SECTION FOUR
Value of the Asset Disposed of

Article 10: Subject to any special provisions provided for in this Law, the following shall be considered when determining disposal value of any asset disposed of :

1. Where one asset is exchanged for another, the market value of the asset acquired by exchange on the date of exchange shall be considered.
2. In the case of disposal of any asset from the assets of a taxpayer without consideration or for a consideration less than its market value, the market value of the asset on the date of disposal shall be considered

SECTION FIVE
Obligations of Taxpayer

Article 11: Any taxpayer chargeable to tax pursuant to this Law shall provide to the Secretariat General the information relating to it as recorded in the Commercial Register or others, especially, its name and address, or any changes to this information.

The information shall be provided in the form prescribed for this purpose within three months from the date of incorporation, or the date on which the activity commenced, whichever the earlier, or within two months from the date of modification to this information.

The provisions of this Article shall not apply to the establishments or Omani companies which meet the conditions of the minimum limits of the capital registered in the commercial register, gross income, or the average number of employees in the establishment or Omani company, as determined by the Executive Regulation of the Law.

Article 12: The accounts accompanying the final return shall be prepared by using the accrual basis of financial accounting unless it is permitted by the Secretariat General for the taxpayer to use another basis of accounting.

Article 13: Where the accounts referred to in the foregoing Article 12 are prepared by using a basis other than the accrual basis of accounting, any reference to expenses incurred in any tax year shall be deemed to be a reference to the amounts actually paid in such tax year.

Article 14: Taxpayer may maintain the registers and books of accounts in a foreign currency only with the authorization from the Secretariat General.

If permitted, the taxable income or loss for any accounting period ending in any tax year shall be computed in Rials Omani in accordance with the average rate of the buying and selling rates of the currency prevailing on the ending date of that accounting period, as published by the Central Bank of Oman.

Article 15: Every taxpayer shall preserve for at least ten years from the end of the accounting period for which the income is chargeable to tax, all registers, books of accounts and the documents proving their contents, based on which the accounts are prepared and required to be submitted with the return of income in accordance with this Law, or those which may be necessary for stating the basis adopted in computing the taxable income in the return of income, or necessary for determining the tax chargeable on the categories of income mentioned in Article 52 of this Law.

SECTION SIX

Obligations of Ministries, Government Authorities and other Parties

Article 16: Ministries and Government authorities which are competent for issuing licences to carry on the professional activities shall be required to notify the Secretariat General every six months of statements of permanent licences issued by them, their renewal, cancellation or expiry, as well as of temporary license at the time of issue in accordance with the conditions specified in the Executive Regulations of this Law.

Article 17: The secretariat of the competent Court shall, if requested by the Secretariat General, provide it with the copies of the following:

1. Records on the attachment of movables and the date fixed for sale in accordance with the aforementioned Law of Civil and Commercial Procedures. Such notification shall be made promptly after an order for sale of the attached properties is issued by the Executive magistrate.
2. Declarations of properties submitted by garnishees within the garnishment proceedings in accordance with the aforementioned Law of Civil and Commercial Procedures: Such declarations shall be furnished promptly after submission of the declarations by the garnishee.
3. Notices for attachment of real estate made under the aforementioned Law of Civil and Commercial Procedures, after their registration at the concerned Secretariat of Land Register. Such notification shall be made promptly after registration of the notice.

Article 18: Any person who takes procedures for the sale of moveable properties or real properties of taxpayers in public auction shall notify the Secretariat General of the date fixed for sale. Such notification shall be made at least ten days before that date.

PART TWO

The Tax Administration

CHAPTER ONE

The Secretariat General

Article 19: The Secretary General shall be responsible for the implementation of this Law, carrying out of the functions of the Secretariat General and for controlling and supervising all employees of the Secretariat General.

The Secretary General may delegate the Directors General or other employees to perform any of the functions assigned to him by this Law.

Article 20: The Secretariat General shall exercise the jurisdictions assigned in the Law through its Directorates General, Departments, divisions, sections and offices in accordance with its approved organizational structure.

Article 21: The Secretariat General shall have the right to request from any person to whom an income has accrued as per the provisions of this Law, or where the income relates to any other person liable to tax, to submit statements including full details of such income, name and address of the person entitled to the income, and any other data or information relating to that income.

Response to the Secretariat General's request shall be made within the time specified in the notice addressed by the Secretariat General to that person.

Article 22: The Secretariat General shall have the right to request from any person to submit any documents in his possession or any information, accounts, books of accounts or statements of assets and liability relating to tax liability of that person or any other person.

Response to the Secretariat General's request shall be made within the time specified in the notice addressed by the Secretariat General to that person.

Article 23: The Secretariat General shall have the right to obtain copies of documents, information, accounts, records or statements and other information provided for in the foregoing Articles 21 and 22.

Article 24: The Secretariat General shall have the right to request the attendance of the principal officer of any establishment, Omani company, permanent establishment or any other person, at the time and place specified in the notice addressed by the Secretariat General for this purpose, in order to discuss matters relating to the income resulting from carrying on business which may be chargeable to tax in Oman, or relating to tax dues.

Article 25: The Secretariat General may not request the submission of any documents, information, accounts, books of accounts or statements of assets or liabilities relating to tax liability of any person for a tax year which precedes the tax year in which the notice is addressed by more than ten years.

Article 26: The Secretariat General may request for the submission of any statements or information from any ministry, government units, public establishment or any other public juristic persons for the purposes of implementing this Law.

Article 27: Employees of the Secretariat General, the positions of whom are determined by a decision issued by the Minister of Justice in agreement with the Minister shall have the judicial enforcement for the purpose of implementing this Law, its executive regulations and decisions issued for its implementation.

Article 28: Any employee who is, by reason of his position, authority or function, engaged in the implementation of this Law or in deciding on disputes relating thereto, shall observe professional confidentiality in respect of documents, deeds, statements, information concerning any establishment, Omani company, or permanent establishment as well as all the confidential instructions relating to the implementation of this Law

Article 29: The following cases shall not be regarded as disclosure of professional secrets:

1. Approval for disclosure is expressly given by the concerned person.
2. Implementing a decision issued by the Committee.
3. Implementing a decision or a judgment issued by a Court.
4. Implementing a request or decision made by the legally competent official authorities for mandatory interpretation of the provisions of this Law.
5. Cases in which the foreign laws provide for deduction of the tax paid in Oman from the foreign tax, on condition that disclosure shall be made to legally permitted employees, and to the extent for the implementation of these laws.
6. The compliance of the Statistics Law.

CHAPTER TWO

Notice

Article 30: Decisions and notices sent by the Secretariat General shall be served in accordance with the rules and procedures provided for in this Law, which will have the same legal effect as a notice served in accordance with the methods provided for in the aforementioned Law of Civil and Commercial Procedures.

Article 31: The notice shall be served on-the taxpayer or any other person as follows:

1. By service in person upon the principal officer of the taxpayer, or sending by post to his last address known to the Secretariat General.

2. By service in person upon the taxpayer or the person, or sending by post to the last address of that taxpayer or that person known to the Secretariat General.
3. Where the Secretariat General is notified by the taxpayer of the name and address of a person in Oman to receive the notices addressed to that taxpayer, service of notice shall be made by service in person or by sending it by post to that person at the specified address.
4. Service of notice to a joint venture shall be issued in the name of the joint venture, not to the partners.
5. Notices of assessment orders shall be sent by registered post.

Article 32: The notice served by post shall be deemed to have been received at the specified address on the next day following the end of fifteen days from the date of sending it by post, unless proved otherwise.

Article 33: Return of income, accounts, or any records and other documents required to be furnished under this Law by any taxpayer or other person to the Secretariat General shall be delivered to the Department of Administrative and Financial Affairs at the Secretariat General, or sent by registered post to its address.

Article 34: Notices, submission of returns of income, accounts or any other documents may be made by automated or electronic means in accordance with the rules provided for in the Executive Regulations of the Law.

PART THREE

Chargeability to Tax

CHAPTER ONE

Taxable Income and Taxpayers

SECTION ONE:

General Rules for determination of Income

Article 35: Income means income of any kind- whether in cash or in kind- and includes in particular:

1. Profit from any business.
2. Consideration for carrying on researches and development.
3. Consideration for the use or right to use of computer software.
4. Consideration for lease or usufruct of real estate, machinery or other moveable or immovable property.
5. Profits resulting from granting any person a usufruct of or the right to use a real estate, machinery or any other moveable or immovable property.
6. Dividends, interests, or discount received.
7. Royalties or management fees.

Article 36: For the purposes of this Law, royalties include:

1. Consideration for the use or the right to use of the following:
 - a) Intellectual or proprietary right either for artistic, literary or scientific work, including computer software, cinematograph films, or films or tapes or discs or any other means used for radio or television broadcasting.
 - b) Patents, trademarks, design, drawing, models and secret process or formula,
 - c) Industrial, commercial or scientific equipment.
2. Consideration for information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience,
3. Consideration for granting rights of exploitation of mining or any other natural resources.

Article 37: For the purpose of this Law, the followings shall be deemed to be income:

1. An amount received in any tax year, in pursuance of a contract of insurance concluded in favour of the taxpayer against the risks of non-realization of profits, as compensation for damage or non-realization of profits, shall be regarded as a profit from the business in that tax year or in the last tax year in which the business was carried on, whichever of the two years is earlier.
2. An amount received in any tax year, against a recovery or waiver of the whole or part of an amount previously deducted when the taxable income was determined for any tax year, like costs, loss, bad debt, or expenses for any liabilities, shall be regarded as profits from the business in that tax year or in the last tax year in which the business was carried on, whichever of the two years is earlier.

3. The amount of any balancing charge computed for any tax year under Chapter Three of this Part, shall be regarded as profits from the business for that tax year.
4. Profits or gains from disposal of any asset, including disposal of the goodwill, trade name, or trademark with respect to the business or part of it.
5. Any income accruing to a taxpayer from transactions made before the date of commencement of its business shall be regarded as income accruing on that date.
6. Any income accruing to any Omani company (other than a joint venture) from transactions made before its incorporation or registration shall be regarded as income accruing on the date of its incorporation or registration.

Article 38: Where pursuant to an agreement between the Government and the taxpayer, the Government has the right to receive royalties in kind, then for the purposes of determining the taxable income of that taxpayer, an amount equal to the value of such royalties shall be added to the gross income of the taxpayer for the tax year during which such royalties were received.

SECTION TWO

Taxpayers

Article 39: Tax shall be charged for any tax year on the taxable income accruing to a taxpayer for that year. The tax rates shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

Article 40: Tax shall be charged on the income accruing in Oman from the categories specified in Article 52 of this Law, and with due regard to the provisions of Section Five of this Chapter, on a foreign person who does not carry on business in Oman through a permanent establishment situated therein, or who carries on business in Oman through a permanent establishment, but does not consider the gross income paid or credited in the accounts and subject to tax in accordance with the provisions of Article 52 of this Law as part of the gross income of that permanent establishment.

Article 41: Notwithstanding Article 39 of this Law, tax shall be charged on taxpayers engaged in Petroleum exploration for any tax year on its taxable income for that tax year according to Articles 75 and 76 of this Law. The tax rates shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

SECTION THREE :
Gross Income and Taxable Income

- Article 42:** Gross income means the income accruing to a taxpayer before deducting the expenses or allowing any deductions or set off or any exemption under this Law or other laws.
- Article 43:** The taxable income for any tax year means the gross income of any taxpayer for that tax year after deducting the expenses or allowing any deductions or set off or any exemption under this Law or other laws.
- Article 44:** In determining the taxable income for any tax year for which accounts have been prepared, there shall be recognized the income accruing during the accounting period or periods ending within that tax year. In other cases, the income accruing during that tax year shall be recognized.
- Article 45:** Where any taxpayer has several accounting periods which end during any tax year, the taxable income for that tax year shall be determined on the basis of the aggregate income of these accounting periods.
- Article 46:** In determining the taxable income for any taxpayer of any tax year, the basis adopted shall be the same as that used in the preparation of accounts for that tax year in accordance with the provisions of Article 12 of this Law.
- Article 47:** No income which is subject to tax under the provisions of this Law may be exempted unless by virtue of a Royal Decree or a law.

SECTION FOUR :
Accounting Periods

- Article 48:** The first accounting period for an establishment, an Omani joint venture or a permanent establishment shall begin on the date it commences to carry on business and, in respect of other Omani companies, shall begin from the date of registration pursuant to the Laws in force. The subsequent accounting periods shall begin in all cases from the day following the ending of the previous accounting period.

Article 49: The date on which the accounting period ends for any taxpayer shall, generally be the date of expiry of the period of twelve months from the start of the period, unless before the expiry of this period, the business has ceased in the case of an establishment, permanent establishment, or joint venture, or any Omani company is liquidated. In such an event, the date of cessation of carrying on of the business or the date of conclusion of liquidation, as the case may be, shall be the date on which the accounting period ends.

Article 50: In determining the first accounting period of a taxpayer, such period may be less than twelve months or may be more than this period up to a maximum of eighteen months.

Article 51: A Taxpayer may, upon the consent of the Secretary General, change the date on which the accounting period ends.

The taxable income of the transition period resulting from such change shall be deemed to be the taxable income of the tax year in which this transition period ends.

The “transition period” means the period resulting from any two consecutive accounting periods which are not of equal length.

SECTION FIVE:

Tax Chargeable on Certain Categories of Income

Article 52: Tax shall be charged on the following categories of income accruing in Oman:

1. Royalties.
2. Consideration for research and development.
3. Consideration for the use or the right to use computer software.
4. Management fees.

This tax shall be charged on the gross amount of the aforementioned categories of income, paid or credited to the account of any foreign person in the cases specified by Article 40 of this Law. The tax rate shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Article 113 of the said Law.

Article 53: Any taxpayer pays or credits any of the amounts specified in the foregoing Article 52, shall be obliged to deduct tax from the gross amount paid or credited, and shall remit the same to the Secretariat General not later than fourteen days from the end of the month in which that amount has been paid or credited, whichever is earlier.

The remittance of this tax shall be made to the Secretariat General accompanied by a statement in the form prescribed for this purpose. A copy of that form shall be sent to the recipient of the payment.

**CHAPTER TWO:
Rules for Deduction from the Gross Income**

**SECTION ONE:
General Provisions**

Article 54: In determining the taxable income for any tax year, no amount shall be deducted from the gross income of that tax year unless such amount is an expense actually incurred during that year, wholly for the purpose of production of gross income.

Where the expenses are not wholly incurred for the production of gross income, only so much as is attributable to the purpose of the production of gross income shall be deducted.

The expenses incurred for production of income shall not be deducted, if such income is exempted from tax under the provisions of this Law or any other law.

Article 55: In determining the taxable income of any tax year, the following expenses shall be deducted:

1. Expenses incurred before the commencement of business or registration, but only at the amount and to the limits specified in this Law, on condition that the date of commencement of business or the date of registration falls within the accounting period ending in that tax year.
2. Amounts paid during that tax year to fulfill the dues of the employees of the establishment, Omani company or the permanent establishment in accordance with the aforementioned Labour Law or any other Laws.

3. Contribution paid by the taxpayer in that tax year – in its capacity as employer - to the Public Authority for Social Insurance in accordance with the provisions of the aforementioned Social Insurance Law.
4. Amounts paid during that tax year on contribution for the pension funds in accordance with the rules set up in the Executive Regulations of this Law.
5. Any debts not falling within Article 66 of this Law if they are considered to have become bad debts during that tax year in accordance with the conditions and rules set up in the Executive Regulations of the Law.
6. Amounts paid by the taxpayer, either as a cost of acquisition of any of the assets specified in paragraph 4 of Article 37 of this Law, except the assets to which Chapter Three of this Part applies or expenses necessary for the disposal of these assets, provided that such disposal is made within the accounting period ending in that tax year.
7. Depreciation of capital assets or the balancing allowance for the accounting period ending in that tax year, under Chapter Three of this Part.
8. Audit fees incurred during that tax year.
9. Sponsorship fees incurred during that tax year, subject to the Rules set up in the Executive Regulations of the Law,
10. Donations paid during that tax year to entities approved by the Financial Affairs and Energy Resources Council on condition that the aggregate amount of donations does not exceed five percent of the gross income of the taxpayer for that tax year.

Article 56: Where the accounting period of a taxpayer ends on a date other than thirty first of December, then any of the expenses or amounts mentioned in the foregoing Articles 54 and 55 which were actually incurred during such accounting period shall be deemed to be expenses and amounts incurred during the tax year in which the accounting period ends.

Article 57: In determining the taxable income for any tax year, deduction of any of the expenses or amounts mentioned in Articles 54 and 55 may not be made more than once.

Article 58: If the determination of the taxable income for any tax year requires the determination of the cost of any real estate - lands and buildings - the original cost of the real estate including the costs of construction of the building shall be considered.

If the documents proving the original cost of the land and buildings are not available, or in the case of inherited real estates, or the ownership of which was transferred without consideration, the Secretariat General shall estimate the cost of the real estate.

Article 59: The Minister may formulate in the Executive Regulations of the Law, the rules specifying other expenses or amounts that may be deducted in the computation of taxable income.

SECTION TWO:

Restrictions in Deducting Certain Categories of Expenses

Article 60: In determining the taxable income for any tax year, there may not be deducted any of the following amounts from the gross income:

1. Any capital expenditure incurred during the tax year, except those which are deducted in accordance with the provisions of this Law.
2. Any amounts payable or paid as tax on income in accordance with the provisions of this Law, or any other tax on income which is payable or paid in any other country for that tax year or for any other period.
3. Any costs borne or losses incurred during that tax year where the costs were recovered, or the losses were compensated under a contract, insurance policy, Court judgment or others.
4. Any amounts considered by the Secretariat General not to be reasonable by reference to the value of the services rendered or other considerations relating to such services.
5. Loss from the disposal of securities listed in Muscat Securities Market.

Article 61: In determining the taxable income for any tax year, interest on loans may be deducted in accordance with the rules specified in the Executive Regulations of this Law, in the following cases:

1. Interest allocated by the establishment to its owner or to the account of another person controlled by its owner pursuant to the Articles 132 and 133 of this Law.
2. Interest payable by any Omani company other than banks and insurance companies.

3. Interest allocated by a permanent establishment to its head office or to the account of another person controlled by the owner of the permanent establishment pursuant to the Articles 132 and 133 of this Law.

For the purposes of this Article, the term loan means any kind of loan, advance or financial arrangement or financial facility entered into between a taxpayer and any other person where one controls the other or both of them are controlled by another person pursuant to Articles 132 and 133 of this Law, but does not include any amounts payable against the supply of goods or rendering of services in the ordinary course of business of the taxpayer, as long as no interests are payable on them.

The term “interests” means any payments, howsoever described, made in respect of a loan which is not a repayment of principal.

SECTION THREE

Provisions Concerning Expenses before the Commencement of Business, or Registration

Article 62: Expenses incurred for business purposes before the business commences shall be deemed to be incurred on the day on which the business commences.

The provisions of the foregoing Paragraph shall not apply to any of the expenses provided for in Article 63 of this Law, or to the capital expenditure entitled to depreciation under this Law, or in the case of a permanent establishment to the expenses incurred outside Oman before it was established.

Article 63: The expenses incurred before registration shall be deemed to include, the expenses incurred by an Omani company - other than a joint venture - before the date of its registration in accordance with the provisions of the Commercial Companies Law referred to or under any other Law, and the expenses incurred for incorporation of the company, provided that they are necessary for its purposes. These expenses shall be deemed to have been incurred on the date of the registration or incorporation.

SECTION FOUR

Provisions Concerning Certain categories of Expenses

Article 64: In determining the taxable income of an establishment or Omani company for any tax year, the following amounts shall be deemed to be deductible expenses.

1. Remunerations payable to the chairman and the members of the board of directors of a joint stock company,
2. Salaries and similar remunerations payable to any partner of an Omani company or to the owner of an establishment for management.
3. Amounts payable by an establishment for the use of the real estates registered in the name of the owner of that establishment.

The Executive Regulations of this Law shall specify the rules for deduction of such expenses.

Article 65: In determining the taxable income of insurance companies that carry on business in accordance with the Insurance companies Law referred to , the following amounts shall be deducted from the gross income:

1. Provisions for unexpired risks and provisions for unsettled claims which are made in accordance with the Insurance Companies Law referred to above.
2. Amounts paid for the Insurance Emergency Fund mentioned in Article 59 (bis) of the Insurance Companies Law referred to above.

Article 66: In determining the taxable income for any tax year for any bank, there shall be deducted the amounts of provisions for loan losses which are made by the bank to the extent of the amount of provision required to be made in accordance with the recommendation of the Central Bank of Oman on a date nearest to the bank's balance sheet date for the accounting period ending in that tax year, provided that the loan was given in the ordinary course of the banking business.

Article 67: In determining the taxable income for any tax year for any permanent establishment, there may be deducted the expenses of the head office situated outside Oman, such as the expenses on technical consultants, on research and development or on data processing, general and administration costs and other similar or related expenses incurred by the head office and allocated or charged by the head office to the permanent establishment.

The expenses incurred by the person related to the owner of the permanent establishment and allocated or charged as expenses to the permanent establishment shall be treated as head office expenses under the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

For the purposes of this Article, the person is considered as related to the owner of the permanent establishment if one controls the other, or both are controlled by the same person pursuant to the Articles 132 and 133 of this Law.

No expenses may be deducted in any case under the provisions of this Article, except in cases and in accordance with the percentages and Rules specified in the Executive Regulations of the Law, subject to the provisions of Article 54 of this Law.

SECTION FIVE

Provisions concerning Deduction and Carrying Forward of Losses

Article 68 For the purposes of this Section, the following terms shall have the meaning attached to each of them:

1. Exemption period: Any period for which the income of the establishment or Omani company is exempted from tax in accordance with the provisions of this Law or any other Law.
2. Exemption under Article 118 of this Law: The exemption granted to any establishment or Omani company in accordance with Article 118 of this Law, or as per Article 51 (bis) of the Law of Income Tax on Companies, or as per Article 5 (bis) of the Law of Profit Tax on Establishments.
3. Net loss: The excess of the total amount of losses incurred during the first five years of the exemption period specified for any Establishment or Omani company in accordance with Article 118 of this Law over the income exempted under that Article during any year of the said five years. Loss or exempted income shall be computed in the same manner as the taxable income is computed.

Article 69: The losses incurred for any tax year of the taxpayer shall be carried forward to the following tax year and deducted from the taxable income for that year and the subsequent years until the entire loss is set off. In case the loss is incurred for more than one tax year, the deduction of loss shall commence from the earliest tax year.

Article 70: Where a foreign person carries on several businesses through permanent establishments, the loss, which is incurred in any tax year from carrying on any business, may be carried forward and deducted in accordance with the previous Article 69, only after reducing therefrom the taxable income of the other permanent establishments owned by that person.

Article 71: Loss may not be carried forward, under Article 69 of this Law, for more than five years commencing from the end of the tax year during which the loss was incurred.

Article 72: No loss may be deducted or carried forward if such loss was incurred from carrying on any business exempted from tax, either under this Law or any other law.

Article 73: As an exception from the provisions of the previous Articles 71 and 72, in the case of any establishment or Omani company that is granted exemption under Article 118 of this Law, the net loss of the first five years of the exemption period, may be carried forward and deducted, and such deduction and carry forward in this case shall be made for any number of tax years, until the whole of the net loss is set off.

The net loss shall be deducted before allowing deduction for any loss that might be incurred during the subsequent tax years.

Article 74: Loss may not be deducted in cases other than those specified exclusively in this Section, unless it is a result of a deal or transaction of any kind resulting in earning a taxable income during the same tax year in which the loss was incurred.

SECTION SIX

Provisions Concerning Taxpayers in the Field of Petroleum Exploration

Article 75: In determining the tax of any taxpayer for any tax year which derives its taxable income from the sale of petroleum, there shall be deducted from this income the following amounts paid to the Government by the taxpayer in that year:

1. Royalties of any kind except those charged on the crude oil extracted from Oman and sold at future price.
2. Taxes – other than the income tax charged under this Law and vehicle fees- including custom duties and any other amounts of a similar nature paid to the Government in respect of the carrying on of petroleum production activity by the taxpayer in Oman for the purpose of sale or dealing in the petroleum produced.

In no case, deduction for any amount paid may be made more than once.

Article 76: The provisions of the foregoing Article 75 shall apply where any of the amounts mentioned therein is paid by a party related to any taxpayer engaged in petroleum exploration, provided that:

1. The main activity of these two parties in Oman shall be the production of or dealing in petroleum.
2. Dealings between these two parties in Oman in the tax year or period shall be in the ordinary course of business of each of them.

The provisions of this Article shall not prejudice the other cases in which the relationship between the two parties emerges from direct or indirect ownership by one party of shares of the other party, or from direct or indirect ownership of the shares of both of them by another person.

CHAPTER THREE: Depreciation of Capital Assets

SECTION ONE General Rules

Article 77: For the purposes of this Chapter, the following words and terms shall have the meaning attached to each of them unless the context otherwise requires:

1. Capital asset: Any building, machinery and plant or any other tangible and intangible asset in respect of which depreciation is allowed in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter.

2. Machinery and plant: Include fixtures, installations, vehicles, furniture, and computer software, but does not include ships or aircraft.
3. Depreciation base: The amount which is determined under the provision of Article 92 of this Law with respect to any pool of assets specified in Article 90 thereof.
4. Disposal: Disposal of any capital asset by way of sale or exchange, and also includes the cessation of use of the asset for the purpose of the business, or the asset cannot be used, or is transferred, acquired as per the law, discarded, lost, demolished, or destroyed.
5. Buildings: Include construction, bridges, quays, jetties, pipelines, roads, and railways, but does not include land.
6. Capital expenditure: Expenses incurred by a taxpayer in acquiring the capital asset, or any additions or improvements made to this asset.

Article 78: There shall not be regarded as capital expenditure, for the purpose of this chapter, the expenses borne directly or indirectly by the Government or any person other than the taxpayer.

SECTION TWO

Determination of Capital Assets and Expenses Related Thereto

Article 79: Executive Regulations of this Law shall lay down the rules governing the determination of the expenditure, whether capital expenditure or otherwise, incurred in respect of the capital assets held under contracts of finance leases, provided they are treated in the accounts in the manner prescribed for such assets as per the International Accounting Standards.

Article 80: Where the amount of the capital expenditure of an asset acquired exceeds what it would have been if it had been incurred in the open market, the excess shall be excluded from that amount.

Article 81: In respect of expenses incurred for the acquisition of any capital asset before the accounting period during which it commenced to be used for carrying on the business, the market value of the asset at the date on which it commenced to be used shall be taken into account, if the market value on the date of business commencement of the business is less than the expenditure actually incurred in acquiring that asset

Article 82: If a capital asset is used partly for the purposes of carrying on the business, the amount of expenditure incurred for acquiring that asset shall be limited to the amount corresponding to that part used for carrying on the business.

Article 83: In determining the taxable income, no more than one deduction of depreciation shall be allowed in case of use of the capital asset in more than one business carried on by the taxpayer or no more than one category of allowance shall be made if there are many categories under which the deduction shall be allowed, or no more than one deduction shall be made under any provisions of this Law.

SECTION THREE

Rules for Deduction of Depreciation on Buildings, Ships, Aircrafts and Intangible Assets

Article 84: Depreciation shall be allowed under this Section on the capital expenditure incurred on the acquisition of any asset used for the purposes of the business in an accounting period only if it continues to be in use for that purpose till the end of that accounting period.

Article 85: The amounts allowable as depreciation on capital expenditure incurred on the acquisition of any capital asset shall, in relation to any business for any accounting period, be deemed to be the expense of that business during that period in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

The depreciation under this Section for any accounting period shall be increased or decreased if the accounting period is more or less than one year, or if the business is carried on only during a part of that accounting period-

In all cases, the total amounts allowed as depreciation shall not exceed the amount of capital expenditure.

Article 86: The amount allowed to be deducted shall be determined in accordance with the following percentages:

1. 4 % annually for depreciation of buildings constructed with selected materials as specified by a decision issued by the Secretary General.

2. 10 % annually for depreciation of quays, jetties, pipelines, roads and railways.
3. 15 % annually for depreciation of buildings constructed with other than the selected materials mentioned above, or prefabricated buildings.
4. 100 % annually for depreciation of buildings used as hospitals or educational institutions. Taxpayer in this case may choose the rate in this Clause, or the rates in the foregoing Clauses (1) and (3).

Article 87: The percentages of depreciation mentioned in Clauses (1), (2) and (3) of the foregoing Article 86 shall be doubled if buildings are used for industrial purposes.

These purposes shall not include the use of buildings for the purposes of storage, office, accommodation for workers or for other commercial purposes.

Article 88: Depreciation shall be allowed under this Section for any accounting period at the rate of 15 % annually on capital expenditure incurred on the acquisition of any ship or aircraft used for business purposes during that period.

Article 89: Depreciation shall be allowed under this Section for any accounting period on capital expenditure incurred on acquiring any intangible asset, other than computer software and intellectual property rights provided for in Article 90 of this Law, which are used for business purposes during that period.

The amount of deduction shall be fixed annually by dividing the capital expenditure incurred by the number of years of the productive life of the asset at the discretion of the Secretariat General.

SECTION FOUR:

Rules for Deduction of Depreciation on Machinery and Plant

Article 90: Machinery and plant shall be allocated to pools with annual rates of depreciation specified for them as follows:

1. 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % annually for the first pool, comprising:
Tractors, cranes and other heavy machinery and plant similar in nature and use, computers, vehicles and self-propelling machines, fixtures, fittings, and furniture. It also comprises computer software and intellectual property rights.

2. 10 % annually for the second pool, comprising drilling rigs.
3. 15 % annually for the third pool, comprising any other machinery and plant which are not included in the foregoing Clauses (1) and (2).

Article 91: Deduction shall be made for any accounting period as depreciation for the capital expenditure incurred on the acquisition of any machinery, plant, or other capital assets that are falling within any of the three pools mentioned in the foregoing Article 90 and which are used for business purposes during that period.

Article 92: The amount to be deducted as depreciation in respect of a pool for the accounting period shall be calculated by applying the percentages specified in Article 90 of this Law on the depreciation base of that pool.

For the purpose of this Section, for any accounting period, the depreciation base in the case of any pool shall be determined to be the excess of the amount resulting from applying Clause 1 of this Article after deducting the amount resulting from applying Clause 2 of this Article as follows:

1. The depreciation base of that pool for the accounting period immediately proceeding that accounting period after deducting the depreciation allowed for this pool for the accounting period immediately preceding that accounting period. This depreciation base shall be increased by the total capital expenditures incurred in acquiring the machinery, plant or other assets falling under the same pool during that accounting period.
2. The disposal value of all capital assets falling in that pool that were disposed of during that accounting period.

For the purposes of determination of the depreciation base for the accounting period relevant to the first tax year to which this Law applies, the costs of the assets in the pool at the beginning of that accounting period after deducting the amounts of depreciation allowed for the assets under the First Schedule attached to the Company Income Tax Law, during the tax years prior to that first tax year, shall be deemed as capital expenditure incurred on their acquisition during that accounting period.

Article 93: Depreciation shall be allowed in respect of a pool for any accounting period, if that accounting period is not the period in which the business has ceased, or is not the accounting period at the end of which none of the assets in that pool is remaining.

The amount of the depreciation shall be increased or reduced if the accounting period is more or less than a year, or if the business has been carried on for only part of the accounting period.

Article 94: In computing the taxable income for any accounting period - the followings shall be considered:

1. If the accounting period is the period during which the business has ceased, or at the end of which none of the assets in the pool is remaining, where the amount referred to in Clause (1) of Article 92 of this Law is more than the amount referred to in Clause (2) of that Article, the excess amount shall be the balancing allowance for that period, and the depreciation base of the pool of assets during this accounting period shall be nil.
2. If the amount referred to in Clause (2) of Article 92 of this Law is more than the amount referred to in Clause (1) of that Article, the excess amount shall be the balancing charge for that accounting period, and the depreciation base of that pool of assets during this accounting period shall be nil.

SECTION FIVE

Provisions Concerning Transfer of Ownership of Assets Following the Transfer of Business

Article 95: The provisions of this Section shall apply to cases where after this Law comes into force, a business of an establishment is transferred to an Omani company in consideration for shares in that company offered to the owner of the establishment, and accordingly transferred to the company the ownership of any capital asset used for the business of the establishment that was previously subjected to the provisions of depreciation.

The implementation of this Article requires that the ownership of all the assets falling within any pools of assets is fully transferred to the company.

Article 96: Both the establishment in its capacity as the transferor of the capital asset and the company in its capacity as the transferee shall have the right to choose whether the provisions of this Section or the other provisions of this Law to be applied to the asset or to the pool of assets.

For exercising the option right mentioned in this Section, a notice shall be sent before the expiry of six months of the end of the tax year in which the transfer takes place and before the owner of the establishment disposes any of the shares transferred to him pursuant to the foregoing Article 95. The option once made cannot be revoked.

Article 97: If this option for applying this Section is chosen, such transfer of asset shall not be considered as disposal provided for in this Chapter, and the provision for depreciation, balancing allowances and balancing charges shall be dealt as if the transferee is the one carrying on the business.

The necessary adjustments shall be made whether by taking the procedures for making the tax assessment on the establishment or the company, exemption from tax or refund of tax, or by other procedures that are necessary for adjustment.

SECTION SIX

Provisions Concerning the Disposal of Capital Assets

Article 98: The provisions of this Section shall apply to the cases where a capital asset that was previously subjected to the provisions of this Chapter, has been sold or destroyed, if such disposal or destruction involves other assets, provided:

- 1 The sale price or the compensation amount relates to all the assets sold or . destroyed,
- 2 The sale price has been fixed in accordance with a contract or arrangement . agreed between the parties, and has been divided between the assets sold at same time by the seller and the same purchaser, either in accordance with the same contract or other separate contracts, or similar insurance compensations divided between the insured and the insurance company.

Article 99: The following provisions shall be considered in the case referred to in Clause (1) of the foregoing Article 98:

- 1 The Secretariat General may approve the agreement between the parties - former and new owners- or the former owner and the insurer, for the apportionment of the sum referred to in that Clause, between the various items of the assets.
- 2 If the agreement is not approved under the foregoing Paragraph, the Secretariat General may apportion the sum referred to in Paragraph (1) of the foregoing Article 98 between the various items of the assets.

Article 100: In the cases referred to in Clause (2) of Article 98 of this Law, the Secretariat General may-

1. Approve the agreement between the parties on apportionment of the sale price or the amounts of insurance between the various items of the assets.
2. If it is obvious to the Secretariat General that the apportionment agreed upon by the parties would afford an unjust tax advantage to any of them, the Secretariat General shall apportion the sale price or the amounts of insurance between the various items of the assets in accordance with its view of the correct value of such items.

Article 101: For the purposes of this Law, the value attributable to any capital asset in accordance with the provisions of this Section shall apply to both the former and new owner of the asset.

In all cases, the Secretariat General shall notify the concerned persons of any apportionment approved in pursuance of this Section.

Article 102: Where depreciation has been allowed in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter for the capital expenditure incurred to acquire the asset, the provision of this Section shall be followed in case of disposal of the above-mentioned assets.

Article 103: Where the ownership of a capital asset is transferred by way of sale, the date of sale shall be the date on which the procedure for the transfer of ownership is completed or the date of delivery of the asset sold, whichever is earlier. The disposal value of the sold asset shall be determined as follows:

1. If the asset is sold at a price less than the price that may be obtained in case of sale in the open market, and the purchaser does not have the right to deduct the depreciation in respect of the capital expenditure on the assets sold, pursuant to the provisions of this Section, the disposal value of such asset shall be fixed on the basis of the sale value in the open market.
2. If the sale of the asset does not fall under the foregoing Clause (1) above , the disposal value of that asset shall be the aggregate of :
 - a) The net proceeds of sale,
 - b) Any payments received under an insurance policy concluded that can affect the value that may be obtained.
 - c) Any other capital sums received as compensation, irrespective of their nature.

Article 104: The disposal value in case of discarding or destruction of a capital asset shall be the aggregate of:

1. Any payments received under an insurance policy made against the risk of destruction or stopping use of that asset,
2. The net amount received for the remaining part of the asset,
3. Any other capital sums received as compensation, irrespective of their nature.

Article 105: The disposal value in case of permanent loss of possession of a capital asset, other than those cases mentioned in the foregoing Article 104, shall be the aggregate of :

1. Any payments received under an insurance policy made against the risk of permanent loss of possession of that asset,
2. Any other capital sums received as compensation, irrespective of their nature.

Article 106: In the case of granting the right to use or deal with computer software, the value of disposal shall be as follows:

1. In the case of granting the right to use or deal with computer software without any consideration: the value shall be determined on the basis of consideration in money which would have been received if the right had been granted in the open market.
2. In the case of granting the right to use or deal with computer software for a consideration lower than that which would have been received, if the right had been granted in the open market, and the person granting of the right is not entitled to deduct depreciation under the provisions of this Chapter on capital expenditure on acquisition of the right: the value shall be determined on the basis of consideration in money which would have been received in the open market.
3. In the case of granting the right to use computer software in the cases other than those mentioned in the foregoing Clauses (1) and (2), the value shall be determined in accordance with the Clause (2) of Article 103 of this Law.

Article 107: In the other cases, the disposal value of the capital asset shall be fixed on the basis of the price that can be obtained in case of disposal by sale in open market on the date of the disposal.

The cases include:

1. The cessation of the use of an asset partly or wholly for the purposes of the business.
2. The final cessation of the business.
3. When a person becomes non-taxable in Oman in respect of the business for which the capital asset is used.

SECTION SEVEN

Balancing Allowance or Balancing Charge in Case of Disposal of Buildings, Ships, Aircrafts and Intangible Assets

Article 108: In cases of disposal of any capital asset which does not fall in any pool of assets provided for in Article 90 of this Law, and on which depreciation was allowed for any accounting period in accordance with this Law or the First Schedule attached to the Law of Income Tax on Companies, balancing charge or balancing allowance shall be made in accordance with the provisions of this Section.

Article 109: For the purpose of this Section, net value of a capital asset, for any accounting period, which does not fall within any of the pools of assets provided for in Article 90 of this Law, and was used for the business purposes, means the amount of capital expenditure incurred by the taxpayer that carries on the business in acquiring the asset, minus the total amount of depreciation allowed under the provisions of this Chapter or the First Schedule attached to the Law of Income Tax on Companies on that capital asset in the accounting periods preceding the date on which this Law takes effect.

Article 110: Where there is a disposal of a capital asset which does not fall within any pool of assets provided for in Article 90 of this Law during any accounting period, and where the disposal value of the asset, as determined in accordance with the provisions of this Law, is lower than the net value of the asset for that accounting period, the difference between the two amounts shall be deemed to be a balancing allowance for that period.

Article 111: Where there is a disposal of a capital asset which does not fall within any pool of assets provided for in Article 90 of this Law during any accounting period, and where the disposal value of the asset, as determined in accordance with the provisions of this Law, exceeds the net value of the asset for that accounting period, the difference between the two amounts shall be deemed to be a balancing charge for that period.

CHAPTER FOUR

Tax Rates

Article 112: The tax specified in this Law, in respect of the taxable income of any establishment, Omani company or permanent establishment, for any tax year shall be computed by applying the following rates :

First RO 30,000 : Nil

Any excess of that : 12 %

Article 113: The tax rate referred to in Article 52 of this Law shall be 10 % of the gross amount.

Article 114: The tax rate for taxpayers engaged in petroleum exploration shall be 55 % of the taxable income in respect of any income derived from the sale of petroleum.

CHAPTER FIVE

Tax Exemption

SECTION ONE

Exemption for Certain Categories of Income

Article 115: In determining the taxable income for any tax year, the followings shall be exempted from tax:

1. Dividends received by the establishment, Omani company or permanent establishment from shares, allotments or shareholding it owns in the capital of any Omani company.
2. Profits or gains from the disposal of securities listed in the Muscat Securities Market.

SECTION TWO

Activities Exempted from Tax

Article 116:

1. Income accruing to any establishment owned by an Omani natural person or an Omani company from carrying on its activity in the field of shipping shall be exempted from tax.
2. Income accruing to any person, other than provided for in the foregoing paragraph, from carrying on its activity of shipping or air transport, shall be exempted from tax, provided that a similar treatment is accorded on a reciprocal basis in the country in which the juristic person is incorporated or in the country where the effective management and control are exercised on the person or in the country of which the natural person is a national.

Article 117: Income accruing to investment funds set up in Oman under the Capital Market Law referred to or funds set up outside Oman to deal in Omani securities listed in Muscat Securities Market, shall be exempted from tax.

Article 118: Income that accrues to an establishment or Omani company from the following activities carried on as their main business, except management contracts and project execution contracts, shall be exempted from tax:

1. Industry in accordance with the aforementioned Law for Unified Industrial Organization of Gulf Cooperation Council Countries.
2. Mining in accordance with the aforementioned Law of Mining.
3. The export of locally manufactured or processed products.
4. The operation of hotels and tourist villages.
5. Farming and processing of farm products including animals and the processing or formulating of animal products and the agricultural industries.
6. Fishing and fish processing, farming and breeding.
- 7 University education, college or higher institutes, private schools, nurseries or training colleges and institutes.
- 8 Medical care by establishing private hospitals.

Exemption from tax shall be for a period of five years beginning from the date of commencement of production or of the business, as the case may be.

The exemption may be renewed, if necessary, for a further period not exceeding five years, provided that the renewal shall be made by a decision issued by the Minister in accordance with the regulations decided by the Financial Affairs and Energy Resources Council.

Article 119: The exemptions provided for in this Section may be applied only by a decision issued by the Minister in accordance with the rules and regulations after following the procedures specified in the Executive Regulations of the Law.

PART FOUR

Avoidance of Double Taxation

CHAPTER ONE :

Avoidance of International Double Taxation

Article 120: The Government may enter into agreements with the governments of any other countries for the purpose of avoiding double taxation in relation to income.

Article 121: In application of the provisions of any international agreement for the avoidance of double taxation, the foreign tax paid in respect of the income which was charged to tax in the country with which Oman has concluded that agreement, shall be deducted from the tax payable on its taxable income in Oman of the tax year of which the income charged to the tax in that other country forms part.

Article 122: The amount allowed to be deducted for the foreign tax, for any tax year, shall not exceed the difference between the amount of tax which would be chargeable on the taxable income for that year before the deduction for the foreign tax, and the amount of tax which would be chargeable on that income after deducting the income for which the deduction is to be allowed.

In all cases, the total amount allowed to be deducted for any tax year for the foreign tax under this Chapter shall not exceed the tax payable for that year.

Article 123: Income in respect of which the amount allowed to be deducted against the foreign tax shall be computed as per the rules for determination of the taxable income under the provisions of this Law.

Article 124: Any establishment or Omani company that has paid foreign tax on a part of its income which accrued from a source outside Oman and such part of the income is also chargeable to tax in Oman, may submit an application to the Secretariat General to deduct that tax from the tax payable on its taxable income in Oman for the tax year of which the income charged to the foreign tax forms a part. Application for deduction shall be submitted within a period of two years from the ending date of the tax year during which the foreign tax is paid.

In the computation of the amount that is to be allowed as a credit under the provisions of this Article, the rules for deduction provided in Article 121 and 122 of this Law shall apply.

The Secretariat General shall within a period of six months from the date of submission of adequate documents allow the deduction.

The expiry of this period before issuing a decision shall be deemed to be an implied rejection of the claim. The decision of rejection – whether explicit or implied - may be disputed in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

The provisions of this Article shall not apply in cases where international agreements for the avoidance of double taxation are applicable.

CHAPTER TWO :

Avoidance of Tax between Persons or By entering into Transactions

SECTION ONE

Cases of Avoidance between Related Persons

Article 125: The provisions of this Section shall apply in computing the taxable income of any person for any tax year where it is found that certain transactions are entered into directly or indirectly by that person with a related person.

A transaction between these two persons is considered as one entered into indirectly, if they are interrelated transactions, and these persons are parties to one or more of such transactions, irrespective of whether both of them are parties to the same transaction or not.

The two persons are considered as related to with each other if one controls the other or both are controlled by third person in accordance with Articles 132 and 133 of this Law or one is a relative of the other up to the third degree, whether directly or indirectly related, or connected by marriage.

Article 126: In determining taxable income of a person who has entered into a transaction referred to in the foregoing Article 125, the effects of that transaction entered into under the conditions mutually agreed between the two persons shall be ignored if the terms agreed upon result in determination of a lower taxable income or higher loss allowable to be deducted or carried forward for that person than would be the case if it was between independent persons. Instead, the effects of such transactions shall be taken into account assuming the terms on which the transactions would have been entered into by independent persons

Article 127: In case of application of the provisions of the foregoing Article 126 for computing the taxable income of a person with whom the transaction has been made for a specific tax year, the Secretariat General may compute the taxable

income of the other person with whom the transaction has been made – in respect of the transaction on which the provision of the foregoing Article 126 has been applied – in accordance with the basis adopted in application of the provisions of that Article.

Article 128: The provisions of the preceding Article 127 shall not apply unless a written request is made to the Secretariat General by the person with whom the transaction is made within a period not exceeding twelve months from the date of assessment on the person who made the transaction in accordance with the provisions of Article 126 of this Law.

SECTION TWO :

Cases of Avoidance by entering into Transactions

Article 129: The provisions of this Section shall apply if it is established by the Secretariat General that the main purpose of any transaction made- whether before or after the date on which this Law takes effect - is to avoid part or whole of any liability to tax due and payable for any tax year.

The transaction is considered to have achieved that purpose if the partial or whole avoidance is obtained through the combined effects of two or more transactions, or through the combined effects of one or more transactions concurrent with the dissolution of the company.

Article 130 The provisions of this Section shall not apply to any transaction the main purpose of which is to incorporate a company for the purpose of carrying on a business which has been carried on by a natural person.

Article 131 The Secretariat General, shall, in the case where Article 129 of this Law is applicable, make an adjustment as follows:

1. make an assessment at the amount of tax avoided in full or in part,
2. cancel any decision issued to refund a tax,
3. require a refunded tax to be recovered within a period of time to be specified by the Secretariat General.

The decision issued in this respect may be disputed in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

SECTION THREE

Control of a Company

- Article 132:**
1. For the purpose of this Law, a person shall have control over a company if he has the right - directly or indirectly – to have a hold over the company’s business and commercial matters, and in the following cases in particular:
 - a) If the person acquires the greater part of the capital of the company, its issued capital or the voting rights in the company.
 - b) If the person’s ownership of the share in the issued capital of the company gives him the right to receive the largest share of the distributed amount in the case of distribution of the total income of the company among the partners.
 - c) If the person's ownership of these rights entitles him to receive the largest portion of the company's assets that are distributable to the participants in case of dissolution or termination of the company.
 2. For the purpose of this Section, a person who is entitled at a future date to acquire any right, interest or power of any kind, shall be treated as one entitled to acquire that right, interest or power.

- Article 133:** For the purposes of this Section, a person acquires rights or powers if:
1. Such rights or powers are conceded to that person in his capacity as a representative of another person.
Such rights or powers are required to be exercised by that person on
 2. another person’s direction.
 3. That person controls the company solely or together with one or more partners of his relatives up to the third degree, whether directly or indirectly related, or connected by marriage

PART FIVE
Assessment and Collection of tax

CHAPTER ONE

Returns

SECTION ONE

General Rules

Article 134: Provisional and final returns for any tax year shall be submitted in accordance with the provisions specified in this Law.

Returns of income shall be submitted to the Secretariat General in the forms prescribed for this purpose.

The return shall basically include the amount of the taxable income for the tax year in respect of which the return is submitted, and the tax due as per the return and payable for that year.

Article 135: The taxpayer shall submit a return of income for a tax year in respect of its taxable income of any accounting period ending within the tax year for which the return is to be submitted.

The provisions of this Article shall not apply to the establishments or Omani companies which meet the conditions of the minimum limits of the capital registered in the commercial register, gross income, or the average number of employees in the establishment or Omani company, as determined by the Executive Regulations of the Law.

Article 136: Where a foreign person carries on one or more businesses in Oman through more than one permanent establishment, the return submitted by that person shall cover all the permanent establishments referred to above. The determination of the amount of tax payable shall be based on the aggregate of the taxable incomes of all these permanent establishments.

Article 137: Where during any tax year an establishment or permanent establishment ceases to carry on business, it shall notify to the Secretariat General of such cessation within a maximum period of seven days from the date of the cessation.

The return for that year shall be filed at the date specified by the Secretariat General in a notice addressed to the establishment or the permanent establishment. The tax payable based on that return shall be due on the date referred to above.

SECTION TWO

Provisional Return

Article 138: The provisional return shall be prepared on the basis of the information available at the date of preparation of that return. If this information is not available, the taxable income shall be estimated on a reasonable basis. The tax due as per that return shall be computed as per that information or estimation

Article 139: Provisional return for any tax year shall be filed before the expiry of a period of three months which begins from the ending date of that year, or the ending date of the accounting period for which the return is prepared or if there is more than one accounting period - with the ending date of the last accounting period, whichever is the earlier.

SECTION THREE

Final Return

Article 140: Final return for any tax year shall be filed before the expiry of a period of six months which begins from the ending date of that year, or the ending date of the accounting period for which the return is prepared or if there is more than one accounting period - with the ending date of the last accounting period, whichever is the earlier.

Article 141: A taxpayer shall attach to the final return prepared for any tax year, its accounts for the accounting period or periods ending in that tax year.

For the purposes of this Article, accounts mean the financial statements, especially the balance sheet, profit and loss account, notes and the information and schedules attached or complementary thereto. The accounts shall be audited by auditors legally licensed to exercise the accounting and audit profession in Oman.

Article 142: An establishment or an Omani company, which meets the conditions of the minimum limits of the capital registered in the commercial register, gross income, or the average number of employees in the establishment or Omani company, as determined by the Executive Regulations of the Law, may be excluded from the requirement of submitting the accounts.

CHAPTER TWO

Assessment of Tax

Article 143: The Secretariat General shall make an assessment for any tax year on any taxpayer that is liable to file return under the provisions of this Law.

The Secretariat General shall also make an assessment, in the case of any taxpayer who submits an application for making an assessment within three years from the date of submission of the final return, for the tax year in respect of which the application for making an assessment is submitted.

In all cases, where an assessment is not made within the period specified in first paragraph of Article 149 of this Law, the taxable income or the loss stated in the final return shall be considered as the assessment in implementing the provisions of this Law, without prejudice to the provisions of Article 148 and second and third paragraphs of Article 149 of this Law.

Article 144: The Secretariat General shall make an assessment in respect of the tax specified in Article 52 of this Law if such tax is due but not paid within the time specified in Article 53 of this Law.

The Secretariat General shall also make an assessment in cases where an application is made for such assessment.

The assessment shall be made in the name of the person who has paid the amount, specifying the name of the person who is the recipient of the amount from which the tax is deductible.

Article 145: Where a person carries on one or more businesses through more than one permanent establishment, the assessment shall be made on the aggregate of taxable incomes of those permanent establishments.

Article 146: Assessment shall be made by notice in writing and shall include:

1. The date of assessment,
2. The tax year for which the assessment is made and the amount of taxable income or loss in accordance with Article 143 of this Law.
3. Amounts paid on which tax is chargeable under Article 52 of this Law.
4. The amount of tax payable and the due date of payment
5. Any other information decided by the Secretariat General.

Article 147: The Secretariat General shall make an assessment in order to implement a decision or a judicial judgment issued on a tax dispute.

Article 148: The Secretariat General shall rectify or revise the assessment or make an additional assessment if the original assessment involved error or omission or if it is inadequate, within five years from the date of the issue of that assessment, and without prejudice to any final decision or final judicial judgment issued on a tax dispute for the tax year for which such assessment is made.

Article 149: An assessment may not be made for any tax year after the lapse of five years from the end of the tax year, during which the final return for that tax year is submitted.

If no final return is submitted, the time limit for making the assessment shall be ten years from the end of that tax year for which the final return is due.

In cases of fraud and use of means of deception, the time limit for making assessment shall be extended to ten years.

CHAPTER THREE

Tax Collection and Refund

SECTION ONE

Payment of Tax

Article 150: The tax payable as per the provisional return shall be paid on the date specified for filing this return.

The tax payable as per the final return shall - after deducting the tax payable as per the provisional return - be paid on the date specified for filing the final return.

Article 151: The tax payable as per the assessment for any tax year, shall be paid for that year, to the extent it exceeds the tax payable as per the final return for that year. The tax shall be paid on the date specified in Clause 4 of Article 146 of this Law.

Article 152: The owner of an establishment or the owner of a permanent establishment or Omani company shall be liable to pay the tax to the Secretariat General on the time fixed.

Partners of a joint venture shall be jointly liable for the payment of tax.

Article 153: Without prejudice to Article 156 of this Law, the tax payable and due may be settled by installments in accordance with the conditions, rules, and guarantees set by the Executive Regulations of the Law, provided that only the Secretary General may decide to relax such conditions, rules, and guarantees in the cases deemed by him as necessary.

SECTION TWO

Tax Collection

Article 154: If the tax payable and due is not paid on the fixed date, it shall be forcibly collected by following the procedures stipulated for administrative enforcement under the aforementioned System for Collection of Taxes, Fees and the Other Amounts Payable to the Units of the Administrative Apparatus of the State.

Article 155: For the purpose of recovering tax from others, there shall be adopted the procedures stipulated under the aforementioned System Collection of Taxes, Fees and Other Amounts Payable to the Units of the Administrative Apparatus of the State.

Article 156: An additional tax shall be charged at 1 % per month of the outstanding amount of the tax payable and due but not paid by the due date for payment for the period during which this tax remains unpaid. The Secretary General may grant relief of the whole or part of the additional tax in accordance with the rules specified in the Executive Regulations of this Law.

Article 157: The Government's right to collect the tax shall lapse after seven years starting from the date on which it becomes due and payable in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

The time-bar shall be interrupted by legal claims and other reasons for interruption to the time-bar as stipulated in the Law. For the purpose of the provisions of this Article, decisions, notices, warnings, cautions, minutes, orders, etc. issued in application of the provisions of this Law or the aforementioned Systems for Collection of Taxes, Fees and Other Amounts Payable to the Units of the Administrative Apparatus of the State shall be considered as claims interrupting the time-bar.

New time-bar shall start as from the date of end of the effect resulting from the cause of interruption, and such period shall be the first period of time-bar. However, if a final judgment is issued in favour of the Secretariat General, then the new time-bar shall be fifteen years.

Article 158: Taxpayer shall have the right to get tax refund if it is proved that the tax paid for any tax year is more than the tax payable as per the final assessment for that tax year and after deducting any amount of tax payable for another tax year.

Tax shall be refunded on an application submitted by taxpayer to the Secretariat General within a period of five years from the end of the tax year in which the right for the tax refund arises; otherwise such right shall lapse.

Article 159: A taxpayer may not agree to transfer of the burden of the tax to another person.

PART SIX

Tax Disputes

CHAPTER ONE

Objection

SECTION ONE.

Filing of Objection

Article 160: The taxpayer may object to an assessment for any tax year, other than the case of an assessment specified under Article 147 of this Law, or to any decision on which a dispute may be raised under the provisions of this Law.

The objection shall be filed in writing to the Secretary General and shall include the claims of the taxpayer and the detailed reasons on which the claims are based. The objection shall be submitted within a period of forty five days from the date of serving of the assessment or the decision. The Secretary General may accept the objection filed after the date if it is established that failure to submit it in time was on account of the reasons or emergent circumstances not foreseen by the taxpayer.

If the objection is not filed within the time fixed in Second Paragraph of this Article, or if it is not acceptable under the forgoing Paragraph, the tax assessment shall be final.

SECTION TWO

Procedures for Consideration of the Objection and Decision

Article 161: The Secretariat General shall review the objected assessment or decision, if the objection is acceptable, within a maximum period of five months from the date of submission of the objection. Such period may be extended for a further period not exceeding five months, provided that the objector shall be notified of this action.

A decision shall be issued by the Secretary General, confirming, canceling or reducing the assessment, or confirming, canceling or modifying the decision.

The Secretariat General may, prior to issuing the decision, call for the attendance of the Principal Officer for discussion, by a notice thereto, if it is deemed necessary.

The expiry of the period specified for issuing a decision on the objection without issuing a decision, shall be regarded as an implied decision of rejecting the objection.

SECTION THREE :

Postponement of Payment of the Objected Tax

Article 162: The taxpayer may request for postponement of payment of tax on the part objected on condition that it has paid the undisputed tax.

Application for postponement shall be submitted in writing to the Secretary General stating the amount of tax requested to be postponed and the reasons for such request within thirty days from the date of submission of the objection.

Article 163: The Secretary General shall consider the application for postponement if submitted on time, and shall issue a decision rejecting or postponing the payment of the whole or part of that tax.

Where the request for postponement is accepted, the Secretary General may demand from the taxpayer, to provide bank guarantees if he deems necessary.

Article 164: The decision issued to postpone tax payment shall cease to be effective, and the tax shall become due from the due date specified in the assessment made giving effect to the decision on the objection, or from the date of abandonment of the dispute.

Article 165: In determining the tax in dispute, the amount of objected tax shall be the difference between the amount tax due as per the assessment, and the amount of tax due on that part of the taxable income that has not been objected, as if this income is the taxable income for that tax year.

CHAPTER TWO

Contestation

SECTION ONE

Formation of the Income Tax Committee and Determination of its Functions

Article 166: The Committee shall be formed comprising a Chairman, deputy Chairman and three members and it shall be independent when it exercises the functions specified in this Law. One or more alternative members may be appointed.

Formation of the Committee and the appointment of the alternative members shall be made by a decision issued by the Minister.

The deputy Chairman shall replace the Chairman in case of his withdrawal from consideration of the contestation or failure to attend the sessions.

The recusance of the members of the Committee may be admitted in the cases specified in Article 142 of the aforementioned Law of Civil and Commercial Procedures.

The Committee shall have a Secretary and one or more technical experts.

The Committee shall hold closed sessions.

Article 167: The Committee shall be competent to consider the contestations against the decisions issued on objections, and to decide on the contestations, and to perform any other functions stipulated in this Law.

The Committee's meeting shall be valid only if they are attended by the majority of its members, provided that the Chairman or his deputy is present. The decisions of the Committee shall be issued by the majority of votes. In case of a tie vote, the chairman of the session shall have the casting vote, and the decisions of the Committee shall be with reasons.

A decision organizing the procedures for the work of the Committee shall be issued by the Minister.

The members of the Committee and the secretary shall have the right to receive sitting fees in accordance with the rules determined by the Minister.

SECTION TWO :

Submission of Contestation, Procedures for its Consideration and Decision

Article 168: The taxpayer may contest any explicit or implied decision issued on objection by the Secretary General.

The contestation shall be submitted to the Committee in writing and shall include the claims of the taxpayer and the detailed reasons on which the claims are based. The contestation shall be submitted within a period of forty-five days from the date of service of the decision issued on the objection, or from the date of expiry of the period specified for deciding on the objection with no decision taken thereon.

Article 169: The Committee may not consider a contestation or make a decision thereon unless such contestation satisfies the prescribed formal conditions, and was submitted on time.

Failure to submit the contestation on time shall result in considering the decision of the Secretary General as final.

Submission of the contestation shall not result in suspension of the payment of the contested tax.

Article 170: The Committee shall issue decision within the limits of the contestant's claims either by confirming, modifying or by canceling the contested decision of the Secretary General.

The decision shall be signed by the chairman of the session and the Secretary within a maximum period of one week from the issue date.

The Secretary shall notify the Secretariat General and the contestant of the decision taken on the contestation within a maximum period of one week.

The Secretary General may – within two months from the date of notification of the decision – request the Committee to correct or modify the decision if it contains any mistake resulting from wrong application of the Law unless such decision has been appealed before the competent Court. In all cases, the taxpayer shall be notified of the request of the Secretariat General along with the decision taken in this regard. The taxpayer shall have the right to appeal against this decision in accordance with the provisions of Article 171 of this Law.

CHAPTER THREE: TAX SUIT

SECTION ONE:

Consideration of and Making Decision On Tax Suit

Article 171: The taxpayer may file a tax suit before the competent Primary Court which is formed of three judges to contest the decision issued by the Committee irrespective of the value of the suit, within forty five days from the date of notification of the decision on the contestation.

The Committee's decision shall be final if no tax suit is filed on time.

Submission of the tax suit shall not result in suspension of the payment of the disputed tax.

In all cases, the Court competent to consider the original tax suit shall decide all relevant preliminary issues for a judgment in the tax suit, and on the incidental claims in this suit.

The claims in the tax suit shall be limited to those initially mentioned in the contestation before the Committee.

No conciliation or arbitration is permitted in a tax dispute.

Article 172: In considering the tax suit before the competent Court, the following terms shall be observed:

1. A third party may not intervene in the tax suit, nor shall he be implicated therein.
2. At any stage of a suit, the defendant Secretariat General, during the session, may present any counter claims or new pleas or reasons that may sustain the original tax assessment.
3. Evidencing may be made by testimonies including the written and accounting evidences, expertise, inspection, presumptions and admission except the oath and witness statement and other evidences which are in conflict with the written nature of the procedures.
4. Matters not covered by any special provision in this Law shall be governed by the provisions of the aforementioned Civil and Commercial Procedure Law, and the Law of Evidence in Civil and Commercial Transactions.

Article 173: The Secretariat General shall be exempted from the fees for tax suits and appeals.

SECTION TWO:

Judgment on Tax Suit and contestation

Article 174: The Court shall decide on a tax suit expeditiously and its jurisdiction shall be limited to consideration of whether or not the Committee's decision on the contestation was issued in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

Article 175: The party against whom the judgment is issued may contest against the judgment issued in a tax suit by way of contestation, irrespective of the value of the dispute.

Submission of contestation shall not result in suspension of the payment of the adjudged tax.

Article 176: In the case of a contestation by the Secretariat General to the Supreme Court, the contestation petition shall be signed by the Secretary General or any person acting on his behalf.

Submission of contestation shall not result in suspension of the payment of the adjudged tax.

SECTION THREE

Execution of the Judgment Issued on the Tax Suit

Article 177: Execution of the judgments issued in the tax suit shall be made in pursuance of the provisions of this Law. Execution of the judgments issued against the taxpayer shall be made by observing of Articles 146 and 147 of this Law.

Article 178: If a final judgment issued results in entitling the taxpayer for refund of the amount of the tax or part thereof previously paid, the Secretariat General shall refund the amount due to the taxpayer within sixty days from the date of notification of the judgment. This period may be extended for further sixty days, if necessary.

PART SEVEN
Penalties and Punishments

CHAPTER ONE
Administrative Penalties

Article 179: The Secretary General may, in case of a taxpayer's failure to file a provisional or final return for any tax year within the respective time specified, impose a minimum fine of Rials Omani one hundred and a maximum of Rials Omani one thousand on that taxpayer.

Article 180: Where the taxpayer fails to declare correct income in the return of income for any tax year, the Secretary General may impose a fine not exceeding 25 % of the difference between the amount of tax on the basis of the correct taxable income, and the amount of tax as per the return submitted.

Article 181: Without prejudice to any criminal proceedings, the Secretary General may impose a fine not exceeding (RO 2,500) Rials Omani two thousand five hundred in the following cases:

1. Abstention from submitting any statements, information, accounts or accounting records or any other documents that are required to be submitted by the taxpayer or by any other person who is responsible to submit them in accordance with the provisions of this Law, within the time specified for this purpose.
2. Abstention from attending at the time and place specified as per Article 24 of this Law.
3. Abstention from answering any questions related to the taxpayer and legally addressed.

The fine specified in this Article may be imposed on the principal officer of that taxpayer or on that taxpayer or on both of them.

Article 182: The Secretary General before issuing any decision to impose a fine under this Chapter, notify the person for attendance at a time fixed for hearing from him. If he does not attend on the time fixed, the fine may be imposed without hearing his statements.

Article 183: Any person - against whom an administrative penalty specified in this Law has been imposed - may contest against decision issued imposing penalty.

The contestation shall be submitted to the Committee within forty-five days from the date of notifying of the decision and by complying with the provision of the first Paragraph of Article 169 of this Law.

The Committee shall consider and make a decision on the contestation in accordance with the provisions of Chapter Two of Part Six of this Law.

The decision issued by the Committee confirming to impose a fine may be contested.

The contestation shall be submitted to the Court referred to in Article 171 of this Law within forty five days from the date of notifying of the decision issued by the Committee.

The Court shall consider and make judgment on the contestation by adopting the procedures determined for hearing and making a judgment on the tax suit.

CHAPTER TWO : Criminal offences and Punishments

Article 184: Subject to any harsher punishment specified in the Oman's Criminal Law or any other law, the following cases shall be punishable by imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month, and by a fine not exceeding (RO 2,000) Rials Omani two thousand, or one of these two punishments:

1. Intentional abstention by the principal officer to submit the return required to be submitted by application of the provisions of this Law for any tax year.

- In case of repetition of the same during five years, the maximum limit of punishment for imprisonment shall be a period not exceeding one year.
2. Intentional abstention by the principal officer to discharge the following responsibility:
 - a) Submission of documents, information, accounts, records, or statements pursuant to Article 22 of this Law.
 - b) Preserve records, books of accounts and documents supporting their contents for the period specified in Article 15 of this Law.
 - c) Submission of correct statements relating to the tax liability of the establishment, Omani company or permanent establishment.
 3. Any conduct or carrying out any work which can prevent the Secretariat General from exercising the functions specified by this Law.
 4. Failure by the owner of the establishment, or permanent establishment to designate a principal officer thereto pursuant to Article 9 of this Law.
 5. Intentional abstention from attendance as requested by the Secretariat General pursuant to Article 24 of this Law.
 6. Intentionally obtaining a tax exemption without having the right, or by violating the Law.

Article 185: Subject to any harsher punishment specified in the Oman's Criminal Law or any other law, the following cases shall be punishable by imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years, and by a fine not exceeding (RO 5,000) Rials Omani five thousand, or one of these two punishments:

1. Intentionally failing by the principal officer to submit the correct taxable income in the return of the establishment, Omani company or the permanent establishment.
2. Intentionally abetting or assisting a taxpayer to submit incorrect returns, accounts, records, statements of assets and liabilities or any other documents relating to the tax liability of the taxpayer.
3. Intentionally destroying, concealing or discarding of any documents, records, accounts or statements requested to be submitted by the Secretariat General under this Law, if such actions of destroying, concealing or discarding are made within the period of two years from the date of receiving the notice from the Secretariat General.

Article 186: The filing of a public action for the crimes specified in this Chapter may be made only after approval of the Minister. The Secretariat General shall coordinate with the Public Prosecution when filing the public action arising from these crimes.

Article 187 The Secretary General may agree to make conciliation in the case of commitment of any of the crimes specified in this Chapter, either before or after filing the suit to the competent Court, and before a judgment is issued thereto.

Conciliation may be made only after payment of the amount determined by the Secretary General, provided that such amount shall not be more than a half of the maximum limit of the fine specified for that crime. Payment of this amount shall be made to the Secretariat General.

In all cases, the conciliation shall result in the termination of the criminal case arising from the aforementioned crimes.

PART EIGHT

Miscellaneous And Transitional Provisions

Article 188: The following two terms shall replace the terms specified against each of them, wherever they appear in the laws and Royal Decrees:-

1. The term "Income Tax Law" shall replace the terms "The Law of Income Tax on Companies", or the term "The Law of Profit Tax on Establishments".
2. The term "Income Tax" shall replace the terms "Income Tax on Companies", or the term "Profit Tax on Establishments".

Article 189: The time-limit specified in this Law for taking a specific procedure shall be extended, if the end thereof is an official holiday, to the first working day following the end of such holiday.

Article 190: The procedural time-limit which have not lapsed before the date on which this Law takes effect, shall be extended in accordance with the provisions of Article 189 thereof.

Article 191: The commercial and industrial establishments and Omani companies - for which tax exemptions decisions were issued under the provisions of the Law of Income Tax on Companies, or the Law of Profit Tax on Establishments - shall continue to be exempted from tax until the end of the exemption period specified in those decisions.

Omani companies and the commercial establishments for which tax exemption decisions were issued under Article 51 (bis 4) of the Law of Income Tax on Companies and Article 5 (bis 2) of the Law of Profit Tax on Establishments shall continue to be exempted from tax for a period of ten years from the date specified in those decisions. Net loss realized within the first five years of the exemption period determined under the said decisions may be carried forward and deducted for any number of tax years until such net loss is entirely settled.

Article 192: Provisions of Article 148 of this Law shall apply to any assessment made by the Secretariat General during the five years period preceding the date on which this Law takes effect.

Article 193:

1. The rules for procedures specified in this Law shall be applied from the date on which this Law takes effect. However, the determination of taxable income or loss or the tax or the additional tax shall be made by following the substantive rules which were in force for the tax year for which such determination is to be made.
2. The rules for procedures governing the examination of objections, contestations and suits and decisions on them specified in this Law shall apply to the objections, contestations and suits under examination on the date on which this Law comes into force unless they are deferred for the issuance of the decision or pronouncement of the judgement.