Ministerial Decision 66/2025
Issuing the Executive Regulation of the Advocacy and Legal Consultancy Law

Based on the Advocacy and Legal Consultancy Law issued by Royal Decree 41/2024,

Ministerial Decision 60/97 Regarding the Conditions and Procedures for Obtaining a Licence to Practise the Advocacy Profession,

and Ministerial Decision 70/99 Regarding the Conditions and Procedures Required for Establishing Civil Advocacy Firms,

and in pursuance of public interest,

it is hereby decided

Article I

The attached Executive Regulation of the Advocacy and Legal Consultancy Law hereby applies.

Article II

The mentioned Ministerial Decision 60/97 and Ministerial Decision 70/99 are hereby repealed, as well as all that is contrary to the attached regulation or in conflict with its provisions.

Article III

This decision must be published in the Official Gazette, and comes into force on the day following the date of its publication.

Issued on: 10 Shawwal 1446
Corresponding to: 9 April 2025

Dr Abdullah bin Mohammed bin Said Al-Saidi
Minister of Justice and Legal Affairs

The Executive Regulation of the Advocacy and Legal Consultancy Law

Chapter One
Definitions and General Provisions

Article 1

In the application of the provisions of this regulation, words and phrases provided have the same meaning stipulated in the mentioned Advocacy and Legal Consultancy Law, and the following words and phrases have the meaning assigned to each of them, unless the context requires otherwise:

1. Law:
The Advocacy and Legal Consultancy Law.

2. Office:
The advocacy office or the legal consultancy office, as the case may be.

3. Professional Register:
The register stipulated in article 41 of this regulation.

Article 2

A register of advocacy offices and a register of legal consultancy offices must be prepared in the competent administrative division in the ministry, in which the following information is recorded:

1. Registration number in the Professional Register.

2. The name of the office, its headquarters, and its branches, if any.

3. Basic details of the office owner or partners, the responsible manager, advocates, legal consultants, and employees.

4. The amount of capital and ownership percentages.

5. Any other information specified by the ministry.

Article 3

The office may create a website on the world wide web (internet), or on social media platforms, provided that the website is in the name of the office in accordance with the licence issued to it and that it includes, in particular, the following:

1. Details of the name of the office owner or partners, their names, qualifications, and registration levels.

2. Details of the names of the advocates and their registration levels or the legal consultants working in the office, their qualifications, experience, and specialisations, if any.

3. Details of the type of services provided by the office.

It is not permitted to use the website or social media platforms for advertising or marketing for the office or to provide legal advice.

Article 4

The advocate or legal consultant shall draw up with his client or any person dealing with him a written contract prior to the commencement of his work that includes the rights and duties of its parties, especially the following:

1. Identifying the parties to the contract, their information, and their representatives.

2. Subject matter of the contract and its substantive and temporal scope.

3. Determining the fees.

Article 5

The fees for the services provided by the ministry in the implementation of the provisions of the law and this regulation are determined in accordance with the attached annex.

Chapter Two
Regulation of the Advocacy Profession

Article 6

A committee named the "Advocates Training and Qualification Committee" is hereby established in the ministry, whose composition and work system must be issued by a decision by the minister, with the following mandate:

1. Proposing the training plans and programmes and the continuous education programmes stipulated in the law, and following up on their implementation.

2. Proposing the dates of the exams and the mechanism for their execution.

3. Proposing the fees for enrolment in the training programmes, the continuous education programmes, and the performance of the exams.

4. Any other related tasks.

Article 7

An advocate passes the continuous education programme if he obtains a number not less than 24 (twenty-four) credit hours each year for registration in the rolls of advocates, calculated in accordance with article 8 of this regulation.

If the remaining period for the advocate to move to the higher roll is less than 11 (eleven) months, the approved hours must be reduced by 2 (two) hours for each month.

Article 8

Credit hours for the continuous education programme are calculated as follows:

1. Attending training courses held by the ministry or the entities it accredits. Each hour of attendance is equivalent to one credit hour in the programme.

2. Delivering a training course within the training programmes set by the committee or the continuous education programme, calculated as 3 (three) credit hours per year.

3. Publishing legal research in a refereed law journal, or presenting a paper at a conference or symposium, calculated as 3 (three) credit hours per year.

4. Obtaining the qualification of a postgraduate diploma in law or a master's degree in law, calculated as 12 (twelve) credit hours, or obtaining the qualification of a doctorate in law, calculated as 24 (twenty-four) credit hours.

Article 9

The number of credit hours in the continuous education programme is not recognised, except after the advocate registers them with the competent administrative division in the ministry, accompanied by copies of relevant certificates and reports.

Article 10

In the application of the provisions of articles 31(1) and 32(1) of the law, an advocate shall perform the exam before 180 (one hundred and eighty) days from the date of completion of the period required for registration in the higher roll, and he may repeat the exam if he is unsuccessful.

Article 11

In order to be registered in any of the rolls of advocates for holders of a bachelor's degree or its equivalent in law and other disciplines, the legal subjects or courses must not be less than 70% (seventy percent) of the total number of subjects or courses based on the transcript.

Article 12

Applications for registration in the rolls of advocates stipulated in article 20 of the law must be submitted to the competent administrative division in the ministry in accordance with the form prepared for this purpose after the payment of the prescribed fee, accompanied by the required documents, as follows:

1. With regard to registration in the Roll of Trainee Advocates:

(a) A copy of the identity card.

(b) A certificate of good conduct.

(c) A bachelor's degree or its equivalent in law or in law and other disciplines, from a university, a college, or a higher institute recognised in the Sultanate of Oman, provided that it is translated into Arabic by an approved legal translation office if it is in another language.

(d) Transcript for holders of a bachelor's degree or its equivalent in law and other disciplines, provided that it is translated into Arabic by an approved legal translation office if it is in another language.

(e) An equivalence certificate from the competent entity if the qualification is issued from outside the Sultanate of Oman.

(f) A certificate from the competent entity that he does not work in a public position in the units of the administrative apparatus of the state and other public legal persons, that he does not work in companies, private establishments, associations, or for individuals, or that he does not work in any other work or profession.

(g) A certificate from the competent entity that he does not engage in trade, or does not own a company—of any kind or nature—or shares in it, with the exception of public joint stock companies.

(h) The approval of the law office to join it.

(i) Any other documents specified by the committee.

2. With regard to registration in the Roll of Advocates Admitted Before Primary Courts and Their Equivalent:

(a) A certificate of passing the training programme and the exam stipulated in article 25 of the law, and the certificate stipulated in article 17(4) of this regulation, if the applicant is a trainee advocate.

(b) An experience certificate from the competent entity that includes career progression, if the applicant is a former judge, member of the Public Prosecution, or occupant of a technical position in

the Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs, or a former occupant of the position of assistant professor of law in recognised universities, colleges, or higher institutes.

(c) An experience certificate issued by the competent entity and a statement proving pleading, appearances, and lawsuits undertaken by the officer before the courts, if the applicant is registered in the Register of Officials stipulated in article 35 of the law.

(d) A copy of the approved job description card for an officer, or a copy of the job duties for employees in companies, and an experience certificate from the entity in which he was working, including a statement of the legal works he carried out, and evidence of passing the exam, if the applicant occupies a legal position in the units of the administrative apparatus of the state, other public legal persons, or companies.

(e) The documents stipulated in clause 1 of this article, if the registration is for the first time.

3. With regard to registration in the Roll of Advocates Admitted Before Courts of Appeal and Their Equivalent:

(a) A certificate from the office in which he is registered, including the works of advocacy practised, accompanied by samples of some of those works for different years for those registered in the Roll of Advocates Admitted Before Primary Courts and Their Equivalent.

(b) Evidence of passing the exam and the continuous education programme.

(c) An experience certificate issued by the competent entity that includes career progression, if the applicant is a former judge, member of the Public Prosecution, or an occupant of a technical position in the Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs, or a former occupant of the position of associate professor of law in recognised universities, colleges, or higher institutes.

(d) An experience certificate issued by the competent entity, accompanied by a statement proving pleading, appearances, and lawsuits undertaken by the officer before the courts, if the applicant is registered in the Register of Officials stipulated in article 35 of the law.

(e) A copy of the approved job description card for an officer or a copy of the job duties for employees in companies, and an experience certificate from the entity in which he was working, including a statement of the legal works he carried out, and evidence of passing the exam, if the applicant occupied a legal position in the units of the administrative apparatus of the state, other public legal persons, or companies.

(f) The documents stipulated in clause 1 of this article if the registration application is for the first time.

4. With regard to registration in the Roll of Advocates Admitted Before the Supreme Court and Its Equivalent:

(a) A certificate from the office in which the advocate is registered, including the works practised, accompanied by samples of some of those works for different years for those registered in the Roll of Advocates Admitted Before Courts of Appeal and Their Equivalent.

(b) Evidence of passing the exam and the continuous education programme.

(c) An experience certificate issued by the competent entity that includes career progression, if the applicant is a former judge, member of the Public Prosecution, or an occupant of a technical position in the Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs, or a former occupant of the position of professor of law in recognised universities, colleges, or higher institutes.

(d) An experience certificate issued by the competent entity, accompanied by a statement proving pleading, appearances, and lawsuits undertaken by the officer before the courts, if the applicant is registered in the Register of Officials stipulated in article 35 of the law.

(e) A copy of the approved job description card for an officer or a copy of the job duties for employees in companies, and an experience certificate from the entity in which he was working, including a statement of the legal works he carried out, and evidence of passing the exam, if the applicant occupied a legal position in the units of the administrative apparatus of the state, other public legal persons, or companies.

(f) The documents stipulated in clause 1 of this article if the registration application is for the first time.

Article 13

The previous period of the work of the official as an authorised officer of a competent authority before registration in the Register of Officials stipulated in article 35 of the law is calculated within the period of equivalent works required for registration in one of the rolls of advocates, provided that evidence of his authorisation is submitted.

Article 14

The competent administrative division in the ministry shall review applications for registration in the rolls of advocates stipulated in the law, verify the fulfilment of the required conditions and documents, and present completed applications to the committee.

The competent administrative division in the ministry shall notify the applicant of deficiencies in his application and grant him a period not exceeding 30 (thirty) days from the date of his notification to address the deficiencies, otherwise the application is deemed void.

Article 15

The advocate shall, upon registering his name for the first time in one of the rolls of advocates, sign before the chairman of the committee a written oath undertaking in accordance with the form stipulated in article 23 of the law, in person or through the electronic system prepared in the ministry.

The competent administrative division in the ministry shall record the oath undertaking in the register designated for this purpose. A serial number must be given along with the date of signing the oath undertaking, and the undertaking must be kept in the file of the advocate.

Article 16

The advocate registration card must be issued through the electronic system approved by the ministry after signing the written oath undertaking in accordance with the text of article 15 of this regulation and the payment of the prescribed fee. The period of the card must be 2 (two) years.

The card must be renewed at least 30 (thirty) days before the end of its duration by an application submitted to the competent administrative division in the ministry through the electronic system.

Article 17

The law office to which a trainee advocate is appointed shall comply with the following:

1. Qualifying and training the trainee advocate by enabling him to participate in the preparation of legal memorandums and statements of lawsuits and the drafting and preparation of contracts, and providing him with care, advice, and guidance in a manner that refines his skills and qualifies him to practise the advocacy profession.

2. Fulfilling the rights of the trainee advocate stipulated in the law, this regulation, and the decisions issued in implementation of them.

3. Enabling him to participate in the training courses, programmes, and workshops prepared by the ministry or other competent entities.

4. Submission of a certificate to the competent administrative division at the end of the training period, including the following:

(a) The extent of the ability of the trainee to research, analyse, and write legal text.

(b) A statement of the lawsuits he attended before the courts or investigation and evidentiary entities, and the legal memorandums and contracts he participated in preparing.

(c) The evaluation of the trainee advocate by the owner of the office or one of its partners.

Article 18

A trainee advocate shall perform all the work entrusted to him, maintain the secrets of the office and clients, and respect his colleagues and the working hours and system of the office.

Article 19

Each advocacy office shall pay the trainee advocate a monthly remuneration of not less than 325 (three hundred and twenty-five) Rial Omani, provided that the trainee advocate does not violate the obligations stipulated in the law and this regulation.

Article 20

The owner of an advocacy office shall not assign a trainee advocate matters outside the scope of training for the legal profession, or assign him to carry out any work that violates the law, this regulation, or the training system, or that affects his professional capabilities and abilities, and he shall grant him a copy of the certificate stipulated in article 17(4) of this regulation.

Article 21

A trainee advocate shall not transfer from the advocacy office to another advocacy office except after the approval of the competent administrative division in the ministry, by submitting an application through the electronic system prepared in the ministry, provided that the following is attached to the application:

1. A statement of the reason for the transfer.

2. A certificate from the office to be transferred from indicating the training period he spent and the works he practised during that period.

3. Approval of both the office to be transferred from and the office to be transferred to.

The competent administrative division in the ministry shall review the application and decide on it within 7 (seven) days from the date of its submission. The lapse of this period without a response is deemed an approval of the application. The trainee advocate shall request the amendment of his registration card within 7 (seven) days from the date of the transfer through the electronic system prepared in the ministry.

Article 22

An advocate shall, when transferring from one advocacy office to another office, notify the competent administrative division in the ministry of this and request the amendment of his registration card within 7 (seven) days from the date of the transfer through the electronic system prepared in the

ministry, and he must attach the approval of both the office to be transferred from and the office to be transferred to.

Article 23

The application for registration in the register of authorised officials stipulated in article 35 of the law must be submitted to the competent administrative division in the ministry by the competent authority in the entity in which the officer works, provided that he is an officer in the administrative division with the mandate of legal affairs of the entity or an occupant of the position of legal expert or advisor in it. The following details and documents must be attached to the application:

1. A copy of the appointment decision and the approved job description card.

2. A copy of the qualification stipulated in article 36(2) of the law. For holders of a bachelor's degree or its equivalent in law and other disciplines, the legal subjects or courses must not be less than 70% (seventy percent) of the total number of subjects or courses based on the transcript.

The competent administrative division in the ministry shall review the application after completing all the mentioned documents and details and after the officer passes the required training programme, and shall refer it to the committee to decide on it.

Chapter Three
Regulation of the Legal Consultancy Profession

Article 24

A person whose name is registered in the Roll of Legal Consultants must meet the following conditions:

1. That he enjoys full capacity.

2. That he is of good conduct and reputation.

3. That he holds a bachelor's degree or its equivalent in law or in law and other disciplines from a university, a college, or a higher institute recognised in the Sultanate of Oman, or a certificate in Islamic Sharia for those who have previously worked in judicial and Public Prosecution positions for a period of not less than 10 (ten) years.

In all cases, it is required to submit an equivalence certificate from the competent entities if the qualification is issued from outside the Sultanate of Oman.

4. That he has experience in legal work of not less than 2 (two) years if he is Omani, and not less than 5 (five) years if he is non-Omani.

5. That he has not been convicted by a final judgment of a felony or a crime against honour or trust unless he has been rehabilitated.

In respect of holders of a bachelor's degree or its equivalent in law and other disciplines, the legal subjects or courses must not be less than 70% (seventy percent) of the total number of subjects or courses based on the transcript.

The registration lapses by operation of law from the date of the loss of any of the conditions stipulated in this article, and a decision must be issued to this effect by the committee.

Article 25

Applications for registration in the Roll of Legal Consultants must be submitted to the competent administrative division in the ministry in accordance with the form prepared for this purpose after the payment of the prescribed fee, accompanied by the required documents, as follows:

1. For an Omani registration applicant:

(a) A copy of the identity card.

(b) A bachelor's degree or its equivalent in law or in law and other disciplines, from a university, a college, or a higher institute recognised in the Sultanate of Oman, provided that it is translated into Arabic by an approved legal translation office if it is in another language.

(c) Transcript for holders of a bachelor's degree or its equivalent in law and other disciplines, provided that it is translated into Arabic by an approved legal translation office if it is in another language.

(d) An equivalence certificate from the competent entity if the qualification is issued from outside the Sultanate of Oman.

(e) An experience certificate approved by the entity in which he was working.

(f) A certificate from the competent entity that he does not work in a public position in the units of the administrative apparatus of the state and other public legal persons, that he does not work in companies, private establishments, associations, or for individuals, or that he does not work in any other work or profession.

(g) A certificate from the competent entity that he does not engage in trade or own a company—of any kind or nature—or shares in it, with the exception of public joint stock companies.

(h) A certificate of good conduct.

2. For a non-Omani registration applicant:

(a) The documents stipulated in clause 1 of this article.

(b) A certificate of non-conviction from the state to which he belongs or from the last state in which he worked.

(c) A copy of the passport and a copy of the residence card if the registration applicant resides in the Sultanate of Oman.

The competent administrative division in the ministry shall prepare a roll containing the names of those who are registered, the offices they appointed in, and other necessary information.

Article 26

A legal consultant registration card must be issued through the electronic system approved by the ministry after the payment of the prescribed fee. The period of the card must be 2 (two) years.

The card must be renewed at least 30 (thirty) days before the end of its duration by an application submitted to the competent administrative division in the ministry through the electronic system.

Article 27

A legal consultant shall request the committee to transfer his name to the Roll of Non-Practising Legal Consultants if he assumes a position or practises a work that is not permitted to be simultaneously performed with the legal consultancy profession, or if he stops practising the legal consultancy profession for a period exceeding 180 (one hundred and eighty) consecutive days, within 30 (thirty) days from the date of the impediment or the cessation of practising the legal consultancy profession. In all cases, the legal consultant must be transferred to the Roll of Non-Practising Legal Consultants by a decision by the committee if it is proven to it that he does so without submitting a request to the committee to transfer him. The competent administrative division in the ministry shall notify the legal consultant of the transfer decision, without prejudice to his disciplinary accountability.

Article 28

If the reason for transferring the name of the legal consultant to the Roll of Non-Practising Legal Consultants ceases to exist, he may request the committee to re-register his name in the Roll of Legal Consultants.

Article 29

An Omani legal consultant may establish a legal consultancy office alone or in partnership with other Omani legal consultants registered in the Roll of Legal Consultants, provided that each of them has experience of not less than 5 (five) years in legal work.

Article 30

Foreign advocacy offices and foreign legal consultancy offices may provide legal consultancy in the Sultanate of Oman through a legal consultancy office established for this purpose alone or in partnership with an Omani legal consultancy office, in accordance with the following conditions:

1. That it enjoys a distinguished and good international reputation.

2. That a period of not less than 15 (fifteen) years has passed since its establishment.

3. That it has branches in at least 3 (three) countries outside the Sultanate of Oman.

In all cases, the ministry may determine the number of foreign advocacy offices and foreign legal consultancy offices licensed to provide legal consultancy in accordance with the needs of the labour market.

Article 31

A foreign advocacy office and a foreign legal consultancy office that wishes to provide legal consultancy in the Sultanate of Oman may retain the name of the foreign office when it is licensed in the Sultanate of Oman.

Article 32

A legal consultancy office shall comply with the following:

1. Qualifying and developing its employees, and working on transferring legal expertise to them.

2. Appointing one or more Omani legal consultants, if the office is wholly owned by a non-Omani.

3. That the legal consultancy office has a responsible manager during the licence period, provided that he is registered in the roll of practising legal consultants.

Article 33

If the name of a legal consultant is removed from the roll of practising legal consultants, or in the event of his death, or in cases where it is impossible for him to practise his profession, the committee shall assign another legal consultant, unless the consultant or his heirs choose another consultant, whose task is to follow up on the procedures necessary to preserve the rights of those dealing with him, provided that the assigned legal consultant submits a report to the committee at the beginning of the assignment, and after the end of the assignment to which he is assigned. The committee shall determine the fees due to the assigned legal consultant for the work he carries out.

Article 34

A legal consultant shall, in the course of practising his profession, abide by the following:

1. Principles of honour, integrity, and impartiality in his professional and personal conduct.

2. Carrying out all the duties stipulated in the law or any other law.

3. The code of conduct and ethics of the legal consultancy profession issued by a decision by the minister based on the proposal of the committee.

4. Not to prepare or sign lawsuit statements, memorandums, contestations, and requests submitted to courts of all levels and types, the Public Prosecution, conciliation and reconciliation committees, administrative committees with judicial competence, and investigation and evidentiary entities, or attend with or represent those concerned before these entities.

5. Not to provide any aid by expressing an opinion or advice against any person or entity that has previously consulted him in the same subject or dispute or informed him of its documents and aspects of defence, or to represent conflicting interests.

6. Not to be an owner, partner, or registered in more than one legal consultancy office.

7. Not to disclose any information or data that he learns of by virtue of his profession unless this is intended to prevent committing a crime.

8. That he exerts his utmost effort and care in providing legal service.

Article 35

The entities before which the legal consultant practises his profession shall treat him in a manner befitting the honour and etiquette of the profession, and shall provide him with all possible facilities required by the good performance of his duty.

A legal consultant against whom serious violations are committed or whose professional rights are infringed may communicate with the committee in this regard. If the validity of these violations is confirmed, the committee shall communicate with the competent entity to take the necessary action.

Chapter Four
Establishing Civil Advocacy Firms and Civil Legal Consultancy Firms

Article 36

The office must take the form of a civil firm established in accordance with the provisions provided in this chapter.

It is not permitted for the advocate to be a partner in more than one civil advocacy firm, or for the legal consultant, foreign advocacy firm, or foreign legal consultancy office to be a partner in more than one civil legal consultancy firm.

It is prohibited to establish a civil advocacy firm or a civil legal consultancy firm in partnership between advocacy offices and legal consultancy offices or between advocates and legal consultants.

Article 37

The application for establishing the firm must be submitted to the competent administrative division by the person concerned personally or his representative by a specific power of attorney in this regard, on the form prepared for this purpose accompanied by the information and documents shown in it, and in particular the following:

1. The basic information of the applicant.

2. A copy of the identity card.

3. A copy of the constitutive contract of the firm.

4. Evidence of the approval of the owner or the partners to appoint the responsible manager in the office.

5. Certificate of registration of partners in the rolls of advocates or the Roll of Legal Consultants stipulated in the law, as the case may be.

With regard to the application to establish a civil legal consultancy firm submitted by a foreign advocacy office or a foreign legal consultancy office, the following—in addition to the information and documents stipulated in the first paragraph of this article—must be fulfilled:

1. A copy of the establishment documents of the office in the country in which the head office practices its activity.

2. A statement of the number of branches in at least three countries, accompanied by registration documents in such countries.

3. An authorisation document from the head office of the office stating the authorisation of the person representing the office in the Sultanate of Oman and his basic information.

4. A statement from the head office of the firm stating that it bears responsibility for the business carried out by the authorised representative.

5. Evidence of the approval of the owner or the partners to appoint the responsible manager in the office.

All documents attached to the application must be attested by the relevant entities and translated into Arabic by an approved legal translation office.

The competent administrative division in the ministry shall review the application, verify the fulfilment of the required conditions and documents, and refer the completed application to the committee.

The competent administrative division in the ministry shall notify the applicant of deficiencies in his application and grant him a period not exceeding 30 (thirty) days from the date of his notification to address the deficiencies, otherwise the application is deemed void.

Article 38

The constitutive contract of the firm and all amendments to it must be in writing and signed by the owner of the firm or by all the partners, as the case may be, otherwise the contract or amendment is void. It is not permitted for the owner of the firm or one of the partners to invoke this invalidity against others, and the invalidity has no effect between the partners themselves except from the time the partner requests a ruling on it.

Article 39

The founding advocate or legal consultant or founders shall prepare the constitutive contract of the firm in a manner that does not contradict the provisions of the law and this regulation, and the contract must include the following information:

1. Name and headquarters of the firm.

2. The name of the owner of the firm or the names of the partners, their nationalities, and their places of residence.

3. The amount of capital of the firm, and a statement of the cash and in-kind shares of the partners and the share in the work and its value.

4. The duration of the firm, if it is of a specified duration, the date of its commencement, and the date of its end.

5. The name of the responsible manager, his personal details, and his powers, unless it is stipulated to appoint him later by virtue of an independent agreement.

6. Rights and duties of the partners.

7. Dissolution and liquidation of the firm.

8. The dates of the start and end of the financial year and determining the beginning of the first financial year.

9. Any other information.

Article 40

The name of the firm must be derived from the name of its owner or one or more partners in it, even after his death, and the name must include the word "and partners", provided that it is followed by the phrase "civil advocacy firm" or "civil legal consultancy firm" wherever it appears, as the case may be.

It is not permitted to use abbreviated letters or a trademark without associating them with the name of the firm.

Article 41

A professional register must be prepared in the competent administrative division in the ministry in which the firm established in accordance with the provisions of the law and this regulation is registered, and the following information must be recorded in it:

1. Name of the firm, its purpose, its headquarters, and its branches, if any.

2. The amount of capital.

3. Number of shares owned by each partner, their type, and the value paid for each share.

4. Basic information of the owner of the firm or the partners.

5. The name of the responsible manager, his personal details, and his authorities, provided that he is registered in one of the rolls of advocates or the Roll of Legal Consultants.

6. Any amendments to previously recorded information.

The competent administrative division in the ministry shall issue a registration certificate for the information recorded in the register referred to in the preceding paragraph.

Article 42

An account must be opened for the firm (under establishment) in a bank licensed to operate in the Sultanate of Oman, in which the contributed value of the capital or the shares of the partners are deposited.

The bank shall not relinquish the deposit to any person, unless the owner of the firm or the partners, as the case may be, submit a certificate stating that the firm is registered in the Professional Register, or that the establishment of the firm is withdrawn on the basis of a certificate issued by the ministry.

Article 43

The firm shall publish its constitutive contract in the Official Gazette within 15 (fifteen) days from the date of its registration in the Professional Register. The firm does not acquire legal personality and shall not commence its business except after its registration in the register and the publication of its constitutive contract in the Official Gazette.

The legal personality of the firm or its constitutive contract is not relied upon against third parties except from the date of its registration in the Professional Register and the publication of the constitutive contract in the Official Gazette. However, third parties acting in good faith may, if the firm does not carry out the registration or publication procedures, rely on the legal personality of the firm.

Article 44

It is not permitted to make any amendment to the constitutive contract of the firm except after the approval of the committee. The firm shall publish the amendment in the Official Gazette within 15 (fifteen) days from the date of its registration in the Professional Register. Any amendment to the constitutive contract is not relied upon against third parties except from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

Article 45

The management of the firm must be undertaken by one or more partners, advocates, or legal consultants registered in the advocacy office or the legal consultancy office, as the case may be.

If there are multiple managers, decisions are issued by an absolute majority, unless the constitutive contract of the firm stipulates otherwise. In the case of a tie vote, the managers shall submit the matter to the partners to decide on it. In this case, the decision is issued by an absolute majority.

It is not permitted for the powers of the manager to include anything that prejudices the independence of the partners, advocates, or legal consultants registered in the office in regard to the practice of the profession.

Article 46

A partner in the firm may transfer his share to any of the partners or other advocates or legal consultants—as the case may be—provided that all the partners agree. If the partners refuse to accept the transfer to others and none of them decides to buy the share of the partner wishing to transfer, the partners shall search for another advocate or legal consultant to replace the transferring partner,

within 180 (one hundred and eighty) days from the date of notification of the desire to transfer, otherwise this results in the dissolution of the firm.

Article 47

If the share of a partner in the firm is limited to his work, and the constitutive contract of the firm does not specify his share of profit or loss, he may request the valuation of his work, and this valuation must be the basis for determining his share of profit or loss.

Article 48

If the partner provides to the firm an in-kind share, its type, place, and value must be specified in the constitutive contract by virtue of a report prepared by an appraisal office or an accounts auditor licensed to work in the Sultanate of Oman. The committee may appraise that share by referring it to one or more experts, provided that the partner bears the fees and expenses of the expertise.

If it is proven that the share is valued incorrectly, the share provider, the appraiser, and the accounts auditor—as the case may be—are liable towards third parties for its assessed value in the constitutive contract of the firm. However, if it is proven that the share has been valued above its real value, the share provider shall pay the difference in cash to the firm, and is liable in his own property for the payment of the difference.

Article 49

The distribution of profits and losses among the partners in the firm must be as stipulated in its constitutive contract, and in the absence of this in the contract, their distribution must be in proportion to the share of each of them in the capital of the firm.

Any agreement that deprives a partner of his participation in the profits or exempts him from losses is void. In this case, the share of the partner of the profits or losses is determined in proportion to his contribution to the capital. However, the partners in the firm may agree to exempt the partner who has provided work as a share in the capital from the losses of the firm, provided that remuneration has not been determined for his work.

Article 50

If a decision is issued by the committee to ban a partner from practising the profession, he shall refrain from working in the firm—immediately and completely—until the end of the ban period.

If a decision is issued by the committee to remove a partner from the roll he is registered in or to transfer him to the roll of non-practising advocates or legal consultants, he must be removed from the firm. In this case, he must recover his share of the property of the firm in accordance with the latest budget report of the firm. The partners shall take the necessary procedures to remove him from the firm and amend the constitutive contract within 15 (fifteen) days from the date of the decision.

Article 51

A partner in the firm is personally liable towards the firm and the rest of the partners for his professional mistakes, and the firm is liable for the mistakes of the partners before third parties.

Article 52

The competent administrative division in the ministry may request the firm to provide it with the minutes of the meetings of the partners and copies of its annual financial statements audited by an approved accounts auditor, in accordance with the deadlines specified by the competent administrative division.

Article 53

One or more civil advocacy firms may merge into another civil advocacy firm, and one or more civil legal consultancy firms may merge into another civil legal consultancy firm, even if the firm is under liquidation.

Article 54

The merger decision must be issued by agreement of the firms wishing to merge, provided that the agreement specifies the names of these firms, sufficient information about them, the name of the firm that will result from the merger, the percentages on the basis of which ownership of the shares will be exchanged, and the conditions for allocating them.

In all cases, the merger decision does not enter into force except after obtaining the approval of the committee.

Article 55

The firms requesting the merger shall serve an announcement to all their clients of the merger decision by a method of serving announcements prescribed by law.

Article 56

The merger application must be submitted to the competent administrative division in the ministry on the form prepared for this purpose, accompanied by the required documents, after the payment of the prescribed fee.

The competent administrative division in the ministry shall review the application after the completion of the documents provided in the form within 15 (fifteen) days from the date of its submission, and shall refer it to the committee to decide on it.

Article 57

The merger decision must be published in the Official Gazette within 15 (fifteen) days from the date of approval of the committee. The resulting firm of the merger replaces the merging companies in all their rights and obligations from the date of publication of the merger decision.

Article 58

The firm lapses upon the death of the owner of the firm, unless the shares of the heirs are collected by one person who is an advocate or legal consultant and he chooses to continue the firm within 60 (sixty) days at most from the date of death. If there are multiple heirs who are advocates or legal consultants, they may request to continue the firm and acquire the status of partners within 90 (ninety) days at most from the date of death. In all cases, the heirs who are not advocates or legal consultants shall transfer the share of their decedent within 90 (ninety) days from the date of his death in accordance with the provisions of the transfer stipulated in article 46 of this regulation. The death of a partner does not result in the dissolution of the firm if it is formed of two or more partners. His heirs do not acquire the status of partners unless they are advocates or legal consultants, and they shall transfer the share of their decedent within 90 (ninety) days from the date of his death in accordance with the provisions of the transfer stipulated in article 46 of this regulation.

Article 59

In the event of the withdrawal or death of the partner in whose name the firm is named or whose name is mentioned in its name, the name of the firm must be amended within 30 (thirty) days from the date of withdrawal or death. The firm may continue to carry his name or his name within its name with his consent or the written consent of his heirs, as the case may be.

Article 60

The firm is dissolved for the reasons stipulated in the constitutive contract, and it is also dissolved for the following reasons:

1. Failure of the firm to practise its activity or if it stops practising it for more than 180 (one hundred and eighty) consecutive days.

2. Expiry of the term specified for the firm.

3. The end of the purpose for which the firm is established or the impossibility of achieving it.

4. On the basis of a request by the owner of the firm or the agreement of the partners to dissolve the firm.

5. The issuance of a court judgment to dissolve the firm based on the request of concerned parties or the committee.

Article 61

The firm is deemed dissolved from the date of the request of the owner of the firm for dissolution, the agreement of the partners, or the issuance of a final court judgment to that effect, as the case may be. The responsible manager of the firm shall file the liquidation decision or the court judgment issued for liquidation with the committee within 15 (fifteen) days from the date of its issuance. The liquidation decision or the operative part of the ruling issued for liquidation must be published in the Official Gazette within 7 (seven) days from the filing date, at the expense of the owner of the firm or the partners.

The firm enters liquidation upon its dissolution, and it retains legal personality to the extent necessary for liquidation works. The phrase "under liquidation" must be added to its name during the liquidation period.

Article 62

The powers of all those authorised to manage the firm end from the date of its dissolution, and whoever conducts an act or disposal in the name of the firm from that date is liable for the effects and obligations arising from the act or disposal in his private property. If the act or disposal is conducted by more than one person, they are jointly liable for this.

However, the managers shall continue their work and are responsible as trustees of the assets of the firm until a liquidator is appointed and assumes his responsibilities.

Article 63

The decision of the owner of the firm, the agreement of the partners, or the court judgment issued to liquidate the firm must include the appointment of one or more liquidators, the determination of their fees, and the period under which the liquidation must end. The liquidator must be a person licensed to practise the profession of accounting and auditing and accredited by the competent entity.

The period of work of the liquidator must not exceed the period specified in the decision of the owner of the firm, the agreement of the partners, or the court judgment issued for liquidation. It may be extended by a decision by the committee or by an order on petition by the president of the competent court if the liquidation is by a court judgment. In the event that the period of work of the liquidator is not specified, the period must not exceed 3 (three) years, which may be extended by a decision by the committee or by an order on petition by the president of the competent court if the liquidation is by a court judgment.

Article 64

The dismissal of the liquidator must be by a decision by the owner of the firm or the agreement of the partners if he is appointed by them, or by virtue of an order on petition by the president of the court that issues the liquidation ruling that includes the appointment of the liquidator. The decision, agreement, or order must include the appointment of a replacement for the dismissed liquidator.

Article 65

Liquidation must be carried out in accordance with the decision of the owner of the firm, the agreement of the partners, or the court judgment issued to conduct it. If they do not include this, the following procedures must be followed:

1. The liquidator shall notify all creditors by registered letters to their addresses registered with the firm of the opening of the liquidation with an invitation to submit their claims against the firm. If the addresses of the creditors are unknown, they are served the announcement and invited to submit their claims by publication in a widely circulated daily newspapers. In all cases, the announcement must grant the creditors a period of 180 (one hundred and eighty) days from the date of publication to submit their claims. The liquidator shall make the announcement within 7 (seven) days from the date of filing the decision or the ruling issued for liquidation with the committee.

2. Settling all valid claims submitted against the firm, provided that the order of debts is taken into account when they are paid, after fulfilling the liquidation expenses, the fees of the liquidator, and the fees of the firm business inventory committee stipulated in article 73 of this regulation.

3. Distributing the remaining holdings to the owner of the firm or between the partners in accordance with the constitutive contract. If the contract does not include a text to this effect, they must be distributed in proportion to the contribution of each of them to the capital of the firm. If the net holdings are not sufficient to cover the full value of the holdings as specified in the constitutive contract, the deficit must be distributed among the partners in the same proportion as bearing losses.

Article 66

The liquidator shall carry out the following:

1. Filing the decision or court judgment issued to appoint him with the committee within 15 (fifteen) days from the date of issuance of the decision or ruling. The appointment of the liquidator must not be relied upon before third parties except from the date of filing.

2. Inventorying the assets and liabilities of the firm in conjunction with the accounts auditor of the firm or its responsible manager, if any. A detailed list of this must be drawn up and financial statements of the firm must be prepared, each of which must be signed by the liquidator, the managers, and the accounts auditor.

3. Receiving the property of the firm, its books, holdings, and documents. He shall keep a book to record the works related to liquidation. He shall follow the generally accepted accounting rules in keeping this book, and he shall enable the owner of the firm or the partners and creditors to access the book of the works related to liquidation.

4. Including in all contracts, receipts, and any other documents issued by the firm an explicit statement that it is "under liquidation".

Article 67

Subject to the provisions of article 66 of this regulation and any restriction stipulated in the decision or court judgment issued for liquidation, the liquidator shall manage the business of the firm and take all measures to preserve its property and collect its rights, and shall take all necessary measures to liquidate its assets and settle its debts. He may also, in particular, represent the firm before others and before the judiciary in the manner stipulated in the Commercial Companies Law, in matters commenced by it or against it.

If the decision or court judgment issued for liquidation includes the appointment of more than one liquidator, they shall work jointly, unless the decision or ruling authorises them to work individually, and they are jointly liable for compensating the damage caused to the firm, the owner of the firm, the partners, and third parties as a result of exceeding the limits of their powers or as a result of the errors they commit in the performance of their work.

Article 68

The liquidator shall deposit in the account of the firm under liquidation the amounts he receives in its name in a licensed bank in the Sultanate of Oman, within one day at most from the time of its receipt.

The liquidator shall not abandon any security or guarantee, or accept any security for the firm for less than its present value.

The liquidator also shall not sell the holdings and projects of the firm in bulk except after obtaining the approval of the owner of the firm or the partners, or the approval of the competent court, unless the decision or ruling issued appointing the liquidator stipulates that it is permitted to sell them in bulk.

Article 69

The liquidator shall not start new works unless they are necessary to complete previous works. If the liquidator carries out new works not required by the liquidation, he is liable in all his property for these works. If there are multiple liquidators, they are jointly liable.

Article 70

The liquidator shall end the liquidation within the period specified for this. If the liquidation activities extend for more than a year, he shall prepare a report on the liquidation activities in the ending year and the financial statements for this year, and send it to the owner of the firm or the partners and the committee within 30 (thirty) days at most from the end of the year.

Article 71

The firm shall comply with the works and disposals carried out by the liquidator in its name, if they are required by the liquidation. The liquidator is liable towards the firm, its owner, partners, and third parties for damages caused by his works or disposals in violation of the provisions of the laws in force, for his works exceeding the limits of his powers, and for any fraud, forgery, or negligence in the performance of his duties, as well as for his failure to act as a diligent person. If there are multiple liquidators, they are jointly liable unless each of them has the right to act individually in accordance with the decision or judgment issued appointing them.

Article 72

The liquidator shall, upon the end of the liquidation, submit a final report and an audited final account from the accounts auditor of the firm on the liquidation works to the owner of the firm or the partners and creditors within 30 (thirty) days from the end of these works for approval, and he shall notify the committee with a copy of it within that period.

Article 73

A committee must be formed to inventory the business of the firm in the liquidation phase from among advocates or legal consultants, as the case may be, by a decision by the committee within 7 (seven) days from the date of filing the decision to appoint the liquidator with it, in order to inventory all cases and works in the firm, and to proceed with those that are not finished, or to refer them with the approval of the committee to other advocates or legal consultants, as well as to take the measures necessary to preserve the rights of the clients and those dealing with the firm. The firm is prohibited from accepting new cases or works.

The committee shall coordinate with the liquidator in relation to its work, and hand him the collected amounts within one day to deposit them in the account of the firm under liquidation referred to in article 68 of this regulation.

The fees of the committee must be determined by agreement with the owner of the firm or the partners or by a decision by the committee in the event of disagreement.

Article 74

The business inventory committee of the firm stipulated in article 73 of this regulation shall deposit a report on the end of its works with the competent administrative division in the ministry for presentation to the committee for approval.

Article 75

The liquidation work ends with the approval of the owner of the firm or the partners on the final report and the final account. The liquidator shall file a copy of their approval of the end of the liquidation with the committee within 7 (seven) days from the date of its issuance. The competent administrative division in the ministry shall cancel the registration of the firm from the Professional Register as of the date of the issuance of the decision of the committee to end the liquidation works. The liquidator shall publish this decision in the Official Gazette at the expense of the owner of the firm or the partners.

In all cases, the liquidation works do not end except after the end of the business inventory committee stipulated in article 73 of this regulation and the approval of its report by the committee.

Article 76

If the final report and the final account are not approved by the owner of the firm or the partners, the liquidator may present the disagreements to the competent court and request that the rejection decision be invalidated. The liquidator shall file a copy of the judgment issued in the lawsuit with the committee within 15 (fifteen) days from the date of its issuance.

If a judgment is issued to invalidate the decision of the owner of the firm or the partners and the liquidation ends, it must be published and the registration of the firm must be cancelled in accordance with article 75 of this regulation, as of the date of filing the judgment.

If the judgment is issued upholding the decision of the owner of the firm or the partners, it is permitted to dismiss the liquidator and appoint another to complete the liquidation works.

Article 77

In regard to matters not covered by a special text in this regulation and that do not contradict its nature, the provisions for the one-person company and the limited liability company stipulated in the Commercial Companies Law and its regulation apply to the firm.

Chapter Five
Licensing Advocacy Offices and Legal Consultancy Offices and Their Branches

Article 78

The licence application for the office must be submitted on the form prepared for this purpose, accompanied by the following information and documents:

1. The basic information of the applicant.

2. A copy of the registration certificate in the Professional Register.

3. A copy of the contract for the proposed headquarters for the office.

4. A copy of the insurance policy against liability for professional errors in accordance with the provisions of article 82 of this regulation.

5. Evidence of payment of the prescribed fee.

6. Any other information or documents.

Article 79

The competent administrative division in the ministry shall inspect the proposed headquarters of the office subject of the licence application to determine the extent to which it meets all the technical requirements and specifications approved by the ministry.

If the proposed headquarters of the office does not meet the requirements and specifications, the competent administrative division in the ministry may grant the licence applicant a period not exceeding 180 (one hundred and eighty) days to address the deficiencies, otherwise the licence application is deemed void. This does not result in any consequences against the committee or the ministry.

Article 80

The competent administrative division in the ministry shall review the licence application for the office and decide on it within 15 (fifteen) days from the date of the completion of all documents and data of the licence application and the fulfilment by the office of all the technical requirements and specifications approved by the ministry. A certificate must be issued for the licence in accordance with the form prepared by the ministry.

In the event that the application is rejected, the rejection decision must be reasoned. It is permitted to file a grievance against the rejection decision before the minister within 30 (thirty) days from the date of the issuance of the decision or the lapse of the period.

Article 81

The licence period of the office is 3 (three) years, renewable for other periods.

The application for the renewal of the licence of the office must be submitted at least 120 (one hundred and twenty) days before the date specified for the expiry of the licence period on the form prepared for this purpose, accompanied by a statement of the works it practised during the licence period, after the payment of the prescribed fee.

Article 82

The owner of the office shall submit to the competent administrative division in the ministry evidence that the office to be licensed has an insurance policy against liability for professional errors issued by a licensed insurance company, provided that the value of the insurance policy in accordance with the licence issued to the owner of the office is as follows:

1. Primary: 25,000 (twenty-five thousand) Rial Omani.

2. Appeal: 40,000 (forty thousand) Rial Omani.

3. Supreme: 50,000 (fifty thousand) Rial Omani.

4. Legal Consultancy: 50,000 (fifty thousand) Rial Omani.

Article 83

The office shall not open more than (2) two branches outside the headquarters. It is not permitted to open more than one branch in the same governorate. The opening of a branch of the office is subject to the following conditions:

1. The branch is in the same name as the office.

2. That a period of not less than 5 (five) years has passed since the establishment of the office.

3. That a manager is appointed for the branch from among the advocates or legal consultants registered in it, as the case may be.

4. That the number of advocates or consultants registered in the office is not less than 5 (five), provided that they include one trainee advocate at least for the advocacy office.

5. That an insurance policy against liability for professional errors is submitted in accordance with the provisions of article 82 of this regulation.

6. Obtaining the approval of the committee.

Article 84

The application to open a branch of the office must be submitted to the competent administrative division in the ministry in accordance with the form prepared for this purpose, accompanied by the information and documents shown in it, after the payment of the prescribed fee, and in particular the following:

1. The basic information of the applicant.

2. A copy of the licence certificate of the office.

3. A copy of the insurance policy against liability for professional errors in accordance with the provisions of article 82 of this regulation.

4. A copy of the contract for the proposed branch of the office, provided that it meets all the technical requirements and specifications adopted by the ministry.

5. A statement of the number of advocates or legal consultants working at the headquarters and branches.

6. A statement of the volume and type of works and cases undertaken by the office for the last three years before submitting the application.

The competent administrative division in the ministry shall review the application and decide on it in accordance with the procedures stipulated in articles 79, 80, and 81 of this regulation.

Article 85

It is not permitted to change the headquarters of the office or any of its branches or make any change in it, except after obtaining the approval of the competent administrative division in the ministry based on an electronic request submitted to this effect. It is not permitted to use the headquarters of the office or any of its branches for a purpose other than the licensed purpose.

The competent administrative division in the ministry shall inspect the proposed headquarters or branch in accordance with the procedures stipulated in article 79 of this regulation.

Article 86

The owner of the office—who wishes to place an external signboard—shall obtain the approval of the competent administrative division in the ministry on the external signboard of the office, provided that it conforms to the specifications set by the ministry.

Chapter Six
Complaints and Violations

Article 87

Those concerned may file a complaint against an advocate or a legal consultant to the committee, after the payment of the prescribed fee, if it relates to the violation of the provisions of the law, this regulation, the decisions issued in implementation of them, or the code of conduct and ethics of the profession; the breach of the duties of his profession; or his behaviour that undermines the honour of the profession or degrades its value.

The competent administrative division in the ministry may, in the event that it discovers that the advocate has committed such violations, prepare a report on this and submit it to the committee.

Article 88

The complaint is not accepted if it does not include the name of its applicant, his signature, his place of residence, his telephone number, or any other means of communicating with him, and a summary of the facts of the complaint, unless it includes facts that the chairman of the committee deems worthy of investigation. The complaint is also not accepted if it is submitted after the lapse of 180 (one hundred and eighty) days from the date of the occurrence of the violation, unless the complaint relates to a suspicion of committing a criminal offence, or if the violation or its impact continues to the date of submitting the complaint.

Article 89

The committee shall refer to the competent administrative division in the ministry the complaint submitted against the advocate or legal consultant and the violations he commits to examine it. The results of the examination must be submitted to the committee to decide on it, whether by dismissing it if it is proven that it is not genuine, by referring it to investigation, or by referring it to the competent entity if the violation or incident that is the subject of the complaint constitutes a criminal offence.

Article 90

The competent administrative division in the ministry shall investigate the violating, or complained against, advocate or legal consultant, and he must be notified of the date of the investigation by the means and methods of serving announcements stipulated in article 94 of this regulation, at least 7 (seven) days before the date of the investigation hearing. The notification must include specifying the acts attributed to him and the date and place of the hearing.

Article 91

The committee may—whenever it deems necessary—notify the advocate or legal consultant referred to investigation to appear before it in person, by the means and methods of serving announcements

stipulated in article 94 of this regulation, at least 7 (seven) days beforethe date of the hearing, and the announcement must specify the acts attributed to him and the date and place of the hearing.

The advocate or legal consultant may appoint an advocate to defend him, and in the event that he does not appear without a reason acceptable to the committee, it is permitted to proceed with the investigation procedures.

Article 92

The committee may, *ex officio* or at the request of the competent administrative division in the ministry, the advocate, or the legal consultant referred to investigation, summon witnesses whose testimonies it deems useful. If one of them fails to attend without an excuse acceptable to the committee, refrains from giving testimony, or testifies falsely, the committee shall refer him to the competent authority.

Article 93

The investigation hearings or appearance before the committee to investigate the advocate or legal consultant are confidential. The committee shall issue its decision by a majority of the votes of the attending members of the committee after hearing the defence of the advocate or legal consultant referred to investigation or his representative. In the case of a tie, the side that includes the chairman of the meeting prevails. Imposing the punishment of removing a name from the roll requires the unanimous approval of the members of the committee in attendance.

In all cases, the decision of the committee must be reasoned.

Article 94

The decisions of the committee are final and must be communicated to those concerned by one of the following methods or means of serving announcements:

1. Text message to the phone number registered with the ministry.

2. Email to the address registered with the ministry.

3. Using the electronic system established by the ministry.

4. Delivery by hand or sending by registered mail.

Annex

Fees for the Services Provided by the Ministry in the Implementation of the Provisions of the Law and This Regulation

First: Fees for Registering in the Rolls of Advocates:

No	Value of Fee in Rial Omani	Service
1	Registering in the Roll of Trainee Advocates	25
2	Registering in the Roll of Advocates Admitted Before Primary Courts and Their Equivalent	50
3	Registering in the Roll of Advocates Admitted Before the Appeal Courts and Their Equivalent	100
4	Registering in the Roll of Advocates Admitted Before the Supreme Court and Its Equivalent	150
5	Re-registering in the Roll of Trainee Advocates	50
6	Re-registering in the Roll of Advocates Admitted Before Primary Courts and Their Equivalent	50
7	Re-registering in the Roll of Advocates Admitted Before the Appeal Courts and Their Equivalent	100
8	Re-registering in the Roll of Advocates Admitted Before	150

	the Supreme Court and Its Equivalent	

Second: Fees for Establishing, Licensing, Renewing, and Merging Civil Advocacy Firms:

No	Value of the Fee in Rial Omani	Service
1	Establishing a civil advocacy firm (if it is of one person)	100 Once
2	Licensing and renewing a civil advocacy firm (if it is of one person)	300 For a period of 3 (three) years
3	Establishing a civil advocacy firm (if it is of two or more persons)	200 Once
4	Licensing and renewing a civil advocacy firm (if it is of two or more persons)	450 For a period of 3 (three) years
5	Merger of civil advocacy firms	200
6	Opening or renewing the first branch of a civil advocacy firm	2,100 For a period of 3 (three) years
7	Opening or renewing the second branch of a civil advocacy firm	4,200 For a period of 3 (three) years

Third: Fees for Registering in the Roll of Legal Consultants:

No	Service	Value of the Fee in Rial Omani
1	Registering in the Roll of Legal Consultants for Omanis	150 Every two years
2	Registering in the Roll of Legal Consultants for Non-Omanis	500 Every two years
3	Re-registering in the Roll of Legal Consultants for Omanis	150

4	Re-registering in the Roll of Legal Consultants for Non-Omanis	500

Fourth: Fees for Establishing, Licensing, Renewing, and Merging Civil Legal Consultancy Firms:

No	Service	Value of the Fee in Rial Omani
1	Establishing a civil legal consultancy firm (if it is of one person)	100 Once
2	Licensing and renewing a civil legal consultancy firm (if it is of one person)	300 For a period of 3 (three) years
3	Establishing a civil legal consultancy firm for Omanis (if it is of two or more persons)	200 Once
4	Licensing and renewing a civil legal consultancy firm for Omanis (if it is of two or more persons)	450 For a period of 3 (three) years
5	Merger of civil legal consultancy firms between Omanis	200
6	Establishing a civil legal consultancy firm for non-Omanis (if it is of one person)	500 Once
7	Licensing and renewing a civil legal consultancy firm for non-Omanis (if it is of one person)	1,500 For a period of 3 (three) years
8	Establishing a civil legal consultancy firm for non-Omanis (if it is of two or more persons)	1,000 Once
9	Licensing and renewing a civil legal consultancy firm for non-	2,250 For a period of 3 (three) years

	Omanis (if it is of two or more persons)	
10	Merger of civil legal consultancy firms for non-Omanis	2,000
11	Establishing a civil legal consultancy firm in partnership between an Omani legal consultancy firm and a foreign advocacy firm or a foreign legal consultancy firm	1,000 Once
12	Licensing and renewing civil legal consultancy firms in partnership between an Omani legal consultancy firm and a foreign advocacy firm or a foreign legal consultancy firm	3,000 For a period of 3 (three) years
13	Merger between a civil legal consultancy firm owned by an Omani and a civil legal consultancy firm owned by a non-Omani	3,000
14	Opening or renewing the first branch of an Omani legal consultancy firm	2,100 For a period of 3 (three) years
15	Opening or renewing the second branch of an Omani legal consultancy firm	4,200 For a period of 3 (three) years
16	Opening or renewing the first branch of a non-Omani legal consultancy firm	6,000 For a period of 3 (three) years
17	Opening or renewing the second branch of a non-Omani legal consultancy firm	9,000 For a period of 3 (three) years

18	Opening or renewing the first branch of a civil legal consultancy firm owned by an Omani and non-Omani partner	3,000 For a period of 3 (three) years
19	Opening or renewing the second branch of a civil legal consultancy firm owned by an Omani and non-Omani partner	6,000 For a period of 3 (three) years

Fifth: Fees for Filing a Complaint Against an Advocate or Legal Consultant:

No	Service	Value of the Fee in Rial Omani
1	Filing a complaint against an advocate or legal consultant	15

Sixth: Fees for Issuing and Renewing an Advocate Registration Card, a Legal Consultant Registration Card, and a "To Whom It May Concern Certificate":

No	Service	Value of the Fee in Rial Omani
1	Issuing an advocate registration card or a legal consultant registration card	5
2	Renewing an advocate registration card or a legal consultant registration card	5
3	Delay in renewing an advocate registration card or a legal consultant registration card	10 per month and not exceeding 120
4	Delay in transferring registration to the Roll of Non-Practising Advocates or Roll of Non-Practising Legal Consultants	10 per month and not exceeding 120
5	Delay in renewing the licence of a civil advocacy firm or a civil legal consultancy firm	10 per month and not exceeding 120
6	Issuing a "To Whom it May Concern" Certificate	10

Seventh: Training, Continuous Education, and Exam Fees:

No	Service	Value of the Fee in Rial Omani
1	Enrolment in the training programme for trainee advocates	50 Includes performing the exam
2	Retaking the exam	80
3	Enrolment in the continuous education programme	20 Per programme
4	Performing an exam for registering in a higher roll	80 Per exam
5	Filing a grievance against exam results	10