

Oman Labour Law

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Chapter One: Definitions & General Provisions

Part I - Definitions

Article 1

For the application of the provisions of this Law, unless the context otherwise provides, the following words and expressions shall have the following meaning:

1. **Ministry:** Ministry of Manpower
2. **Minister:** Minister of Manpower
3. **The Directorate:** Directorate of Labour or Labour office or its branches
4. **Establishment:** Any undertaking run by natural person or body corporate, employing one or more employees in return for salary
5. **Employer:** Any natural person or body corporate employing one or more employees in return for salary.
6. **Employee:** Any natural person working in return for salary with an employer and under his management and supervision
7. **Contract of Work:** Any contract under which any natural person undertakes to work, for the interest of an employer under the employer's management and supervision in return for salary.
8. **Casual Work:** Any work, which by its nature does not come within the activity practiced by the employer, and which does not last longer than six months.
9. **Temporary Work:** Any work the nature of which requires it to be carried out and accomplished within a fixed period.
10. **Part-time Employee:** The employee whose regular working hours and days are less than the legally fixed hours and days.
11. **Overtime Work:** Work carried out in the hours that exceed the working hours provided for in this Law
12. **Basic Salary:** The consideration agreed upon between the employee and the employer in cash or in kind as stated in the contract of work in addition to periodical allowance if any.
13. **Gross Salary:** The basic salary in addition to all other entitlements payable to the employee in return for his work. This includes consideration for overtime work and what the employee may receive as gratuities or gifts or allowances due to high cost of living or substitutes except traveling, transport and residence allowances.
14. **Probationary Period:** The period during which the employee's fitness for work is tested and which enables the employer in appraising the employee either technically or ethically and which enables the employee in acquainting himself with the work conditions.
15. **Continuous Service:** Uninterrupted service with the same employer or his successor and periods of absence authorised by the employer shall have no effect upon considering the service as continuous.
16. **Year:** 365 days from the date of signing the contract unless otherwise provided.
17. **Month:** 30 days unless otherwise provided.

18. **Labour Disputes:** Any dispute between the employer and the employee if connected with the recruitment of the employee or the terms of his service or conditions of his work.
19. **Working hours:** The time during which the employee would be available for the service of the employer but it does include rest periods.
20. **Night working hours:** The time between 09:00 pm and 05:00 am.
21. **Juvenile Employee:** Any natural person who attains the age of fifteen but has not attained the age of eighteen.

PART II - General and Provisional provisions

Article 2

The provisions of this Law shall not apply to:

1. Individuals of the Armed forces, public security organisations, state administrative organ employees and other government unit employees.
2. Members of the employer's family who are dependent upon him.
3. Those who work inside or outside homes such as drivers, maids, cooks and the like. The Minister shall issue a decision specifying the rates and conditions of this category.

Article 3

Any condition which violates the provisions of this Law shall be null and void, even if it precedes its implementation, unless it is more favorable to the employee. Any discharge or reconciliation or renunciation of the rights emanating from this Law shall be null and void, if it is contrary to its provisions.

Any conditions which are considered more favorable to the employee according to the laws, regulations and decisions in force on the date this law comes into force shall be applicable.

Article 4

Save in cases where it is specifically provided for, the provisions of this Law shall apply to all employers and employees, establishments of different types, their local and foreign branches which practice their activities in the Sultanate whether they are public or private including private national and foreign educational institutions.

Article 5

With effect from the date on which this law comes into force all employers shall provide or at least maintain the minimum standards and conditions of service stated in this law. The standards and conditions of service under which the employee has been employed before the implementation of this law shall not be reduced if the employee remains in the service of the employer after its implementation.

Article 6

An employer may establish schemes by which his employees acquire benefits more generous than those awarded by this law, or may provide his employee with other benefits or may enter into agreements with them the conditions of which are more generous than those provided for in this law. If a condition in this law contradicts

with any of the conditions in such schemes or agreements, the condition, which is more generous to the employee, shall be applicable.

Article 7

The employee's right to make any claim under the provision of this law shall expire after lapse of one year from the date on which such claim arises. As regards cases instituted before the implementation of this law the one-year period shall start running from the date on which this law comes into force.

Article 8

Officials specified by a decision from the Minister of Justice in co-ordination with the Minister will act in the capacity of judiciary officers in enforcing this law, its regulations and executive decisions. The rules and procedures organising their work shall be specified by a decision from the Minister. Such officials will have the right to enter into work places, to inspect the books and registers in order to ascertain that this law, its regulations and executive decisions are applied. Before starting their work the said officials shall swear before the Minister to carry out their work with trust and honesty and not to disclose work secrets or information or data which they know by virtue of their work, even after the end of their service.

The said officials shall maintain confidentiality of any information reported to them in respect of violation of the rules of this law, its regulations and executive decisions.

Article 9

The employer or the employer's representative shall offer to the officials referred to in the preceding Article, the facilities required for carrying out their duties and provide them with all statements and information they require provided that such statements and information are complete and true for the purpose of implementing this law, its regulations and executive decisions.

No person is allowed to deliberately impede or obstruct those officials from carrying out their duties. Such officials may, for the sake of implementing their job, seek the assistance of policemen pursuant to the rules which will be determined by a decision from the Minister in co-ordination with the Inspector General of Police and Customs.

Article 10

Cases filed by employees or by those who benefit from them, shall be exempted from fees in all stages of litigation.

Chapter Two: Employment of Citizens and Organization of Foreigners Work

Part I - Employment of Citizens

Article 11

An Employer must employ Omani employees to the greatest possible extent. A decision from the Minister will specify the percentage of Omanis to expatriates in the different economic sectors or activities of each sector according to the requirements of the circumstances and activity of each sector or according to the availability of the required Omani employees.

Employers must put all employees on the same footing when the nature and conditions of their work are alike.

Article 12

Any Omani capable of work and wishes to work, may ask for registration of his name at the competent directorate, provide details of his age, qualifications, experience, the work he wishes to join and other information, which will be required by the Ministry. The directorate must upon receipt, register the applications under serial numbers and give the applicant a certificate of registration in accordance with a form which will be specified by the Ministry.

Article 13

Concerned Directorate will undertake to do the following in respect of Omani employment

1. receive employers information about vacant jobs, occupations and conditions required for their filling;
2. nominate employees to jobs and occupations if they satisfy the required conditions of them;
3. give advice and assistance to applicants in respect of vocational training and guidance in order to facilitate their registration for vacant jobs and occupations;
4. Any other matters to be specified by the Minister. Nominations of this directorate shall be binding on employers except in respect of some activities or regions to be specified by a decision from the Minister.

Article 14

An employer or an employer's representative must each year send to the concerned directorate within the month of January, the forms prepared by the Ministry which shall contain the following:

1. Detailed statement showing the number of his employees according to the types of their jobs, occupations, salaries and nationalities.
2. A statement showing the reasons for not filling the vacant jobs and occupations or those created within the past year if any.
3. A statement about the status of work and what relates to it in respect of both work and job opportunities and the expected increase or decrease in their number within one year. The Minister may amend the frequency for collecting these statements if public interest so requires. The employer or his representatives must provide the necessary information by field survey or

technical researches for the planning and development of the Labour force in accordance with plans, programmes and projects which will be implemented by the Ministry.

Article 15

The employer or the employer's representatives must inform the directorate in writing of vacant or new jobs and occupations of any type by stating each one of them, the salary specified for each and the date scheduled for its occupation, within one month from the date they become vacant or are created.

The employer must, within one month from the date he employs a work applicant pursuant to Article (13) of this Law, send the certificate of registration of this employee to the directorate from which the certificate is issued coupled with a statement which includes the date on which the employee will report to work, his salary, and the type of work entrusted to him- The certificate of registration and its date must be recorded opposite the employee's name in the establishment's employee register.

Article 16

The employer or the employer's representative must record in a specific register the names of Omani employees working with him and the address, age, sex, and the type of work assigned to each one of them, their status, the amount of salaries and the advantages they receive in cash or in kind. Such register must be kept in the place of work.

Article 17

An employer who employs fifty employees or more must appoint individuals of special needs nominated by the concerned directorate provided that they have the professional qualifications which suit their condition. These appointments shall be from within a percentage bracket, which will be determined by a decision from the Minister. Individuals with special needs who have been employed in accordance with the above paragraph, shall enjoy the same rights enjoyed by the other employees.

Part II -Regulation of Foreigners Employment

Article 18

An employer is not allowed to bring non-Omani employees into the Sultanate of Oman unless he obtains permits from the Ministry.

And the conditions for granting permits are:

1. There must not be enough Omani employees for the required job or occupation.
2. The employer must observe the specified percentage for Omanisation.
3. Payment of the specified fees.

And Non -Omanis are not allowed to join any work in the Sultanate before obtaining Labour cards and the Conditions for obtaining Labour cards are:

1. The employee must possess the professional qualifications or the technical skills or the qualifications required by the country.
2. The employer is permitted to bring in the employee in accordance with the first paragraph of this Article.
3. The employer must have entered the country by lawful means and satisfied the conditions provided for in the Expatriates Residence Law.

4. The employee is medically fit, free from infectious diseases and chronic diseases, which will be specified by the Ministry of Health.
5. The employee must have entered into a contract with an Omani employer or a non-Omani employer possessing the required license from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry if the employee is needed to work in the establishment.
6. Payment of the prescribed fees.
7. A Labour card will be granted upon the request of the employer.

Article 19

The Minister shall issue a decision determining:

1. The fees of the license for supplying Non-Omani employees and the fees for a labour card and its renewal in co-ordination with the Minister of Finance, after the approval of the Cabinet of Ministers.
2. The labour card form and its duration. The card will be renewable for the same period or for any period to be determined by such a decision.
3. The jobs and business, which Non-Omanis will not be allowed to practice.

Article 20

No person will be allowed to practice the business of supplying foreign employees unless he obtains a license for that purpose from the Ministry. An employer is not allowed to enter into a contract with any person for the purpose of providing foreign employees unless he obtains a license for that purpose.

A decision from the Minister will specify the conditions which must be fulfilled for obtaining the license, the rights and obligations of the licensee, the conditions and the particulars which must be available in the contract entered into between the employer and the licensee, and in particular the contract must be in writing and it must include the type of work, the classes and the salaries of the employees according to the job or occupation of each one of them, and the obligation of the licensee to return the employee back to the place from which he was brought, if it is proved that the employee does not satisfy the conditions provided for in the contract.

The employer or whoever is permitted to bring foreign employees in, is not allowed to charge such employees any amount in consideration

Chapter Three: Contract of Employment

Article 21

The contract of employment must be made in writing in Arabic and in two copies, one for each party. If the contract is written in a language other than Arabic it must be accompanied by, at least, an Arabic version, which must be approved by both parties and must have the same weight in evidence. If there is no written contract the employee may prove his rights by all means of evidence. The employee must be given a receipt of the documents and the certificates, he lodges with the employer.

Article 22

If a party to the contract is unable to read or write or if he does not know the language in which the contract is written, the contract must be authenticated by the legally concerned authority.

Article 23

The contract of employment must, in particular, include the following information:

1. the name of the employer, the name of the establishment and the address of place of work;
2. the name of the worker, the date of his birth, his qualifications, his job or occupation, his place of residence and his nationality;
3. the nature and type of work, and the period of the contract;
4. the basic salary, any allowances or advantages to which the employee would be entitled under the conditions of service currently effective and the mode and time of payment of the salary agreed upon;
5. the suitable period of notice which must be given by the party who wishes to terminate the contract. Provided that the period of notice, which the employer gives to the employee must not be less than the period provided for in this law.

Any other conditions determined by the law

1. The contract must be accompanied by an undertaking from the employee which must include the following:
2. To abide by the terms and conditions stipulated in the contract
3. To respect Islamic religion, the laws of the country, its customs and social traditions.
4. To refrain from interfering in any activities prejudicial to the security of the country.

Article 24

An employee may not be appointed under probation for a period which exceeds three months for those who receive their salaries monthly, and one month for those who receive their salaries otherwise.

No employee shall be appointed under more than one probationary period by the same employer, and the probationary period if successfully passed, will be counted in the period of service.

Any party may terminate the contract during the probationary period by giving the other party at least a seven day notice.

Article 25

The employer may not deviate from the terms of the contract or ask the employee to perform any work not agreed upon unless such work is so necessary and temporary; nevertheless, the employee may be required to perform a work not agreed upon if such work does not substantially differ from the original work.

Article 26

The employer must open a special file for each employee, containing particularly the following:

1. the name of the employee, his age, social status, place of residence and nationality;
2. his job, occupation, experience, and qualification;
3. date of starting work, his salary and any developments in respect thereof;
4. the annual, sick and special leaves given to him and any disciplinary action taken against him;
5. date and reasons for termination of the service.

The employer must keep the file referred to in the preceding paragraph, for at least one year after termination of service.

Article 27

An employee shall:

1. Perform the work by himself according to the directions and under the supervision of his employer and in accordance with what is specified in the contract, the law and the work systems. He shall exercise, in carrying out his duty, the care and diligence of the ordinary person.
2. Obey the employer's instructions in respect of the work agreed upon if such instructions are not inconsistent with the contract, the law and morals and if the obedience of such instructions will not expose him to danger.
3. Look after the means of production entrusted to him and to exercise, in so doing, the care of an ordinary person and shall take all the necessary measures for their maintenance and safety.
4. Not disclose work secrets.
5. Undertake to continuously develop his skills and experience professionally and culturally in accordance with the rules and procedures established by the employer.
6. Not use the tools of work outside the place of work except after an approval from the employer and shall keep such tools in their proper places.
7. Observe the instructions of safety and occupational health adopted by the establishment whether pursuant to the law or its executive rules and decisions or in accordance with the rules and regulations of the work and its instructions.

Article 28

An employer who employs fifteen employees or more, shall put in a conspicuous place in his establishment, the regulations of work after their approval by the

Ministry. These regulations shall consist of: the rules which organise the work in the establishment; the rights and obligations of the employee and the employer; the rules organising the relationship between the employee, his colleagues and his superiors; the rules governing promotion if the nature of the work so requires; and the specification of salary groups, all types of allowance reimbursements and the place where they will be paid.

An employer shall amend the regulations if required by the Ministry pursuant to the laws, regulations and decisions which will be issued.

Article 29

An employer who employs fifteen employees or more shall put in a conspicuous place in his establishment a charter of discipline and the conditions of its application. For the implementation of such charter, its rules and its amendments must be approved by the Ministry within two months from the date it is presented to the Ministry. If such period lapses without the approval or non- approval of the Ministry being obtained, the Charter becomes applicable.

Article 30

An employee cannot be accused of an offence after the expiry of more than fifteen days from the date on which the offence is discovered, likewise no disciplinary punishment shall be imposed on an employee after the expiry of more than thirty days from the date on which the offence has been proved, in the case of employees who receive their salaries on a monthly basis, and more than fifteen days for other employees.

Article 31

An employer may not impose upon an employee a fine which exceeds five days' salary for one offence or suspend him from work and deprive him from all or part of his salary in respect of a single offence for a period which exceeds five days.

In all cases an employee may not be subject to more than one punishment for a single offence, nor may his salary be deducted for payment of fines imposed on him for more than five days' salary in one month, nor may he be suspended from work and deprived from all or part of his salary for more than five days in one month.

Article 32

If an employee is accused of committing a crime inside the place of work, the employer may suspend him for a period not exceeding three months from the date on which the concerned authorities are notified of the incident. Such an employee will be deprived from his gross salary for the first month and paid half the gross salary for the second and third months, if the said authorities decide not to commit the employee for trial or if the period of his suspension expires or if he is found innocent, he must be returned back to his work. If the employer refuses to reinstate him, his failure to do so will be considered as an arbitrary dismissal and the employer will be obliged to reimburse what has been suspended from the employees' salary in all cases.

Article 33

The employer must provide his employees with access to medical facilities in the establishment and he shall, if the number of his employees in one place or one country exceeds one hundred, employ a qualified nurse for providing medical aid and shall assign a doctor to visit and treat them in the place prepared by him for such purpose. The employer must provide the employees with the medicine required for

the treatment, all of which must be free of charge. If the number of the employees is more than five hundred the employer shall, in addition to what is mentioned above, provide his employees with all other means of treatment in cases, the treatment of which call for the assistance of specialist doctors or surgical operations or the like and also required medicine free of any charge, except the costs of dental, ophthalmic and maternity treatment.

If the employee is treated in a government hospital or a private clinic, the employer must pay the costs of treatment, medicine and inpatient care, in accordance with the regulations and financial rules applied in such hospitals, subject to the provisions of the Social Insurance law.

Article 34

Any employer, who practices work in areas specified by the Minister, shall undertake to provide his employees with suitable means of transport, appropriate accommodation, proper meals and drinking water in places to be prepared for such purpose within easy reach for the employees.

Article 35

If an employee causes loss or destroys the means or tools of production owned by the employer or entrusted to him, intentionally or due to gross negligence, he shall be responsible for the value of such tools. The employer may, after making an investigation and notifying the employee, start deducting the said amount from the employee's salary provided that such deduction shall not exceed 25% of the employee's monthly salary. The employee may object to the employer's assessment before the concerned Directorate within one month from the date on which he becomes aware of the deduction and the objection shall be heard according to the procedures provided for in this law.

Article 36

If the contract is for a limited period and the parties continue to execute it after the expiry of its period, the contract will be deemed to have been renewed with the same terms and conditions for an unlimited period.

Article 37

If the contract is for an unlimited period, any party may choose to terminate it by giving the other party a thirty day written notice of termination in case of employees who receive their salaries monthly, and fifteen days for other employees unless it is agreed in the contract for a longer period.

If the contract is terminated without such period being observed, the party who terminates the contract will be obliged to pay to the other party a compensation equal to the gross salary of the notice period or the remaining part thereof.

Article 38

Notice of termination of the contract, issued by the employer to the employee, when the latter is on leave or public holiday, will not be valid except from the date following the end of either the leave or the public holiday.

Article 39

If the employment relationship is terminated, the employer, shall, in respect of the employees who do not benefit from the rules of the Social Insurance Law, pay to the employee an end of service gratuity equal to the salary of fifteen days for each year of service for the first three years and a one month salary for each year for the following years and the employee will be entitled to gratuity for the fractions of the year in

respect of the period he spent in service and the last basic salary shall be the basis of calculating the gratuity. The duration of continuous service which began before the commencement of this law shall be counted within the period of service which will be considered for determining the payable gratuity period.

Article 40

The employer may dismiss the employee without notice and without paying end of service gratuity in any of the following cases:

1. If the employee assumes a false identity or resorts to forgery to obtain the employment.
2. If the employee commits a mistake which results in grave material loss to the employer, provided that the latter reports the incident to the concerned Directorate within three days from the date of his knowledge of such incident.
3. If the employee does not abide by the instructions which must be followed for the safety of the employees and the place of work despite being warned in writing, provided that such instructions are made in writing and displayed in a conspicuous place.
4. If the employee is absent from his work without reasonable justification for more than ten days in one year or more than seven consecutive days, provided that the employer gives the employee a written warning after being absent for five days in the first instance.
5. If the employee discloses the secrets of the establishment in which he works.
6. If the employee is finally convicted of a crime or misdemeanour involving breach of honor or trust or a misdemeanor committed in the place of work or while the work is being performed.
7. If during the working hours the employee is found drunk or intoxicated by a narcotic substance or a mind stimulant. If the employee assaults the employer or the manager in charge or gravely assaults any of his superiors during the work or because of the work or if he beats one of his fellow employees in the place of work and such beating results in illness or discontinuation of work for a period which exceeds ten days.
8. If the employee gravely breaches his obligations to perform the work agreed upon in his contract of employment.

Article 41

Without prejudice to his right to claim all his entitlements an employee may, after giving notice to the employer; abandon the work before the expiry of the contractual period in any of the following instances:

1. If the employer or the employer's representative uses fraud on him at the time of contracting in respect of the terms and conditions of work.
2. If the employer does not perform his substantial obligations towards the employee in accordance with the contract of employment.
3. If the employer or the employer's representative commits an act contrary to morals against the employee or any member of the employee's family.
4. If the employee is assaulted by the employer or the employer's representative.
5. If there is a severe danger, which threatens the safety of the employee or his health provided that the employer is aware of the existence of such danger

and fails to take the prescribed measures imposed by the concerned authorities at the material time.

Article 42

Subject to the rules of Social Insurance Law, if the employee abandons the work for any of the reasons mentioned in the preceding Article, the employer shall be obliged to pay such employee his end of service gratuity, without prejudice to the employee's right to be compensated.

Article 43

The contract of employment may expire in any of the following events:

1. Upon the expiry of its period or by completion of the work agreed upon.
2. Upon the death of the employee.
3. If the employee becomes incapable of carrying out his work.
4. Upon resignation or abandonment of work in accordance with the provisions this law.
5. If the illness of the employee requires discontinuation of work for a continuous or interrupted period of not less than ten weeks within one year.

The employees' incapacity or illness shall be proved by a medical certificate and proof of age shall be by the same certificate if it cannot be proved by birth certificate or on official printout of the same and the medical certificate must be issued by the Medical Committee, which will be convened by a decision from the Minister of Health in co-ordination with the Minister for the purpose of implementing the law, and such decision must contain the organisation of work procedures, and the decision of the said Committee shall be final.

The contract may not be terminated by the employer unless the employee attains, the age of sixty at least.

The employer shall, in case the contract is terminated for any of the reasons referred to above, pay the end of service gratuity provided for in Article (39) to the employee or his successors if the employee is not subject to the rules of the Law of Social Insurance.

Article 44

Without prejudice to the Law of Social Insurance, if an establishment has a pension fund for the employees and the regulations of such fund provide that the employer's contribution to the fund for the employee's account is paid in consideration of discharging the employer's legal obligations pertaining to his payment of the end of service gratuity to the employee, and if the said contribution is equal to or more than the gratuity payable to the employee, the employer must pay to employee the said amount in lieu of the gratuity otherwise the employee will be entitled to the gratuity.

If the employee contributes to the money of such fund he will be entitled to collect what is due to him from the pension fund as well as the end service gratuity.

Article 45

Those who establish pension funds in their establishments must obtain the approval of the Ministry for such funds and their internal regulations before their registration. Lack of any objection to the internal regulations by the Ministry within sixty days from the date of their submission will be treated as an approval thereof.

Article 46

When the contract is terminated the employer shall, upon the employee's request, give the employee a free of charge certificate of service showing the date he joined the service, the date he left the service, the type of work he used to perform, the salary and the other allowances and advantages if any.

The employer must return to the employee the documents and certificates which may have been deposited with him.

Article 47

Dissolution of the establishment, its liquidation, closure, bankruptcy or merger with another establishment or its conveyance by inheritance or sale or lease or assignment or will or gift or the like, does not prevent it from discharging all its obligations.

Save in cases of liquidation, bankruptcy and final approved closure, the contract of employment will continue to exist and the successors will be jointly responsible with the former employers for discharging all the obligations prescribed by the law provided that priority will be given to the employee's rights.

Article 48

The employers shall be jointly liable among themselves for any violation of this law and the transferees of all or part of the business shall also be jointly liable with the original employer for discharging the entire obligations imposed by the rules referred to above.

Chapter Four: Salaries, Leaves and Working Hours

Part I - Salaries

Article 49

Salaries and other amounts due to the employee shall be paid by the currency legally in circulation unless it is agreed that it shall be in kind

Article 50

The Council of Ministers shall determine the minimum limit of salaries according to the requirements of economical circumstances and it may determine the minimum limit of a certain category of employees who hold jobs or occupations the circumstances or nature of which require such determination.

The Minimum limit shall be determined by a decision to be issued by the Minister.

Article 51

Salaries shall be paid on one of the working days subject to the following rules:

1. Employees who receive their salaries monthly shall be paid once a month at least.
2. If the salary is paid by piece and the work requires a period which exceeds at least two weeks, the employee must be given each week an advance equal to the job he has performed and the remaining salary shall be given to him in full within the week following the completion of the work assigned to him.
3. In other cases, the salaries of the employees shall be paid once every week, however, the salaries may be paid to them once every two weeks or once every month if they agree in writing to such an arrangement and in all cases the salary must be paid within seven days from the end of the period in which it becomes due.

Article 52

If the employment relationship comes to an end, the employee shall be paid his salary and all amounts due to him immediately, except when the employee abandons the work by himself in which case, the employer shall pay the employee's salary and all his entitlements within seven days from the date he abandons the work.

Article 53

The employer will not be discharged from payment of the employee's salary unless the employee signs the register designed for this purpose acknowledging that he has received his salary, or signs the pay roll or a specific receipt designed for such purpose or unless the salary is transferred into the account of the employee in one of the locally approved banks provided that the particulars of these documents must state the details of the salary.

Article 54

Salaries, rights, other benefits and all other amounts due to the employee or his successors according to the rules of this law shall have priority over all the employer's debts except the maintenance awarded by the Sharia Court.

Article 55

An employee shall not be compelled, to buy either foodstuff or commodities from certain stores or the employer's products.

Article 56

The employer is under an obligation to repatriate the non-Omani employee to his country after the expiry of the work relationship, unless the employee's sponsorship is transferred to another. If the employer fails to discharge this obligation the concerned Directorate must repatriate the employee at the expense of the government and recover the amount paid from the employer.

Article 57

An employer may not transfer an employee who receives his salary monthly, to a group of employees who receive their salaries daily or a group of employees who receive their salaries weekly or by piece or hourly, unless the employee agrees to such transfer in writing. The employee shall, in case he agrees to be transferred, enjoy all the rights acquired during the period in which he receives his salary monthly in accordance with the rules of this law.

Article 58

An employer may not deduct more than 15% of the employee's salary in repayment of any money borrowed by the employee during the continuation of the contract, and the employer shall not charge any interest on such loan and this rule applies to salaries paid in advance.

The Minister may amend the percentage referred to above or fix an interest on the loans if the employer introduces a loan system approved by the Ministry to enable the employees to build their houses provided that it shall not exceed the maximum interest laid down by the Central Bank.

Article 59

Salaries payable to employees shall not be attached or assigned except to the extent of one quarter thereof for discharge of Sharia Maintenance debt or payment of amounts due from the employee to the Government or the employer, and in case of competition between creditors, payment of Sharia Maintenance debt shall have priority. If the employee's service is terminated, Government and employer's dues if any, shall be deducted from the end of service gratuity and from any other entitlements.

Article 60

If a shift employee or an employee whose salary is determined on an: hourly; daily, weekly; half weekly, or a monthly basis, is absent from work without permission or reasonable justification, he shall only be paid the salary for the hours he actually worked.

The hourly salary of the employee who receives his salary on monthly basis, shall be calculated by dividing the gross salary by the period for which he will be given the salary then divided by the number of the original hours according to the contract of employment or according to law whichever is lesser.

The hourly salary of the shift employee shall be calculated by dividing the gross salary of the work shift (upon the assumption that he has worked the full shift), by the number of the original hours excluding the overtime hours.

The salary of the employee shall not be deducted when he absents himself from work for any hour or day if he is called to attend before the court or the public prosecutor as a witness.

Part II - Leave

Article 61

An employee shall, upon completion of one year of continuous service with the employer, have a right to an annual leave with basic salary, for a period of fifteen days, to be increased to thirty days for every year thereafter.

An employee shall have the right to a four day emergency leave with gross salary during the year in emergency cases, and it shall not exceed two days per each case.

The duration of the continuous service, which starts before the application of this Law, shall be deemed to be part of the duration of service, which will be considered when determining the leave period to which the employee is entitled and the employee may not waive his leave.

Article 62

Save in cases of juvenile employees' leave, it is permissible to schedule the leave according to the work requirements.

The employer may, pursuant to the preceding paragraph, delay the employee's annual leave for one year.

An employee must at least take leave of not less than two weeks, once every two years.

If the employee agrees in writing, the employer shall pay him his basic salary for the days of annual leave, which he has not taken.

Article 63

The employer may deprive the employee from his salary for the period of leave, or recover any salary given to such employee, if it is proved that the employee has worked for another employer during such leave.

Article 64

An employee will be entitled to the basic salary of the remaining leave days if he leaves the employment before making use of such days.

Article 65

The employee is entitled to his gross salary during the holidays of festivals and occasions which will be determined by a decision from the Minister.

If an official holiday coincides with a prescribed weekly rest day, it shall be compensated by one other day.

However, if the official holiday falls within the period of the employee's annual leave, the employee will not be entitled to any compensation in respect thereof.

An employee may, if the circumstances of the work so require, be asked to report to work on an official holiday in which case he will be entitled to either receive his gross

salary for the official holiday with an excess of not less than 25%, or take a rest day in lieu of it.

Article 66

Subject to the provisions of the Social Insurance Law, an employee whose sickness is proved shall have the right to a sick leave not exceeding in total ten weeks in one year whether such weeks are continuous or separate and the sick leave shall be granted as follows:

1. The first and second week, with gross salary.
2. The third and fourth week, with three quarters of the gross salary.
3. The fifth and sixth week, with half the gross salary.
4. The seventh to the tenth week, with a quarter of the gross salary.

Proof of sickness shall be by a medical certificate. However, in case there is a dispute, the matter shall be referred to the Medical Committee, provided for in Article (43) of this Law.

A sick employee may make use of the remaining annual leave in addition to the sick leave he is entitled to.

Article 67

An employee is entitled to special leave with gross salary, according to the following circumstances:

1. Three days for marriage, which shall not be given more than once, throughout the period of service.
2. Three days for the death of a son or a daughter or a mother or a father, or a wife, or a grandfather or a grandmother or a brother or a sister.
3. Two days for a paternal uncle, or an aunt.
4. Fifteen days for performing pilgrimage, which shall be once throughout the period of service, provided that the employee has completed one year of continuous service with the employer.
5. Fifteen days in one year for examinations for Omani employees who study in one of the schools, institutes, colleges or universities.
6. A hundred and thirty days for the Muslim married female-employee, in case other husband's death.

In order to be entitled to the leave provided for in paragraphs 2, 3 and 6, the employee must present proof of death from the relevant authorities.

Part III - Hours of Work

Article 68

An employee may not be required to actually work for more than nine hours a day and for a maximum of forty-eight hours a week which shall not include the periods specified for taking food and rest.

The maximum hours of work during Ramadan, shall be six hours a day or 36 hours a week for Muslims employees and the time for close of work may be determined by a decision from the Minister.

Article 69

There shall be one or more periods during working hours for taking food and rest, the total of which shall not be less than half an hour provided that the continuous period of work shall not exceed six hours.

A decision from the Minister shall determine the cases and works which, for technical reasons and operational circumstances, require continuation of work with no rest period and exhausting and hard labour for which an employee will be granted rest periods which will be considered as part of the actual working hours.

Article 70

If an employee is required to work for more than the hours prescribed for in Article 68 the employer must either give such employee extra payment equivalent to the ordinary salary to which he is entitled for the overtime work, plus at least 25%, or grant him a permission of absence from work in lieu of the extra hours which he has done, provided that the said employee agrees to such an arrangement.

With regard to the work that takes place at ports, airports, on vessels, ships or aircrafts, the employer and the employee, may, after obtaining the approval of the Ministry, agree on payment of a fixed allowance for the employees in lieu of the overtime payments. However, the Minister may add any other similar works.

Article 71

An employer must grant the employee not less than twenty-four consecutive hours of rest per week after at most six continuous working days.

Accumulation of weekly rest periods for not more than eight weeks may be permitted by the Minister in respect of certain places of work specified by him if the employer and the employee agree to this in writing. The weekly rest shall, in all cases, be payable.

Article 72

The employer is not bound by the provisions of Articles (68) and (69) of this Law in the following cases:

1. Annual inventory, budget preparation, liquidation, blocking of accounts and arrangements for sale with reduced prices, provided that in such cases, the number of the days on which the employee works more than the period provided for, shall not exceed fifteen days per year, save in cases where such longer periods are permitted by the concerned Directorate.
2. If the work is for the purpose of preventing the occurrence of an accident or maintaining the result thereof or to avoiding an anticipated loss to flammable materials.
3. If the work is done to meet an extraordinary pressure.
4. It is provided that, in the last two cases, the concerned Directorate must be notified, within 24 hours, with the nature of the emergency case, the additional work, and the period required for completion of such work.
5. Festivals, seasonal and other occasions, and seasonal works which will be defined by a decision from the Minister.

Article 73

The employer shall grant the employee, in respect of the cases provided for in the preceding Article, an extra salary equivalent to the salary to which he is entitled for the overtime period plus 25% at least for e day time working hours, and 50% for night time working hours. If such work is performed during the weekly rest day or during the official holidays the employee shall, unless compensated with another day during the subsequent week, be entitled to double salary for such day, unless he is granted another day in lieu thereof within the following week.

Article 74

An employer shall display on the main entrances, which the employees use for entering their place of work, and on conspicuous places in the establishment, a schedule showing the hours of work and the weekly periods of rest and the time of the weekly rest. A copy of this schedule and any alteration thereto shall be sent to the concerned Directorate.

Chapter Five: Employment of Juveniles and Females

Part I - Employment of Juveniles

Article 75

It is prohibited to employ both male and female juveniles. Such juveniles are not permitted to enter places of work before attaining the age of fifteen.

The Minister may, by a decision, raise this age in respect of some industries and works if the nature of such work so requires.

Article 76

Juveniles whose ages are below 18 shall not be required to work between 6.00 p.m. and 6 a.m., nor shall they be required to work for more than six hours a day.

Such juveniles shall not stay in the place of work for more than seven consecutive hours and there must be, within the work hours, one or more periods for rest and meals which shall not be less than one hour in total. Such period or periods must be fixed so that they will not work for more than four consecutive hours.

Article 77

In all cases it is not permissible, to require juveniles to perform overtime work or keep them in the place of work after the prescribed time nor shall they be required to work on days of rest or official holidays.

Article 78

The employer shall, when he employs one or more juveniles: -

1. Display in the place of work, a copy of the rules relating to the employment of juveniles, provided for in this Chapter and for which a decision will be issued by the Minister.
2. Prepare a list showing the names of the juveniles, their ages, and the dates of their employment.
3. Conspicuously display, in the place of work, a list showing the hours of work, periods and weekly times of rest.
4. Furnish the concerned Directorate in advance with the names of juveniles before their employment and the names of those employed to supervise their work.

Article 79

Subject to the foregoing provisions, the Minister may specify the system of juveniles work and the circumstances and conditions of employment, works, jobs and industries in which they work according to the different levels of ages.

Part II - Employment of Females

Article 80

Without prejudice to the provisions of this Chapter, all the rules regulating the employment of employees are applicable to female employees without discrimination in work between them.

Article 81

Females shall not be employed to work between 6.00 p.m. and 6.00 a.m. save in cases, works, and occasions which will be specified by a decision from the Minister.

Article 82

Females shall not be employed either to perform a work which is harmful to health or hard labour or such other works which will be specified by a decision from the Minister.

Article 83

A female employee, who has been working for a year with her employer, shall have the right, upon presenting a medical certificate showing delivery date, to maternity leave before and after delivery for a period not exceeding, in total, six weeks. However such a female will be entitled to choose either to consider her period of absence from work as a maternity leave without pay, or as a sick leave pursuant to Article (66) of this Law.

Article 84

The employer is not permitted to dismiss a female employed for being absent due to sickness, which will be proved by a medical certificate to be attributable to pregnancy or delivery, and that she cannot resume her work, provided however that such a period of absence shall not in total exceed six months.

Article 85

The employer shall in case he employs a female employee or more, display in the place of work, a copy of the female employees rules.

Article 86

Subject to the foregoing provisions, the Minister, shall issue a decision specifying the rules for employing female employees and the circumstances in which their work may be performed as well as the works, jobs and the industries in which they work.

Chapter Six: Industrial Safety

Article 87

Every employer or employer's representative must, before hiring an employee, acquaint him with the hazards of his occupation and the preventive measures, which must be adopted. The employer must take the necessary precautions to protect the employees during the work from injury to their health and dangers of work and machinery by:

1. Providing adequate safety and hygienic conditions in places of work or the tools he delivers to the employees for carrying out their duties.
2. Making sure that places of work are always clean and comply with the conditions of health, safety and occupational health.
3. Making sure that machineries, pieces of equipment and equipment are installed and kept in safe condition.

The employer is not allowed to charge the employees or deduct from their salaries any amounts for the provision of such protection.

Article 88

The employee must refrain from any action intended to obstruct implementation of the instructions or the misuse or causing of damage or loss to the means provided for the protection, safety and health of his fellow employees. He must use means of protection and undertake to take care of those means which are in his possession and to carry out the instructions prescribed for preserving his health and protecting him from getting injured.

Article 89

The following may be determined by a decision from the Minister in co-ordination with the concerned Governmental entities: -

1. General safety precautions and occupational health which must be applied in all places of work, and especially in respect of, lighting and ventilation, air circulation, drinking water, lavatories, the expulsion of dust and smoke, employees' sleeping places and fire fighting measures.
2. Special precautions for certain types of work.

Article 90

The Ministry may appoint inspectors to check that employers are carrying out the instructions mentioned in the Minister's decisions regarding the precautions stipulated in article 89.

Such inspectors shall have the right to enter places of work and examine the records of employees and question whoever they wish and to make reports. The concerned Directorate shall on the basis of these reports, give a written warning to an employer who violates such regulations, to remove the violations within a prescribed period.

If there is a danger to the safety and health of employees, the Ministry may take the necessary actions to entirely or partially close the place of work, or to stop the work of one or more equipments until the reasons of danger are eliminated. The Ministry may, if necessary, seek the assistance of the Omani Royal Police.

Chapter Seven: Employment of Employees in Mines and Quarries

Article 91

For the application of the provisions of this Chapter, industries of mines and quarries shall mean:

1. Operations for searching or discovering mineral and hydrocarbon materials or digging them out in the areas where a licence has been issued whether the minerals are solid or liquid.
2. Operations for digging out or refining or manufacturing the deposits of mineral materials existing outside or inside the ground at the place of license or the place of contract or at places far from residential areas. Places far from residential areas shall be specified by a decision from the Minister in coordination with the concerned authorities.
3. Construction works and installation of equipments relating to the operations referred to in the preceding paragraphs.

Article 92

The employer shall not allow any employee to work in the operations to which this Chapter applies except after subjecting such an employee to medical examination and proving his fitness to work in such operations. However, this will be in accordance with the rules and conditions which will be issued by a decision from the Minister in coordination with the Minister of Health. The said Ministerial Decision must provide that the employee will be subject to a periodical medical examination at least once a year if the employee is from those who work inside the ground or carrying out drilling works. A medical examination must also be carried out on the employee upon expiry of his contract of employment, to ascertain his condition and verify whether he has contracted any occupational illness.

Article 93

Entry in places of work and related premises is not permissible except for the employees or the officials who are authorised to inspect the mines or quarries and other persons holding a licence from the concerned government authorities or from the management of the establishment. An employee is not permitted to enter the place of work and related premises at times other than working hours.

Article 94

Employers shall prepare a special register for recording employees entry in and exit from the places of work.

Article 95

It is not permissible to let employees stay in places of work whether on the surface of the ground or inside the ground, for a period that exceeds eight hours a day. However, such period shall include the time the employee spends in reaching the place of work inside the ground from the surface of the ground and the time he spends in returning back to the surface of the ground.

There shall be one or more periods for taking meals which shall not be less than an hour, in total.

Article 96

Non compliance with the provisions of Article (95) may be exceptionally and temporarily permitted if the work is intended to prevent the occurrence of an accident or the avoidance of danger, or repairing the damage which results therefrom or for the preparations or maintenance provided that:

1. The concerned Directorate is notified within 24 hours, by explaining the emergency situation, and the period required for completing the work and the number of employees required for its performance.
2. The employee is granted extra salary equivalent to the salary he is entitled to for overtime in addition to at least 50% if the work is after six a.m. and 100% if the work is after six p.m.. However, if the work is during the weekly rest days or the official holidays, the employee shall be paid for each hour an amount equal to the salary he is entitled to for such hour in addition to 100% apart from such a day's salary.

Article 97

The ordinary leave provided for in Article (61) above, will be calculated from the time when the employee (having left the mine), reaches the nearest city where public transport to his home town is available, and expires when the employee returns to that same city.

Article 98

The employer or the employer's representative shall draft the regulations of safety precautions and occupational health.

Article 99

The mine or the quarry manager or his representative shall:

1. Issue daily instructions regarding safety and occupational health.
2. Prevent the presence of employees in the place of explosion except after the danger period is over.
3. Not permit the use of anything other than safety lamps, in places containing flammable gases or gases which cause explosion.
4. Provide the employees with protective clothes and equipment.
5. Adjust the ventilation and the degree of heat whether naturally or artificially.
6. Daily examine the place of work before the work starts and state his remarks to the leader in charge in order for him to immediately complied therewith.
7. Conduct inspection during work at least once a week and prepare a report containing the date and time of inspection, the number of employees, the existence of harmful gases, the state of the posts, the sides, the ceiling, the signs of lighting, ventilation, and the tools of rescue and he shall make a full summary of such reports in a register to be designed for such purpose.

Article 100

The employer or employer's representative must establish a front rescue point near the place of work which shall be equipped with rescue equipment and the necessary aid and there must be a suitable means of communication inside this place fit for immediate assistance and shall appoint a medically trained employee to supervise rescue operations and first aid.

Article 101

The employer must allocate in any mine or quarry in which, at least, fifty employees are working, a suitable place containing a room equipped with means of rescue and first aid and another room for nursing in addition to a room or more for changing dressings.

Mines and quarries the employees of which are less than fifty and located in circles the diameter of which reach twenty kilometers, must participate in establishing a place for rescue and aid in a central location.

Without prejudice to the provisions of Article (33), the means of rescue and aid shall be specified by a decision from the Minister.

Article 102

Drinking water must be kept in special containers perfectly sealed to prevent pollution. Such containers must be put in places within easy reach for the employees. The water must be changed daily and containers shall be cleaned at least twice a week in a hygienic approved manner.

Article 103

An employer who conducts a work as defined in Article (91), must: -

1. Provide the employees with suitable accommodations. The conditions and specifications of such accommodations shall be specified by a decision from the Minister in coordination with the concerned government authorities.
2. Provide his employees with three meals per day in restaurants to be prepared for this purpose and to be clean and must satisfy health requirements. The type and the quantity of food for each meal shall be determined by a decision from the Minister in coordination with the Minister of Health and in case all or part of the meals are provided to the employees inside the mines, the same must be hygienically packed or put in well sealed containers. The provision of meals may not be waived against any monetary allowance.
3. Supervise the cleaning inside the place of work and the residential area and the employee's bathrooms facilities, without any expense to the employees.

The Minister may issue a decision stating the places from which the employees may return to their residences.

Chapter Eight: Labour Disputes

Article 104

The provisions of this chapter shall apply to any dispute concerning work or work conditions, which takes place between an employer and one of his employees or between one or more employers and all or any of their employees.

Article 105

Any employer employing fifty or more employees must put in a conspicuous place a procedures for complaints and grievances to be approved by the concerned Directorate.

The aforesaid procedures must provide that the employee shall have the right to submit his complaint or grievance to the employer or the employer's representative.

Article 106

An employee who has been dismissed from work may apply to the concerned Directorate within 15 days from the date he has been notified of the dismissal of his notice, to cancel the decision of dismissal. The concerned authority shall take the necessary measures to settle the dispute amicably. The directorate must reduce it to writing and follow up its execution. If the employer refuses to execute the agreed settlement, he shall be obliged to pay an amount equivalent to the employee's salary for the period from the date of settlement until the date he executes the same. If the dispute is not settled within two weeks, or if settled and any of the parties refuse to execute it, the concerned authority shall refer the matter to the competent court within a period not exceeding two weeks from the date of the expiry of the aforesaid period or from the date of the refusal to execute it, together with a memorandum containing a summary of the dispute and the parties' arguments.

The Secretariat of the court shall, within three days from the date the matter is referred to the court, present the same to the president of the court to fix a date for a hearing within a period not exceeding two weeks from the date of referral. A summons for the date of hearing, with enclosed copy of the said Directorate memorandum, shall be served on the employee, the employer and the concerned Directorate. The court shall make a decision in respect of the application for staying the execution of such dismissal, if any, within a period not exceeding two weeks from the date of the first hearing session and the court judgment shall be final. If the court decides to stop the enforcement of the dismissal, the employer shall be bound to reinstate the employee or to pay him an amount equal to his salary until the subject matter of the dispute is adjudicated. The court shall pass its judgment on the dispute within a period not exceeding one month from the date the enforcement of the dismissal is stayed.

If it is proved to the court that the dismissal of the employee or the termination of his services was arbitrary or contrary to the Law, it may decide to either reinstate the employee or oblige the employer to pay him fair compensation in addition to:

1. The end of service gratuity to which the employee is lawfully entitled and all other benefits prescribed by the law or the contract of employment, whichever is greater.
2. The basic salary together with the other allowances, if any, for the notice period provided for by the Law or the contract of employment, whichever is greater.

The amounts which the employee may have received in execution of the judgment, shall be deducted from the compensation amount awarded to the employee or from any other amounts due to him.

Article 107

An employee who has a complaint shall first adopt the system applied by the employer. If such system does not exist or if it exists but the employee finds no solution for his complaint, he may submit an application to the concerned Directorate for the settlement of his dispute with the employer.

Chapter Nine: Representative Committees

Article 108

The employees of any establishment may establish, among themselves, a Representative Committee for the purpose of protecting their interests and defending their legally established rights as well as representing them in all matters pertaining to their affairs.

Article 109

Representative Committees in establishments may select a Principal Representative Committee for representing them in meetings and the local, regional, and international conferences.

Article 110

The Minister may issue a decision establishing the rules appertaining to the formation and tasks of the Representative Committees and the Principal Committee.

Chapter Ten: Penalties

Article 111

Notwithstanding any more severe penalty provided for in any other law, the violations referred to in the following articles shall be punished by the penalties provided for therein.

Article 112

The employer or the employer's representative who refuses to provide the necessary facilities or accurate information or who provides false statements to official employees, will be imprisoned for a period not exceeding one month and with a fine not exceeding RO 100 or both or by one of the two penalties.

Article 113

Whoever violates the provisions of Articles 14, 15 and 16 of Chapter One in Part II will be punished by a fine of not less than R.O 10 and not more than R.O 100 for each employee and for violation of Article (17) by a fine of not less than R.O 50 and not more than R.O 100. Such punishment shall be doubled if such violation is repeated.

Article 114

Whoever employs non-Omani employees without having a license for that will be punished with a fine of not less than RO10 and not more than RO 100. The number of such penalties shall be multiplied proportionately with the number of such employees in whose respect the violations are committed. Such an employer shall, at his own expense, give the employee the costs of his repatriation. Further, the employer will not be allowed to bring into the Sultanate of Oman, any non-Omani employees for a period of not more than one year.

A non-Omani employee who works in the Sultanate, without a license from the concerned Directorate, or works with any employer, other than the employer, who obtained a license to bring him to Oman, shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month and punished with a fine not exceeding RO100 or by one of the both, in addition to the cancellation of the license issued to the employer if any.

Any employer who willfully allows any of his employees to work with another employer will be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month and fine not exceeding RO200, for each employee or by one of these two punishments and the punishment will be multiplied by the number of the employees in respect of whom the breach has been committed. Such employer may not be allowed to bring into Oman any non-Omani employee for a period not exceeding one year.

Any employer who does not comply with the prescribed percentage of Omanisation shall be punished with fine equal to 50% of the average of the total salaries of the non- Omani employees, who represent the difference between the percentage of Omanisation which will be observed by the employer, and the percentage which the employer actually achieves.

Any recruiter of foreign employees who contravenes the provisions of Article (20) and the decisions which organise labour permits and their conditions, will be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month and a fine not exceeding RO 200 or by one of these two penalties both in addition to the cancellation of the labour permit or its suspension for a period not exceeding one year.

Any employer who violates the provisions of Article (29) will be punishable with a fine of not less than RO 50 and not more than RO 200.

Article 115

Whoever violates the provisions of Chapter Three and the decision issued for its execution shall be punishable with a fine of not less than R.O 10 and not more than R.O 100. However, such punishment shall be multiplied according to the number of the employees in whose respect the breach is committed and the punishment shall be doubled in case of repetition.

Article 116

Whoever violates the provisions of Part I and n of Chapter Four shall be punished with a fine not exceeding R.O. 100. However such punishment shall be multiplied according to the number of the employees in whose respect the breach is committed and the punishment shall be doubled in case of repetition.

Article 117

Whoever violates the provisions of Part Three of Chapter Four shall be punished by a fine of not more than R.O. 100. However, such punishment shall be multiplied according to the number of the employees in whose respect the breach is committed and the punishment shall be doubled in case of repetition.

Article 118

Whoever violates the provisions of Chapter Five will be punished with a fine not exceeding R.O 100. Such punishment shall be multiplied according to the number of the juveniles and the female employees who have been employed in breach of such provisions.

If such violations are committed again within one year from the date of judgment, the employer may be punished in addition to the fine, with imprisonment for not more than a week.

Article 119

Any employer who violates the provisions of Article (92) shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than a week and not more than one month and any employer who violates any other provision in Chapter Seven shall be punishable with a fine of not less than R.O 100 for each employee. Such punishment shall be doubled if the violation is repeated.

Article 120

Any employer refusing to lay down a procedure for complaints and grievance as stipulated by Article (105) will be punished by a fine of not less than R.O. 100 and not more than R.O. 300.

Whoever refuses to execute the amicable settlement provided for in Article (106) shall be punished by a fine of not less than R.O 50 and not more than R.O. 100, such punishments shall be multiplied by the number of the employees in whose respect the violation is committed.

Article 121

Any employee who discloses any job secret, during the course of his employment, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding R.O 100 and an imprisonment for not more than three months or by any of the two penalties.

Article 122

Any person who deliberately obstructs or interrupts a government official from exercising his powers or performing his duties shall be punished by a fine not exceeding RO 100 and an imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month or with both penalties. Such penalty will be doubled if the violation is repeated.