



# Authority

Source of all data => [Environment Authority](#)

## Overview

1. The Authority
2. About Authority
3. Overview

Link for this => [Overview](#)

The Environment Authority was established on the eighteenth of August 2020 AD according to the Royal Decree No. 106/2020, after the process of environmental work passed through several organizational and structural stages. And the development of the project to return the Arabian Oryx to its natural habitats · the Environment authority is considered one of the government agencies responsible for developing plans and programs to protect the environment and preserve its natural resources through the application of its policy to ensure the safety of the environment, combat pollution and preserve the various environmental systems within the framework of the basic objectives of sustainable development, protection of wildlife and preservation Nature and the preservation of renewable resources and work to exploit them in a sustainable manner. The authority also contributes to developing the horizons of scientific research in the environmental fields, exchanging experiences, collecting scientific data and benefiting from them, and it is responsible for spreading awareness and instilling concepts of the requirements of dealing with the environment among all groups of society and establishing the principles of preserving the environment and its resources. And contribute to supporting the efforts made in accordance with the objectives P sustainable development

The authority is tasked with issuing environmental laws and legislation as required by the environmental interest, implementing laws and legislations related to natural reserves, the marine environment and biological diversity, and introducing the principle of environmental management as a basic means to raise the efficiency of development projects in all fields in addition to paying attention to environmental control and inspection as the main observatory to identify the environmental situation And assess the environmental impacts and take the necessary measures to confront them.

# The founder of environmental work

Link for this => [The founder of environmental work](#)

1. The Authority
2. About Authority
3. The founder of environmental work

## Historical Background

The great deceased of Oman his Majesty the late Sultan Qaboos bin Said bin Taymur Al Said - may God rest his soul - was the architect of the environmental work in the Sultanate, his eternal march in the process of institutional and legislative environmental building at the national and global levels, with the beginning of the Renaissance at the reins of government in Oman in 1970, and at an early stage of the state's life, laid the foundation stone for organizing and managing environmental work, as the Royal Decrees graduated in the environment sector, confirming the development of the legislative side over the past five decades of his rule, and the historical starting point was with the establishment of the Office of the Environmental Protection Adviser in 1974. In the same year, a public agency for environmental protection and pollution control was established under Royal Decree No. 14/79, followed by the establishment of the Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Council in 1979 by Royal Decree No. 68/79 and in 1984 the Ministry of Environment was established under Royal Decree No. 45 / 84 Royal Decree, after which Royal Decrees continued until the announcement of the Ministry of Environment and Climate Affairs as an independent institution concerned with the environment by Royal Decree No. 90/2007 on September 9 November 2007

## The full text of the royal speech

His Majesty Sultan Qaboos bin Said bin Taimur Al Said - may God rest his soul -

We are pleased on the occasion of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development to address the whole world, and we speak to the two conferences in particular, recalling their previous international meeting in (Stockholm) That historic meeting, which is the first correct step, to establish a healthy relationship between man and his environment, twenty years have passed since that meeting, during which the world witnessed many environmental disasters resulting from its conflicts and the commission of its hand, before it realized the dangers of danger again. We are in the Sultanate of Oman In the Arab world, we would like to pay tribute to the decision of the United Nations General Assembly, and its organizational role for this conference, as we thank the friendly government of Brazil, for its effort and coordination. As a scientist living together, on this earthly planet, we have

neglected a lot of the issue of preserving the environment, natural resources In the absence of collective coordination, but we went in the opposite direction in a strange race in search of luxury and industrial progress, without taking into account the assumed balance between development and the environment, and without taking into account the dire effects of this industrial progress on our atmosphere and the Ozo layers The waters of rivers and seas, the extinction of life and forests, and fertile soil contamination, and if the situation continues in this way, humankind may witness a kind of collective suicide. O conferees ... The preservation of the environment is a collective responsibility that is not bounded by the political borders of countries, this has been proven only once Accordingly, wherever it is, a person must contribute to preserving the environment, reconcile with it, deal with it rationally, and pay attention to the many causes of pollution, whether natural, biological, industrial, chemical, or physical, and for many people, limit random reproduction and preserve On what remains of its pastures and waters, away from the effects of desertification and drought, we also call on the industrialized world to stop this technological competition and race against it, and to narrow the wide gap in the global economy, between it and the developing countries, in order to maintain the required balance between the desired development And keep his environment pure. We are confident that your conference will attach the utmost importance to the issues related to this issue. We in the Sultanate of Oman with our personal attention and our permanent directives to our government and in coordination with the countries surrounding us, we are making sincere efforts to preserve our environment and regional waters away from pollution and noise, and the Gulf region and the Middle East have recently witnessed unfortunate environmental disasters It is painful as a result of its conflicts, and unless the regional problems are resolved in a proper way, the efforts made to preserve the environment and continue in rational development remain prone to waste. I hope that the global breakthrough and its positive orientation to the settlement of the trouble spots will allow us to turn together and join together regardless of ideologies to address all development and environment issues in a spirit From harmony, love and peace for a healthy and pure life for us and our future generations.

The Earth Summit Conference,

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

3/6/1992 1992

The Omani environment, from the beginnings of the blessed renaissance march, enjoyed the sublime patronage of the late, God willing - His Majesty Sultan Qaboos bin Said bin Taymur Al Said - may God rest his soul - for his deep interest in protecting it and preserving its resources as a natural heritage Very important, and a renewed balance of development plans and projects. And that His Majesty's directives and supreme thought is a starting point towards the

importance of optimal use of the country's natural resources as property of all generations, and it is the basic pillar of the national strategy for the protection of the Omani environment, as this strategy succeeded in achieving many achievements at the level of environmental work inside the Sultanate, which was represented in the subjection of establishments and factories Laws regulating the protection of the environment, the preservation of natural resources, and wildlife. The requirements of preserving the environment have become a basic pillar and a mechanism that is in line with development plans that seek to introduce environmental considerations in all stages of planning and implementation of the country's development projects, enhance environmental awareness, support principles of sustainable development, and develop relationships in environmental fields. Climate and between the Sultanate and other countries and find broad areas to cooperate with specialized bodies and organizations, and to ensure environmental safety and pollution control and environmental balance within the framework of sustainable development goals, and to establish concepts and requirements for dealing with environment and climate at all levels and to represent the Sultanate in regional and international conferences.

Business process Of the environment during the reign of the late Sultan - may God rest his soul -

- Establishing the office of the Environmental Protection Adviser in 1974
- Establishing a public authority for environmental protection and pollution control in 1979
- Establishing the Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Council in 1984
- Announcing The Sultan Qaboos Prize for Environmental Protection in 1989
- Establishment of the Ministry of Environment and Climate Affairs in 2007
- Accession to and ratification of a number of international agreements, the latest of which was the ratification of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change in 2019
- The announcement of the establishment of 20 natural reserves a year ago, the last of which was the announcement of the Adhwaa Al-Nujoom and the Western Stone reservations in 2019

Sultan Qaboos Prize for Environmental Protection

The Sultanate's role in preserving the environment, according to the wise guidance of His Majesty the late Sultan Qaboos bin Said bin Taymur Al Said - may God rest his soul, obtained Arab, regional and international recognition. The Omani Committee for Education, Culture and Science and the permanent delegation of the Sultanate at UNESCO play a major role in enhancing the Sultanate's role in preserving the environment in cooperation with the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Program

15 international bodies have been awarded the award since its official launch

Sultan Qaboos Prize for Environmental Protection Since its inception in 1989, it has honored 15 entities, institutions, reserves, individuals and groups in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America, the last of which was after the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) announced the award of the Sultan Qaboos Prize for Environmental Protection for the year 2019 to the Ashoka Fund Research in Ecology and Environment, ATREE, Republic of India.

These institutions contributed valuable efforts in scientific research, conservation and preservation in the sites registered on the list of the UNESCO World Heritage and Natural Reserves, so that this Arab World Prize is a source of encouragement and inspiration for those who seek to protect the environment of the planet and its resources for humanity, and it is an important catalyst to do more and work To protect the biosphere in which we live

1992-6-3

## Environment Affairs

Link for this => [Environment Affairs](#)

The authority is keen on highlighting the environmental dimension in the development work system at the local, regional and international levels, and affirming the principle of balance between development requirements and preserving the environmental integrity in order to achieve the goals of sustainable development by introducing the principle of sound environmental management as a means to raise the efficiency of development projects in all Domains. In addition to taking care of the environmental impact assessment processes for industrial and service projects and infrastructure projects before they are established, it also organizes regular programs for environmental control and inspection after their operation, as this provides a field diagnosis to identify the existing environmental conditions of the projects, checking the environmental impacts resulting from it after its operation and taking the necessary measures To confront these impacts and prevent them or minimize them to the maximum extent possible, the authority will follow up the implementation of laws, systems, regulations, decisions and national strategic programs for the protection of the Omani environment, and prepare plans and programs to protect the environment in line with national goals and policies and in line with the Sultanate's commitments to international environmental agreements within the framework of the basic goals of sustainable development, Follow up the implementation, preparation and updating of the national strategy for chemicals management. In addition to studying the environmental impact

assessment data for various projects, issuing environmental licenses and approvals, establishing and operating national networks to monitor environmental pollutants such as air quality monitoring stations, implementing regular programs for field inspection visits to projects and establishments in order to follow them up and ensuring the extent of their application of laws, regulations and environmental requirements, and controlling and issuing environmental violations for projects that are not Environmentally committed in addition to preparing data and indicators related to the environment and sustainable development and including them in national reports in accordance with the requirements of relevant international environmental agreements.

## Departments

### 1. Sustainable Development([Sustainable Development](#))

Sustainable development aims to enhance interdependence and balance between the economic, social and environmental dimensions in the Sultanate. It is concerned with overseeing the implementation and follow-up of the national strategy programs for the protection of the Omani environment in coordination with the competent authorities, and monitoring the implementation of environmental agreements and preparing national periodic reports, in addition to participating in the implementation of studies and collecting and updating environmental data and indicators.

### 2. Environmental Planning ([Environment Pollution Monitoring](#))

The department is concerned with participating in preparing and implementing the national plan for environmental protection and pollution control in addition to conducting environmental assessment for various projects and carrying out field visits to development and tourism projects and infrastructure projects to find out their environmental suitability and then issuing environmental

examples of department responsibility

- Prepare environmental protection plans and programs in line with national objectives.
- Participate in the preparation and implementation of the national plan for environmental protection and pollution control.
- Participate in the preparation of environmental regulations and guides.
- Participate in the preparation and implementation of environmental research and studies.
- Coordinate with the competent authorities on development and investment projects.

- Follow up and implement planning policies.
- Participate in the committees formed to study development projects and strategic studies with the competent authorities

### 3. Environmental Pollution Monitoring ([Environment Pollution Monitoring](#))

The role of the department is to evaluate and monitor large development projects in the Sultanate to ensure their commitment to environmental requirements to ensure that the environment is not polluted, as well as follow-up issues of environmental pollution of all kinds, sanitation and industrial issues, oil and gas projects, mining projects, waste management and marine environment pollution in addition to issuing drainage and emissions licenses and follow-up databases.

### 4. Radiation Protection ([Radiation Protection](#))

The department is concerned with implementing a national strategy to protect the environment from radiation hazards and the attendant need to update environmental regulations and laws concerned with radiation protection, measuring the level of radiation in various environmental circles and by early warning stations to monitor radiation and issuing licenses that regulate the process of using and storing radioactive materials in the Sultanate

examples of departments responsibility

- Prepare, update and implement regulations of protection from radiation, both ionizing and non-ionizing radiation.
- Prepare and implement the Sultanate's strategy to protect against radiation.
- Run the early warning stations to monitor radiation.
- Take radiation level measurements in various circles of the Omani environment.
- Cooperate and coordinate on various local, regional and international levels to exchange information on dealing with radioactive substances in the peaceful applications of them.
- Provide technical advice to clients dealing with radioactive substances.
- Issue violations and seizure minutes under the laws and regulations adopted by the Ministry.
- Issue licenses, inspect clients dealing with the radioactive substances in the Sultanate.



## 5. Chemicals ([Chemicals And Waste Management](#))

The production of chemicals has become one of the largest economic sectors and most popular in the world due their broad use in the industrial, oil and other sectors, and the dependence of modern society on them in various manufacturing processes and uses. However, it is necessary to balance the recognition of the essential role played by these resources and their contribution to development, the provision of needs and the raising of the standard of living And recognizing their potential harmful effects on the environment and human health. By virtue of the multiplicity of those effects and their consequences, sound management of chemicals is a key component of sustainable development, with the production and use of chemicals in ways that reduce their extreme harmful effects on humans and the environment and emphasize their significant role on economic growth promotion.

Department of Chemical Substances was established according to the Royal Decree No. 46/95 (article.6), with the objective of sound management of chemicals, reducing their risks, exchanging knowledge and information, following the best environmental practices and using available techniques, improve national capacities and technical cooperation, reduce illegal international trade, and reduce the accumulation of hazardous waste, which contributes to reducing environmental incidents that may result from them.

In order to achieve sound management of chemicals, the department adopted comprehensive approach aimed at reducing risks and preventing adverse impacts throughout all stages of the chemical life cycle, from production or import through processing, storage, transportation, distribution, use and disposal. With chemicals touching nearly every aspect of our lives, achieving the sound management of chemicals is a process which must involve a wide range of actors nationally and regionally including government, industry, the agricultural sector, workers, research institutes and academia, public interest groups and individual citizens.

Sound management of chemicals aims to protect human health and avoid adverse impacts on the environment. This can be accomplished through:

- Increasing awareness within all sectors of society of the risks associated with chemicals
- Prevention, i.e., taking steps to avoid or minimize chemical pollution, contamination, accidents, and poisonings
- Control and management of chemicals which present risks to health and the environment resulting from extraction, manufacture, use, handling, transport, storage and disposal of chemicals. This includes emergency preparedness and response capabilities in the event of an accident.

Department of Chemicals has joined five international conventions dealing with the prohibition of certain highly hazardous substances and their production:

- The Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM)
- The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)
- Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants
- Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade

Also, the Ministry is seeking to join the Minamata Convention on mercury.

Types of chemicals licenses:

E-Services System:

- Permit to manufacture hazardous chemical substances
- Permit for the handling of Hazardous chemical materials (at local level)

To apply, [click here](#)

Bayan System

- Permit of import of chemicals
- Permit of export of chemicals

## Nature Conservation

Link for this => [Nature Conservation](#)

The Authority is responsible for preparing and implementing laws, regulations, and decisions related to nature conservation and wildlife preservation. It develops and monitors the national strategy, biodiversity action plan, and national plans concerning coastal zone management, combating desertification, and adherence to nature conservation agreements.

The Authority also makes proposals for establishing nature reserves, temporary protected sites, and sites of special importance, as well as preparing their management plans. It coordinates with national bodies and regional and international organizations working in nature conservation. The Authority conducts field inspection visits to monitor the application of environmental laws and requirements, and issues violations accordingly.

Additionally, it issues permits related to biodiversity, reserve entry, and diving. The Authority contributes to evaluating the environmental impacts of development projects in conservation and wildlife areas, and participates in conducting studies and research related to biodiversity and preparing reports on the status of wildlife in the Sultanate.

Furthermore, it works on rehabilitating degraded ecosystems, breeding endangered wildlife, and establishing and equipping wildlife protection units with the technical requirements to carry out daily activities related to protecting wildlife from illegal hunting operations.

## Departments

### 1. Natural Reserves ([Natural Reserves](#))

The Sultanate has worked to preserve natural habitats and their ecosystems and protect wildlife and biodiversity through the declaration of nature reserves and the establishment of special protection areas. It has also focused on protecting ecosystems in their various forms and preventing damage and pollution that may affect the natural habitats where these species live. Twenty sites have been declared as natural reserves, and these reserves have varied - some are desert reserves such as the Wildlife Reserve and Al-Saleel Natural Park, some are marine areas like the Al-Dimaniyat Nature Reserve, others are in mountainous areas with difficult geological terrain such as Jebel Samhan Reserve, and others combine marine and mountainous areas like the Turtle Reserve.

Currently, studies are being conducted on more than 50 natural sites. Special attention has been given to wetlands, and as a result, nine khors (creeks) along the Dhofar coast have been declared as natural reserves, some of which contain archaeological sites such as Khor Rori and Al-Baleed.

The Sultanate has ensured that these natural reserves serve as tourism attractions on one hand and encourage scientists and researchers on the other hand to carry out their studies and scientific research, as these reserves are considered fundamental support for both local and global heritage.

### 2. Conservation of Marine Environment([Conservation of Marine Environment](#))

The Marine Environment Conservation Department is concerned with the implementation of coastal zone and coral reef management plans and supervises the sites of marine natural reserves and contributes to their development and management in partnership with the competent departments, in addition to issuing diving permits for individuals and companies, as well as collecting data related to marine environment resources in the Sultanate and following up on regional agreements And the international community in this regard, as well as participating in studies and research, especially studies related to the rehabilitation of deteriorated areas of Crimea and Khiran

part of the department's duties and activities:-

- Participate in Studies and research relating to Marine Environment.
- Carry out plans of Coastal Zone and Coral Reefs Department.
- Collect data concerning resources of marine environment in the Sultanate.
- Follow up regional and international convention on protecting marine environment.
- Enact laws and regulations governing the Marine Environment Department Permits for (diving).
- Supervise locations of marine nature reserves and participating in their development and management in cooperation with other competent departments.
- Prepare studies on rehabilitating Avicennia areas and deteriorated bays.
- Prepare and carry out programs and strategies related to marine life protection.
- Supervise Qurm Environmental Information Center (QEIC).

### 3. Biological Diversity([Biological Diversity](#))

#### IMPORTANCE OF BIODIVERSITY

The territory of the Sultanate is made up of desert rocky plains, sand and mountains areas as well as coastline coastal plain. The coastal plain covers 3% of the Sultanate space (the National Strategy for Sustainable Development for Animal Resources, 2012). Although its dry climate, the sultanate is in a place of unique biodiversity, mainly in parts of the Sultanate of Oman popular with heavy rains.

The Sultanate of Oman is a habitat for more than 1,200 species of documented plants (3 globally threatened), 509 species of marine plants, 766 species of marine invertebrates and 988 species of fish (13 globally threatened), and 89 of amphibians and reptiles (7 and 6% settlement) (Reginald Victor O.2014). Moreover, it is a habitat of 518 species of birds (12 globally threatened), and 93 species of mammals (20 globally threatened). Additional surveys may lead to increase the number of those species that have been counted in the Sultanate. Bearing in mind that the territory of the Sultanate is reclaimed by human to some extent, the biodiversity and ecosystem services provided by the Sultanate are subject the same time to potential threats from human activities and represent a significant resource of human activities and welfare.

The total protected area (either through national legislation or on the international allocation) amounts to 040 249 672. 0 of the territory of the

Sultanate, taking into account the different types of protection, the protected area in the Sultanate is 4. 27%.

#### UPDATE THE BIODIVERSITY STATUS

The Sultanate was evaluated in 2001, 2009 and 2013, the period in which the used evaluation methodology was improved through publishing new information and papers on websites. This is to be taken into consideration upon comparing the results of these evaluations. Although the knowledge gap has become narrow, 20% of the statuses of global importance species are unclear, and 55% of all Omani species are still subject to threats of overgrazing, climate change, habitat fragmentation, poaching and urban expansion. Moreover, pollution has a slight effect on each of the species and the habitats as it is controlled relatively well in Oman. The remaining portion of 25% of the species is in an appropriate condition.

The Sultanate's geographical location and the biodiversity provide suitable cultivation conditions; cultivation depends greatly on the fertile land which is likely locating along the coastal plain in the Batinah and Salalah, and the banks of the valleys of the mountainous areas. Local produced crops such as pomegranates, bananas and lettuce are consumed domestically, but many crops are imported to supply local markets. Local plants are also used in handicraft tools, medicines and household items. Agricultural land covers 8% of the territory of the Sultanate. Fisheries provide significant economic directly benefits while the agricultural sector represented 6% -6.14% of GDP in 2008, and came in first place for non-oil exports (the National Strategy for Sustainable Development for Animal Resources, 2012). Unfortunately, land fertility is expected to deteriorate after successive cultivation arising from single and double crop rotation systems.

It is worth mentioning that organic fertilizers and organic agriculture are used slightly in the Sultanate. In addition, the large numbers of cattle, sheep, goats and camels have exceeded the capacity of the pastures which led to the deterioration of the botanical composition and productivity of biomass.

Desertification also invaded Dhofar Mountains because of high inventory, the weak application for practices of pasture management and the significant deterioration in pasture and productivity. It is to say that farms are dominated by goats (1557148), sheep (351 066), cattle (301 558), donkeys (3825), camels (117 299) and poultry (16,998,991). The field was almost opened to all regions of the country, and overgrazing began to affect plant diversity negatively, especially in the southern mountains of Jebel Samhan, Jabal Al Qamar and Jabal Qara. It caused soil erosion and pressure on the soil resulting in increased runoff and to the low level of the groundwater.

Camels constitute 18.6 % of the total number of livestock in Dhofar and are considered the main threat to the environment and vegetation as most people leave their camels graze freely on their own, and thus intensive grazing led to the death of many trees and shrubs.

Forests and woodlands, which cover 20 square kilometers and 13,000 square kilometers respectively, are Avicennia, remnants of forests, dense forests and the relevant plant formations confined to the mountainous areas in the Sultanate.

As for water areas, lakes of Avicennia and Khiran in the Sultanate are still susceptible to damage as a result of rapid development.

The main growth of the coral is limited to four regions: Musandam peninsula, rocky beaches, bays and islands in, and near Muscat (Oman Sea), and the fjords and shallow waters and beaches west of Masirah Island (Arabian Sea); and some isolated protected sites in Dhofar and the islands of Al Halaniyat. The major influences of coral reefs lay in damages related to fisheries that cause the break of coral reefs as a result of stuck nets and marinas, and the destruction of the coast, garbage, recreational activities, oil pollution, and discharges of desalination plants and the discharge of enriched water from sea water farms.

Little things are known about whales groups in Omani waters. Environment Society of Oman (ESO) collected enough data by pictures determination techniques only about humpback whale. Moreover, there are also historical data on whaling for this type which enable the limited understanding of the historical abundance, and thus, a preliminary assessment of this trend can be made. Accordingly, the Omani humpback whale group is unique genetically and is endangered. World Federation of maintenance declared this group as endangered on the basis of its low numbers and limited regional scale. Therefore, it was recognized widely as one of the rarest baleen whale groups in the world.

The last census of plant species composition in the Sultanate resulted in a total of 1,200 of documented species (Batzelic, in press). Preservation status of 261 species of plants in the national red list was evaluated. A number of 189 of those plants was limited scale (Batzelic, in press), and 6.5 % (78 species) of all kinds are in Oman (Batzelic, in press). A total of 9.1 % of plants is threatened (Batzelic, in press). Plants largely inhabit the southern region where 46% of threatened species are there (Ghazanfar, 1998). Among inhabitants and regional inhabitants' species, there are 63 in Dhofar, 12 in the center of Oman and 25 in the northern mountains. Please, click here for more information, (link1).

Reptiles are of 103 species. There are two amphibians species are well-known, while lizards constitute the largest group with a number of 68 species. There are five sea turtles, and 29 species of snakes, nine of them are sea snakes. Generally, 14 species of lizards are national inhabitants'.

Five of the seven sea turtles species recognized globally are in Omani waters (Salem and Salem, 1991). Four of them nest on beaches of the Sultanate; Loggerhead turtle, Green turtle, Hawksbill turtle and Olive Ridley turtle. The fifth of them is the Leatherback turtle which is irregular visitor in the Sultanate as it feeds in water distant from the coastline nest as an immigrant in remote nesting beaches elsewhere in the world.

Loggerhead turtle family historical nesting in Masirah Island, which ranged between 30-40 thousand female, was in the late seventies. Then, the number fall to reach a level ranged between 20-25 thousand in the early nineties and to less to reach 12 thousand by 2008 (Baldwin, 2009). This decline is similar to that experienced by the only relatively large group of this kind in the world that lives in the eastern United States (Florida), as well as most of the other global groups.

Thus, it seems that the Sultanate is not much different to other countries for what it suffers as a sharp decline in Loggerhead Turtle nesting group.

Anyway, the Sultanate has the greatest responsibility than in implementing conservation actions to reduce further decline, and of course to strengthen the recovery due to the fact that it has one of the largest two groups in the world which constitutes up to 40% of all nesting females. When it comes to birds, threats lay in the use of land and the consolidation of the exotic species such as mynah, red-throated Lorikeet and house crows.

Concerning mammals, there are six species of large mammals (link2) are Arabian Oryx, Arabian Tahr, Arabian Gazelle, Arabian Wolf, White-Tailed Mongoose, Striped Hyena and Wild Cat. They are currently breeding in captivity. Two species were released in wilderness; the Arabian Oryx and Arabian Gazelle (Reginald Victor, 2014). Moreover, captivity breeding program has led to increase the number of Arabian Oryx, but unfortunately, hunters reduced this increasing. Also, Arabian Tahr which is protected by law in the Sultanate is still in decline. In case of leopards, there are fewer than 100 Arabian Leopards still roaming around the mountainous areas in the south of the Sultanate. This species is listed in the IUCN Red List as critically endangered. It is also listed in the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), Appendix 1. Arabian gazelle is among the vulnerable animals that have declined dramatically since the nineties.



According to the media officials, the environmental awareness has increased according to interviews and events carried out.

As a matter of fact, main causes for losing biodiversity come from economic benefits and short-term profits. This led to the overuse of environmental resources, the loss of natural habitats and fragmentation and degradation of habitats as infrastructure, investment and agriculture require more and more land.

Exotic and alien species spread easily in deteriorated habitats. Therefore, control of exotic species and limit the further spread in the country are of the important goals for conservation. It is to say that the use of local plants is appreciated in the Sultanate, but the elimination of exotic animal species has not been a priority yet.

Collecting documented data on exotic invasive marine species was continuous for a while. With regard to sectoral integration, it has been included aspects of biodiversity in national strategies and their action plans such as the National Strategy for the Protection of the Omani Environment: Integration of Resources and Environmental Management for Sustainable Development (1991), The National Strategy for Sustainable Development for Animal Resources (2012), Oman Salinity Strategy (2012), the National Solid Waste Management Strategy (2013) and Roadmap on Genetic Resources (2014) and Integrated Water Management Strategy.

Meanwhile, other sectors and fields such as energy, transport and poverty reduction have achieved success to include aspects of biodiversity.

Endangered species according to the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora and GCC Convention 2000, endangered plants and animals groups in Oman are included in the following table:

## Climate Affairs

Link for this => [Climate Affairs](#)

The Ministry is concerned with assessing the fragility and risks arising from climate change, focus and intensifying work in the areas of adaptation and mitigation of climate changes at the national and international levels. Global warming and climate change is a long-term global problem that involves complex interactions with repercussions on the natural, economic, institutional, social and technological systems, as all have emphasized The assessment reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change on the scientific



consensus that climate change is an existing reality with repercussions and impacts at the international, regional and national level

According to the fifth assessment report of the International Panel on Climate Change, climate warming is clear and unambiguous, as since the 1950s, many unprecedented climate changes have been seen for thousands of years, such as high temperatures in the atmosphere, oceans, acid rain, hurricanes, droughts, desertification, and sea level rise. Reduced amounts of ice and snow, and increased greenhouse gas concentrations.

Emphasizing the Sultanate's interest in environmental issues and its keenness to provide all elements of success to confront climate change and contribute to the international effort to adapt and mitigate the effects of climate change, it signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change at the First Earth Summit in Brazil in 1992 and then ratified those. The agreement is according to the Royal Decree No. 119/94 of December 7, 1994.

The Sultanate of Oman also ratified the Kyoto Protocol to the Framework Convention on Climate Change under Royal Decree No. 107/2004 of October 10, 2004.

## International cooperation

Link to this => [International Cooperation](#)

International cooperation is one of the most important points of contact between the authority and regional, Arab and international bodies, as the specialists study, evaluate and follow up the topics received from various regional, Arab and international organizations, and coordinate with the competent authorities inside and outside the authority and prepare a plan for bilateral technical cooperation with countries of the world and follow up on agreements with international and Arab organizations And the study of various areas of cooperation and evaluation annually, preparing the work of the bilateral and joint committees and implementing their recommendations in coordination with the competent authorities and coordinating with international and regional organizations regarding the Sultanate's participation in external conferences and events related to the various activities of the Authority and taking all measures related to external participation and the visit of official delegations to the Sultanate in accordance with For the laws and regulations in force in coordination with the competent authorities and to prepare reports on the activities of regional, Arab and international organizations in which the Commission has a membership and suggest possible ways to benefit from the activities and programs implemented by these organizations.

## **Pollution Operations Monitor Control**

Link for this => [Pollution Operations Monitoring Center](#)

## **Responsibilities for reporting of environmental pollution incidents**

The responsibility for reporting environmental accidents, however small, is the responsibility of: Government agencies, private institutions and individuals to report to the Pollution Control Center through the available means of communication, describing its observations accurately to enable specialists to take the necessary actions.

## **Pollution Accident Classification**

The scale of the incident was used as a means to help prepare the organizational structure. As the scale of the incident escalated, it also mobilized other levels of the organization. Oil spills were classified as follows:

►	Levels	Details
►	Level (Zero)	An oil spill accident has minor potential effects that require action
►	Level (1)	Leakage of less than 100 tons and can be contained by local capabilities. The incident can be contained with local capabilities either by using the resources of the National Emergency Oil Pollution Control Plan, a local emergency (PDO), Shell Marketing (Oman) Limited, or service providers.
►	Level (2)	<p>A leakage of 100-500 tons is contained by local capabilities or with external assistance if required by local companies An oil spill is considered serious in the following cases:</p> <p>(A) If it occurs in the Mina Al Fahal area and cannot be accommodated at the port's potential within the PDO local contingency plan and urgent external assistance is required that comes from the NEPR resources or outside the country if necessary (GOCO) The amount of oil spilled in this case ranges from 100-200 tons.</p> <p>(B) If the incident occurs outside the Mina Al Fahal area, the size of which is between 100-500 tons and requires a large response but within the capabilities and capabilities of the national contingency plan.</p>
►	Level (3)	A leakage of more than 500 tons is considered a national emergency or environmental disaster that cannot be contained at the national level alone but requires external assistance (regional or international). The spill is considered a major accident or an emergency at the national level if its size exceeds the capabilities and capabilities of the national emergency plan to combat oil pollution and therefore need to seek external assistance to provide equipment and manpower trained

## Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Law

### Regional and International organizations and conventions related to the marine environment

▶	Organization / Convention	Year of accession
▶	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea	1989, by Royal Decree No. (67/89) of 22 May 1989
▶	Kuwait Regional Convention and Protocol on Regional Cooperation in Combating Oil and Other Harmful Contamination in Emergencies - Kuwait	1979, by Royal Decree No. (8/79) of March 8, 1979.
▶	Protocol on Marine Pollution from Exploration and Exploitation of the Continental Shelf, Kuwait	1989, by Royal Decree No. (93/89) of 4 October 1989
▶	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 and its Annexes and Protocols - London MARPOL	1981, by Royal Decree No. (25/81) of March 24, 1981.
▶	Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution from Dumping of Wastes and Others, London	1981, by Royal Decree No. 26/1981 On 24 March 1981.
▶	The 1969 International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage and its Protocol, 1976	1984, by Royal Decree No. (93/84) of 26 November 1984.
▶	International Convention of 1971 establishing an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage - London	1984, by Royal Decree No. (94/84) of 26 November 1984.
▶	Protocol of 1992 to amend the 1969 International Convention on Civil Liability for Damage caused by Oil Pollution, and Protocol of 1992 to amend the 1971 International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage - London	By Royal Decree No. (57/94) dated June 5, 1994.

►	Convention on the Prevention of the International Convention on Harmful Coatings of Ships	2018
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## National Oil Spill Contingency Plan 1995

### About the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan

The National Oil Spill Contingency Plan provides a definition of the extent of Oman's national oil spill response capacity in relation to marine pollution incidents and a description of the oil spill emergency response arrangements prepared by the Ministry of Environment and Climate Affairs. The report also describes links with the National Civil Defense Committee, government ministries and others. Regarding the volume of oil leakage at levels (2) or (3) affecting coastal marine waters, the need for a national oil spill response plan in the Sultanate of Oman was identified after the issuance and publication of the first national oil spill contingency plan in 1985, followed by an In 1992, and the "Plan of Action to Combat Marine Oil Spill", both of these plans have been superseded by the 1995 National Oil Spill Emergency Plan, which aims to:

- Provide an oil spill response manual for the Sultanate of Oman.
- Define the organizational structure through which a national oil spill response can be carried out.
- Identify government agencies and organizations that will be involved in oil spill response processes and define their responsibilities.
- Provide guidance for reporting, evaluating and responding to oil spill incidents.
- Provide background information on the location and availability of oil spill response equipment and material resources in the Sultanate.
- Identify external assistance resources and describe recall procedures.
- Provide an on-site coordinator with a single source of basic reference information, procedures and instructions to assist him during an oil spill emergency.
- Identification of training needs.

The plan addresses the oil spill response measures within 12 nautical miles from the regional sea, 24 nautical miles in the adjacent sea and 200 nautical miles in the exclusive economic zone of the Sultanate of Oman. In the Strait of Hormuz, which is geographically the center point between the shores of the Sultanate and Iran

### National and Regional Oil Spill Exercises

The Goal :

The specialists in the Pollution Control Center in coordination with the private establishments and ports carry out joint national exercises on responding to oil spill incidents within the Sultanate and with the participation of all concerned bodies as an integrated system in accordance with the national emergency plan to combat oil pollution of the second or third level or exercises on the boundaries of the facilities at the second level.

In view of the importance of implementing field exercises to determine the readiness of the authorities in the pollution control operations and the effectiveness of coordination between them in the event of such incidents and follow up the activation of emergency plans for the authorities involved in the process of pollution control and to know the extent of cooperation and response of the relevant authorities Oil companies.

The exercise main objectives:

- Activating the emergency plans of this ministry and other governmental and private bodies concerned with combating oil pollution and checking their readiness in pollution control operations and the extent of joint response.
- Measure the cooperation and response of relevant regional and international organizations.
- Training of national cadres in the relevant authorities to face oil pollution incidents
- Exchange of expertise and access to technical and administrative possibilities between the concerned authorities in the Sultanate and regional and international experiences.

Participating Organizations:

- Ministry of Environment and Climate Affairs.
- Ministry of Transport and Communications
- Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
- Ministry of Oil and Gas
- Ministry of Health.
- Electricity and Water Authority
- National Committee for Civil Defense
- Royal Oman Police
- (Operations, Coast Guard)
- Civil Defense and Ambulance Authority
- Royal Air Force of Oman
- Royal Navy of Oman
- Maritime Security Center
- Executing companies for exercises.
- Municipalities of the region.

# Environmental Assessment & Permits Center

Link for this => [Environmental Assessment & Permits Center](#)

## About the Center

The Environmental Assessment and Permits Center was established by Ministerial Decision No. 86/2017. The Center for Environmental Assessment and Permits is responsible for the issuance of environmental permits and the implementation of the Ministerial Decision No. (48/2017) on the issuance of the regulation for the issuance of environmental permits.

The Center seeks to provide all possibilities to ensure provision of high quality services to customers, and pursue continuous development of services in partnership with various government and private entities closely linked with the procedures for issuing environmental permits.

## Center Mandates

- Prepare terms of reference and standards for the preparation of various environmental studies.
- Prepare environmental controls and requirements for establishing and operating activities.
- Coordinate with the responsible authorities regarding the environmental impact assessment of the activities.
- Receive and review applications for environmental permits, conducting field visits, issuing environmental permits and licensing after completing all requirements.
- Review and evaluate environmental impact studies (EIA) and coordinate with the consultancy offices prepared for the studies.
- Participate in the preparation and updating of environmental regulations and guidelines as required.
- Establish database of environmental studies and permits and preparing periodic reports.
- Submit proposals supporting the improvement and development of the work environment.
- Participate in the preparation and implementation of specialized technical fields training programs.

# Services

Link for this => [Services Directory](#)

License for the discharge of effluents into the marine environment

**Service provider:** Marine Environment Conservation Department - Marine Environment Protection Section

**Description:** The applicant is required to obtain a license to discharge liquid waste into the Omani marine environment.

**Service stages:**

- Submit the application electronically through the authority's website with all required documents attached.
- Study and evaluation of the application.
- Electronic payment of licensing fees.
- Receive the license.

**Terms and Conditions:**

- Royal Decree No. (114/2001) issuing the Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Law and its amendments.
- Regulations for the discharge of liquid waste into the marine environment issued by Ministerial Resolution No. (159/2005).



- Adherence to the technical requirements for licenses issued by the authority.

**Target audience:**

- Company services.
- Public institutions services.
- Individual services.

**Service request channels:** The authority's website.

**Service outputs:** License to discharge liquid waste into the marine environment.

**Service validity:** Valid for one year, renewable.

**Average time taken to receive the service:** 10 working days if all documents and requirements are met.

**Required documents and documents:**

- The results of analyzing a sample of the water to be discharged and a sample of seawater in one of the accredited laboratories.
- Approval of other relevant authorities.

**Service fees:**

- Quantity less than 100 cubic meters / hour: 15 riyals.
- Quantity more than 100 cubic meters / hour: 50 riyals.

- Quantity more than 1000 cubic meters / hour: 75 riyals.

### **Permit to transfer possession of certain species of wild animals bred in Oman**

**Description:** A service provided for the purpose of obtaining a permit to transfer possession of Omani wild animals from the old owner to a new owner.

**Service provider:** Department of Biodiversity - Biodiversity Development Section

#### **Service stages:**

- Submit the application electronically through the authority's website
- Study and evaluation of the application
- field visit
- Evaluation of the project site visit report
- Receive a certificate of possession for the new owner

#### **Terms and Conditions:**

- Royal Decree No. 6/2003 issuing the Law on Nature Reserves and Wildlife Conservation
- Royal Decree No. (114/2001) issuing the Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Law
- Ministerial Resolution No. (110/2007) issuing the executive regulations of the Law on Nature Reserves and Wildlife Conservation

- Ministerial Resolution No. (101/2002) regarding the prohibition of hunting, catching, or shooting animals wherever they are found in the Sultanate
- Other conditions:
  - The authority that issued this permit must be notified if there is a desire to dispose of these Omani wild animals.
  - Newborns or dead animals must be registered with the authority that issued this permit.
  - It is absolutely forbidden to bring wild animals from the local environment and domesticate them except with a permit from the authority.
  - It is absolutely forbidden to release domesticated wild animals into the local wilderness.
  - In the event that there is an increase in the number of Omani wild animals that have not been reported and registered with the competent authorities in the authority, they will be confiscated and legal measures will be taken against the violator.
  - Allowing employees of the competent authority to enter sites and private properties where wild animals are present.
  - Obtain a possession permit.

**Target audience:** individuals and companies

**Service request channels:** the authority's website

**Service outputs:** possession transfer permit

**Service validity:** permanent

**Average time taken to receive the service:** 7 working days if all documents and requirements are met

**Required documents and documents:**

- Import permit or purchase invoice
- possession permit

Permit for the collection and transport of dry firewood (temporary or permanent)

**Service provider:** Department of Biodiversity - Biodiversity Development Section

**Description:** A service provided to Omanis for the purpose of obtaining a permit to collect and transport dry firewood within the Sultanate, whether on a permanent or temporary basis.

**Service stages:**

- Submit the application electronically through the authority's website and attach all required documents
- Study and evaluation of the application
- A field visit in the case of a permanent permit

- Evaluation of the field visit report
- e-payment
- Receive the permit

**Terms and Conditions:**

- Royal Decree 114/2001 issuing the Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Law and the executive regulations of this decree
- Royal Decree No. 6/2003 issuing the Law on Nature Reserves and Wildlife Conservation and the executive regulations of this decree
- Ministerial Resolution No. (65/2017) issuing the regulation organizing the woodcutting and charcoal process
- Other conditions:
  - For a permanent permit:
    - The applicant must be at least 30 years old
    - The citizen must not work in any government agency or the private sector
    - He must be from low-income or retired people, with a maximum monthly salary of 350 riyals.

**Target audience:** individual services

**Service request channels:** the authority's website

**Service outputs:**

- permanent permit
- temporary permit

**Service validity:**

- Valid for two months, six months, or nine months, renewable in the case of a permanent permit
- Two working days in the case of a temporary permit and not renewable

**Average time taken to receive the service:**

- In the case of a permanent permit: 14 working days if all documents and requirements are met
- In the case of a temporary permit: two days

**Required documents and documents:**

- In the case of a permanent permit:
  - Salary estimate certificate
  - Social Security card

- Or a letter from the Public Authority for Manpower Register proving that the applicant has been looking for work for a period of more than 6 months

**Service fees:**

- In the case of a temporary permit: 5 Omani Rials
- In the case of a permanent permit, as follows:
  - Two months: 3 Omani Rials
  - Four months: 6 Omani Rials
  - Six months: 9 Omani Rials

Possession permit for Omani wild animal species bred in captivity

**Service provider:** Department of Biodiversity - Biodiversity Development Section

**Description:** A service that requires citizens and institutions to obtain a possession permit for local wild animals and imported species of local breeds raised in captivity for the purpose of inventory and follow-up as follows:

- Wild mammals: Arabian oryx - Arabian leopard - Arabian tahr - Arabian sand gazelle - Nubian ibex - striped hyena - Arabian gazelle - houbara bustard - lynx, honey badger - wild rabbit - red fox - wild cat - sand cat - Arabian wolf - sand fox, and other Omani wild species.

- Birds: All kinds of birds, including falcons, owls, eagles, vultures, ostriches, pelicans, seagulls, and terns, and other Omani wild birds.
- Reptiles: Lizards, snakes, and sea turtles.

**Service stages:**

- Submit the application electronically through the authority's website
- Study and evaluation of the application
- field visit
- Evaluation of the site visit report
- Receive a possession permit

**Terms and Conditions:**

- Royal Decree No. 6/2003 issuing the Law on Nature Reserves and Wildlife Conservation
- Royal Decree No. (114/2001) issuing the Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Law
- Ministerial Resolution No. (110/2007) issuing the executive regulations of the Law on Nature Reserves and Wildlife Conservation



- Ministerial Resolution No. (101/2002) regarding the prohibition of hunting, catching, or shooting animals wherever they are found in the Sultanate
- Other conditions:
  - The authority or the administration in the governorate must be notified in the event of a desire to dispose of these Omani wild animals.
  - Births, deaths, or transfer of possession must be registered with the authority or the administration in the governorate within a period not exceeding seven days.
  - Bringing wild animals from the local environment and domesticating them is strictly prohibited.
  - Releasing domesticated wild animals into the local wilderness is strictly prohibited.
  - Allowing the authority's employees to enter the sites and private properties where the Omani wild animals are present.

**Target audience:** individual and company services

**Service request channels:** the authority's website

**Service outputs:** possession permit for Omani wild animals

**Service fees:** None

**Service validity:** one year, provided that the data is updated in the event of registration of births, deaths, or transfer of possession.

**Average time taken to receive the service:** 7 working days if all documents and requirements are met.

**Required documents and documents:**

- Purchase invoice
- Import permit from the country of import (if the possession is new)
- Possession transfer permit

Permit to collect wildlife samples for scientific purposes

**Service provider:** Department of Biodiversity - Biodiversity Development Section

**Description:** A service is provided for the purpose of obtaining a permit to collect wildlife samples from within the Sultanate.

**Service stages:**

- Submit the application electronically through the authority's website and attach all required documents
- Study and evaluation of the application
- Electronic payment of the permit fees
- Receive the permit

**Terms and Conditions:**

- Royal Decree No. 114/2001 issuing the Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Law and the executive regulations of this decree
- Royal Decree No. 6/2003 issuing the Law on Nature Reserves and Wildlife Conservation and the executive regulations of this decree
- Ministerial Resolution No. (101/2002) regarding the prohibition of hunting, catching, or shooting animals wherever they are found in the Sultanate and the executive regulations of this decree
- Ministerial Resolution No. (11/2017) determining the fees for granting a permit to collect wildlife samples for scientific purposes

**Target audience:**

- Individual services
- Company services
- Public institutions services

**Service request channels:** the authority's website

**Service outputs:** Permit to collect wildlife samples for scientific purposes

**Service validity:** According to the period specified in the application, not to exceed six months

**Average time taken to receive the service:** 25 working days if all documents and requirements are met

**Required documents and documents:**

- Provide a copy of the scientific research and a template of the work plan in the research
- A letter supporting the research from a research institution in the Sultanate for researchers from outside the Sultanate

**Service fees:** The financial fees depend on the duration of the permit:

- From one month to 3 months: 10 riyals
- From one month to 6 months: 20 riyals

Permit to conduct a field study / survey on wildlife

**Service provider:** Department of Biodiversity - Biodiversity Development Section

**Description:** A service is provided for the purpose of obtaining a permit to conduct research and studies on wildlife within the Sultanate.

**Service stages:**

- Submit the application electronically through the authority's website and attach all required documents
- Study and evaluation of the application
- Receive the permit

**Terms and Conditions:**

- Royal Decree No. 114/2001 issuing the Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Law and the executive regulations of this decree
- Royal Decree No. 6/2003 issuing the Law on Nature Reserves and Wildlife Conservation and the executive regulations of this decree
- Ministerial Resolution No. (101/2002) regarding the prohibition of hunting, catching, or shooting animals wherever they are found in the Sultanate and the executive regulations of this decree

**Target audience:**

- Individual services
- Company services
- Public institutions services

**Service request channels:** the authority's website

**Service outputs:** Permit to conduct a field study / survey on wildlife

**Service validity:** According to the period specified in the application, not to exceed six months

**Average time taken to receive the service:** 25 working days if all documents and requirements are met

**Required documents and documents:**

- Provide a copy of the draft scientific research and work plan

- A letter supporting the research from a research institution in the Sultanate for researchers from outside the Sultanate

**Service fees:**

- From one month to 3 months: 10 Omani Rials
- From one month to 6 months: 20 Omani Rials

Entry permit to the Daymaniyat Islands Nature Reserve with fees

**Service provider:** Department of Natural Reserves

**Description:** A service provided for the purpose of obtaining a permit to enter the reserve to visit and enjoy the beautiful scenery of the reserve.

**Types of permits:**

- Visit for adults
- Visit and overnight stay for children under 16 years old
- Visit and diving for adults
- Visit, diving and overnight stay for adults
- Visit for children and school students under 16 years old

**Service stages:**

- Submit the application electronically through the authority's website
- e-payment
- Information verification by the relevant authority
- Receive the permit

**Terms and Conditions:**

- Royal Decree No. (6/2003) issuing the Law on Nature Reserves and Wildlife Conservation
- The Financial Law issued by Royal Decree No. (47/1998) and its amendments
- Royal Decree No. (23/1996) establishing the Daymaniyat Islands Nature Reserve
- Ministerial Resolution No. (62/2019) regulating the management of the Daymaniyat Islands Nature Reserve
- Other conditions:
  - It is not allowed to land on the islands or camp during the period from the beginning of May until the end of October of each year, and after this period camping is allowed on the two islands of Jabal Al Kabeer and Al-Jawwn only.

- Camping is allowed in the reserve for a maximum of 12 people or 5 tents in the places designated by the authority for that.
- The permit holder must abide by all applicable laws and regulations regarding the protection of wildlife and protected natural sites in the Sultanate.
- Tampering with fishing nets and cages belonging to fishermen is prohibited.
- Fixed or mobile places designated for the purpose of lighting fires (barbecue) should be used on the two islands where camping is permitted.
- Collecting coral or other marine organisms or harming them while diving is prohibited.
- Nesting turtles must not be harmed or disturbed by touching them, approaching them, touching their eggs, collecting them, or moving them.
- Plants and seeds, as well as cats, dogs, or other animals, must not be brought to these islands.
- Cutting plants and herbs within the reserve is prohibited.
- Garbage must be disposed of by placing it in designated containers.
- Lights and fire must be extinguished after nine o'clock in the evening.



- Following all instructions issued in the decision regarding the organization of the reserve No. 62/2016.

**Target audience:**

- Company services
- Individual services

**Service request channels:** the authority's website

**Service fees:**

S.No	Activity	Financial charges with duration	One day	Three months	Six months	Year
1	Visit for adults	1 riyal for Omani 3 riyals for foreigner	30 Omani i Rials	50 Omani Rials	100 Omani Rials	
2	Visit and diving for adults	3 riyals for Omani 6 riyals for foreigner	80 Omani i Rials	100 Omani Rials	150 Omani Rials	
3	Visit, diving and overnight stay for adults	5 riyals for Omani 10 riyals for foreigner	100 Omani i Rials	200 Omani Rials	-	

4	Visit for children under 16 years old	100 baisa for Omani 1 riyal for foreigner	-	-	-
5	Visit and overnight stay for children under 16 years old	1 riyal for Omani 3 riyals for foreigner	-	-	-

**Required documents and documents:** None

**Service outputs:** A permit to enter the Daymaniyat Islands Nature Reserve with fees

**Average time taken to complete the service:** Immediately, if all requirements are met

**Service validity:** From one day to one year

Permit to enter the Green Mountain Scenic Reserve

**Service provider:** Department of Natural Reserves

**Description:** A service provided for the purpose of obtaining a permit to enter the reserve to visit and enjoy the beautiful scenery of the reserve.

**Types of permits:**

- Visit for adults
- Visit and overnight stay for children under 16 years old
- Visit for children and school students under 1

## **“Permit to enter the Daymaniyat Islands Nature Reserve without charge”**

### **Permit to enter the Daymaniyat Islands Nature Reserve without charge**

**Service provider:** Department of Natural Reserves

**Description:** A permit is granted to enter the Daymaniyat Islands Nature Reserve to:

- Members of the Sultan’s Armed Forces and members of the Royal Oman Police, while performing their work.
- Employees in government and academic institutions while carrying out official work or scientific research.
- Fishermen residing in the area surrounding the reserve for the purpose of fishing.
- Official government delegations.

### **Service stages:**

- Submit the application electronically through the authority's website with all required documents attached
- Study and evaluation of the application
- Receive the license

### **Terms and Conditions:**

- Royal Decree No. (6/2003) issuing the Law on Nature Reserves and Wildlife Conservation
- The Financial Law issued by Royal Decree No. (47/1998) and its amendments
- Royal Decree No. (23/1996) establishing the Daymaniyat Islands Nature Reserve
- Ministerial Resolution No. (62/2019) regulating the management of the Daymaniyat Islands Nature Reserve

**Target audience:**

- Company services
- Public institutions services
- Individual services

**Service request channels:** the authority's website

**Service outputs:** A permit to enter the Daymaniyat Islands Nature Reserve

**Service validity:** According to the period specified in the application

**Average time taken to receive the service:** One day if all requirements are met

**Required documents and documents:**

- An official letter from the employer to which it belongs
- Approval of the Ministry of Information in the case of filming in nature reserves for the purpose of publication

**Service fees:** None

**Contextual data for “Issuing an accreditation certificate for environmental consulting offices”**

**Issuing an accreditation certificate for environmental consulting offices**

**Service provider:** Environmental Assessment and Permits Center

**Description:** A service is provided for the purpose of obtaining a license to practice environmental consulting or services activity.

**Service stages:**

- Submit the application in paper form to the Application Evaluation Department
- Study the application at the Environmental Assessment and Permits Center
- Issuing the certificate, if all conditions are met

**Terms and Conditions:**

- Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Law issued by Royal Decree No. (114/2001).

- Law regulating the work of engineering consulting offices by Royal Decree No. (27/2016).
- Regulation of consulting offices when issuing a list of accreditation of environmental consulting offices (in the case of categories (A), (B))
  - The office must have a valid (ISO14001 and ISO9001) certificate from the national/international authorities.
  - The office owns environmental monitoring and measurement devices or the ability to obtain the necessary devices to carry out environmental studies.

**Target audience:**

- Company services
- Individual services

**Service request channels:** Environmental Assessment and Permits Center  
(Application Evaluation Department)

**Service outputs:** Accreditation certificate for consulting offices

**Service validity:** three years

**Average time taken to receive the service:** 14 working days if all requirements are met by the service provider.

**Required documents and documents:**

- Fully completed registration form
- Commercial Registration Certificate from the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Investment Promotion licensed with the activity that it wishes to practice
- General information related to the office (the company's e-mail, its address, P.O. Box and phone numbers)
- A copy of the personal card of the office owner or Omanis working in the office or the residence card of non-Omani experts
- General information of the office related to the number of employees it has, including consultants, experts, specialists, and technicians.
- Curriculum vitae and experience certificates for those who conduct environmental impact studies of projects from those working in the office.
- Samples of previous reports, research, studies, and analyzes of the office and its employees regarding environmental impact studies / environmental services.
- Attach a list of devices and equipment
- Any other documents or data requested by the competent authority.

Permit to import/export/re-export endangered wildlife listed in the CITES Convention Appendices

**Service provider:** Department of Biodiversity - Biodiversity Development Section

**Description:** A service provided for the purpose of obtaining a permit to import/export/re-export endangered species of plants or animals, or their products or derivatives, listed in the CITES Convention Appendices (CITES - Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) between the Sultanate and countries of the world for different purposes.

**Service stages:**

- Submit the application electronically through the Bayan system with all required documents attached
- Study and evaluation of the application
- e-payment
- Receive the permit

**Terms and Conditions:**

- Royal Decree 114/2001 issuing the Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Law and the executive regulations of this decree
- Royal Decree No. 6/2003 issuing the Law on Nature Reserves and Wildlife Conservation
- Royal Decree No. 117/2007 approving the Sultanate's accession to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora



**Target audience:**

- Individual services
- Company services
- Public institutions services
- Import and export services

**Service request channels:**

- Royal Oman Police website
- General Directorate of Customs (Bayan system)

**Service outputs:** CITES certificate**Service validity:** six months

**Average time taken to receive the service:** The application is decided within (24) hours

**Required documents and documents:**

- Annex I:
  - In the case of import:
    - A letter from the exporting company containing species data

- In the case of export:
  - Sample collection permit or possession certificate
  - A preliminary CITES certificate from the country to which the species are to be sent
- In the case of re-export:
  - A preliminary CITES certificate from the country to which the species are to be sent
- Appendix II and III:
  - In the case of import and re-export:
    - Submit a CITES certificate
  - In the case of export
    - Submit a possession or sample collection certificate
- Samples:
  - A copy of the sample collection permit if the species are included in the appendices to the agreement

Permit to import/export/re-export wildlife not listed in the CITES Convention Appendices”

**Permit for import/export/re-export of wildlife not listed in the annexes of CITES**

**Service provider:** Department of Biodiversity - Biodiversity Development Section

**Description:** A permit is granted to import, export, and re-export wild animals, whether for personal or commercial purposes.

**Service stages:**

- Submit the application electronically through the Bayan system with all required documents attached
- Study and evaluation of the application
- e-payment
- Receive the permit

**Terms and Conditions:**

- Royal Decree 114/2001 issuing the Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Law and the executive regulations of this decree
- Royal Decree No. 6/2003 issuing the Law on Nature Reserves and Wildlife Conservation and the executive regulations of this decree
- Other conditions:
  - In the case of importing wild species of the same local species or breeds, they must be registered with the authority.
  - A possession permit for local wild species is required if a permit is requested for export or re-export.

**Target audience:**

- Individual services
- Company services
- Public institutions services

**Service request channels:**

- Royal Oman Police website
- General Directorate of Customs (Bayan system)

**Service outputs:** Permit to import/export/re-export wildlife not listed in the CITES Appendices

**Service validity:** three months

**Average time taken to receive the service:** The application is decided within (24) hours

**Required documents and documents:**

- Certificate of origin and purchase invoice in the case of importing wild species of the same local species or breeds

**Service fees:**

**Live types:**

**Import and export according to number/quantity:**

- From 1 to 5: 5 Omani Rials
- From 6 to 10: 10 Omani Rials
- From 11 to 15: 15 Omani Rials
- From 16 to 30: 20 Omani Rials
- From 31 to 60: 25 Omani Rials
- From 61 to 200: 30 Omani Rials

License to dump solid materials in the marine environment”

**License to dump solid materials in the marine environment**

**Service provider:** Marine Environment Conservation Department - Marine Environment Protection Section

**Description:** The applicant is required to obtain a license to dump solid materials in the marine environment according to the classifications of the London Convention.

**Service stages:**

- Submit the application electronically through the authority's website with all required documents attached
- Study and evaluation of the application
- Electronic payment of licensing fees

- Receive the license

**Terms and Conditions:**

- Royal Decree No. (114/2001) issuing the Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Law and its amendments
- Royal Decree No. (26/81) ratifying the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Waste (Protocol 96)
- The list of permits for dumping solid materials in the marine environment issued by Ministerial Resolution No. (39/2004)
- Adherence to the technical requirements for licenses issued by the authority

**Target audience:** Company services

**Service request channels:** the authority's website

**Service outputs:** License to dump solid materials in the marine environment

**Service validity:** Three months, renewable

**Average time taken to receive the service:** 10 working days if all documents and requirements are met

**Required documents and documents:**

- Documents and maps showing the depth of water, longitude and latitude lines in the area to be dumped

- Study the impacts on the marine environment in the dumping area and the expected environmental impacts of the project
- A list of the type and quantity of solid materials to be dumped

**Service fees:**

- Less than 50 thousand tons: 200 baisa per ton
- More than 50 thousand tons: 100 baisa per ton

“Environmental permit for category A activities”

**Environmental permit for category A activities**

**Service provider:** Environmental Assessment and Permits Center

**Description:** A service is provided for the purpose of obtaining an environmental permit to practice a specific activity after ensuring its environmental safety and with the commitment to prepare an environmental impact assessment study with one of the environmental consulting offices accredited by the Environment Authority.

**Service stages:**

- In the case of automatic application submission:
  - Submit the application electronically through the Invest Easy portal with all required documents attached with the environmental study
  - Pay the permit fees electronically

- Receive the permit
- Study and evaluation of the project
- A field visit to the project, if required
- Evaluation of the project site visit report
- Reply to the investor with comments on the application, if required
- Applying for renewal:
  - Submit the application electronically through the Invest Easy portal with all required documents attached
  - Pay the permit fees electronically
  - Study and evaluation of the project
  - A field visit to the project, if required

**Terms and Conditions:**

- Royal Decree No. (114/2001) issued by the Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Law
- Ministerial Resolution No. (48/2017) issuing the regulation organizing the issuance of environmental permits



- Adherence to the technical requirements for permits issued by the authority

**Target audience:**

- Company services
- Public institutions services

**Service request channels:** Invest Easy Portal

(<https://www.business.gov.om/wps/portal/ecr/ecrlogin>)

**Service outputs:** Environmental permit

**Service validity:** Three years, renewable

**Average time taken to receive the service:** 30 working days if all documents are met

**Required documents and documents:**

- Proof of land ownership or lease contract and survey drawing
- A copy of the approval of the Public Establishment for Industrial Estates on which the project is to be established if the project is within the approved industrial zones affiliated with it
- Approval of the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Investment Promotion, indicating the annual production capacity for industrial projects

- Approval of the Ministry of Energy and Minerals, indicating the location coordinates for mining projects
- Transferring the financial guarantee to the authority's account for mining projects as follows:
  - (30,000) thirty thousand Omani Rials for mining and extracting gold, silver, platinum, iron, copper, chromium, laterite, and other minerals.
  - (7,000) seven thousand Omani Rials for crushers and quarries.
  - (5,000) five thousand Omani Rials for automated sieving projects or exploration and exploration for gold, silver, platinum, iron, copper, chromium, laterite, and other minerals.
- Environmental Impact Assessment Study

**Service fees:** 1500 Omani Rials

You got it. Here are those webpages translated into English, with the formatting preserved as best as possible:

Environmental permit for category (B) activities within the industrial zones of the Public Establishment for Industrial Estates, Free Zones and Approved Industrial Ports

**Service provider:** Environmental Assessment and Permits Center

**Description:** A service is provided for the purpose of obtaining an environmental permit to practice a specific activity after ensuring its environmental safety, for

activities located within the approved industrial zones affiliated with the Public Establishment for Industrial Estates, Free Zones, and Approved Industrial Ports.

**Service Stages:**

1. Submit the application electronically through the Invest Easy portal.
2. Acknowledge and pledge to abide by environmental requirements.
3. Pay the permit fees electronically.
4. Receive the permit.
5. Information verification by the relevant authority.
6. If additional information or inquiry is requested, the applicant will be contacted to fulfill it.

**Terms and Conditions:**

- Royal Decree No. (114/2001) issued by the Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Law.
- Ministerial Resolution No. (48/2017) issuing the regulation organizing the issuance of environmental permits.
- Adherence to the technical requirements for permits issued by the authority.

**Target audience:**

- Company services
- Public institutions services

**Service request channels:** Invest Easy Portal

(<https://www.business.gov.om/wps/portal/ecr/ecrlogin>)

**Service outputs:** Environmental permit

**Service validity:** Three years, renewable

**Average time taken to receive the service:** 30 minutes if all documents and requirements are met

**Required documents and documents:**

- Proof of land ownership
- Lease or usufruct contract and survey drawing
- A copy of the approval of the Public Establishment for Industrial Estates on which the project is to be established

**Service fees:** 750 Omani Rials

**Environmental permit for category C activities**

**Service provider:** Environmental Assessment and Permits Center

**Description:** A service is provided for the purpose of obtaining an environmental permit to practice a specific activity after ensuring its environmental safety.

**Service stages:**

1. Submit the application electronically through the Invest Easy portal with all required documents attached.
2. Pay the permit fees electronically.
3. Study and evaluate the project.
4. Request an environmental impact assessment study if required.
5. A field visit to the project, if required.
6. Evaluation of the environmental impact assessment study and the field visit report.
7. Receive the permit.

**Terms and Conditions:**

- Royal Decree No. (114/2001) issued by the Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Law.
- Ministerial Resolution No. (48/2017) issuing the regulation organizing the issuance of environmental permits.

- Adherence to the technical requirements for permits issued by the authority.

**Target audience:**

- Company services
- Public institutions services

**Service request channels:** Invest Easy Portal

(<https://www.business.gov.om/wps/portal/ecr/ecrlogin>)

**Service outputs:** Environmental permit

**Service validity:** Three years, renewable

**Average time taken to receive the service:**

- If the project does not require an environmental study: 10 working days if all documents are met.
- If the project requires an environmental study: 30 working days if all documents are met.

**Required documents and documents:**

- Proof of land ownership or lease contract and survey drawing.
- A copy of the approval of the Public Establishment for Industrial Estates on which the project is to be established if the project is within the approved industrial zones affiliated with it.
- Approval of the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Investment Promotion, indicating the annual production capacity for industrial projects.
- Approval of the Ministry of Heritage and Tourism in addition to internal maps and external shape maps for tourism projects.
- Approval of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Water Resources, indicating the annual production capacity for agricultural projects.
- Environmental Impact Assessment Study (if required).

**Service fees:**

- If the project does not require an environmental study: 150 Omani Rials.
- If the project requires an environmental study: 600 Omani Rials.

**License for the import and transport of radioactive sources**

**Service provider:** Radiation Protection Department

**Description:** A service is granted for the purpose of importing and transporting radioactive sources each time they are imported.

**Service stages:**

1. Submit the application electronically through the Bayan system with all required documents attached.
2. Study and evaluate the application.
3. Approve the application.
4. Electronic payment of licensing fees.

**Terms and Conditions:**

- Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Law (114/2001).
- Radiation Protection and Safety and Security of Radiation Sources and Nuclear Materials Regulations (79/2023).
- Technical requirements for licenses issued by the authority.
- It is required to obtain a radiation practice license (service providers license) in this field in advance through the authority's electronic system.

**Target audience:**

- Company services
- Public institutions services

**Service request channels:**

- Bayan electronic customs system ([www.custom.gov.om](http://www.custom.gov.om))

**Service outputs:** License to re-export radioactive sources

**Service validity:** 45 days or until the expiry of the license to use and store radioactive sources for less than 45 days

**Average time taken to receive the service:** The application is decided within (24) hours

**Required documents and documents:**

- A copy of the radiation practice license for service providers (import and transport).
- A copy of the radiation practice license (possession and use) for the end user. (In the event that the service provider is not the end user).
- A letter supporting the application from the end user. (In the event that the service provider is not the end user).
- A copy of the work contract or purchase order under which these radioactive sources will be used.
- A copy of the license for the vehicle that will be used to transport these radioactive sources. (For radioactive materials only)
- Certificates of radioactive sources, leak tests and decay diagram. (For radioactive materials)
- A letter of undertaking from the manufacturer to recover the radioactive sources immediately after the end of their useful life. (For sealed radioactive materials)
- Device catalogs. (For radiation generators)
- Purchase invoice or packing list.
- Any other document requested by the authority during the application review.

**Service fees:** None

## Chemical Export License

**Page title:** Chemical Export License

**Service provider:** Chemicals and Waste Management Department - Chemicals Classification and Management Section

**Description:** A service is provided for the purpose of exporting chemicals that have been imported, manufactured, or purchased locally.

**Service stages:**

1. Submit the application electronically through the Bayan system with all required documents attached.
2. Study and evaluation of the application.
3. Electronic payment of permit fees only.
4. Receive the permit / approval.

**Terms and Conditions:**

- Royal Decree No. 46/95 issuing the system for the circulation and use of chemicals.
- List of registration of hazardous chemicals and permits related to them issued by Ministerial Resolution No. (248/97).
- List of conditions for packaging, labeling and labeling of hazardous chemicals issued by Ministerial Resolution No. (317/2001).
- The regulation of hazardous chemicals.
- Ministerial Resolution No. (14/2017) determining the fees for granting permits to deal with chemicals.
- Adherence to the technical requirements for permits issued by the authority.
- Other conditions:
  - Obtaining an import or manufacturing permit.



- Obtaining a sales permit from the company from which the purchase was made.

**Target audience:**

- Company services
- Public institutions services

**Service request channels:** Royal Oman Police website – General Directorate of Customs (Bayan system)

**Service outputs:** Hazardous Chemical Export License

**Service validity:** The permit is valid for one year or until the quantity runs out (whichever comes first).

**Average time taken to receive the service:** One working day if all requirements are met.

**Required documents and documents:**

- Import or manufacturing permit
- Sales permit from the company from which the purchase was made

**Service fees:** In the case of a license: 40 Omani Rials

Here is the translation of the Arabic text to English:

**License to Export or Re-export or Transit Radioactive Sources**

**Chemical Import License Service Provider:** Radiation Protection Department

**Description:** A service is granted for dealing with radioactive sources according to the type of license:

- License to export radioactive sources
- License to re-export radioactive sources

- License to transit radioactive sources through the ports of the Sultanate

**Service Stages:**

1. Submit the application electronically through the Bayan customs system, attaching all required documents.
2. Study and evaluate the application.
3. Approve the application.
4. Receive the license.

**Terms and Conditions:**

- Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Law (114/2001).
- Radiation Protection and Safety and Security of Radiation Sources and Nuclear Materials Regulations (79/2023).
- Technical requirements for licenses issued by the authority.
- Before applying for this service, it is required to obtain a license to practice radiation for service providers (import, transport, export, and re-export) issued by the Environment Authority.

**Target Audience:**

- Company services
- Public institutions services

**Service Request Channels:**

- Bayan electronic customs system ([www.custom.gov.om](http://www.custom.gov.om))

**Required Documents and Documents:**

- In the case of export and re-export:
  - A copy of the radiation practice license for service providers (import, transport, export, and re-export). Issued by the Environment Authority.

- A copy of the radiation practice license (possession and use) issued by the Environment Authority.
- In the case of applying for a transit license:
  - A letter supporting the application.
  - A copy of the export license from the supplying country.
  - A copy of the import license from the receiving country.

**Service Outputs:**

- License to export radioactive sources
- License to re-export radioactive sources
- License to transit radioactive sources through the ports of the Sultanate

**Average time taken to complete the service:** The application is decided within (24) hours.

**Service validity:** For a period of 50 days.

**Service fees:** None.

License to Use a Radioactive Substances Storage Facility Authorization for the use of the radioactive source storage facility

**Service Provider:** Radiation Protection Department

**Description:** A service is granted for the purpose of storing radioactive sources in locations approved by the authority.

**Service Stages:**

1. Submit the application electronically through the authority's electronic website with all required documents attached.
2. Study and evaluate the application.
3. A field visit.

4. Approve the application.
5. Pay the license fees electronically.
6. Receive the license.

**Terms and Conditions:**

- Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Law (114/2001).
- Radiation Protection and Safety and Security of Radiation Sources and Nuclear Materials Regulations (79/2023).
- Technical requirements for licenses issued by the authority.

**Target Audience:**

- Company services
- Public institutions services

**Service Request Channels:**

- The authority's website ([www.ea.gov.om](http://www.ea.gov.om))

**Service Outputs:** License to use a radioactive source storage facility

**Average time taken to complete the service:** 14 working days if all documents and requirements are met

**Service Validity:** 3 years.

**Required Documents and Documents:**

- A copy of the security and safety license for storage issued by the Civil Defense and Ambulance Authority.
- A copy of the land ownership and the survey drawing on which the storage facility is built.
- Lease agreement in the event that the user is not the owner of the land.
- Work contract between the user and the owner of the storage facility.

- Photos of the storage facility from all sides showing the presence of warning signs indicating the presence of radioactive sources, a list of emergency numbers, and also photos showing the presence of electricity connection.
- A copy of the previous license in the event of a license renewal request.

**Service Fees:** 35 Omani Rials

### **License to Export or Re-export or Transit Radioactive Sources**

Licensing of radiation practices (possession and use)

**Service Provider:** Radiation Protection Department

**Description:** A service is granted for dealing with radioactive sources according to the type of license:

- License to export radioactive sources.
- License to re-export radioactive sources.
- License to transit radioactive sources through the ports of the Sultanate.

### **Service Stages:**

1. Submit the application electronically through the Bayan customs system with all required documents attached.
2. Study and evaluate the application.
3. Approve the application.
4. Receive the license.

### **Terms and Conditions:**

- Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Law (114/2001).
- Radiation Protection and Safety and Security of Radiation Sources and Nuclear Materials Regulations (79/2023).
- Technical requirements for licenses issued by the authority.

- Before applying for this service, it is required to obtain a license to practice radiation for service providers (import, transport, export, and re-export) issued by the Environment Authority.

**Target Audience:**

- Company services
- Public institutions services

**Service Request Channels:**

- Bayan electronic customs system. ([www.custom.gov.om](http://www.custom.gov.om))

**Required Documents and Documents:**

- In the case of export and re-export:
  - A copy of the radiation practice license for service providers (import, transport, export, and re-export). Issued by the Environment Authority.
  - A copy of the radiation practice license (possession and use) issued by the Environment Authority.
- In the case of applying for a transit license:
  - A letter supporting the application.
  - A copy of the export license from the supplying country.
  - A copy of the import license from the receiving country.

**Service Outputs:**

- License to export radioactive sources.
- License to re-export radioactive sources.
- License to transit radioactive sources through the ports of the Sultanate.

**Average time taken to complete the service:** The application is decided within (24) hours.

**Service validity:** For a period of 50 days.

**Service fees:** None.

## Radiation Protection Supervisor License

**Service Provider:** Radiation Protection Department

**Description:** A service is granted for the purpose of licensing a radiation protection supervisor at institutions that use radioactive sources.

### **Service Stages:**

1. Submit the application electronically through the authority's electronic system with all required documents attached.
2. Written test for the candidate.
3. Interview with the candidate.
4. Approve the application if the written test and interview are passed.
5. Pay the license fees electronically.
6. Receive the license.

### **Terms and Conditions:**

- Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Law (114/2001).
- Radiation Protection and Safety and Security of Radiation Sources and Nuclear Materials Regulations (79/2023).
- Technical requirements for licenses issued by the authority.
- The person nominated by the institution to work as a radiation protection supervisor must have at least a bachelor's degree in science, health sciences, or engineering, or a diploma in science, health sciences, or engineering with at least two years of experience, or a general secondary certificate with at least five years of experience in the field of radiation protection.
- Holds a certificate of passing a training course or courses in the field of radiation protection with a minimum of 20 hours from an institute or institution

accredited by the Environment Authority, provided that no more than one year has passed since the last course from the date of submitting the application.

**Target Audience:**

- Company services
- Public institutions services

**Service Request Channels:** The authority's electronic system ([www.ea.gov.om](http://www.ea.gov.om))

**Required Documents and Documents:**

- A letter supporting the application addressed to the Director of the Radiation Protection Department.
- A copy of the registration certificate issued by the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Investment Promotion.
- Membership certificate to the Oman Chamber of Commerce and Industry.
- A copy of the personal card of the candidate.
- A recent photo of the candidate with a white background.
- A copy of the candidate's CV.
- A copy of the candidate's last educational certificate.
- A copy of the work experience certificate in the field of radiation protection from the company for the candidate.
- A copy of the certificate of passing a training course or courses in the field of radiation protection supervisors.

**Service Outputs:** Radiation Protection Supervisor License

**Average time taken to complete the service:** The application is decided within three weeks.

**Service validity:** Two years.

**Service fees:** 30 Omani Rials.



## License for the registration of exempted radioactive sources

**Service Provider:** Radiation Protection Department

**Description:** A service is granted for the purpose of registering exempted radioactive sources.

### **Service Stages:**

1. Submit the application electronically through the Bayan customs system with all required documents attached.
2. Submit the application electronically through the authority's electronic system with all required documents attached.
3. Study and evaluate the application.
4. Approve the application.
5. Receive the license.

### **Terms and Conditions:**

- Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Law (114/2001).
- Radiation Protection and Safety and Security of Radiation Sources and Nuclear Materials Regulations (79/2023).
- Technical requirements for licenses issued by the authority.

### **Target Audience:**

- Company services
- Public institutions services

### **Service Request Channels:**

- Bayan customs system ([www.custom.gov.om](http://www.custom.gov.om))
- The authority's electronic system ([www.ea.gov.om](http://www.ea.gov.om))

### **Required Documents and Documents:**

- A letter supporting the application.
- A copy of the commercial register of the facility.
- Membership certificate to the Oman Chamber of Commerce and Industry.
- Certificate of the radioactive source.
- Radiation generator catalog.
- A letter of undertaking to return the radioactive source in the event of a sealed radioactive source.

**Service Outputs:** License to register exempted radioactive sources

**Average time taken to complete the service:** Within 24 hours.

**Service validity:** One time.

**Service fees:** None.

### **Licensing of Radiological Practices (Service Providers)**

**Service Provider:** Radiation Protection Department

**Description:** A service is granted for the purpose of radiation practices for the following service providers:

- Personal Radiation Monitoring Service Providers.
- Radiation Protection Training Service Providers.
- Acceptance and Quality Control Testing Service Providers.
- Import, Transport, Export and Re-export Service Providers.
- Radioactive Material Handling Service Providers.
- Radioactive Waste Treatment Service Providers.

### **Service Stages:**

1. Submit the application electronically through the authority's electronic website with all required documents attached.

2. Study and evaluate the application.
3. Approve the application.
4. Pay the license fees electronically.
5. Receive the license.

**Terms and Conditions:**

- Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Law (114/2001).
- Radiation Protection and Safety and Security of Radiation Sources and Nuclear Materials Regulations (79/2023).
- Technical requirements for licenses issued by the authority.

**Target Audience:**

- Company services
- Public institutions services

**Service Request Channels:** The authority's electronic system ([www.ea.gov.om](http://www.ea.gov.om))

**Required Documents and Documents:**

**1- Personal Radiation Monitoring Service Providers:**

- A letter supporting the application addressed to the Director of the Radiation Protection Department.
- A copy of the registration certificate issued by the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Investment Promotion.
- Membership certificate to the Oman Chamber of Commerce and Industry.
- A description of the personal radiation monitoring dosimetry measurement system and a description of the specifications of the devices used (personal radiation monitoring dosimeters and personal radiation monitoring dosimeter reader).
- A description of the services to be provided to subscribers.

- A description of how to calculate radiation doses from personal radiation monitoring dosimeters.
- A description of the procedures to be followed in the event of damage to personal radiation monitoring dosimeters or failure to return them.
- Description of the quality control program for the measurement process.
- Description of the quality control program for personal radiation monitoring dosimeters.
- A list of the names of qualified personnel for the purpose of providing these services.
- CVs and experience certificates of qualified personnel for the purpose of providing the service.

## 2- Radiation Protection Training Service Providers:

- A letter supporting the application addressed to the Director of the Radiation Protection Department.
- A copy of the registration certificate issued by the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Investment Promotion.
- Membership certificate to the Oman Chamber of Commerce and Industry.
- A description of the services to be provided and their intended scope.
- Description of the scientific material.
- A list of the names of qualified lecturers for the purpose of providing these services.
- Qualifications and experience of lecturers (a doctorate/master's degree in science, health sciences, or engineering with 5 years of experience or a bachelor's degree in science, health sciences, or engineering with 10 years of experience in the relevant field is required).
- Professional license issued by the Ministry of Labor for lecturers.
- Certificate of accreditation of the scientific material for the training program by the Ministry of Higher Education, Scientific Research and Innovation.

- A copy of the Ministry of Health's approval for the training program for the medical field.
- Devices

### 3- Acceptance Testing and Quality Control Service Providers in Radioactive Sources:

- A letter supporting the application addressed to the Director of the Radiation Protection Department.
- A copy of the registration certificate issued by the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Investment Promotion.
- Membership certificate to the Oman Chamber of Commerce and Industry.
- A list of the names of qualified personnel for the purpose of providing these services.
- CVs and experience certificates of qualified personnel for the purpose of providing the service.
- A description of the services to be provided and their intended scope.
- Description of equipment and personnel readiness.
- Documents proving the professional competence to perform the services.
- A description of the procedures and software used to provide the service.
- Quality Management Program.
- A list of the equipment that will be used to provide the radiation survey and maintenance of radiation equipment.
- A list of operational procedures that will be used to provide the services.
- Obtaining prior approval from the Ministry of Health for its detailed protocol for radiation acceptance testing and quality assurance.

### 4- Import, Transport, Export and Re-export Service Providers:

- A letter supporting the application addressed to the Director of the Radiation Protection Department.

- A copy of the registration certificate issued by the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Investment Promotion.
- Membership certificate to the Oman Chamber of Commerce and Industry.
- Copies of the license for vehicles transporting radioactive materials issued by the Civil Defense and Ambulance Authority, and this vehicle must be in the name of the institution itself and not rented.
- A list of the names of drivers of vehicles transporting radioactive materials.
- Documents for the participation of all drivers of vehicles transporting radioactive materials in the facility in personal radiation monitoring.
- Any document proving the company's possession of radiation survey devices that accompany the vehicle during transportation.
- Radiation emergency plan in the event of any radiation emergency during transportation.

#### 5- Radioactive Material Handling Service Providers:

- A letter supporting the application addressed to the Director of the Radiation Protection Department.
- A copy of the registration certificate issued by the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Investment Promotion.
- Membership certificate to the Oman Chamber of Commerce and Industry.
- A list of the names of the persons working in the handling of radioactive materials.
- Documents for the participation of all workers in the handling of radioactive materials in the facility in personal radiation monitoring (TLD/OSL).
- Any document proving the company's possession of Survey meters.
- A program illustrating the workflow steps and precautionary procedures in place during the radioactive material handling operations.
- Radiation emergency plan in the event of any radiation emergency during handling.

## 6- Radioactive Waste Treatment Service Providers:

- A letter supporting the application addressed to the Director of the Radiation Protection Department.
- A copy of the registration certificate issued by the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Investment Promotion.
- Membership certificate to the Oman Chamber of Commerce and Industry.
- A list of the names of the persons working in the treatment of radioactive waste.
- Documents for the participation of all workers in the treatment of radioactive waste in the facility in personal radiation monitoring (TLD/OSL).
- Any document proving the company's possession of Survey meters.
- A program illustrating the workflow steps and precautionary procedures in place during the radioactive waste treatment operations.
- Radiation emergency plan in the event of any radiation emergency during treatment.

### Service Outputs:

- Personal Radiation Monitoring Service Provider License.
- Radiation Protection Training Service Provider License.
- Acceptance and Quality Control Testing Service Provider License.
- Import, Transport, Export and Re-export Service Provider License.
- Radioactive Material Handling Service Provider License.
- Radioactive Waste Treatment Service Provider License.

Average time taken to complete the service: Working days if all documents and requirements are met.

Service validity: Two years.

Service fees: 100 Omani Rials.

## **License to Import and Transport Radioactive Sources**

**Service Provider:** Radiation Protection Department

**Description:** A service is granted for the purpose of importing and transporting radioactive sources each time they are imported.

### **Service Stages:**

1. Submit the application electronically through the Bayan customs system with all required documents attached.
2. Study and evaluate the application.
3. Approve the application.
4. Pay the license fees electronically.

### **Terms and Conditions:**

- Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Law (114/2001).
- Radiation Protection and Safety and Security of Radiation Sources and Nuclear Materials Regulations (79/2023).
- Technical requirements for licenses issued by the authority.
- It is required to obtain a radiation practice license (service providers license) in this field in advance through the authority's electronic system.

### **Target Audience:**



- Company services.
- Public institutions services.

**Service Request Channels:**

- Bayan electronic customs system ([www.custom.gov.om](http://www.custom.gov.om))

**Required Documents and Documents:**

- A copy of the radiation practice license for service providers (import and transport).
- A copy of the radiation practice license (possession and use) for the end user. (In the event that the service provider is not the end user).
- A letter supporting the application from the end user. (In the event that the service provider is not the end user).
- A copy of the work contract or purchase order under which these radioactive sources will be used.
- A copy of the license for the vehicle that will be used to transport these radioactive sources. (For radioactive materials only).
- Certificates of radioactive sources, leak tests, and decay diagram. (For radioactive materials).
- A letter of undertaking from the manufacturer to recover the radioactive sources immediately after the end of their useful life. (For sealed radioactive

materials).

- Device catalogs. (For radiation generators).
- Purchase invoice or packing list.
- Any other document requested by the authority during the application review.

**Service Outputs:** License to import and transport radioactive sources.

**Average time taken to complete the service:** The application is decided within (24) hours.

**Service validity:** For a period of one year.

**Service fees:** 80 Omani Rials.

### **Licensing of Hazardous Chemicals Trading at Local Level**

**Service Provider:** Chemicals and Waste Management Department - Chemicals Classification and Management Section

**Description:** A service is granted for the purpose of trading hazardous chemicals at the local level in the field of:

- Use

#### **Service Stages:**

1. Submit the application electronically through the authority's website with all required documents attached.
2. Study and evaluate the application.

3. Pay the permit fees electronically.
4. Receive the permit.
5. Submit a report every six months during the validity period of the permit.

**Terms and Conditions:**

- Royal Decree No. 46/95 issuing the system for the circulation and use of chemicals.
- List of registration of hazardous chemicals and permits related to them issued by Ministerial Resolution No. (248/97).
- List of conditions for packaging, labeling and labeling of hazardous chemicals issued by Ministerial Resolution No. (317/2001).
- Ministerial Resolution No. (14/2017) determining the fees for granting permits to deal with chemicals.
- The regulation of hazardous chemicals.
- Adherence to the technical requirements for licenses issued by the authority.

**Target Audience:**

- Public institutions services.
- Company services.

**Service Request Channels:** The authority's website.

**Service Outputs:** Environmental permit to deal with hazardous chemicals.

**Service validity:** Three years.

**Average time taken to receive the service:** One working day.

**Required documents and documents:**

- Commercial register.
- The survey drawing (sketch) and the location.

**Service fees:** In the case of use: 80 Omani Rials.

#### **Drainage license (water associated with oil production)**

**Service Provider:** Department of Environmental Pollutants Monitoring - Department of Monitoring Marine, Water and Soil Environmental Pollutants

**Description:** The applicant is required to obtain a license to drain water associated with oil production, such as draining it into evaporation ponds, re-injecting it into deep wells, or re-injecting it to maintain pressure levels to enhance oil production.

**Service Stages:**

1. Submit the application electronically through the authority's website with all required documents attached.
2. Study and evaluate the application.
3. A field visit.

4. Evaluation of the field visit report.
5. Pay the license fees electronically.
6. Receive the license.

**Applying for renewal:**

1. Submit the application electronically through the authority's website with all required documents attached.
2. Study and evaluate the application.
3. Pay the license fees electronically.
4. Receive the license.

**Terms and Conditions:**

- Royal Decree No. 114/2001 regarding the Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Law.
- Royal Decree No. 115/2001 regarding the Law for the Protection of Drinking Water Sources from Pollution.
- Ministerial Resolution No. (145/93) and its amendments, regarding the reuse and discharge of wastewater.

- Ministerial Resolution No. (12/2017) amending some provisions of the regulation for the reuse and discharge of wastewater.
- Ministerial Resolution No. (55/2002) amending the regulation of some provisions for the reuse and discharge of wastewater.
- Adherence to the technical requirements for licenses issued by the authority.
- Other conditions:
  - Obtain an environmental permit.

**Target Audience:**

- Public institutions services.
- Company services.

**Service Request Channels:** The authority's website.

**Service Outputs:** Drainage license (water associated with oil production).

**Service validity:** Two years, renewable.

**Average time taken to receive the service:** 10 working days if all documents and requirements are met.

**Required documents and documents:**

- In the case of a new request to drain those waters (re-injecting them into the injection well)

- Attach a recent certificate for analyzing a water sample through a laboratory accredited by the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Investment Promotion.
- Detailed diagram of the injection well.
- Geological map of that area.
- In the case of renewing the drainage of those waters (re-injecting them into the injection well)
  - Attach a recent certificate for analyzing a water sample through a laboratory accredited by the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Investment Promotion.
  - A copy of the previous license.
- In the case of a new request to drain those waters into evaporation ponds
  - Detailed diagram of the evaporation pond.
  - Report to ensure the safety of lining welding.
- In the case of a request to renew the drainage of those waters into evaporation ponds
  - Attach a periodic maintenance report for evaporation ponds.
  - A copy of the previous license.

**Service fees:** 300 Omani Rials.

**Drainage license (wastewater to evaporation ponds)**

**Service Provider:** Department of Environmental Pollutants Monitoring - Department of Monitoring Marine, Water and Soil Environmental Pollutants

**Description:** The applicant is required to obtain a license to discharge wastewater into evaporation ponds.

**Service Stages:**

1. Submit the application electronically through the authority's website with all required documents attached.
2. Study and evaluate the application.
3. A field visit (if the application is new).
4. Evaluation of the field visit report.
5. Pay the license fees electronically.
6. Receive the license.

**Terms and Conditions:**

- Royal Decree No. 114/2001 regarding the Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Law.
- Royal Decree No. 115/2001 regarding the Law for the Protection of Drinking Water Sources from Pollution.



- Ministerial Resolution No. (12/2017) amending some provisions of the regulation for the reuse and discharge of wastewater.
- Ministerial Resolution No. (55/2002) amending the regulation of some provisions for the reuse and discharge of wastewater.
- Adherence to the technical requirements for licenses issued by the authority.
- Other conditions:
  - Obtain an environmental permit.

**Target Audience:**

- Company services.
- Public institutions services.

**Service Request Channels:** The authority's website.

**Service Outputs:** Drainage license (wastewater to evaporation ponds).

**Service validity:** Two years, renewable.

**Average time taken to receive the service:** 10 working days if all documents and requirements are met.

**Required documents and documents:**

- In the case of a new application:
  - The results of analyzing a recent water sample by a laboratory accredited by the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Investment

Promotion.

- Detailed diagram of the evaporation pond.
  - Report to ensure the safety of lining material welding.
  - Emergency plan.
  - A copy of the environmental permit.
- In the case of a renewal request:
    - Periodic maintenance report on the safety of evaporation ponds.
    - A copy of the previous license.

**Service fees:** 50 Omani Rials.

**Drainage license (water returned from desalination plants)**

**Service Provider:** Department of Environmental Pollutants Monitoring - Department of Monitoring Marine, Water and Soil Environmental Pollutants

**Description:** The applicant is required to obtain a license to drain water returned from desalination plants.

**Service Stages:**

1. Submit the application electronically through the authority's website with all required documents attached.

2. A field visit to assess the environmental status of the project.
3. Evaluation of the field visit report.
4. Study and evaluate the application.
5. Pay the license fees electronically.
6. Receive the license.

**Applying for renewal:**

1. Submit the application electronically through the authority's website with all required documents attached.
2. Study and evaluate the application.
3. Pay the license fees electronically.
4. Receive the license.

**Terms and Conditions:**

- Royal Decree No. 114/2001 regarding the Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Law.
- Royal Decree No. 115/2001 regarding the Law for the Protection of Drinking Water Sources from Pollution.

- Ministerial Resolution No. (145/93) and its amendments, regarding the reuse and discharge of wastewater.
- Ministerial Resolution No. (12/2017) amending some provisions of the regulation for the reuse and discharge of wastewater.
- Ministerial Resolution No. (55/2002) amending the regulation of some provisions for the reuse and discharge of wastewater.
- Adherence to the technical requirements for licenses issued by the authority.
- Other conditions:
  - Obtain an environmental permit for the project.

**Target Audience:**

- Company services.
- Public institutions services.

**Service Request Channels:** The authority's website.

**Service Outputs:** Drainage license (water returned from desalination plants).

**Service validity:** Two years, renewable.

**Average time taken to receive the service:** 10 working days if all documents and requirements are met.

**Required documents and documents:**

- In the case of a new application:
  - Detailed diagram of the evaporation pond.
  - Emergency plan.
  - The results of analyzing a recent water sample for all the elements contained in (93/145) by a laboratory accredited by the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Investment Promotion (in the case of re-injection).
  - Detailed diagram of the injection well (in the case of re-injecting the returned water).
  - A copy of the environmental permit.
- In the case of a renewal request:
  - Report on the results of analyzing a recent water sample for all the elements contained in (\_93/145) by a laboratory accredited by the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Investment Promotion (in the case of re-injection).
  - A copy of the previous license.

**Service fees:** 50 Omani Rials.

**License to Discharge (Treated Wastewater)**

**Service Provider:** Department of Environmental Pollutants Monitoring - Department of Monitoring Marine, Water and Soil Environmental Pollutants

**Description:** The applicant is required to obtain a license to discharge or reuse treated wastewater.

**Service Stages:**

1. Submit the application electronically through the authority's website with all required documents attached.
2. Study and evaluate the application.
3. Pay the license fees electronically.
4. Receive the license.

**Applying for renewal:**

1. Submit the application electronically through the authority's website with all required documents attached.
2. Study and evaluate the application.
3. A field visit.
4. Evaluation of the field visit report.
5. Pay the license fees electronically.

6. Receive the license.

**Terms and Conditions:**

- Royal Decree No. 114/2001 regarding the Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Law.
- Royal Decree No. 115/2001 regarding the Law for the Protection of Drinking Water Sources from Pollution.
- Ministerial Resolution No. (145/93) and its amendments, regarding the reuse and discharge of wastewater.
- Ministerial Resolution No. (12/2017) amending some provisions of the regulation for the reuse and discharge of wastewater.
- Ministerial Resolution No. (55/2002) amending the regulation of some provisions for the reuse and discharge of wastewater.
- Adherence to the technical requirements for licenses issued by the authority.
- Other conditions:
  - Obtain an environmental permit.

**Target Audience:**

- Company services.
- Public institutions services.

**Service Request Channels:** The authority's website.

**Service Outputs:** License to Discharge (Treated Wastewater).

**Service validity:** Two years, renewable.

**Average time taken to receive the service:** 10 working days if all documents and requirements are met.

**Required documents and documents:**

- In the case of a new application:
  - The results of analyzing a recent water sample by a laboratory accredited by the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Investment Promotion.
  - Environmental permit.
  - Providing a sample analysis of the sludge for the elements according to regulation (93/145) from a laboratory accredited by the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Investment Promotion (in the case of using it as a fertilizer for agriculture).
  - A contract to dispose of the sludge in designated landfills.
- In the case of a renewal request:
  - The results of analyzing a recent water sample for all the elements contained in (93/145) by a laboratory accredited by the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Investment Promotion.



- A copy of the previous license.

**Service fees:** 50 Omani Rials.

### **Approval for water drainage**

**Service Provider:** Department of Environmental Pollutants Monitoring - Department of Monitoring Marine, Water and Soil Environmental Pollutants

**Description:** Approval is granted to those wishing to drain water resulting from drilling, draining test water, or other water.

### **Service Stages:**

1. Submit the application electronically through the authority's website with all required documents attached.
2. Study and evaluate the application.
3. Receive approval.

### **Terms and Conditions:**

- Royal Decree No. 114/2001 regarding the Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Law.
- Royal Decree No. 115/2001 regarding the Law for the Protection of Drinking Water Sources from Pollution.
- Adherence to the technical requirements for licenses issued by the authority.

### **Target Audience:**

- Company services.
- Public institutions services.

**Service Request Channels:** The authority's website.

**Service Outputs:** Approval for water drainage.

**Service validity:** According to the period specified in the application - extendable.

**Average time taken to receive the service:** 10 working days if all documents and requirements are met.

**Required documents and documents:**

- Report on the results of analyzing water samples to be drained by a laboratory accredited by the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Investment Promotion.

**Service fees:** None.

### **Licensing the Export of Hazardous Waste through the Basel Convention**

**Service Provider:** Chemicals and Waste Management Department - Waste Management Section

**Description:** A service request is granted for the purpose of exporting hazardous waste subject to the procedures of the Basel Convention.

**Service Stages:**

1. Submit the application electronically through the Bayan system with all required documents attached.

2. Study and evaluate the application.
3. Pay the permit fees electronically.
4. Receive the permit / approval.

**Terms and Conditions:**

- Royal Decree No. 114/2001 regarding the Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Law.
- Ministerial Resolution No. (18/93) regarding the legislation for the management of hazardous waste.
- Royal Decree No. (115\ 2001) regarding the Law for the Protection of Drinking Water Sources from Pollution.
- Royal Decree No. (119/94) ratifying the Basel Convention.
- Amending some provisions of the regulation organizing the export of waste.
- Ministerial Resolution No. (10/2017) amending some provisions of the Hazardous Waste Management Regulations.
- Adherence to the technical requirements for licenses issued by the authority.
- Obtaining a notification document by submitting a transboundary movement request (export/transit) on the authority's website.

**Target Audience:**

- Company services.
- Public institutions services.

**Service Request Channels:**

- Royal Oman Police website - General Directorate of Customs (Bayan System).

**Service Outputs:** License to export hazardous waste through the Basel Convention.

**Service validity:** The permit is valid for two years only.

**Average time taken to receive the service:** One working day if all requirements are met.

**Required documents and documents:**

- Shipment details.
- Notification document with all attachments.

**Service fees:**

- Exporting less than 100 tons: 75 Omani Rials.
- Exporting from 100 to less than 500 tons: 100 Omani Rials.
- Exporting from 500 tons to 1000 tons: 200 Omani Rials.
- Exporting more than 1000 tons: 400 Omani Rials.

## **Waste Management License**

**Service Provider:** Chemicals and Waste Management Department - Waste Management Section

**Description:** A binding service for companies that:

- Transport, collect, treat, store, reuse, or dispose of hazardous waste.
- Dispose of non-hazardous solid waste.

### **Service Stages:**

1. Submit the application electronically through the authority's website with all required documents attached.
2. Study and evaluate the application.
3. Pay electronically in case of licensing.
4. Receive the license.

### **Terms and Conditions:**

- Royal Decree No. 114/2001 regarding the Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Law.
- Ministerial Resolution No. (17/93) regarding the legislation for the management of non-hazardous solid waste.

- Ministerial Resolution No. (18/93) regarding the legislation for the management of hazardous waste.
- Royal Decree No. (115\ 2001) regarding the Law for the Protection of Drinking Water Sources from Pollution.
- Royal Decree No. (119/94) ratifying the Basel Convention.
- Ministerial Resolution No. (10/2017) amending some provisions of the Hazardous Waste Management Regulations.
- Ministerial Resolution No. 48 / 2017 issuing the regulation organizing the issuance of environmental permits.
- Adherence to the technical requirements for licenses issued by the authority.
- Submit a report every six months during the license validity period.
- Other conditions:
  - It is required to obtain an environmental permit in the case of hazardous waste treatment only or the final disposal of non-hazardous waste.

**Target Audience:**

- Public institutions services.
- Company services.

**Service Request Channels:** The authority's website.

**Service Outputs:**

- Hazardous Waste Management License.
- Non-Hazardous Solid Waste Management License.

**Service validity:** Two years, renewable.

**Average time taken to receive the service:** One working day if all documents and requirements are met.

**Required documents and documents:**

- For hazardous waste:
  - In case of treatment:
    - Location coordinates.
    - Waste management plan explaining the treatment operations.
    - Environmental permit.
  - In case of storage:
    - Location coordinates.
    - Waste management plan explaining the treatment operations.
    - Waste details.

- In case of collection:
  - Waste management plan.
- In case of transportation:
  - Civil Defense permit.
  - Waste management plan.
- In case of reuse:
  - Waste management plan with details of usage operations.
  - Environmental permit.
- For non-hazardous waste:
  - In case of final disposal:
    - Waste management plan.
    - Location coordinates.
    - Environmental permit.

**Service fees:**

- In the case of hazardous waste management: 50 Omani Rials.



- In the case of managing non-hazardous solid waste: None.

**License to import non-hazardous waste**

**Service Provider:** Chemicals and Waste Management Department - Waste Management Section

**Description:** A service request is granted for the purpose of importing non-hazardous waste for the purpose of recycling or treatment only and is not granted except with the approval of the Chairman of the Board of Directors.

**Service Stages:**

1. Submit the application electronically through the Bayan system with all required documents attached.
2. Study and evaluate the application.
3. Receive the permit / approval.

**Terms and Conditions:**

- Royal Decree No. 114/2001 regarding the Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Law.
- Ministerial Resolution No. (17/93) regarding the legislation for the management of non-hazardous solid waste.
- Royal Decree No. (115\ 2001) regarding the Law for the Protection of Drinking Water Sources from Pollution.

- Regulation for the organization of the import and transit of hazardous and non-hazardous waste.
- Adherence to the technical requirements for licenses issued by the authority.

**Target Audience:** Company services.

**Service Request Channels:**

- Royal Oman Police website - General Directorate of Customs (Bayan System).

**Service Outputs:** Permit to import non-hazardous waste.

**Service validity:** The validity of the permit is as stated in the approval of the Chairman of the Board of Directors.

**Average time taken to receive the service:** One working day if all requirements are met.

**Required documents and documents:**

- Approval of the Chairman of the Board of Directors.
- A copy of the contract/agreement with the receiving or receiving company.
- Shipment details.

**Service fees:** None.

**Approval for the export of non-hazardous waste**

**Service Provider:** Chemicals and Waste Management Department - Waste Management Section

**Description:** A service request is granted for the purpose of exporting non-hazardous waste with economic feasibility as mentioned in Decision No. 15/2021 regarding the regulation of the waste export process and its annexes.

**Service Stages:**

1. Submit the application electronically through the Bayan system with all required documents attached.
2. Study and evaluate the application.
3. Pay the permit fees electronically.
4. Receive the permit / approval.

**Terms and Conditions:**

- Royal Decree No. 114/2001 regarding the Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Law.
- Ministerial Resolution No. (17/93) regarding the legislation for the management of non-hazardous solid waste.
- Royal Decree No. (115\ 2001) regarding the Law for the Protection of Drinking Water Sources from Pollution.
- Amending some provisions of the regulation organizing the export of waste.
- Adherence to the technical requirements for licenses issued by the authority.

- If the waste is classified as hazardous according to the Basel Convention and falls within the annex to Regulation 15/2021, a notification document and its attachments must be attached.

**Target Audience:**

- Public institutions services.
- Company services.

**Service Request Channels:**

- Royal Oman Police website - General Directorate of Customs (Bayan System).

**Service Outputs:** Approval for the export of non-hazardous waste.

**Service validity:** The permit is valid for one year only or until the quantity runs out (whichever comes first).

**Average time taken to receive the service:** One working day if all requirements are met.

**Required documents and documents:**

- Shipment details.
- Notification document and its attachments for hazardous waste listed in the Basel Convention.

**Service fees:**

S.No	Waste categories	Export fees for each unit of measurement in Omani Rials	Unit of measurement
1	Expired lead acid batteries, used lithium and cadmium batteries, and lead minerals derived from them, whether those made as alloys, wires, or the like.	(100) One hundred Omani Rials	Ton
2	Expired mineral oils such as engine oils, equipment, electrical transformers, and the like.	(10) Ten Omani Rials	(200 liters) per barrel
3	Used cooking oils.	(150) One hundred and fifty Omani Rials	Ton
4	Waste of electronic devices and their derivatives from metals, plates, electrical circuits, wires, and the like.	(35) Thirty-five Omani Rials	Ton
5	Scrap iron of all kinds, whether it is alloys, wires, or the like.	(35) Thirty-five Omani Rials	Ton
6	Aluminum scrap of all kinds, copper, tin, and zinc scrap, and the like, whether it is alloys, wires, or the like.	(35) Thirty-five Omani Rials	Ton
7	Waste paper and cardboard of all kinds.	(20) Twenty Omani Rials	Ton
8	Plastic waste of all kinds.	(10) Ten Omani Rials	Ton

9	Other wastes.	The fee is determined by a decision from the authority after coordination with the relevant authorities.
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## **Transboundary movement of hazardous wastes (export/transit) – Basel Convention**

**Service Provider:** Chemicals and Waste Management Department - Waste Management Section

**Description:** Implementation of the provisions of the Basel Convention regarding the control of the transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous waste.

### **Service Stages:**

1. Submit the application electronically through the authority's website with all required documents attached.
2. Study and evaluate the application.
3. Receive approval.

### **Terms and Conditions:**

- Royal Decree No. (119/94) ratifying the Basel Convention.
- Ministerial Resolution No. (18/93) regarding the management of hazardous waste.
- Basel Convention procedures through the Convention's website.

- Ministerial Resolution No. (10/2017) amending some provisions of the Hazardous Waste Management Regulations.
- Amending some provisions of the regulation organizing the export of waste.
- Regulation for the organization of the import and transit of hazardous and non-hazardous waste.
- Adherence to the technical requirements for licenses issued by the authority.
- Submitting an application to export waste through the Basel Convention after obtaining the notification approval document.
- In the case of export, submit a statement of all shipments that have been exported with transboundary movement documents in accordance with the notification document.

**Target Audience:**

- Company services.
- Public institutions services.

**Service Request Channels:** The authority's website.

**Service Outputs:** Transboundary Movement Notification (approval for the transport and disposal of hazardous waste through the procedures of the Basel Convention).

**Service validity:** According to the period specified in or until the quantity runs out (whichever comes first) as stated in the notification document.

**Average time taken to receive the service:** One working day only if all requirements are met.

**Required documents and documents:**

- For export purposes:
  - Agreement contract between the exporter and importer.
  - Details of the steps of the treatment operations and the facility receiving the waste.
  - The ship's route and a list of the countries through which the waste will be transported and details of its movement upon arrival in the importing country.
  - A pledge to bear the responsibility of returning the waste shipment in the event that the shipment is rejected by the importing country and finding alternative solutions - prior notification document.
  - A bank guarantee or insurance document covering all costs of damages in the event of any environmental damage, pollution, or leakage.
- For transit purposes:
  - A bank guarantee or insurance document covering all costs of damages in the event of any environmental damage, pollution, or leakage.



- Notification document.
- Waste movement document.
- Approval of the contact point in the importing country.
- Approval of the contact point in the exporting country.
- Agreement contract between the importer and exporter.
- A pledge to bear the responsibility of returning the waste in the event of any problems and the agreement is changed or in the event of rejection.

**Service fees:** None.

## Authority Directory

### [Authority Directory](#)

#### **Chairman Office**

- Email: [minister-office@meca.gov.om](mailto:minister-office@meca.gov.om)

#### **Directorate General for Administrative & Financial Affairs**

- Email: [DG.AFA@meca.gov.om](mailto:DG.AFA@meca.gov.om)

#### **Directorate General for Environment Affairs**

- Email: [DGEA@meca.gov.om](mailto:DGEA@meca.gov.om)

#### **Directorate General for Nature Conservation**

- Email: [DG-NC@meca.gov.om](mailto:DG-NC@meca.gov.om)

#### **Directorate General for Dhofar Governorate**

- Email: [mail7@meca.gov.om](mailto:mail7@meca.gov.om)
- Phone: [23276555](tel:23276555)
- Location: [Google Maps Link](#)

#### **Environment Administration in Al-Batinah South Governorate**

- Email: [mail82@meca.gov.om](mailto:mail82@meca.gov.om)
- Phone: [26775202](tel:26775202)
- Location: [Google Maps Link](#)

#### **Environment Administration in Al-Batinah North Governorate**

- Email: [mail81@meca.gov.om](mailto:mail81@meca.gov.om)
- Phone: [26641821](tel:26641821)
- Location: [Google Maps Link](#)

#### **Environment Administration in Ad-Dhahirah Governorate**

- Email: [mail86@meca.gov.om](mailto:mail86@meca.gov.om)
- Phone: [25687502](tel:25687502)
- Location: [Google Maps Link](#)

#### **Environment Administration in Al-Buraimi Governorate**

- Email: [mail88@meca.gov.om](mailto:mail88@meca.gov.om)
- Phone: [25656202](tel:25656202)
- Location: [Google Maps Link](#)

#### **Environment Administration in Musandam Governorate**

- Email: [mail89@meca.gov.om](mailto:mail89@meca.gov.om)
- Phone: [26833402](tel:26833402)

- Location: [Google Maps Link](#)

#### **Environment Administration in Ad-Dakhiliyah Governorate**

- Email: [mail87@meca.gov.om](mailto:mail87@meca.gov.om)
- Phone: [25433603](tel:25433603)
- Location: [Google Maps Link](#)

#### **Environment Administration in Al-Wusta Governorate**

- Email: [mail85@meca.gov.om](mailto:mail85@meca.gov.om)
- Phone: [23430585](tel:23430585)
- Location: [Google Maps Link](#)

#### **Environment Administration in Ash-Sharqiyah South Governorate**

- Email: [mail84@meca.gov.om](mailto:mail84@meca.gov.om)

#### **Environment Administration in Ash-Sharqiyah North Governorate**

- Email: [mail83@meca.gov.om](mailto:mail83@meca.gov.om)

## **Convention and Organization**

### **Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora**

#### **Definition of the Convention:**

It is an international agreement concerned with organizing and monitoring the movement of endangered wildlife or their products or derivatives across national borders.

It is also called the Washington Convention, in reference to the city of Washington, where it was adopted on March 3, 1973, and entered into force on July 1, 1975. This

agreement is considered one of the most successful international agreements related to wildlife protection, as 174 countries have joined it so far.

### **Objectives of the Convention:**

As a result of the excessive and continuous exploitation of wildlife resources, in addition to the deterioration of natural environments, wildlife trade has become a major threat to the survival of species and their exposure to the risk of extinction.

Hence, the need arose to coordinate international efforts and adopt this convention with the aim of monitoring and ensuring that international trade in wild species does not pose a threat to their survival, ensuring the sustainable use of biological resources, effectively and comprehensively regulating international trade in endangered wildlife, and making decisions based on scientific grounds.

The Sultanate joined the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora on November 19, 2007, by virtue of Royal Decree No. (117/2007).

The Sultanate's accession to the Convention helps to intensify efforts to control random activities that take place secretly to trade in endangered wild animals and plants, such as the Arabian oryx, the Arabian gazelle, the houbara bustard, and others.

It also contributes to controlling and dealing with species that are brought into the Sultanate.

By virtue of this accession, it is not permissible to export, re-export, or import live or dead animals, plants, or parts or derivatives thereof, except with a CITES permit from the Ministry.

**Website link:** [www.cites.org](http://www.cites.org)

# Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

## Definition of the Convention:

This Convention was prepared to protect human health and the environment from the harmful effects of persistent organic pollutants, which are carbon-based chemical compounds such as polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), pesticides such as DDT, and by-products such as dioxins and furans. These pollutants have several characteristics, including their superior ability to remain in the environment in which they settle, their ability to travel very long distances from their original source, as well as their accumulation in the tissues of living organisms, in addition to their high toxicity.

The Convention was adopted and opened for signature on May 22 and 23, 2001 in Stockholm, Sweden.

12 chemicals were included in the Convention, and they were divided into three categories:

- **The first category:** Includes eight pesticides - aldrin, chlordane, DDT, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, mirex, and toxaphene.
- **The second category:** Includes industrial materials and includes hexachlorobenzene and polychlorinated biphenyl compounds.
- **The third category:** Includes by-products (dioxins and furans).

The Convention was adopted on May 23, 2001 in Stockholm, Sweden, and entered into force in 2004. The Sultanate signed the Convention on March 4, 2002, and ratified it on November 24, 2004.

The Ministry, in cooperation with the United Nations Environment Programme, implemented the Enabling Activities Project to develop the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention, with funding from the Global Environment Facility, which lasted for two years from 2004 to 2006. The project aims to lay the foundation for the application and implementation of the Convention and assist the Sultanate in fulfilling and adhering to the requirements of this Convention, in addition to strengthening the national capacity of the Sultanate to manage persistent organic pollutants and other chemicals.

### **Objectives of the Convention:**

- Limit or reduce dealing with persistent organic pollutants.
- Set the necessary requirements to limit the effects that may cause damage to public health and the environment through the United Nations Environment Programme.
- This Convention is considered an effective international mechanism that aims to establish precautionary measures regarding the production, supply, export, use, and disposal of persistent organic pollutants in order to protect human health and the environment from their risks.
- This Convention provides appropriate measures to reduce or eliminate persistent organic pollutants and dispose of their stockpiles or waste, in addition to capacity-building issues in terms of technical and financial support

for some countries.

**Website link:** <http://chm.pops.int/default.aspx>

# 142-2023 Unified Procurement Regulation



# **Unified Procurement Regulation**

**Official Gazette No. (1511)**

**General Secretariat of the Tender Board**

**Decision No. 142/2023**

## **Issuing the Unified Procurement Regulation**

Based on the Tenders Law promulgated by Royal Decree No. 36/2008, and Royal Decree No. 88/2014 regarding the General Secretariat of the Tender Board, and the Executive Regulations of the Tenders Law issued by Resolution No. 29/2011, and based on the requirements of the public interest.

## **Resolved**

### **Article One**

The provisions of the attached regulation shall be applied in matters of organizing unified procurement.

### **Article Two**

Anything that contravenes the attached regulation or conflicts with its provisions shall be repealed.

### **Article Three**

This decision shall be published in the Official Gazette and shall come into force on the day following the date of its publication.<sup>1</sup>

**Issued on: 24 Safar 1445 AH**

**Corresponding to: September 10, 2023 AD**

**Eng. Badr bin Salem bin Marhoon Al Maamari**

## **Secretary General of the Tender Board**

### **Unified Procurement Regulation**

#### **Chapter One**

#### **Definitions and General Provisions**

##### **Article (1)**

In the application of the provisions of this Regulation,<sup>2</sup> the following words and phrases shall have the meanings indicated next to each of them, unless the context requires a different meaning:

1. The Council: The Tender Board.
2. The General Secretariat: The General Secretariat of the Council.
3. The concerned entity: Any unit subject to the provisions of the Tenders Law.
4. The Directorate: The Directorate General of Government Procurement in the General Secretariat.
5. Procurement categories: Owned and leased vehicles, facilities management, and information technology.
6. The Technical Committee: The committee stipulated in Article (3) of this Regulation.
7. Local content: The percentage of participation of Omani elements of the workforce, goods and services, and productive and technical assets in

procurement category contracts.

8. Framework contracts: Agreements that are concluded for procurement categories, including prices, works, or services during a specific period of time.
9. Pre-qualification: A procedure that helps to evaluate companies before the tender is offered to verify that they have the necessary qualifications and capabilities to compete in the tender.

## **Article (2)**

The provisions of this Regulation shall apply to procurement category contracts by the concerned entity.

## **Article (3)**

A Technical Committee shall be formed by a decision of the Secretary-General of the Council, and the decision shall specify the committee's terms of reference, its work system, its chairman, his deputy, and the secretary.

## **Chapter Two**

### **Annual Procurement Plan**

## **Article (4)**

The concerned entity must prepare an annual plan for the expected procurement categories and submit it to the General Secretariat before the thirty-first of December of each year.

## **Article (5)**

The concerned entity must provide the General Secretariat with all data, information, contracts, and purchase orders in force continuously for the procurement categories, in accordance with what is determined by the General Secretariat.

#### **Article (6)**

The concerned entity must take into account submitting requests to offer new tenders for a period of no less than (6) six months from the date of expiry of the contract or the expected date of need for contracts with a duration of less than one year, and for a period of no less than one year from the date of expiry of the contract or the expected date of need for contracts with a duration of more than one year.

#### **Article (7)**

The Directorate shall review the annual plans for the procurement categories of the concerned entities and determine the required procurement categories. In the event that there are similar procurement categories, the Directorate shall merge those categories and develop a plan for them within (21) twenty-one days from the date of completing the initial analysis of their data.

#### **Article (8)**

The Directorate must study the targeted procurement categories in coordination with the competent authorities within (21) twenty-one days from the date of approving the integrated procurement categories plan.

#### **Article (9)**

The Directorate shall collect information and study the variables in the markets for the targeted procurement categories and analyze them based on supply and demand in the market and the capabilities of suppliers and contractors in coordination with the concerned entity.

### **Article (10)**

The Directorate General of Local Content in the General Secretariat shall study local content opportunities in the targeted procurement categories.

### **Article (11)**

The Directorate shall prepare a strategy for each procurement category, and it must include the best procurement methods. The Directorate may obtain quotations from individuals and submit them to the Technical Committee for approval.

### **Article (12)**

The concerned entity shall determine, in accordance with the approved procurement category strategy, its final needs, time period, scope of work, schedule of quantities, and estimated cost, in accordance with the forms prepared for this purpose, taking into account obtaining the approval of the Ministry of Finance if the contractual time period exceeds (1) one year, provided that the budgets for fulfilling contractual obligations are determined annually.

## **Chapter Three**

### **Tender Strategy**

### **Article (13)**

The Directorate shall reconcile the procurement categories for the concerned entity and collect the required documents to complete the tender strategy form prepared for this purpose.

### **Article (14)**

The Directorate, in coordination with the concerned entity and the Directorate General of Local Content in the General Secretariat, shall conduct pre-qualification

to sort bidders before offering the tender, when necessary, and the pre-qualification mechanism and sorting system shall be within the tender strategy.

#### **Article (15)**

The concerned entity shall undertake the procedures for evaluating suppliers and contractors during the pre-qualification stage in coordination with the Directorate and the Directorate General of Local Content in the General Secretariat, based on the evaluation mechanism stipulated in the tender strategy.

#### **Article (16)**

The Directorate shall adopt financial evaluation criteria for procurement categories that reflect actual and future quantities, such as the value of operation, maintenance, spare parts, and their depreciation.

#### **Article (17)**

The General Directorate of Local Content in the General Secretariat shall adopt the standards for evaluating local content elements.

#### **Article (18)**

The Directorate, in coordination with the concerned entity and the Directorate General of Local Content in the General Secretariat, shall determine the criteria and elements for selecting the winning bid in accordance with the overall final evaluation results and the tender strategy.

#### **Article (19)**

The Directorate shall determine, based on the value of the tender, its nature, and the level of confidentiality, the mechanism for submitting bids, by submitting one technical and financial bid, or two separate technical and financial bids.

## **Article (20)**

The Directorate shall submit the tender strategy to the Technical Committee for approval and provide the concerned entity and the Directorate General of Local Content in the General Secretariat with the approved strategy.

## **Article (21)**

The Directorate or the concerned entity shall undertake the procedures for offering the tender after the tender strategy has been approved, in accordance with the procedures specified in this regard.

## **Chapter Four**

### **Preparing Tender Documents for Procurement Categories**

## **Article (22)**

The concerned entity shall prepare the bidders' instructions in accordance with the models prepared by the General Secretariat, including the local content requirements approved by the Directorate General of Local Content in the General Secretariat in the tender documents.

## **Article (23)**

The concerned entity shall approve the scope of work and the required technical details in coordination with the Directorate to be included in the tender documents.

## **Article (24)**

The concerned entity, in coordination with the Directorate, shall include in the tender documents the clauses related to the winning bidder's obligation to transfer the Omanis working in the existing contract related to the scope of work of the tender to

him, provided that the wages and financial benefits that will be granted to them are not less than what they were receiving before their transfer.

## **Chapter Five**

### **Tendering Procedures for Procurement Categories**

#### **Article (25)**

The Directorate shall undertake the procedures for offering tenders related to framework contracts or procurement categories.

#### **Article (26)**

The Directorate shall, before opening the bids, verify that the conditions and instructions for submitting bids are met.

#### **Article (27)**

Bids shall be opened through the electronic tendering platform in accordance with the Tenders Law and its Executive Regulations, and referred to the concerned entity for analysis.

#### **Article (28)**

In the event that the technical bid is submitted separately from the financial bid, the technical bid must be opened and analyzed in accordance with the followed procedures, then the financial bids of the technically qualified bidders shall be opened after the technical evaluation results are approved by the Technical Committee.

#### **Article (29)**



The concerned entity shall conduct the technical analysis of the bid, and the Directorate General of Local Content in the General Secretariat shall analyze the items related to local content, based on the approved standards.

#### **Article (30)**

The concerned entity and the Directorate General of Local Content in the General Secretariat may request clarifications related to the technical offer or the local content offer from the Directorate, which shall coordinate with the bidders regarding those clarifications and provide the concerned entity and the Directorate General of Local Content with the responses.

#### **Article (31)**

The Directorate General of Local Content in the General Secretariat shall prepare a report on the results of the items related to local content and send it to the concerned entity to be included in the technical evaluation report.

#### **Article (32)**

The concerned entity shall submit the technical evaluation report to the General Secretariat, and the Directorate shall review the technical evaluation report in accordance with the evaluation criteria contained in the approved tendering strategy and submit the recommendation regarding it to the Technical Committee for approval.

#### **Article (33)**

The Directorate shall conduct the financial analysis of the bids, and the Directorate General of Local Content in the General Secretariat shall conduct the financial analysis of the items related to local content, based on the approved financial evaluation criteria.

**Article (34)**

The Directorate General of Local Content in the General Secretariat may request clarifications related to the local content items from the Directorate, which shall coordinate with the bidders regarding those clarifications and provide the Directorate General of Local Content with the responses.

**Article (35)**

The Directorate shall send any reservations related to the terms and conditions to the competent division in the General Secretariat for review and opinion.

**Article (36)**

The Directorate General of Local Content in the General Secretariat shall prepare a report on the results of the items related to local content and send it to the Directorate to be included in the financial evaluation and analysis report.

**Article (37)**

The Directorate shall prepare the financial evaluation and analysis report in accordance with the approved financial analysis standards.

**Article (38)**

The Directorate shall prepare the negotiation strategy in coordination with the concerned entity and submit it to the Technical Committee to take the appropriate decision.

**Article (39)**

It is permissible to negotiate with the best bidder associated with reservations to waive all or some of his reservations in a way that makes his bid compatible with the terms of the tender. If these reservations would affect the financial offer, this must be

stated in the financial evaluation and analysis results, and its impact on the recommendation of the award.

#### **Article (40)**

The Directorate shall submit the financial evaluation and analysis results to the Technical Committee, which shall submit it to the Council to take the appropriate decision.

### **Chapter Six**

#### **Preparing and Managing the Contract for Procurement Categories**

#### **Article (41)**

The Directorate shall review the scope of work, terms and conditions, and local content clauses of framework contracts or procurement category contracts in coordination with the competent division in the General Secretariat and collect all other contract documents, in order to prepare the final form of the contract and sign it by those authorized to do so.

#### **Article (42)**

The concerned entity or its representative must manage the implementation of the contract in accordance with the standards of quality, cost, and contract duration, and submit the necessary reports for the implementation of the contract to the Directorate.

#### **Article (43)**

The Directorate may propose to the concerned entity procedures for implementing the terms and conditions of the contract to ensure the quality of implementation.

#### **Article (44)**

If the concerned entity wishes to make a change to the procurement category contracts, it must submit a request to the Directorate accompanied by justifications for doing so and proof of allocating the necessary budget.

#### **Article (45)**

The Directorate shall evaluate the change request by reviewing and analyzing it in accordance with the standards and controls for best practices, risk assessment, and negotiation, if necessary, and submit its recommendation to the Technical Committee.

#### **Article (46)**

The Technical Committee shall submit its recommendation to the Council regarding the change request to take the appropriate decision.

#### **Article (47)**

The concerned entity must notify the Directorate in the event of terminating the contract before the expiry of its term.

# Stockholm Convention

# Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

## **\*\*Preamble:\*\***

Recognizing that Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) have toxic properties, resist degradation, bioaccumulate, and are transported through air, water, and migratory species across international boundaries, where they accumulate in terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems,

Acknowledging the health concerns, particularly in developing countries, resulting from local exposure to these pollutants, especially their effects on women and, through them, on future generations,

Recognizing that Arctic ecosystems and indigenous communities are particularly at risk due to the bioaccumulation of POPs and contamination of traditional foods,

Acknowledging the need for global action to address POPs,

Considering the pertinent provisions of international environmental agreements, especially the Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, and the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal,

Taking into account the precautionary approach set forth in Principle 15 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,

Determined to protect human health and the environment from adverse effects of POPs, agree as follows:

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## **### \*\*Article 1: Objective\*\***

The objective of this Convention is to protect human health and the environment from POPs, considering the precautionary approach in Principle 15 of the Rio Declaration.

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## **### \*\*Article 2: Definitions\*\***

For the purposes of this Convention:

- **\*\*Party:\*\*** A State or regional economic integration organization that has agreed to be bound by this Convention.
- **\*\*Regional Economic Integration Organization:\*\*** An organization constituted by sovereign states in a region with competence over matters governed by this Convention.

- **\*\*Present and Voting Parties:\*\*** Parties present at a meeting and casting an affirmative or negative vote.

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**### \*\*Article 3: Measures to Reduce or Eliminate Releases from Intentional Production and Use\*\***

1. Each Party shall:

- Prohibit and/or take legal measures to eliminate production and use of chemicals listed in Annex A.
- Restrict production and use of chemicals listed in Annex B.

2. Ensure that chemicals listed in Annexes A or B are imported only:

- For environmentally sound disposal as per international standards.
- For a permitted use by the importing Party under Annexes A or B.

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**### \*\*Article 4: Register of Specific Exemptions\*\***

1. A Register is established to identify Parties with specific exemptions listed in Annexes A or B. The Secretariat shall maintain this Register and make it publicly available.

2. The Register shall include:

- Types of specific exemptions.
- Parties with exemptions.
- Expiry dates for each exemption.

3. Exemptions last five years unless otherwise extended by decision of the Conference of the Parties.

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**### \*\*Article 5: Measures to Reduce or Eliminate Releases from Unintentional Production\*\***

1. Each Party shall develop an action plan within two years of the Convention's entry into force, addressing:

- Assessment of current and projected releases.
- Evaluation of existing laws and policies.
- Development of strategies to meet obligations.

2. Promote use of best available techniques (BAT) and environmental practices to prevent or minimize unintentional production of POPs.

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**### \*\*Article 6: Measures to Reduce or Eliminate Releases from Stockpiles and Wastes\*\***

1. Stockpiles containing POPs must be managed in an environmentally sound manner to protect health and the environment.
2. Wastes containing POPs should be destroyed or irreversibly transformed to ensure they no longer exhibit POPs characteristics.
3. Sites contaminated by POPs should be identified, and appropriate remediation conducted.

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#### ### \*\*Article 7: Implementation Plans\*\*

1. Each Party shall:
  - Develop a plan to implement obligations under the Convention.
  - Submit its implementation plan to the Conference of the Parties within two years.
  - Regularly review and update the plan.
2. Parties shall collaborate nationally and internationally to facilitate implementation.

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#### ### \*\*Article 8: Listing of Chemicals in Annexes A, B, and C\*\*

1. A Party may propose listing a chemical by submitting information to the Secretariat as outlined in Annex D.
2. The Secretariat verifies whether the proposal meets requirements and refers it to the Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee.
3. The Committee evaluates proposals and applies screening criteria from Annex D.
4. If criteria are met, the Committee develops a risk profile and invites comments from Parties and observers.

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#### ### \*\*Article 9: Information Exchange\*\*

1. Parties shall facilitate or undertake information exchange regarding:
  - Reduction or elimination of POPs production, use, and release.
  - Alternatives to POPs, including risks and costs.
2. Information shall be exchanged via the Secretariat or directly between Parties.
3. Each Party shall designate a national contact point for information exchange.

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#### ### \*\*Article 10: Public Awareness and Education\*\*

1. Each Party shall promote public awareness and education, including:
  - Dissemination of information on POPs and their risks.
  - Development of educational programs.
  - Encouraging public participation in Convention implementation.
2. Ensure access to non-confidential information.



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**### \*\*Article 11: Research, Development, and Monitoring\*\***

1. Parties shall encourage or undertake research and monitoring related to:
  - Sources and releases of POPs.
  - POPs presence in humans and the environment.
  - Their health and environmental effects.
2. Results of such activities shall be made publicly available.

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**### \*\*Article 12: Technical Assistance\*\***

1. Parties recognize the need for timely technical assistance to developing countries and economies in transition.
2. Developed country Parties shall provide financial and technical assistance to enable implementation.
3. Regional centers may be established to facilitate capacity-building and technology transfer.

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**### \*\*Article 13: Financial Resources and Mechanisms\*\***

1. Each Party shall provide financial support to achieve the Convention's objectives.
2. Developed country Parties shall provide new and additional financial resources to assist developing countries and economies in transition.
3. A financial mechanism is established to provide adequate resources for implementation.

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**### \*\*Article 14: Interim Financial Arrangements\*\***

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) shall serve as the principal financial mechanism on an interim basis.

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**### \*\*Article 15: Reporting\*\***

Each Party shall report to the Conference of the Parties on measures taken to implement the Convention and their effectiveness.

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**### \*\*Article 16: Effectiveness Evaluation\*\***

1. The Conference of the Parties shall evaluate the Convention's effectiveness every four years, based on monitoring and other data.
2. Regional monitoring shall be undertaken where appropriate.

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### ### \*\*Article 17: Non-Compliance\*\*

The Conference of the Parties shall develop measures to address non-compliance with the Convention.

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### ### \*\*Article 18: Dispute Settlement\*\*

1. Parties shall settle disputes regarding the Convention's interpretation or application through negotiation or other peaceful means.
2. Parties may declare their acceptance of arbitration or submission to the International Court of Justice.

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### ### \*\*Annexes:\*\*

- \*\*Annex A:\*\* Chemicals to be eliminated.
- \*\*Annex B:\*\* Chemicals with restricted use.
- \*\*Annex C:\*\* Chemicals to be reduced or eliminated from unintentional production.
- \*\*Annex D:\*\* Screening criteria for listing chemicals.
- \*\*Annex E:\*\* Risk profile requirements.
- \*\*Annex F:\*\* Risk management evaluation.