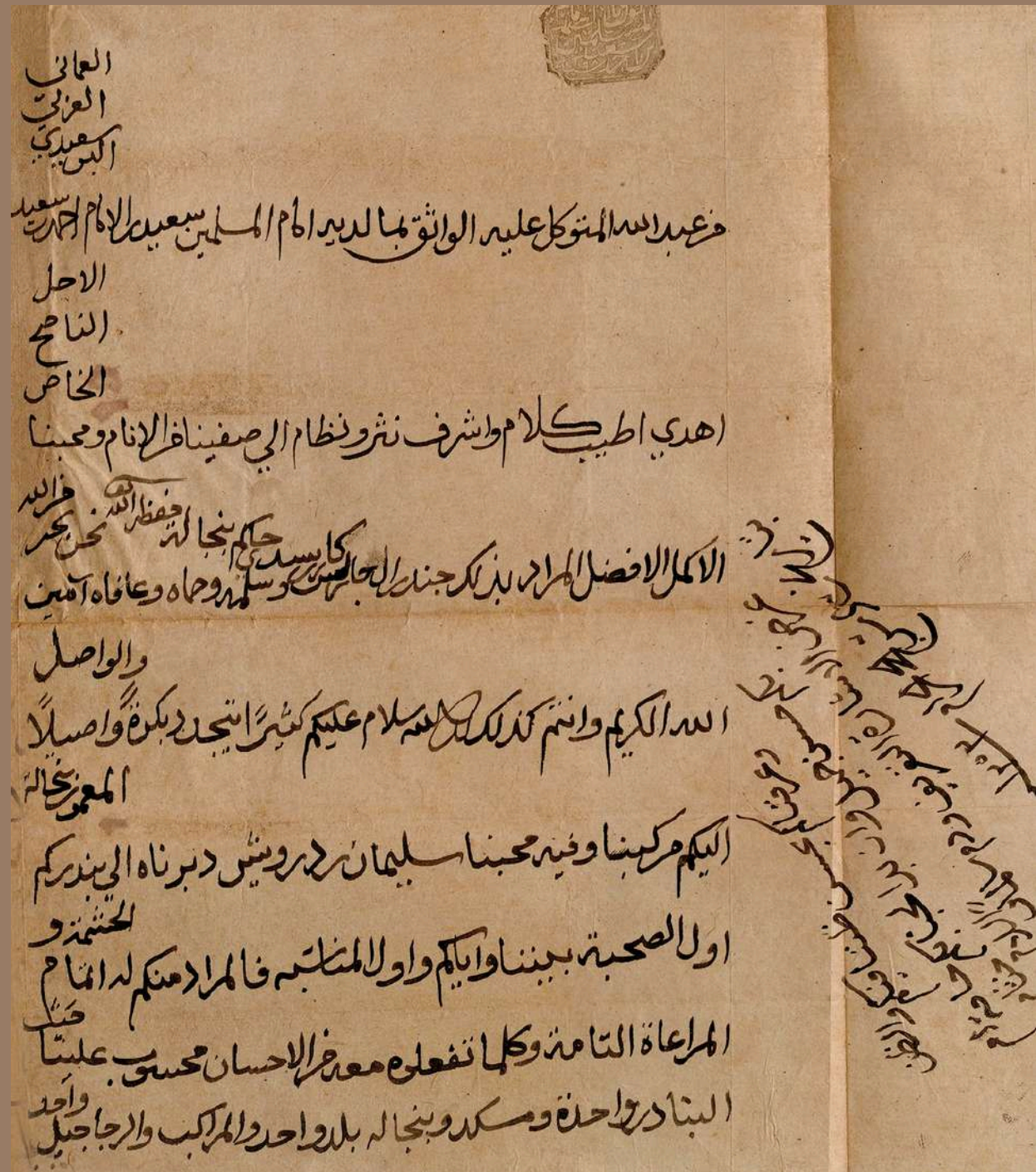


PANEL 7

भारत और ओमान- मित्रता के 7 दशक

India & Oman- 7 Decades of Friendship



A letter from Said bin Ahmad, Imam of Muscat intimating sail of Several vessels from Muscat to Calcutta, 1789

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION
BETWEEN
THE PRESIDENT OF INDIA AND THE SULTAN OF MUSCAT AND OMAN

The President of India and Sultan Said bin Taimur bin Faisal, Sultan of Muscat and Oman and Dependencies, desiring to strengthen the bonds of peace and friendship which happily subsist between them, and of promoting the mutual interests of their respective peoples, have resolved to conclude a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation and for that purpose have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

The President of India:

His Excellency Dr. Tara Chand,
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of India in Iran,

The Sultan of Muscat and Oman and Dependencies:

Basil Woods Ballard, Esquire,
Minister for Foreign Affairs,

who have examined each other's credentials and found them in good and due form, have agreed as follows:—

ARTICLE 1

The High Contracting Parties recognise and respect the independence and rights of each other and agree that there shall be perpetual peace and friendship between them.

ARTICLE 2

(1) Either of the two High Contracting Parties may appoint Consuls to reside in the territories of the other, subject to the consent and approval of the other as regards the persons so appointed and the places at which they reside. Each High Contracting Party further agrees to permit his own nationals to be appointed to consular offices by the other High Contracting Party, provided always that any person so appointed shall not begin to act without the previous approval of the High Contracting Party whose national he may be.

(2) Such Consuls shall be permitted to perform such consular functions and shall enjoy such privileges and immunities as are in accordance with international law or practice relating to Consuls as recognised in the territories in which they reside.

ARTICLE 3

The nationals of each High Contracting Party shall enjoy, on a reciprocal basis, in the territories of the other, subject to such laws and rules relating to foreigners as are in force or may be established in those territories, the rights of entry, travel, traffic and residence, and of moving freely within those territories.

ARTICLE 4

(1) The nationals of each High Contracting Party, residing in the territories of the other, shall, with respect to their existence and shipping and the exercise of their trades and professions and the carrying on and development of their commercial or industrial enterprises, receive treatment not less favourable than that accorded to the nationals of any other foreign country, in conformity with such laws and rules as are in force or may be established in the territory of the other.

(2) The nationals of each High Contracting Party shall not be liable, in the territories of the other, to any taxes, duties, imposts, obligations or charges more onerous in nature or amount than those imposed on the nationals of any other foreign country, provided, however, that nothing in this Article shall be construed in relation to any territory of either High Contracting Party as obligating that High Contracting Party to grant to nationals of the other, who are not resident for tax purposes in that territory, the same personal allowances, reliefs and reductions for tax purposes as are granted to his own nationals.

ARTICLE 5

Each High Contracting Party shall accord to the ships of the other in the matter of tonnage, harbour pilotage, light dues or other analogous dues treatment no less favourable than that accorded to the ships of any other foreign country.

Provided that this Article shall not be construed to preclude the grant or continuance of any special concessions to ships engaged in the coasting trade or inland navigation of either High Contracting Party.

ARTICLE 6

(1) Vessels or aircraft of each High Contracting Party coming to the territories of the other, in distress, shall receive from the local authorities, when required, all possible necessary aid to enable them to revivual, relief and refit so as to proceed on their voyage or journey.

(2) Should vessels or aircraft of either High Contracting Party be wrecked off the coast of or in the territories of the other, the authorities of the latter shall render all possible assistance to save the vessel or aircraft, its cargo and those on board; they shall also give all possible aid and protection to persons saved, and shall assist them in reaching the territory or the nearest Consulate of the other party; they shall further take every possible care that such vessel or aircraft, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereto, and all goods and merchandise saved therefrom, or the sale proceeds thereof, after payment of customs duty and/or other charges payable under any law for the time being in force in respect of such property (including the cost of salvaging, if sold or otherwise disposed of locally, as well as all papers found on board such wrecked or wrecked vessel or aircraft, shall be given up to the owners, or to their agents when claimed by them or to their Consul.

(3) The authorities of each High Contracting Party shall further see that the Government or the nearest Consulate of the other Party is informed as soon as possible of the occurrence of any such disaster.

ARTICLE 7

The nationals of each High Contracting Party shall receive treatment not less favourable than that accorded to the nationals of any other foreign country in regard to the acquisition, possession or disposal of all kinds of movable and immovable property, in conformity with such laws and rules as are in force or may be established in the territories of the other.

ARTICLE 8

The nationals of each High Contracting Party residing in the territories of the other shall receive protection and security for their persons and property and shall enjoy in that respect rights and privileges not less favourable than those accorded to the nationals of any other foreign country, in conformity with the laws and regulations as are in force or may be established in the territories of the other.

ARTICLE 9

The nationals of each High Contracting Party shall enjoy in the territories of the other liberty of conscience and right of private and public worship provided that in the exercise of these privileges they do not wound or outrage the religious susceptibilities of the other country.

ARTICLE 10

The present Treaty shall be ratified at the earliest possible date by the High Contracting Parties and shall come into force fifteen days after the exchange of the instruments of ratification which shall take place as soon as possible at Muscat.

ARTICLE 11

This Treaty shall continue in force for a period of five years from the date of its definite entry into force as prescribed in Article 10, and shall thereafter continue in force.

Provided that after the said period of five years either High Contracting Party may give to the other not less than six months' notice of its intention to terminate the Treaty, and on the expiry of the period of such notice the Treaty shall cease to be in force.

In faith whereof, the said Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty of which there shall be Hindi, Arabic and English versions, all three texts being equally authentic except in the case of clauses when the English text shall prevail.

Done in duplicate at Muscat this Fifteenth day of March, 1953.

For the President of India

For Sultan Said bin Taimur bin Faisal

Sd/- TARA CHAND
*Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary of India in Iran.*

Sd/- BASIL WOODS BALLARD
Minister for Foreign Affairs.



FULL POWER

WHEREAS, for the better treating of and arranging certain matters which are now in discussion, between the President of India and the Sultan of Muscat and Oman concerning the conclusion of a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between them, it is expedient that a fit person should be invested with Full Power to conduct the said discussion on behalf of the President of India;

Now, I, Rajendra Prasad, President of India, do hereby certify that Dr. Tara Chand, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of India in Iran, is by these Presents named, constituted and appointed as Plenipotentiary and Representative having Full Power and Authority to agree to and conclude with such Plenipotentiary or Representative as may be vested with similar Power and Authority on behalf of the Sultan of Muscat and Oman, the said Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation and to sign for the President of India the said Treaty as is agreed upon and concluded;

Further I do certify that whatever things shall be so transacted and concluded by the said Plenipotentiary and Representative shall, subject to ratification by the President of India, be agreed to, acknowledged and accepted by the President of India in the fullest manner.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have signed these Presents and affixed hereto my seal.

Done at Shimla the 13th day of September, 1952.



Rajendra Prasad
President of India.

On 13th September 1952, Dr Rajendra Prasad, President of India, formally appointed DDrTara Chand, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of India in Iran, as the Plenipotentiary and Representative with Full Power to negotiate and conclude a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation with the Sultan of Muscat and Oman. This appointment was made to facilitate discussions between the President of India and the Sultan of Muscat and Oman, with the agreement to be subject to ratification by the President of India. The official document was signed by Dr. Rajendra Prasad in Shimla, bearing the seal of the President of India.