TRUCIAL STATES

The Trucial States Order in Council, 1950

1950 No. 1967

Made - - - -	*8th December*, 1950
Laid before Parliament	*9th December*, 1950
Coming into Operation	*30th December*, 1950

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 8th day of December, 1950

Present,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council

Whereas by Treaty, capitulation, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means His Majesty the King has jurisdiction within the territories of the Rulers of Dubai, Sharjah, Ras-al-Khaimah, Ajman, Umm al Qaiwain, Abu Dhabi and Kalba;

And Whereas provision was made for the exercise of such jurisdiction by the Trucial States Order in Council, 1949(a);

And Whereas it is expedient to repeal the said Order in Council and make further provisions for the exercise of the said jurisdiction;

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts, 1890 and 1913(b), or otherwise in His Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

PART I.—PRELIMINARY AND GENERAL

1. This Order may be cited as the Trucial States Order in Council, 1950.

2. The limits of this Order are all the territories of the Rulers of Dubai, Sharjah, Ras-al-Khaimah, Ajman, Umm al Qaiwain, Abu Dhabi and Kalba, including the territorial waters thereof and all other areas over which they have jurisdiction.

3. This Order is divided into parts as follows:—

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(a) S.I. 1949 (No. 596) I, p. 1897. (b) 53 & 54 Vict. c. 37 and 3 & 4 Geo. 5. c. 16.

4. In the construction of this Order and of any Rules, Regulations or Orders made thereunder the following words and expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there is something in the subject or context repugnant thereto, that is to say:—

"Administration" means letters of administration, including the same with will annexed, or granted for special or limited purposes, or limited in duration.

"British aircraft" means an aircraft registered in any part of His Majesty's dominions, protectorates or protected states, other than the Trucial States, or in any trust territory or mandated territory and includes in the case of unregistered aircraft any aircraft owned by a British subject.

"British ship" means a merchant ship, being a British ship within the meaning of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894(**a**), and includes a ship owned by any British subject.

"British subject" means and includes—

(1) any person who has the status of a British subject under the British Nationality Act, 1948(**b**);

(2) any person who has the status of a British protected person under the British Nationality Act, 1948, other than persons not subject to this Order;

(3) any corporation incorporated under the law of any part of His Majesty's dominions, protectorates or protected states or of any trust territory or mandated territory.

"The Court", except where the reference is to a particular Court, means any Court established under this Order.

"Mandated territory" means a territory administered by the government of any part of His Majesty's dominions in accordance with a mandate from the League of Nations.

"Month" means calendar month.

"Oath" or "Affidavit" includes affirmation or declaration.

"Offence" means any act or omission made punishable by any law for the time being in force.

"Persons subject to this Order" means those persons referred to in Article 8 (*a*).

"Persons not subject to this Order" means Trucial States subjects not covered by Article 8 (*a*) (ii) or (iii).

"Person" includes corporation.

"Political Agent" means the person appointed by the Secretary of State to reside in the Trucial States as Political Agent and in default of such appointment means His Majesty's Political Agent at Bahrain.

"Political Agency" means the Office, Residence, Court or other appointed place of business of the Political Agent.

"Political Resident" means His Majesty's Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

"Qadhi" means any official Qadhi appointed by any of the Trucial Shaikhs and accepted by the Political Agent.

(**a**) 57 & 58 Vict. c. 60. (**b**) 11 & 12 Geo. 6. c. 56.

" Rules of Court " means Rules of Court made under the provisions of this Order.

" Secretary of State " means His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs but includes any other of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

" Ship " includes any vessel used in navigation, however propelled, with her tackle, furniture, and apparel, and any boat or other craft.

" Trucial Shaikhs " means the ruling Shaikhs of Dubai, Sharjah, Ras-al-Khaimah, Ajman, Umm al Qaiwain, Abu Dhabi and Kalba, or their duly accredited representatives for the time being.

" Trucial States " includes all territories, territorial waters and other areas within the limits of this Order.

" Trucial States subject " means a subject of any of the Trucial Shaikhs.

" Trust territory " means a territory administered by the government of any part of His Majesty's dominions under the trusteeship system of the United Nations.

" Will " means will, codicil, or other testamentary instrument.

Expressions used in any enactments applied to the Trucial States shall, unless a contrary intention appears, have the same meanings as in this Order.

5.—(1) In this Order words importing the plural or the singular may be construed as referring to one person or thing or to more than one person or thing, and words importing the masculine as referring to the feminine, as the case may require.

(2) Where this Order confers any power or imposes any duty, then, unless a contrary intention appears, the power may be exercised and the duty shall be performed from time to time as occasion requires.

(3) Where this Order refers to the holder of a particular office, the reference includes any person duly authorised to act for the holder of that office.

(4) Where this Order confers a power to make any rules, regulations, or orders, the power shall, unless a contrary intention appears, be construed as including a power exercisable in the like manner and subject to the like consent and conditions, if any, to rescind, revoke, vary or amend the rules, regulations or orders.

(5) This Article shall apply to the construction of any regulations, rules or orders made under this Order, unless a contrary intention appears.

6. Where this Order refers to any specified Act or Acts of Parliament, such reference shall, unless a contrary intention appears, be deemed to include any Act or Acts amending or substituted for the same.

7. In the event of there being at any time no person authorised and able to act as Political Agent, all and every the powers, authorities, and immunities by this Order granted to him shall, until His Majesty's further pleasure is signified through the Secretary of State, be vested in the Political Resident.

8. The powers conferred by this Order shall extend to the persons and matters following :—

(*a*) (i) All persons within the limits of this Order except Trucial States subjects who are not covered by subsections (ii) or (iii) below ;

(ii) Any member of a levy force or police force established under a King's Regulation made in accordance with Article 82 (3) (*h*) ;

(iii) Any Trucial States subject whom the Political Agent at his discretion registers as being in the regular service of a person subject to this Order.

(*b*) The property and all personal or proprietary rights and liabilities within the said limits of all persons subject to this Order.

(*c*) British ships and ships belonging to persons subject to this Order with their boats, and the persons and property on board thereof, or belonging thereto, being within the limits of this Order provided that jurisdiction over ships which are not British ships shall not be exercised otherwise than according to the practice followed in the exercise of such jurisdiction by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on 14th August, 1947.

(*d*) British aircraft and aircraft belonging to persons subject to this Order being within the limits of this Order.

(*e*) Persons subject to this Order outside the limits of this Order on whom a writ of summons or other process may be served in accordance with Rules of Court.

9. All His Majesty's jurisdiction exercisable within the limits of this Order for the hearing and determination of criminal and civil matters, or for the maintenance of order or for the control or administration of persons or property, or in relation thereto, shall be exercised under and according to the provisions of this Order, so far as this Order extends and applies.

10. Every judge and officer of the Courts established under this Order shall, as far as there is proper opportunity, promote reconciliation and encourage and facilitate the settlement in an amicable way, and without recourse to litigation, of matters in difference between persons subject to this Order, or between persons subject to this Order and persons within the limits of this Order who are not subject to this Order.

PART II.—LAW TO BE APPLIED

11.—(1) Subject to the other provisions of this Order, His Majesty's criminal and civil jurisdiction in the Trucial States shall, so far as circumstances admit, be exercised on the principles of and in conformity with

(*a*) The enactments of the Indian Legislature and the Bombay Legislature set out in the first schedule of this Order, subject to the adaptations and modifications therein mentioned ;

(*b*) The Acts of Parliament of the United Kingdom and Orders in Council set out in the second schedule of this Order, subject to the exceptions, adaptations and modifications therein specified ;

(*c*) The miscellaneous provisions set out in the third schedule of this Order ;

(*d*) King's Regulations made under Article 82 of this Order ;

(*e*) Rules of Court made under Articles 76 and 77 of this Order ;

(2) The Court shall, where it considers it to be just and appropriate to do so, recognise and apply any reasonable custom existing in the Trucial States, unless such custom conflicts with this Order or with the law made applicable under paragraph (1) of this Article.

(3) So far as the law, enactments, powers, practice and procedure set out in the first three schedules of this Order and in any King's Regulations or Rules of Court made under this Order are inapplicable, the jurisdiction shall be exercised in accordance with justice, equity and good conscience.

12. All orders, criminal or civil, duly made by a Court under the Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, and Muscat Orders, may, on application to the Court, be rendered enforceable within the limits of this Order as if they were orders of the Court.

PART III—COURTS

13.—(1) For the purposes of the exercise of jurisdiction under this Order there shall be constituted and maintained:—

(i) His Britannic Majesty's Court for the Trucial States (hereinafter referred to as the Court for the Trucial States).

(ii) His Britannic Majesty's Chief Court for the Persian Gulf (hereinafter referred to as the Chief Court).

(iii) His Britannic Majesty's Full Court for the Persian Gulf (hereinafter referred to as the Full Court).

(iv) The Joint Court and the Joint Court of Appeal referred to in Part VIII of this Order.

(2) (i) The Political Agent shall be the Judge, and the Assistant Political Agent, the Political Officer in the Trucial States and such other persons as may from time to time be appointed for this purpose by the Secretary of State shall be the Assistant Judges of the Court for the Trucial States and each Judge of the said Court may exercise all the powers and jurisdiction of the Court.

(ii) Subject to the provisions of Part VIII of this Order, all His Majesty's jurisdiction in the Trucial States, civil and criminal, not under this Order vested exclusively in the Chief Court shall be vested in the Court for the Trucial States.

(3) (i) The Judge of the Chief Court shall be the Political Resident. An Assistant Judge shall be appointed by the Secretary of State and shall be a person who has held judicial office under the Crown or a Member of the Bar of England, Scotland or Northern Ireland of not less than nine years' standing. Each Judge of the Chief Court may exercise all the powers and jurisdiction of the Court.

(ii) The Secretary of State may appoint either a person qualified as provided in paragraph (3) (i) of this Article or a person who holds the office of Political Agent in the Trucial States, or in Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait or Muscat, to act as an additional Assistant Judge of the Chief Court for such periods as he may consider advisable, and any person so appointed shall, during the continuance of his appointment, have all the powers and authority of an Assistant Judge.

(iii) The Chief Court shall have in all matters, civil and criminal, an original jurisdiction, concurrent with the jurisdiction of the Court for the

Trucial States, to be exercised subject and according to the provisions of this Order, and shall have the appellate jurisdiction set forth in Articles 29, 30, 38, 55 and 56 of this Order.

(iv) Any jurisdiction exercisable by the Chief Court in criminal or civil matters under this Order may be exercised by that Court either within the limits of this Order or elsewhere within the limits of the Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar and Muscat Orders.

(4) (i) The Full Court shall have the appellate jurisdiction set forth in Articles 31, 32, 57 and 58 of this Order.

(ii) The Full Court shall sit either within the limits of this Order or elsewhere within the limits of the Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar and Muscat Orders in accordance with arrangements from time to time made by the Political Resident, and shall be composed of not more than three and not less than two members nominated by the Political Resident from among the following:—

The Political Resident.

The Assistant Judge.

Any Judge of the High Court of Kenya.

Any Judge of the High Court of Cyprus.

Any Member of the Bar of England, Scotland or Northern Ireland of not less than 9 years' standing.

(iii) Unless the Political Resident is sitting as a member of the Full Court, the senior member of the Court shall preside. In case of a difference of opinion in the Full Court of three members, the decision shall be in accordance with the decision of the majority. In case of a difference of opinion in the Full Court of two members, the decision under appeal shall stand, but the Political Resident may cause a third member to be added to the Court after the close of the hearing, who may participate in the decision after studying the record.

(5) Notice of every appointment of a person as Judge of the Court for the Trucial States or of the Chief Court and of every termination of such appointment with the dates thereof shall be displayed in the offices of both Courts.

(6) The Chief Court and the Court for the Trucial States shall have a seal bearing the style of the Court and such device as the Secretary of State approves. The Full Court shall use the seal of the Chief Court. Where the seal prescribed in this paragraph is not provided the seal of the Political Resident or of the Political Agent, as the case may require, may be used.

14.—(1) There may be attached to the Chief Court a Registrar, a Marshal and such other officers under such designation as the Political Resident with the approval of the Secretary of State thinks fit, and every officer thus attached shall discharge such duties in connection with the Court and with the Full Court as the Judge may direct subject to any directions of the Secretary of State.

(2) The Registrar of the Chief Court shall be appointed by the Secretary of State and the other officers by the Political Resident.

(3) There may be attached to the Court for the Trucial States a Registrar, a Marshal and such other officers under such designation as the Political Resident with the approval of the Secretary of States thinks fit.

(4) The Registrar of the Court for the Trucial States shall be appointed by the Political Resident and the other officers shall be appointed by the Political Agent with the approval of the Political Resident.

(5) Notice of every appointment of any person as Registrar under this Article and every termination of such appointment and the date thereof shall be displayed in the offices of the Court.

15.—(1) If a Registrar of the Court for the Trucial States is appointed, he shall, subject to any directions of the Judge of the Chief Court—

(*a*) hold preliminary examinations in criminal matters ;

(*b*) hear and determine such criminal cases as may be assigned to him by the Judge of the Court for the Trucial States, provided that any case which is punishable by imprisonment for more than six months or by a fine exceeding 1,000 rupees or both such imprisonment and fine shall not be so assigned.

(2) The Registrar of the Court for the Trucial States shall also have authority to hear and determine such civil actions as may be assigned to him by the Judge of the Court, but actions which are required or directed to be heard with assessors shall not be so assigned.

16.—(1) The Political Resident may appoint a Crown Prosecutor. Subject to the Rules of Court, the Crown Prosecutor shall discharge in connection with the Full Court, the Chief Court and the Court for the Trucial States duties of the kind ordinarily performed by the Attorney-General of a Colony.

(2) In the absence of a Crown Prosecutor or in any particular case in which he cannot conveniently act, the Court may appoint a suitable person to act as prosecutor.

17.—(1) Where any case, civil or criminal, appears to the Court for the Trucial States to be one which ought to be tried in the Chief Court, the Court for the Trucial States shall report the case to the Chief Court for directions.

(2) The Chief Court may, of its own motion or upon the report of the Court for the Trucial States or on the application of any party concerned, require any case, civil or criminal, pending in the Court for the Trucial States, or any issue of fact or question of law arising in such case, to be transferred to, or tried in, the Chief Court, or may direct in what Court or in what mode, subject to the provisions of this Order, any such case, issue or question shall be tried.

PART IV.—CRIMINAL MATTERS

18.—(1) Where a person subject to this Order is accused of the commission of an offence cognisable by the Court for the Trucial States, the Chief Court may, where it appears so expedient, by warrant under the hand and seal of the Judge, cause the accused to be sent for trial by a Court established by Order in Council in Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar or Muscat and Oman.

(2) The warrant shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom it is directed to receive and retain the person therein named and to carry him to and deliver him up in Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, or Muscat and Oman according to the warrant.

(3) Where any person is to be sent to Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar or Muscat and Oman, the Court before which he is charged shall take the preliminary examination, and shall bind over such of the witnesses as are persons subject to this Order in their own recognisances to appear and give evidence at the trial.

(4) Where a person subject to the Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar or Muscat Orders is accused of an offence within the limits of the aforesaid Orders and has by warrant under seal of the Judge of the Chief Court been sent for trial in the Trucial States, the Court shall have power to try the case as if the alleged offence had been committed within the limits of this Order by a person subject to this Order.

19.—(1) Except in cases of treason or murder, the Court shall admit the accused to bail unless the Court, having regard to the circumstances, sees good reason to the contrary, which reason shall be recorded in the Minutes.

(2) The Chief Court may admit a person to bail although the Court for the Trucial States has not thought fit to do so.

(3) The accused who is to be admitted to bail, either on remand, or on or after trial ordered, shall produce such surety or sureties as, in the opinion of the Court, will be sufficient to ensure his appearance as and when required, and shall with him or them enter into a recognisance accordingly.

20.—(1) A sentence of death shall not be carried into execution unless it has been confirmed by the Secretary of State.

(2) A report of every trial in which a sentence of death is passed shall be sent to the Secretary of State upon the expiration of the time allowed for an appeal, or for applying for leave to appeal, against the conviction, or, if there is an appeal, upon a determination of the appeal upholding the sentence.

21.—(1) The Chief Court may from time to time, subject to the directions of the Secretary of State, by general order under the seal of the Court, prescribe the manner in which, and the places within the limits of this Order, or the Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar and Muscat Orders, at which, sentences passed by the Court are, subject to the other provisions of this Order, to be carried into execution, and may appoint any building or place specified in the order to be a prison for the purposes of this Order, and such persons as the Court thinks fit to be gaolers, keepers or officers of any such prison.

(2) If at the place at which any Court is held there is no place or building appointed as a prison in accordance with the preceding paragraph of this Article, it shall be lawful for any Court, by order or warrant under the seal of the Court, temporarily and for the purposes of any particular case or cases to appoint any place or building specified in the order to be a prison for the purposes of this Order, and such persons as the Court thinks fit to be keepers in such prison.

(3) Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 22 of this Order, the Chief Court or the Court for the Trucial States acting under the authority of the Chief Court may, by warrant under the hand and seal of the Judge, order any person convicted by the Court and sentenced to imprisonment to be sent to and detained at any prison within the limits of this Order or the Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar or Muscat Orders specified therein. Such prison may be a place appointed in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article, or a place appointed temporarily and for the purpose of the particular case under paragraph (2) of this Article.

(4) The warrant prescribed by paragraph (2) or (3) of this Article shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom it is directed to carry and deliver up the person therein named and to receive and detain him at the prison named according to the warrant.

(5) A warrant under the seal of any other Court acting under the Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar or Muscat Orders shall be sufficient authority within the limits of this Order to the person or persons to whom it is directed to deliver and detain the person named therein according to the warrant at any prison appointed in accordance with the preceding paragraphs of this Article.

(6) In any case where a person sentenced to imprisonment for a term exceeding one month is detained in a prison temporarily appointed in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (2) of this Article, the Court by which the sentence was awarded shall report the case and the circumstances thereof to the Chief Court for its directions.

(7) Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 22, the Chief Court upon the receipt of such report may make an order under paragraph (3) of this Article, or may direct that the sentence shall continue to be served at the place where the prisoner is at present detained.

22.—(1) Where an offender convicted before any Court under this Order is sentenced to suffer death or to imprisonment, and the Chief Court proceeding under section 7 of the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, authority in that behalf being hereby given, considers it expedient that the sentence should be carried into effect elsewhere than within the limits of this Order or within the limits of the Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar or Muscat Orders, and the offender is accordingly sent for the execution of the sentence of death or for imprisonment to a place outside the limits of this Order, the place shall be a place in some part of His Majesty's dominions, protectorates, or protected states the Government whereof consents that the offender may be sent thither.

(2) A warrant under the hand and seal of the Judge of the Chief Court shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom it is directed to receive and detain the person therein named and to carry him to and deliver him up at the place named according to the warrant.

23.—(1) In cases of murder or culpable homicide, if either the death or the criminal act which wholly or partly caused the death happened in the Trucial States, a Court acting under this Order shall have the like jurisdiction over any person to whom this Order applies who is charged either as a principal offender or as an abettor as if both such criminal act and the death had happened in the Trucial States.

(2) In the case of any offence committed on the high seas or within the Admiralty jurisdiction by any person who at the time of committing such offence was on board a British ship, or by any British subject on board any other ship to which he did not belong, the Court shall, subject to the provisions of this Order, have jurisdiction over such person as if the offence had been committed within its jurisdiction.

(3) In the case of any offence whatever committed by any person who, within the limits of this Order would be subject to this Order, and who at the time of committing such offence was on a British aircraft or by any British subject on any other aircraft to which he did not belong, the Court shall have jurisdiction over such person as if the offence had been committed within its jurisdiction.

24. Where a person is convicted of an offence the Court before which he is convicted may, if it thinks fit at any time before he is discharged, require him to give security to the satisfaction of the Court for his future good behaviour, and for the purpose may, if it thinks fit, cause him to come or be brought before the Court.

25.—(1) Where it is shown by evidence on oath, to the satisfaction of the Court, that any person subject to this Order has committed, or is about to commit, an offence, or is otherwise conducting himself so as to be dangerous to peace and good order within the limits of this Order or is endeavouring to excite enmity between the people of the Trucial States and His Majesty, or is intriguing within the limits of this Order against His Majesty's power and authority, the Court may, if it thinks fit by order under its seal, prohibit that person from being within the limits of this Order during any time therein specified, not exceeding two years, or alternatively may require him to give security for his future good behaviour.

(2) The Court, by order in writing under its seal, may vary any order of prohibition (not extending the duration thereof), and may revoke any order of prohibition.

(3) The Court for the Trucial States shall forthwith report any order made by it under this Article and the grounds thereof to the Chief Court. The Chief Court shall forthwith report to the Secretary of State every order made under this Article, and the grounds thereof, and the proceedings thereunder.

26.—(1) If any person subject to this Order fails to give security for good behaviour when lawfully required to do so under Article 24, or fails during the continuance of the security to be of good behaviour, or fails to comply with an order of prohibition made under this Order, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order that he be deported from any place within its jurisdiction.

(2) If the order of deportation is made by the Court for the Trucial States, it shall forthwith report to the Chief Court the order and the grounds thereof.

(3) The Chief Court, on consideration of the report, may confirm, vary or revoke the order of deportation. The person ordered to be deported shall, as soon as practicable after confirmation of the Order by the Chief Court and, in the case of a person convicted, either after execution of the sentence or while it is in course of execution, be removed in custody under warrant to the place named therein.

(4) The Chief Court shall forthwith report to the Secretary of State every order of deportation made under this Order, and the grounds thereof, and the proceedings thereunder.

(5) The place named in the warrant shall be—

(i) a place in that part of His Majesty's dominions or in that protectorate, protected state, mandated territory or trust territory to which the person belongs or in that state of which the person is a national ; or

(ii) a place in another territory or state the Government of which consents to the reception of persons deported under this Order.

(6) The Court, on making an order of deportation, may, if it thinks fit, order the person to be deported to pay all or any part of the expenses of his deportation, to be fixed by the Court in the order. Subject thereto, the expenses of deportation shall be defrayed as the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Treasury, may direct.

(7) If a person deported under this Order returns to the Trucial States without permission in writing of the Political Resident or the Secretary of State (which permission the Political Resident or the Secretary of State respectively may give), he shall be punished with imprisonment not exceeding two months, or with a fine not exceeding 1,000 rupees, or with both.

(8) He shall also be liable to be deported again forthwith under the original or a new order, and a fresh warrant.

27. An appeal shall not lie against an order of prohibition, or against an order for the removal of a convicted person for execution of his sentence elsewhere than within the limits of this Order, made under this Order, but the Chief Court or the Secretary of State may review, vary or revoke any such order.

28.—(1) Where under this Order a person is to be sent for trial or removed for execution of his sentence or deported from any place within the limits of this Order he shall, by warrant of the Court sealed with its seal, be detained, if necessary in custody or in prison, until a fit opportunity for his removal or deportation occurs, and then be put on board a vessel belonging to, or in the service of, His Majesty, or, if no such vessel is available, then on board some other British or other fit vessel.

(2) The warrant shall be sufficient authority to the person to whom it is directed or delivered for execution, and to the Commanding Officer or master of the vessel, to receive and detain the person therein named, in the manner therein prescribed, and to send or remove and carry him to the place therein named, according to the warrant.

(3) In case of sending or removal for any purpose other than deportation, the warrant shall be issued in duplicate, and the person executing it shall, as soon as practicable after his arrival at the place therein named, deliver according to the warrant, with one of the duplicates of the warrant, to a constable, or proper officer of police, or keeper of a prison, or other proper authority or person there, the person named in the warrant, to be produced on the order of the proper Court or authority there, or to be otherwise dealt with according to law.

Appeals in Criminal Cases

29.—(1) Any person who is convicted of an offence on a trial by the Registrar under Article 15 (1) (*b*) may appeal to the Court for the Trucial States against conviction or sentence or both and likewise any complainant or prosecutor may appeal against the Registrar's failure to convict.

(2) The decision of the Court for the Trucial States on such an appeal shall be final, but if, in any case, the Court for the Trucial States considers that the appeal should be heard by the Chief Court, it may refer it to the Chief Court and thereupon the Chief Court may order the appeal to be transferred to itself for hearing and determination.

30. Any person who is convicted of an offence on a trial by the Court for the Trucial States may appeal to the Chief Court against conviction or sentence or both and likewise any complainant or prosecutor may appeal against the failure of the Court for the Trucial States to convict.

31. Any person dissatisfied with the decision of an appeal by the Chief Court under Article 30 may appeal to the Full Court with the leave of the Chief Court or of the Full Court.

32.—(1) Any person who is convicted of an offence on a trial by the Chief Court may appeal to the Full Court—

(i) against his conviction—

(*a*) on any ground of appeal which involves a question of law alone; or

(*b*) with the leave of the Full Court or upon the certificate of the Chief Court that it is a fit case for appeal, on any ground of appeal which involves a question of fact alone or of mixed law and fact;

(ii) against his sentence with the leave of the Full Court unless the sentence is one fixed by law.

(2) There shall be no appeal to the Full Court from the Chief Court by a complainant or prosecutor except on a point of law and with the leave of the Full Court.

33. The powers of the Full Court to grant leave to appeal may be exercised by a Judge of the Chief Court other than the Judge who heard the appeal in the Chief Court or who tried the case.

34. There shall in no case be any appeal except as to sentence where a person has been convicted on a plea of guilty.

35.—(1) When a person desires to appeal he shall give notice of his appeal or of his application for leave to appeal to the Court against whose judgment or sentence he desires to appeal, in such manner as may be prescribed by the Rules of Court, within seven days of the date of his conviction, provided that this time may be extended with leave of the Court.

(2) An appellant may, in such manner as may be prescribed, present his case and argument in writing and deliver it to the Court before which the trial took place. The Crown Prosecutor may in like manner present his case and argument in writing to the same Court. The provisions of this paragraph do not prejudice the right of the appellant or of the Crown Prosecutor to be heard in person.

(3) Such Court shall thereupon, under seal of the Court, send to the Court to which the appeal lies, the notice, the case and argument, if any, and the report by the Judge who presided at the trial, together with such other papers and in such manner as may be prescribed.

36. The Court against whose judgment or order the appeal is preferred may postpone the execution of the sentence pending the appeal, and shall, if necessary, commit the person convicted to prison for safe custody, or detain him in prison for safe custody, or shall admit him to bail, and may take security, by recognisance, deposit of money, or otherwise, for his payment of any fine.

37.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Order and any Rules of Court made thereunder, the Courts, when hearing appeals, shall follow, as far as circumstances admit, the procedure and practice laid down in the Indian Code of Criminal Procedure with regard to appeals and may do any of the following things:—

(i) On an appeal from an order of acquittal

(*a*) dismiss the appeal; or

(*b*) reverse such order and direct that the accused be retried or find him guilty and pass sentence on him according to law.

(ii) On an appeal from a conviction

(*a*) dismiss the appeal ; or

(*b*) reverse the finding and sentence and acquit the accused or direct that he be retried.

(iii) On an appeal against sentence

(*a*) maintain the sentence ; or

(*b*) reduce the sentence or substitute some other punishment which might have been imposed by the trial Court ; or

(*c*) increase the sentence provided that no punishment shall be imposed greater than that which could lawfully have been imposed by the trial Court.

(2) Provided that the Court shall not annul a conviction or sentence or vary a sentence on the ground of any objection, error or informality which, in the opinion of the Court, did not affect the substance of the case or subject the convicted person to any undue prejudice such as—

(*a*) any objection which, if stated during the trial, might, in the opinion of the Court, have been properly met by amendment at the trial ; or

(*b*) any error in the summoning of or the qualification of the assessors ; or

(*c*) any objection to any person as an assessor which might have been raised before or at the trial ; or

(*d*) any informality in the swearing of any witness.

38.—(1) In any case where there has been a conviction and no appeal lies to the Chief Court, or where the right to appeal has not been exercised, the Chief Court may either of its own motion or at the instance of the trial Court call for and examine the record of any proceeding before a lower Court for the purposes of satisfying itself as to the correctness, legality, or propriety of the conviction or the sentence, and may, if it thinks fit, reverse the conviction or reduce the sentence.

(2) When the record of proceedings is called for by the Chief Court, the lower Court may submit with the record a statement setting forth the reasons for the decision.

PART V.—INQUESTS

39.—(1) Where any person subject to this Order dies within the limits of this Order and either—

(i) his death was a sudden one of which the cause is unknown ; or

(ii) there is reasonable cause to suspect that such person has died a violent or unnatural death ; or

(iii) such person has died in prison,

any person subject to this Order having a knowledge of the facts shall forthwith report them to the Political Agent. If any such person having a knowledge of the facts fails to report to the Political Agent, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 1,000 rupees.

(2) When a death has been reported under paragraph (1) of this Article the Political Agent shall make such enquiries into the death as he considers necessary and if as a result he is of the opinion that there is sufficient ground

for suspicion that death may have occurred as the result of murder, manslaughter or suicide, or that the circumstances of the death are for some other reason such as to render the holding of an inquest desirable, he shall request the Court for the Trucial States to hold an inquest.

(3) The Political Agent may, if he considers it necessary in any particular case, direct a qualified medical practitioner to make a *post mortem* examination and to file a report on the result in writing.

(4) The Court, on receiving a request from the Political Agent, shall subject to Article 43 (1) hold an inquest.

40. At or before the first sitting of an inquest the Court shall view the body unless the body has been destroyed by fire or otherwise or is lying in a place from which it cannot conveniently be recovered or exhumed ; provided that, where a previous inquest has been begun but not completed, it shall not be obligatory on the Court holding a subsequent inquest to view the body.

41. The Court shall, at the sittings of the inquest, examine on oath touching the death all who tender their evidence respecting the facts and all persons having knowledge of the facts whom the Court thinks it expedient to examine. The Court shall put into writing the statements made by such persons and such depositions shall be signed by the witness and also by the Court.

42. After hearing the evidence the Court shall give its verdict and certify it in writing setting out, so far as such particulars have been proved, who the deceased was, and how, when and where the deceased came by his death, and, if he came by his death by murder or manslaughter, the persons, if any, whom the Court has reasonable grounds for suspecting to be guilty of such murder or manslaughter, or of being accessories before the fact to such murder.

43.—(1) Where any person subject to this Order is charged with causing the death the Court may, without holding an inquest, proceed forthwith with the preliminary examination.

(2) If during or after an inquest a person subject to this Order is so charged, the depositions shall be read over in the presence of the witnesses and of the accused, who shall be entitled to cross-examine each witness, and the procedure shall be as in other cases of preliminary examination.

44. The Political Officer in the Trucial States may, subject to any general or special directions of the Political Agent, exercise the powers of the Political Agent under Article 39, and the Registrar or any Assistant Registrar may, subject to any general or special directions of the Court, exercise the powers of the Court under Articles 39 to 43 inclusive.

PART VI.—CIVIL MATTERS

45. The Court for the Trucial States may, in the course of a suit, refer any matter which involves a point of Muhammadan law to a Qadhi for a decision, or refer any party or witness, being a Muhammadan, to a Qadhi for the administration of an oath ; or, in the case of a suit between parties belonging to the same community, may refer any matter which the Court considers to be a fit and proper subject for the decision of the local leaders of that community, to a punch or jama'at of the leaders of such community ; or, in commercial

cases, may refer any matter in the course of a suit which the Court considers to be a fit and proper subject for the decision of the principal local merchants to a majlis or jama'at of such merchants.

46.—(1) The Court for the Trucial States shall endeavour to obtain, as soon as possible, notice of the deaths of all persons subject to this Order leaving property within the limits of this Order, and all such information as may serve to guide the Court with respect to the securing and administration of such property.

(2) On receiving notice of the death of such a person the Court shall put up a notice thereof at the Court-house, and shall keep the same there until probate or administration is granted, or, where it appears to the Court that probate or administration will not be applied for or cannot be granted, for such time as it thinks fit.

(3) Where the circumstances of the case appear so to require, the Court shall, as soon as may be, take possession of the property left by the deceased in any place within the limits of this Order, or put it under its seal (in either case, if the nature of the property or other circumstances so require, making an inventory) and so keep it until it can be dealt with according to law, perishable articles being disposed of as the Court may consider best in the interests of the estate.

(4) All expenses incurred on behalf of the Court in so doing shall be the first charge on the property of the deceased, and the Court shall, by sale of part of that property, or otherwise, provide for the discharge of these expenses.

(5) When a person subject to this Order dies in the Trucial States or elsewhere intestate, then, until administration is granted, his property in the Trucial States shall be vested in the Judge of the Court for the Trucial States.

47. If a person subject to this Order, who is named executor in a will, and to the establishment of whose title as such it is necessary to obtain probate of that will, takes possession of and administers, or otherwise deals with, any part of the property of the deceased, and does not take all necessary steps to obtain probate within one month after the death or after the termination of any proceeding respecting probate or administration, he shall be liable to a penalty of double the amount of any fees chargeable on obtaining probate, and he shall also be liable to a fine not exceeding 1,000 rupees.

48. If any person subject to this Order (other than the person named executor, or the administrator, or a person entitled to represent the deceased without obtaining probate or letters of administration, or an Officer of the Court), takes possession of and administers or otherwise deals with, any part of the property of the deceased, he shall, as soon as practicable, notify the fact and the circumstances to the Court for the Trucial States, and shall furnish to the Court all such information as the Court requires, and shall conform to any direction of the Court in relation to the custody, disposal, or transmission of the property or the proceeds thereof, and any contravention of this Article shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding 1,000 rupees.

49. Where a person subject to this Order is named executor in a will and survives the testator, but either dies without having obtained probate or, having been called on by the Court to apply for probate, does not appear, his right in respect of the executorship wholly ceases; and, without further

renunciation, the representation of the testator and the administration of his property shall go and may be committed as if that person had not been appointed executor.

50. Where it appears to the Court that the value of the property or estate of a deceased person subject to this Order does not exceed 1,500 rupees the Court may, without any probate, letters of administration or other formal proceeding, pay thereout any debts or charges and pay, remit or deliver any surplus to such persons and in such manner as the Court thinks proper, and no member or Officer of the Court shall be liable to any action, suit, or proceedings in respect of anything done under this Article.

51.—(1) When the circumstances of the case appear to the Court for the Trucial States so to require, for reasons recorded in its proceedings, the Court may, if it thinks fit, of its own motion or otherwise, grant letters of administration to an Officer of the Court.

(2) The Officer so appointed shall act under the direction of the Court, and shall be indemnified thereby.

(3) He shall publish such notices, if any, as the Court thinks fit, in the Trucial States, the United Kingdom, and elsewhere.

(4) The Court shall require and compel him to file in the proper Office of the Court his accounts of his administration at intervals not exceeding three months, and shall forthwith examine them and report thereon to the Chief Court.

(5) The accounts shall be audited under the direction of the Court for the Trucial States.

(6) All expenses incurred on behalf of the Court in execution of this Article shall be the first charge on the estate of the deceased as dealt with in accordance with the provisions of this Order ; and the Court shall, by the sale of that estate or otherwise, provide for the discharge of those expenses.

52. In cases where parties are Muhammadans the Court for the Trucial States may refer any question concerning probate of wills or administration of property of deceased persons to whom this Order applies to a Qadhi for settlement under the general supervision of the Court.

53.—(1) If an Officer of the Court, employed to execute a decree or order, loses, by neglect or omission, the opportunity of executing it, then, on complaint of the person aggrieved and proof of the fact alleged, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order the Officer to pay the damages sustained by the person complaining, or part thereof.

(2) The order may be enforced as an order directing payment of money.

Appeals in Civil Cases

54. Any party aggrieved by the decision of the Registrar in a matter coming before him under Article 15 (2) may appeal to the Court for the Trucial States.

55. Any party to an appeal to the Court for the Trucial States who is aggrieved by the decision of the Court may appeal to the Chief Court with leave of the Court for the Trucial States or the Chief Court. The decision of the Chief Court shall be final.

56. Any party to an action in the Court for the Trucial States who is aggrieved by the decision of the Court may appeal to the Chief Court.

57. Any party to an appeal to the Chief Court who is aggrieved by the decision of the Court may appeal to the Full Court with the leave of the Chief Court or the Full Court.

58. Any party to an action in the Chief Court who is aggrieved by the decision of the Court may appeal to the Full Court.

59. The powers of the Full Court to grant leave to appeal may be exercised by a Judge of the Chief Court other than the Judge who heard the appeal in the Chief Court.

60. Any appeal shall be by way of a re-hearing and the appellate Court may—

(*a*) take additional evidence or require such evidence to be taken ;

(*b*) determine the case finally ;

(*c*) confirm, vary or reverse any decree or order appealed against and generally make such decree or order which, in the opinion of the appellate Court, the Court of original jurisdiction should have made ; provided that no decree shall be reversed or substantially varied on account of any error, defect or irregularity in any proceedings in the suit not affecting the merits of the case or the jurisdiction of the Court ;

(*d*) direct that the case be retried.

61. No appeal shall lie in any of the following cases—

(*a*) against an order allowing extension of time for appeal ;

(*b*) against an order which embodies an undertaking not to appeal ;

(*c*) against an order made with the consent of the parties ;

(*d*) unless by leave against an order as to costs only.

62. Subject to the provisions of this Order and of any Rules of Court made thereunder, the Courts, when hearing appeals, shall follow, as far as circumstances admit, the procedure and practice laid down in the Indian Code of Civil Procedure with regard to appeals.

Part VII.—Appeals to His Majesty in Council

63. There shall be no appeal, civil or criminal, to His Majesty in Council from a decision of the Full Court except by leave of His Majesty in Council.

64. An appellant who has obtained leave to appeal shall prepare his Record and prosecute his appeal in accordance with the rules for the time being regulating the general practice and procedure in appeals to His Majesty in Council.

65. Where the Judicial Committee directs a party to bear the costs of an appeal, incurred in the Trucial States, such costs shall be taxed by the proper officer of the Chief Court in accordance with the Rules for the time being regulating taxation in the Chief Court.

66. The Chief Court shall execute any Order which His Majesty in Council may think fit to make on an appeal from a judgment of the Full Court in like manner as any original judgment of the Chief Court should or might have been executed.

PART VIII.—MIXED CASES: TRUCIAL STATES SUBJECTS AND PERSONS SUBJECT TO THIS ORDER

(a) *Original Jurisdiction*

67.—(1) For the purposes of the exercise of jurisdiction in cases in which persons not subject to this Order and persons subject to this Order are involved, there shall be constituted a Joint Court.

(2) The Joint Court shall be composed of either a Judge or the Registrar of the Court for the Trucial States and one of the Trucial Shaikhs or any official appointed by him.

68. When a Trucial States subject is alleged to have committed an offence in relation to a person subject to this Order, or a person subject to this Order is alleged to have committed an offence in relation to a Trucial States subject, the Court for the Trucial States may entertain the case and send it to the Joint Court or, if the Political Agent and the Trucial Shaikh concerned so agree, hear and determine it or refer it to the Chief Court or to a Tribunal of that Shaikh.

69.—(1) When a person not subject to this Order desires to bring a suit against a person subject to this Order, or a person subject to this Order desires to bring a suit against a person not subject to this Order, the Court for the Trucial States shall admit the suit and refer it to the Joint Court, or, if the Political Agent and the Trucial Shaikh concerned so agree, hear and determine it or refer it to the Chief Court or to a Tribunal of that Shaikh.

(2) Nothing in this Article shall prevent the Joint Court from referring any matter in the progress of a suit which involves a point of Muhammadan law to a Qadhi for decision, or from sending any party or witness, being a Muhammadan, to a Qadhi for the administration of an oath.

(b) *Appeal and Review*

70.—(1) For the purpose of hearing appeals from decisions of the Joint Court there shall be constituted a Joint Court of Appeal.

(2) The Joint Court of Appeal shall be composed of—

(i) any Judge of the Court for the Trucial States who did not sit on the Joint Court which gave the decision appealed against, or any Judge of the Chief Court; and

(ii) one of the Trucial Shaikhs or any official appointed by him.

(3) An appeal from the decision of the Joint Court shall be heard by the Joint Court of Appeal and the decisions of that Court shall be final.

(4) In any criminal case where the right of appeal has not been exercised, the Joint Court of Appeal may either of its own motion or at the instance of the Joint Court call for and examine the record of any proceeding before the Joint Court for the purposes of satisfying itself as to the correctness, legality, or propriety of the conviction or sentence, and may, if it thinks fit, reverse the decision or reduce the sentence.

(5) When the record of proceedings is called for by the Joint Court of Appeal, the Joint Court may submit with the record a statement setting forth the reasons for the decision.

(c) *General*

71.--(1) Where a person not subject to this Order obtains, in a Court established under this Order, a decree or order against a defendant, being a person subject to this Order, and in another suit that defendant is plaintiff and the person not subject to this Order is defendant, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the person subject to this Order, stay the enforcement of the decree or order pending that other suit, and may set off any amount decreed or ordered to be paid by one party in one suit against any amount decreed or ordered to be paid by the other party in the other suit.

(2) Where a plaintiff, being a person not subject to this Order, obtains a decree or order, in a Court established under this Order, against two or more defendants being persons subject to this Order jointly, and in another suit one of them is plaintiff and the person not subject to this Order is defendant, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the persons subject to this Order, stay the enforcement of the decree or order pending that other suit, and may set off any amount decreed or ordered to be paid by one party in one suit against any amount decreed or ordered to be paid by the other party in the other suit, without prejudice to the right of the person subject to this Order to obtain contribution from his co-defendants under the joint liability.

(3) Where in a suit a person not subject to this Order is co-plaintiff with a person subject to this Order, who is in the Trucial States, it shall not be necessary for the person not subject to this Order to give security under this Article as regards fees and costs, unless the Court so directs, but the co-plaintiff person subject to this Order shall be responsible for all fees and costs.

(4) The decision of the Joint Court or of the Joint Court of Appeal against a person subject to this Order shall, for the purposes of execution, be considered as if it were that of the Court for the Trucial States.

72.—(1) Every agreement for reference to arbitration between a person subject to this Order on the one hand, and a person not subject to this Order on the other hand, may, on the application of any party, be filed for execution in the Office of the Court for the Trucial States.

(2) The Court shall thereupon have authority to enforce the agreement and the award made thereunder and to control and regulate the proceedings before and after the award in such manner and on such terms as the Court may think fit, in concert with the Trucial Shaikh concerned or his representative.

73.—(1) Where it is proved that the attendance of a person subject to this Order, to give evidence, or for any other purpose connected with the administration of justice, is required before the Joint Court, or the Joint Court of Appeal or a Tribunal of a Ruler of the Trucial States, the Court for the Trucial States may, if it thinks fit, in a case and in circumstances in which it would require the attendance of that person before it, order that he do attend as required. The order may be made subject to such conditions as the Court for the Trucial States thinks fit.

(2) If the person so ordered to attend, having reasonable notice of the time and place at which he is required to attend, fails to attend accordingly, and does not excuse his failure to the satisfaction of the Court for the Trucial States, he shall, independently of any other liability, be liable to be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months, or with a fine not exceeding 1,000 rupees, or with both.

74. When a person subject to this Order invokes or submits to the jurisdiction of a Trucial States Tribunal, and engages in writing to abide by the decision of that Tribunal, or to pay any fees or expenses ordered by that Tribunal to be paid by him, the Court for the Trucial States may, on such evidence as it thinks fit to require, enforce payment of such fees and expenses in the same manner as if they were fees payable in a proceeding in that Court, and shall pay over and account for the same, when levied, to the proper Trucial States authority, as the Court may direct. The Court for the Trucial States may also enforce compliance with any judgment given by such Tribunal against such person in the same manner as it may enforce compliance with a judgment given by itself.

75. If a person subject to this Order wilfully gives false evidence in a proceeding before a Trucial States Tribunal or before the Joint Court or the Joint Court of Appeal, or in an arbitration between a person subject to this Order, on the one hand, and a person not subject to this Order, on the other hand, he shall be guilty of the same offence and shall be liable to the same punishment as if he had committed it in a proceeding before the Court for the Trucial States.

PART IX—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

76. The Judge of the Chief Court may, from time to time, make rules of procedure and other rules, consistent with this Order, for the better execution of the provisions herein contained in respect of any matter arising in the course of any civil or criminal case, including insolvency and bankruptcy proceedings. These rules shall be approved by the Secretary of State before they enter into force.

77.—(1) The Judge of the Chief Court may, from time to time, make rules imposing fees leviable in respect of any proceedings in, or processes issued out of, any Court established under this Order. These rules shall be approved by the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Treasury, before they enter into force.

(2) But a court before which any matter is pending may, in any case, if it thinks fit, on account of the poverty of a party, or for any other reason, dispense in whole or in part with the payment of any fees chargeable in respect of such matter.

78.—(1) All fees, charges, expenses, costs, fines, damages, and other money payable under this Order or under any law made applicable by this Order, may be enforced under order of the Court by seizure and sale of goods, and in default of sufficient goods, by imprisonment as a civil prisoner for a term not exceeding one month, but such imprisonment shall not operate as a satisfaction or extinguishment of the liability.

(2) Any bill of sale or mortgage or transfer of property made with a view to avoiding such seizure or sale shall not be effectual to defeat the provisions of this Order.

(3) All fees, penalties, fines and forfeitures levied under this Order, and fees, other than actual Court fees, that may be levied under the provisions of this Order shall be paid to the public account, and shall be applied in such manner as the Secretary of State, with the consent of the Treasury, may direct.

79. Whenever an acting Political Agent or Assistant Judge has commenced the hearing of any cause or matter, civil or criminal, he may, unless the Political Resident otherwise directs, continue and complete the hearing and

determination thereof, notwithstanding that his authority to act as Political Agent or Assistant Judge has otherwise ceased by reason of the expiration of the time for which he was appointed to act or by reason of the happening of any event by which his authority is determined.

80. The Judges of the Chief Court or of the Court for the Trucial States may exercise any power conferred on any Justices of the Peace within His Majesty's dominions by any Act of Parliament, for the time being in force, regulating merchant seamen or the mercantile marine.

81. Where under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894(a), anything is authorised to be done by, to, or before a consular officer, such thing may be done in any place in the Trucial States by, to, or before the Political Agent, an Assistant Political Agent, the Political Officer in the Trucial States, or any person so authorised by the Political Resident.

82.—(1) The Political Resident shall have power to make Regulations (to be called King's Regulations) for the peace, order and good government of the persons to whom this Order applies.

(2) No Regulation under this Article shall conflict with any provision of this Order, except that the Schedules attached to this Order may be amended, modified or repealed.

(3) Without prejudice to the generality of paragraph (1) of this Article, the Political Resident may make Regulations for the following purposes (that is to say):—

(*a*) For securing the observance of any treaty or arrangement for the time being in force, relating to any place within the limits of this Order, or of any law or custom of the Trucial States, whether relating to trade, commerce, revenue, or any other matter.

(*b*) For applying, amending, modifying or repealing with respect to the Trucial States any Acts or enactments which apply, or are made applicable, or have been brought into operation in the Trucial States, by or under any of the provisions of Article 11 of this Order and where necessary and expedient substituting Regulations in their place.

(*c*) For regulating or preventing the importation or exportation of arms or munitions of war, or any parts or ingredients thereof, and for giving effect to any treaty relating to the importation or exportation of the same.

(*d*) For requiring returns to be made of the nature, quantity and value of articles exported from or imported into the Trucial States, by or on account of any person to whom this Order applies, or in any British ship, and for prescribing the times and manner at or in which and the persons by whom, such returns are to be made.

(*e*) For the governance, visitation, care, and superintendence of prisons.

(*f*) For the recovery of lighting and other dues for shipping.

(*g*) For the registration and protection of patents, designs and trade marks.

(*h*) For the establishment, recruitment, discipline and control of any levy force or police force raised by His Majesty within the limits of this Order.

(*i*) For regulating aviation and shipping.

(a) 57 & 58 Vict. c. 60.

83.—(1) Any Regulations made under the preceding Article may provide for forfeiture of any goods, receptacles, or things in relation to which, or to the contents of which, any breach is committed of such Regulations, including any treaty or any law or custom of the Trucial States the observance of which is provided for by such Regulations.

(2) Any person subject to this Order committing a breach of any such Regulations shall, on conviction, be liable to any punishment and forfeiture therein prescribed.

(3) If no such punishment is prescribed, he shall in addition to any forfeiture therein prescribed, be liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years or to a fine not exceeding 1,500 rupees or to both ; provided that in the case of a breach of any Regulation applying any law of the Trucial States relating to customs, or to the prohibition or restriction of the importation or export of any goods, the fine may be a sum not exceeding treble the value of the goods in relation to which a breach has been committed.

84.—(1) King's Regulations shall not take effect until they are allowed by the Secretary of State ; provided that in case of urgency declared in any such Regulations the same shall take effect before such allowance, and shall continue to have effect unless and until they are disallowed by the Secretary of State, and until notification of such disallowance is received and published by the Political Resident, and such disallowance shall be without prejudice to anything done or suffered under such Regulations in the meantime.

(2) All King's Regulations shall be published by the Political Resident in such manner and at such places as he may think proper.

(3) In this Order " breach of the Regulations " includes the breach of any law or custom of the Trucial States, the observance of which is required by any King's Regulation.

85. Judicial notice shall be taken of this Order and of the commencement thereof and of the appointment of the Political Resident, the Political Agent and the Assistant Judge of the Chief Court, any additional Assistant Judge appointed under Article 13 (3), of the Judge and Assistant Judges of the Court for the Trucial States, and of the Registrars and other officers of the Courts established under this Order, and of the seals and signatures of the Courts established under this Order, and of any Rules and Regulations made or in force under this Order, and of the appointment of the Judges and of the seals and signatures of the Courts established under the Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar and Muscat Orders, and no proof shall be required of any such matter.

86. Not later than the 31st day of March in each year, or such other day as the Secretary of State directs from time to time, the Judge of the Chief Court shall send to the Secretary of State a report on the operation of this Order up to the 31st day of December in the previous year, or such other date as the Secretary of State directs from time to time, showing for the preceding twelve months the number and nature of the proceedings criminal and civil, taken under this Order, and the result thereof, and the number and amount of fees received, and such other information, and being in such form as the Secretary of State from time to time directs.

87.—(1) As from the commencement of this Order the Trucial States Order in Council 1949(a) shall be repealed; but this repeal shall not:—

(*a*) Affect the past operation of that Order or any appointment made, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued, or the validity or invalidity of anything done or suffered under that Order, before the making of this Order;

(*b*) Interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding or action, criminal or civil, in respect of any offence committed against or forfeiture incurred or liability accrued under or in consequence of any provision of that Order or any Regulation confirmed by any such Order or made thereunder;

(*c*) Take away or abridge any protection or benefit given or to be enjoyed in relation thereto.

(2) Notwithstanding the repeal of the Order aforesaid all Rules and Regulations approved or confirmed by or under such Order so repealed shall continue and be as if this Order had not been made; but so that the same may be revoked, altered, or otherwise dealt with under this Order, as if they had been made under this Order.

(3) Criminal or civil proceedings begun under the Order repealed by this Order, and pending at the time when this Order comes into operation, shall, from and after that time, be regulated by the provisions of this Order, as far as the nature and circumstances of each case admit.

88.—(1) A printed copy of this Order, and of all Rules and Regulations for the time being in force under this Order, shall be kept open to inspection free of charge in the office of the Political Agent and of each Court established under this Order.

(2) Printed copies thereof shall be sold in the Trucial States at such reasonable price as the Political Resident from time to time directs.

89. This Order shall come into force on 30th December, 1950.

The Right Honourable Ernest Bevin, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is to give the necessary directions herein.

E. C. E. Leadbitter.

FIRST SCHEDULE

Indian Acts applied

The Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act XLV of 1860).

The Indian Divorce Act, 1869 (Act IV of 1869), except so much as relates to divorce and nullity of marriage.

The Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869 (Act XIV of 1869), except sections 6, 15, 23, 32, 33, 34, 38 to 43 (both inclusive), the last clause of section 19, and the last two clauses of section 22.

The Indian Court Fees Act, 1870 (Act VII of 1870).

The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (Act I of 1872).

The Indian Contract Act, 1872 (Act IX of 1872).

The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (Act XV of 1872).

(a) S.I. 1949 (No. 596) I, p. 1897.

The Indian Oaths Act, 1873 (Act X of 1873).

The Indian Majority Act, 1875 (Act IX of 1875).

The Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act of 1886 (Act VI of 1886).

The Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887 (Act IX of 1887).

The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (Act XI of 1890).

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), except Chapter XXXIII.

So much of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (Act VI of 1898) as relates to offences against the Post Office.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908).

The Indian Limitation Act, 1908 (Act IX of 1908).

The Whipping Act, 1909 (Act IV of 1909).

The Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (Act IV of 1912).

The Indian Companies Act, 1913 (Act VII of 1913).

The Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (Act XXI of 1923), Part IV, except Sections 174 to 192, inclusive, and sub-section 3 of Section 213.

The Indian Succession Act, 1925 (Act XXXIX of 1925).

And the enactments relating to insolvency and bankruptcy in force in the Presidency of Bombay beyond the limits of the ordinary original jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature of Bombay.

ADAPTATIONS AND MODIFICATIONS

1. The enactments contained in this Schedule shall as from the date of the commencement of the Order apply to all persons subject to the Order as they applied on the 14th August, 1947, in the Province of Bombay, subject to the adaptations and modifications set out below:—

(i) All references in the said enactments to "British India" or "India" or any part thereof shall, except where the context otherwise requires, be construed as references to the limits of this Order and all references therein in the "Central Government" and the "Provincial Government" shall, except as otherwise provided or where the context otherwise requires, be construed as references to the Secretary of State and Political Resident respectively.

(ii) For the purpose of facilitating the application of the said enactments, the Political Resident may, by order in writing, direct by what officers any power conferred by the said enactments on authorities other than the Central Government and the Provincial Government shall be exercisable.

2. The Court may construe any of the enactments set out in this schedule with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt the same to the matter before the Court.

3. Where, under any such Act, Law, or Order, any publication is required to be made as respects any judicial proceeding in any "Gazette" or otherwise, such publication shall be made by such mode as the Court shall think fit to direct.

SECOND SCHEDULE

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND ORDERS IN COUNCIL

The Admiralty Offences (Colonial) Acts, 1849 and 1860(a).

The Foreign Tribunals Evidence Act, 1856(b).

The Evidence by Commission Acts, 1859 and 1885(c).

The British Law Ascertainment Act, 1859(d).

The Foreign Law Ascertainment Act, 1861(e).

The Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881(f).

(a) 12 & 13 Vict. c. 96 and 23 & 24 Vict. c.122.
(b) 19 & 20 Vict. c.113.
(c) 22 Vict. c. 20 and 48 & 49 Vict. c.74.
(d) 22 & 23 Vict. c.63.
(e) 24 & 25 Vict. c.11.
(f) 44 & 45 Vict. c.69.

The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, Part XIII(a).

The Colonial Prisoners Removal Act, 1884(b).

The Foreign Jurisdiction Neutrality Order in Council, 1904(c).

The Foreign Jurisdiction (Military Forces) Order in Council, 1927(d).

The Foreign Jurisdiction (Admiralty) Order in Council, 1910(e).

The Foreign Jurisdiction (Probates) Order in Council, 1935(f).

EXCEPTIONS, ADAPTATIONS AND MODIFICATIONS

1. References in any of the said Acts or Orders to the Governor of a Colony or British Possession shall be construed as references to the Political Resident, and references to a Superior Court or Supreme Court, and to a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace of a Colony or British Possession, shall be contrued repectively as references to the Full Court or the Chief Court and to the Court for the Trucial States.

2. With respect to the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881:—

(*a*) The Act shall extend only to British subjects.

(*b*) So much of the 4th and 5th sections of the said Act as relates to sending a report of the issue of a warrant together with the information or a copy thereof, or to the sending of a certificate of committal and report of a case, or to the information to be given by a Magistrate to a fugitive shall be excepted, and in lieu of such information the person acting as the Magistrate shall inform the fugitive that in the British Possession to which he may be conveyed he has the right to apply for a writ of *habeas corpus* or other like process.

(*c*) So much of the 6th section of the said Act as requires the expiration of fifteen days before issue of warrant shall be excepted.

(*d*) The Political Resident shall not be bound to return a fugitive offender to a British Possession unless satisfied that the proceedings to obtain his return are taken with the consent of the Governor of that Possession.

(*e*) For the purposes of Part II of the said Act, Muscat and Oman, Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar and the Trucial States shall be deemed to be one group of British Possessions.

3. With respect to the Colonial Prisoners Removal Act, 1884:—

This shall apply as if the Trucial States were British Possessions but references to the Governor of a British Possession shall be construed as references to the Political Resident.

4. With respect to the Foreign Jurisdiction (Admiralty) Order in Council, 1910:—

(*a*) The Chief Court shall have the jurisdiction conferred by Article 4 of that Order and the Court for the Trucial States shall be deemed a provincial court and the Registry thereof a district Registry within the meaning of the said Order.

(*b*) Admiralty actions commenced in the said Registry shall be tried in the Court for the Trucial States unless the Chief Court is at the time sitting within the limits of this Order, or unless all parties agree that the action shall be tried in the Chief Court sitting elsewhere than within the limits of this Order.

(*c*) The duties of the Registrar and of the Marshal, either of the Chief Court or of the District Court, under the said Order shall be performed by such Officers as the Chief Court shall direct.

(a) 57 & 58 Vict. c. 60.
(b) 47 & 48 Vict. c.31.
(c) S.R. & O. 1904 (No. 1654) p. 174.
(d) S.R. & O. 1927 (No. 359) p. 478.
(e) S.R. & O. 1910 (No. 1183) p. 131.
(f) S.R. & O. 1935 (No. 896) p. 522.

5. The provisions of Article 23 of this Order shall be deemed to be adaptations, for the purposes of this Order and of the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, of the following enactments:—

The Admiralty Offences (Colonial) Act, 1849.

The Admiralty Offences (Colonial) Act, 1860.

The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, Part XIII.

6. Where, under any such Act of Parliament or Order, any publication is required to be made as respects any judicial proceeding in any "Gazette" or otherwise, such publication shall be made by such mode as the Court shall think fit to direct.

THIRD SCHEDULE

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

1.—(1) If any person subject to this Order does any of the following things, namely:—

(*a*) Wilfully by act or threat obstructs any Officer of, or person executing any process of, the Court in the performance of his duty; or

(*b*) Within or close to the room or place where the Court is sitting wilfully misbehaves in a violent, threatening, or disrespectful manner to the disturbance of the Court, or to the intimidation of suitors or others resorting thereto; or

(*c*) Wilfully insults any members of the Court, or any assessor, or any person acting as a Clerk or Officer of the Court during his sitting or attendance in Court, or in his going to or returning from Court; or

(*d*) Does any act in relation to the Court or a Judge thereof, or a matter pending therein, which, if done in relation to a High Court in British India, would have been punishable as a contempt of such Court:

such person shall be liable to be apprehended by order of the Court with or without warrant, and, on enquiry and consideration, and after the hearing of any defence which such person may offer, without further process of trial, to be punished with a fine not exceeding 100 rupees, or with imprisonment not exceeding twenty-four hours.

A Minute shall be made and kept of every such case of punishment, recording the facts of the offence and the extent of the punishment.

Provided that, if the Court thinks fit, instead of proceeding under the preceding provisions, it may direct or cause the offender to be tried in a separate criminal prosecution or proceeding, in which the offender shall be liable to any punishment to which he would have been liable on the 14th August, 1947, if the offence had been committed in relation to the Court of a Sessions Judge in India.

Nothing herein shall interfere with the power of the Court to remove or exclude persons who interrupt or obstruct the proceedings of the Court.

(2) The provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article shall also apply if any person subject to this Order does any of the acts enumerated in sub-paragraphs (*b*), (*c*) or (*d*) thereof in relation to the Joint Court of Appeal to which a matter has been referred under Article 70 of this Order or in relation to the Joint Court to which a complaint has been referred under Article 68 or 69 (1) of this Order or in relation to a matter which has been referred to a punch, majlis or jama'at for decision under Article 45 of this Order, or in relation to a Qadhi to whom a matter has been referred under Article 45, 52 or 69 (2) of this Order, or to an arbitrator to whom a matter has been referred under Article 72 of this Order.

2. If any person subject to this Order:—

(*a*) Publicly derides, mocks or insults any religion, established or observed within the limits of this Order; or

(*b*) Publicly offers insult to any religious service, feast, or ceremony established or kept in any place within those limits, or to any place of worship, tomb, or sanctuary belonging to any religion established or observed within those limits, or belonging to the ministers or professors thereof; or

(*c*) Publicly and wilfully commits any act tending to bring any religion established or observed within those limits, or its ceremonies, modes of worship, or observances into hatred, ridicule, or contempt, and thereby to provoke a breach of the public peace;

he shall be guilty of an offence, and on conviction thereof liable to imprisonment not exceeding two years or to a fine not exceeding 500 rupees or to both.

3.—(1) If any person subject to this Order prints, publishes, or offers for sale any printed or written newspaper or other publication containing seditious matter, he shall be guilty of an offence and on conviction thereof liable to imprisonment, not exceeding two years, or to a fine not exceeding 1,000 rupees or to both, and may, in addition to, or in lieu of, any other sentence, be ordered to give security for good behaviour, or to be deported.

(2) Where any printed or written newspaper or other publication containing seditious matter is printed, published, or offered for sale within the limits of this Order by a Company incorporated under the laws of any part of His Majesty's dominions, protectorates or protected states, or of any mandated territory or trust territory, the Court may, after notice to the Company, and on proof of the facts, require the Company to give security to abstain from such printing, publishing, or offering for sale in future. If the Company fail to give security, or if the Company is shown to have again printed, published, or offered for sale such newspaper, or other publication containing seditious matter after giving such security, the Court may make an order prohibiting the Company from carrying on business within the limits of the Order, and may make such other orders as to the Court may seem just. The Court may also declare all the property of the Company within the limits of the Order to be forfeited to His Majesty, and shall dispose of it, subject to any general or special directions of the Secretary of State, as it thinks fit.

(3) Matter calculated to excite tumult or disorder, or to excite enmity between persons subject to this Order and the Trucial Shaikhs or Trucial States subjects, or between different classes of persons subject to this Order, or between the Trucial Shaikhs and Trucial States subjects, shall be deemed to be seditious matter within the meaning of this Article.

4.—(1) If a Clerk or Officer of the Court acting under pretence of the process or authority of the Court, is charged with extortion, or with not paying over money duly levied, or with other misconduct, the Court may, if it thinks fit, enquire into the charge in a summary way, and may for that purpose summon and enforce the attendance of all necessary persons as in a suit, and may make such order for the repayment of any money extorted, or for the payment over of any money levied, and for payment of such damages and costs as the Court thinks fit.

(2) The Court may also, if it thinks fit, on the same enquiry impose on the Clerk or Officer such fine, not exceeding 150 rupees for each offence, as the Court thinks fit.

(3) A Clerk or Officer punished under this Article shall not, without the leave of the Court, be liable to a civil suit in respect of the same matter; and any such suit, if already or afterwards begun, may be stayed by the Court in such manner and on such terms as the Court thinks fit.

(4) Nothing in this Article shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other legal provision, which is applicable for any act or omission punishable under this Article, or from being liable under that other law to any other or higher punishment or penalty than that provided by this Article; provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

5. The Court shall have jurisdiction from time to time to make an order requiring a person subject to this Order to contribute in such manner as the Court directs to the support of his or her child, whether legitimate or not, being in the opinion of the Court under the age of 16 years. Any such order may be made in a summary way as if the neglect to provide for the support of such wife or child were an offence, and any failure to comply with any such order shall be deemed to be an offence, and shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding 10 rupees for any one default, and the Court may direct any penalty imposed for such offence to be applied for the support of such wife or child in such manner as the Court thinks fit.

6.—(1) Persons subject to this Order are prohibited from alienating to or acquiring from any person of whatever nationality any land or house property within the limits of this Order, either by gift, purchase, mortgage, or other form of conveyance, without due execution of signature before and registration by the Political Agent previous to the transfer of such property.

Any person subject to this Order charged with any breach of this sub-section shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding 500 rupees, or the total value of the property purporting to be so transferred (whichever is greater), or imprisonment not exceeding one calendar month, or both.

(2) Any such deed, or instrument of gift, purchase, mortgage, or other form of conveyance, purporting to transfer property otherwise than in accordance with the provision of (1) above may, on that ground alone, be declared void and of no effect by any Court acting under this Order.

7. Any act which, if it had been done in British India on 14th August, 1947, would have been an offence against the law then in force in British India, relating to trade marks, merchandise marks, copyright designs or inventions, shall, if done in the Trucial States by a person subject to this Order be an offence punishable with imprisonment not exceeding two months, or with a fine not exceeding 1,000 rupees, or with both.

8. Any person being within the limits of this Order may be proceeded against, tried and punished under this Order for piracy wherever committed.

Registration

9. A register of persons subject to this Order (other than corporations) shall be kept in the Political Agency.

10. Every person subject to this Order (other than a corporation) resident within the limits of this Order shall, in the month of January of each year, be registered at the Political Agency. A person subject to this Order arriving within the limits of this Order shall apply for registration within one month after his arrival, provided that a person who fails to apply for or to obtain registration within the time limited by this Article may be registered at any time if he excuses his failure to the satisfaction of the Political Agent.

11. Where a person is in possession of a valid passport, the Political Agent shall, on the first registration of any such person, endorse on the passport without further fee than that provided for in Article 13 of this Schedule a certificate of registration in such form as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State. Where any such person applies for the renewal of the registration and produces his passport, the renewal of the registration shall, without further fee than that provided for in Article 13, be endorsed thereon.

12. Every person, who has not previously been registered, applying to be registered under this Order shall, unless excused by the Political Agent, attend personally for that purpose at the Political Agency; but any person applying

for the renewal of his registration need not attend personally unless directed by the Political Agent so to do, provided that the registration of the wife or wives of a man who is registered under this Order may, if she or they be living with him, be effected without their personal attendance being required, and provided also that the registration of minors, being his relatives in whatever degree, living with the head of a family who is registered under this Order, may be effected without their personal attendance being required.

13. Every person shall, on every registration of himself and on every renewal of registration, pay a fee of one rupee, or such other fee as the Secretary of State from time to time appoints. The amount of the fee so appointed may be uniform for all persons, or may vary according to the position and circumstances of different classes, if the Secretary of State from time to time so directs, but may not in any case exceed 3 rupees.

14. Where any person applies to be registered, he shall be entitled without a fee to the assistance of the Political Agent in the preparation of any affidavit that may be required.

15. The Political Agent may require the production of such evidence that an applicant for registration is a person subject to this Order as he may see fit, but subject to such directions as may be issued by the Secretary of State.

16. Any person subject to this Order who neglects to obtain registration shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 rupees for each instance of such failure ; but he shall, although not registered, be subject to the jurisdiction of the Courts established by this Order.

17. A register of all companies wherever incorporated carrying on business in the Trucial States, shall be kept in the Political Agency, and every such company carrying on business in the Trucial States shall register there.

18. On the registration of a company at the Political Agency there shall be deposited and filed a copy of the certificate of incorporation of the company or other document corresponding thereto, a statement showing the nominal capital of the company and the amounts thereof which have been subscribed and paid up respectively.

19. The Political Agent shall, on the registration of a company at the Political Agency, issue to the person making the registration a certificate, signed and sealed, that the company has been so registered.

20.—(1) Every company registered under this Order shall register the name and address of the manager or other chief local representative in the Trucial States, and shall from time to time, as may be necessary, register any alteration of the representative of the company or in his address.

(2) Rules of Court made under Article 76 of this Order may provide that service of writs, notices, or other documents upon the person registered under this Article, or at his address, shall be good service of such documents upon the company.

21. Registration of a company under this Order shall not require to be renewed annually, but may be renewed from time to time as the parties may desire, and shall be renewed when any change takes place in the name of the company.

22. On every registration of a company under this Order, and on every renewal thereof, there shall be payable a fee of 10 rupees, and on every registration under Article 20 (1) of this Schedule there shall be payable a fee of 1 rupee.

23. Any company failing to make such registration or to deposit or file such documents as required by Articles 17, 18 and 20 of this Schedule and every Director, Manager, Secretary or other officer who is knowingly a party to such default shall be guilty of an offence under this Order, and on proof thereof shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 15 rupees a day for every day during which such offence continues, but not exceeding in all 500 rupees.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

1. Reference is invited to the Explanatory Note attached to the Trucial States Order in Council, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 596).

2. The reform and development of the judicial system in the Trucial States which was begun by the Order in Council of 1949 is carried a stage further by the present Order.

3. The major task now to be accomplished relates to the law and procedure to be applied by the British courts in the Trucial States. These courts, like the British courts in the other British protected states in the Persian Gulf, inherited from the period of the close connexion between these states and India a system under which broadly the law to be applied was (with adaptations) most of the law in force in the Province of Bombay and the procedure applied in the courts of that Province. To this already large body of law was added a number of Acts of Parliament of the United Kingdom, together with a number of King's Regulations, most of them rendering applicable local laws and customs, as well as a number of detailed provisions in the Order in Council itself. This body of law and procedure is too complicated and unwieldy for application by small courts largely staffed by lay judges whose work is done with no access to legal libraries and for the most part without the assistance of professional advocates.

4. The task of providing these courts with a suitably simple system of law is begun by the present Order. Thus, for instance, a number of simple provisions in the Order itself replace in several matters—notably in regard to the cases when appeals lie—the provisions of the Indian codes of procedure. Further, many obsolete or complicated provisions of the previous Orders either disappear or are simplified, and the Order is made more convenient for reference by grouping in schedules of matter which was previously dispersed throughout the Order.

5. The present Order retains a feature of the previous Order under which the present complicated system can, by means of King's Regulations made by the Political Resident with the approval of the Secretary of State, be replaced by simpler and more suitable provisions. By this means it is hoped by gradual development to bring about a position where ordinarily the courts will not have to consult, for the purposes of deciding any cases before them, more than at most four or five volumes.

6. It has been found expedient that there should be created in the Trucial States in the Persian Gulf a small police force under British jurisdiction and therefore this Order in Council enables provisions to be made for the establishment and discipline of this force by King's Regulation.