



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Establishing Specialized Courts for Investment Disputes in the Sultanate of Oman: A Bet to Realize Oman's Vision 2040 in Attracting Investments

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Received: Sep 16, 2024	Investment plays a pivotal role in countries' strategies to achieve sustainable economic development by increasing production, creating jobs, and improving infrastructure. A 2017 World Bank report shows that foreign direct investment (FDI) can increase productivity by up to 30 per cent and create better-paid jobs. Countries seek to attract investment by developing infrastructure and providing skilled labor. Since joining the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 2000, Oman has been working to improve the investment environment and implement a strategy in line with the Oman 2040 vision. FDI inflows increased by 57.5 per cent until the end of 2023, reaching OMR 4.45 billion. In his speech, Sultan Haitham bin Tariq emphasized Oman's determination to be a leading investment destination. To facilitate investment, Oman has established administrative structures and institutions such as the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Investment Promotion and the General Authority for Special Economic Zones and Free Zones. However, contract and intellectual property disputes remain a major challenge, calling for a modern legal environment and specialized courts for investment disputes. The study sheds light on the experiences of countries such as Egypt, UAE, Qatar and Morocco in adopting specialized investment dispute courts, analyzing the justification for this in Oman and its impact on attracting foreign investment, and finally the challenges associated with the establishment of such courts.
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INTRODUCTION

Investment has a key place in the strategies of countries to achieve sustainable economic development, as it is an important factor that contributes to increasing production, providing job opportunities, and improving infrastructure. It also raises the standard of living, increases export capacity, and achieves economic and social stability (Kaledio & Elisha, 2024). A 2017 World Bank report shows that FDI can increase productivity by up to 30 per cent and create better-paying jobs (World Bank, 2018).

Countries are pursuing policies to attract investments by equipping the necessary logistical means by setting up ports, airports, industrial free zones, and providing advanced infrastructure. In addition, the element of skilled labor is a crucial factor, as investors are looking for high competencies that meet their needs in various sectors (Al Mazroui & Ries, 2024). Scientific studies have shown that investors prefer countries that enjoy political and economic stability, as they are assured that their investments will be safe and protected. They are also attracted to countries that offer well-developed

infrastructure, which facilitates their operations. In addition, the availability of skilled labor is a critical factor, as investors are looking for high-caliber talent to meet their needs in various sectors.

The Sultanate of Oman is not isolated from these challenges, as it has been engaged in this context since it joined the World Trade Organization (WTO) on 9 November 2000, with the aim of improving the investment environment and developing its legal system to effectively resolve trade disputes. Thus, Oman seeks to attract investments by implementing a comprehensive strategy in line with the "Oman 2040" (Al Saidi, Al Badri, Al-Hakmani, & Al-Mahrezi, 2023), with a policy to achieve economic diversification and reduce dependence on oil as a main source of income (Al-Haji, & Bakar, 2024), as well as improving the investment environment and enhancing Oman's attractiveness to local and international investors (Masengu, Ruzive, Salah El Din, Al Harrasi, & al Kalbani, 2024). Statistics show that the volume of FDI inflows grew by 57.5 per cent until the end of the fourth quarter of 2023, reaching OMR 4.45 billion, compared to OMR 2.83 billion until the end of the fourth quarter of 2022 (NCSI, 2024).

Sultan Haitham bin Tariq's speech confirmed his determination: "...to make our country a leading investment destination, especially in areas that reinforce our directions aimed at expanding the size of our national economy and diversifying sources of income, as our country - thank God - enjoys competitive advantages, great potential, and promising opportunities that should be exploited..." (His Majesty Sultan Haitham, 2023). To regulate and facilitate investment and simplify its procedures, the Sultanate has put in place administrative structures and institutions to promote investment, including the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Investment Promotion, the Public Authority for Investment Promotion and Export Development (Ithraa) Established in 1996, and the Public Authority for Special Economic Zones and Free Zones. Foreign investors are concentrated in special economic zones such as Duqm, Sohar and Salalah, and hail from major countries such as the US, China and the UAE (NCSI, 2023). However, disputes related to contracts, intellectual property and partnerships remain one of the main challenges facing investment, reinforcing the need for a modern legal environment that protects investors' rights and promotes quick and effective dispute resolution (Price & Hallam, 2024).

The Omani legislature has also paid great attention to foreign investment by issuing a special law known as the Foreign Capital Investment Law issued under Royal Decree 50/2019. The mentioned text comprises 36 articles and includes many benefits and incentives for foreign investors. According to international reports and studies (World Bank, 2018), despite the provision of a favorable legal framework and sufficient guarantees for investors, the establishment of specialized courts for investment disputes has become an urgent necessity to enhance confidence in the judicial system by providing effective and quick mechanisms for resolving disputes (Vassileva, 2024). It also minimizes the legal risks that investors may face, encouraging long-term investments. Thus, these courts contribute to achieving a stable and attractive investment environment.

The study will highlight the experiences of some countries that have adopted a specialized judiciary for investment disputes, such as Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Morocco (A), and will then analyze the justifications and reasons for its establishment in Oman, and its impact on attracting foreign investments (B). The paper will conclude by analyzing the challenges associated with the implementation of these courts (C).

ARAB COUNTRIES' EXPERIENCES ON SPECIALIZED JUDICIARY FOR INVESTMENT DISPUTES

No one can deny the close relationship between the judiciary and investment (Falavigna & Ippoliti, 2022). As the judiciary is the mirror that reflects the extent of respect for laws in a particular country, thus creating a climate of confidence and legal stability and encouraging the attraction of foreign investments (Vats, 2018). The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development World

Investment Report confirms that specialized legal systems contribute to attracting investments and providing a stable business environment, and that specialized courts provide faster and more specialized solutions to commercial and investment disputes, reducing legal risks and enhancing investor confidence (UNCTAD, 2023). The World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Report points in the same direction, noting that "the efficiency of the legal system in resolving disputes" is one of the main criteria that investors evaluate when considering new investment destinations (World Economic Forum, 2023). Aware that countries with specialized courts are more competitive globally, as these courts can address investment-related disputes quickly and effectively, a number of neighboring Arab countries have made changes to their judicial systems by establishing specialized courts for investment disputes (Home, 2024), although the name varies from one country to another. The study will take a brief look at these experiences.

Qatar Experience

Qatar launched an initiative to establish the Investment and Trade Court, with the aim of enhancing the investment environment in the country, as well as the Civil and Commercial Court of the Qatar International Court, which is a pioneering experience that has enabled Qatar to address investment files with a more sophisticated vision and in line with modern international trends to attract investments.

Investment and Trade Court:

Issued by Law No. 21 of 2021, it was an important judicial event that made Qatar a destination for investors and able to create an attractive investment environment. This court relies on simple procedures and the institution of the judge in charge of preparing the dispute file before presenting it to the judiciary, with the aim of reaching a prompt, quick and fair judiciary with the establishment of an electronic system for the court. Litigants have the right to submit their claims to arbitration. The court is competent to adjudicate disputes related to commercial contracts, claims arising between merchants related to their commercial business, claims related to commercial papers, claims between partners or shareholders in commercial companies, disputes related to commercial assets, non-Qatari capital investment, bank operations, maritime sales, bankruptcy and bankruptcy reconciliation. or conciliation before their dispute is decided by the court (Sharar, 2020).

The Civil and Commercial Court of the Qatar Financial Centre (QFC):

QFC exercises its powers under Law No. (7) of 2005 relating to the Qatar Financial Centre. In accordance with the provisions of Article 8(3)(c) of the aforementioned Law, the Court's Trial Chamber is competent to adjudicate all civil and commercial disputes between companies registered in the Qatar Financial Centre and other companies, their employees, contractors or others in relation to their transactions and commercial activities, unless otherwise agreed by the parties (Al-Khulaifi & Kattan, 2016). Under Article 44 of Law No. 34 of 2005 regulating free zones, the Court has jurisdiction over disputes between companies registered in free zones, unless the parties have agreed otherwise to resort to an alternative means of resolving their disputes. The court can also act as an arbitral tribunal by mutual consent of the arbitrators. In the latter case, it is subject to the provisions of Law No. 2 of 2017 concerning the Law on Arbitration in Civil and Commercial Matters.

The Civil and Commercial Court has contributed significantly to attracting investments and enhancing confidence in Qatar's judicial system by improving Qatar's index by adopting the best international standards in the provision of judicial services by providing electronic platforms that facilitate litigation procedures and reduce time and costs. According to the World Bank's annual Doing Business report (World Bank, 2020), Qatar's ranking improved in both the Contract Enforcement Index and the Judicial Procedures Index as a result of these judicial procedures. The establishment of the Trade and Investment Court has also had a positive impact on Qatar's image with investors, as it has resolved major disputes related to commercial contracts, foreign investment

and intellectual property rights, enhancing Qatar's business climate. This has led to an increase in the number of foreign companies established since the trial began.

UAE Experience

The UAE has established specialized economic courts such as the Dubai International Financial Centre (DIFC) Courts, which are considered a successful model for resolving investment disputes. It has also established a commercial court specialized in commercial and investment disputes in Abu Dhabi.

Dubai International Financial Centre Courts: Established in 2004, the DIFC Courts are an independent judicial body and a key component of the UAE's legal system. It follows the Anglo-Saxon system in its procedures and judgements and utilizes the expertise of international judges (Koster & Obe, 2018). The jurisdiction also includes everything related to trade and investment, and in 2021, the jurisdiction was added to include artificial intelligence, blockchain, unmanned spaceflight, and everything related to digital technology disputes. The aim of its establishment was to increase the international community's confidence in Dubai's legal system and enhance investor relations with the UAE.

Abu Dhabi Commercial Court: The idea of establishing this court was initiated by the head of the Abu Dhabi Judicial Department in 2008. It forms part of the judicial organization of the UAE courts and specializes in commercial disputes arising from the Commercial Transactions Law, the Companies Law, the Bankruptcy Law and other laws related to business. Undoubtedly, the UAE's development of its judicial system in line with international standards for specialized judiciary and facilitating litigation procedures by introducing e-judiciary mechanisms has increased the volume of investment flow in the country (Allouzi, 2023).

Saudi Arabia's Experience

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia aspires to become one of the world's leading investment destinations by developing a globally competitive business environment that offers multiple attractive investment opportunities and incentives in various sectors with promising potential. It offers multiple attractive investment opportunities and incentives in various sectors with promising potential, in line with the objectives of Vision 2030 (Khan, 2016). Saudi Arabia has kept pace with the economic and developmental developments in the Gulf region and has also initiated the enactment of a system of commercial courts specialized in hearing commercial and investment disputes, pursuant to Royal Decree No. (M/93) issued on 8 April 2020. The aim of its establishment was to increase the volume of investments in Saudi Arabia in line with the objectives of the Kingdom's Vision 2030 (Moshashai & Savage, 2020).

Commercial courts in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia are directly under the Ministry of Justice and are divided into several levels, including courts of first instance and commercial appeal courts. Each court is equipped with specialized judges to hear various commercial cases, ensuring that the laws are applied efficiently and effectively (Abou Deif, 2024). The court is competent to hear disputes related to business and commercial contracts that exceed SAR 100,000, as well as corporate, bankruptcy and intellectual property cases. For reference, several studies show that legislation that incentivizes investment reflects a country's orientation towards attracting new types of investment. foreign investments by identifying the targeted areas and sectors and approving the appropriate facilities and incentives for them. The Saudi system has transformed the investment climate through a series of harmonized legislative reforms. in line with the Kingdom's Vision 2030, mainly represented in the Commercial Courts System, Civil Transactions System, Companies, and Foreign Investment (Albaheth, 2020).

Morocco's Experience

After signing the GATT agreement and entering into a partnership with the European Union, Morocco chose to join the market economy system (Achy & Sekkat, 2006). It crystallized its approach by strengthening its legal and judicial system with a series of reforms, including an investment charter, a commercial code, a stock exchange law and an amendment to banking laws. In line with Morocco's strategy to support foreign investment while providing legal security for investors, commercial courts were established under Law N° 53.95 issued in 1995, and given exclusive jurisdiction over cases: Commercial contracts, Businesses between traders, Commercial papers, Partners in a commercial company, Commercial assets, and granted the parties the possibility of submitting the above disputes to arbitration and mediation.

The Moroccan commercial judiciary has shown an effective role in balancing between encouraging investment and protecting the national economy (Youness & Abderrahim, 2024), issuing fair and just judgements in favor of investors who abide by investment regulations, as in the case of entrepreneurial difficulties, and imposing sanctions on managers who do not respect the laws governing the business climate.

The Experience of Egypt

Egypt has focused on strengthening the judicial system for investment through the establishment of economic courts, which were established by Law 120 / 2008, as amended by Law 146 /2019. The ordinary courts of general jurisdiction suffered from slow litigation and long procedures, which led to prolonging the dispute and perpetuating litigation, which is not commensurate with commercial cases that require speedy adjudication, as the sooner the case takes a sufficient and reasonable time, the better the judicial performance. The main objective of the economic courts is to support economic development in order to ensure the continuity of businesses and the protection of creditors (Sharaf, 2024). The economic courts specialize in a variety of disputes such as financial crimes, major commercial disputes, bankruptcy cases, and intellectual property rights related to economic activities. Cases are heard at the level of a court of first instance and a court of appeal, enabling disputes to be resolved at different stages.

These courts have succeeded in speeding up the litigation process in complex economic cases compared to traditional courts, reducing the long delays in resolving disputes, and providing specialized judicial expertise in economic matters, which has contributed to more accurate judgments. However, it has the disadvantage that it only specializes in a specific set of economic and financial disputes, such as companies, financial markets and banks. This restriction makes some cases related to the economy does not fall within this limitation, i.e. outside the court's jurisdiction (Ghanem, 2014). Consequently, recourse must be taken to the ordinary courts, which may prolong the litigation period and reduce the efficiency that economic courts seek to achieve. The assignment of economic crimes to these courts could also affect the specialization of judges who are trained in finance and commerce.

JUSTIFICATIONS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECIALIZED INVESTMENT DISPUTE COURTS IN THE SULTANATE OF OMAN

A review of the experiences of Oman's neighboring countries has shown the effectiveness and importance of specialized investment dispute courts in giving confidence to foreign investors and attracting large-scale projects to achieve economic diversification. Therefore, the Sultanate of Oman was compelled to establish specialized investment dispute courts to keep pace with the economic and legal developments in the world and to promote an attractive and stable investment environment. This section will address the reasons for seriously considering the establishment of investment dispute courts in the Sultanate of Oman, as follows:

The political and social situation in Oman:

Oman enjoys great political stability, as Sultan Haitham bin Tariq, has been leading the country since 2020 after the death of Sultan Qaboos bin Said. This smooth transition of power reflects the continuation of the blessed renaissance and provides stability to the political system in Oman. This reassures foreign investors and encourages them to invest in the country without any apprehension (Mellahi, Guermat, Frynas & Al-Bortmani, 2003). The Omani culture, rich in tradition and heritage, known for the kindness and tolerance of the Omani people who value trade relations and work hard to maintain the country's reputation as a safe and stable destination, also provides a welcoming environment for foreign investors, enhancing the country's attractiveness as a tourist and investment destination (Al Hajri, 2013). The Sultanate's strategic location at the crossroads of the Arabian Sea and the Arabian Gulf makes it an important hub. This location facilitates access to Asian, African and European markets and strengthens its position as a trade and investment center. Oman's stable political situation has positively impacted investment attraction, with the Sultanate ranking 21st globally in the list of the best countries to invest in 2024. Economically, Oman recorded a GDP growth of 4 per cent in 2022.

Achieving Oman's Vision 2040 in economic diversification and attracting foreign investment:

The Oman Vision 2040 is a strategic framework aimed at transforming Oman into a more diversified and sustainable economy by the year 2040. It focuses on several key pillars such as Governance and Institutional Performance, Sustainable Environment, People and Society and Economy and Development. The vision was developed under the guidance of His Majesty Sultan Qaboos Bin Said and is being carried forward by His Majesty Sultan Haitham Bin Tarik. It involves extensive community participation and aims to improve the quality of life for all Omanis (Al Maashani, 2023).

The establishment of specialized courts for investment disputes enhances the confidence of foreign and local investors in the judicial system. Specialized courts are able to deal with investment cases efficiently and fairly, as these cases often involve complex legal and economic issues that require a deep understanding of commercial contracts, investment laws, and international arbitration. Moreover, specialized courts include judges and experts who have sufficient knowledge in these fields, which contributes to achieving more accurate and fair results. This will encourage investors to pump more money into projects within the Sultanate, revitalize the local economy by creating jobs, economic prosperity and social prosperity, and save the state a lot of money in solving economic issues such as unemployment by adopting partnerships with the private sector. Moreover, the presence of specialized courts enhances Oman's ability to adhere to international legal standards regarding investment disputes, especially with the Sultanate's accession to international agreements such as investment protection conventions and international arbitration (Al Saidi, Al Badri, Al-Hakmani, & Al-Mahrezi, 2023).

Currently, Oman ranks 69th in the Global Innovation Index and 56th in the Economic Freedom Index. These rankings reflect the Sultanate's efforts to create a favorable investment environment, but also show the need for further improvements, especially when compared to regional competitors such as the UAE and Saudi Arabia, which enjoy greater foreign investment inflows. One of the most important legal reforms Oman has undertaken to attract investors is the Foreign Capital Investment Law of 2020, which removed the requirement for 30 per cent Omani ownership in foreign companies. In addition, simplified licensing procedures and increased transparency contributed to boosting FDI, which reached \$3.72 billion in 2022, albeit with a slight decrease compared to previous years. Manufacturing, logistics, tourism, and renewable energy are some of the main sectors that have seen an influx of foreign investments in Oman, especially with the creation of free zones such as Duqm and Salalah.

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Specialized judiciary achieves speedy justice:

Specialized justice can be slow and complex at times, especially when it comes to complex economic issues. Speedy justice is a concept that aims to deliver justice quickly and efficiently without delay (Sen, 2008), while ensuring that all judgements issued are fair, accurate and not contrary to the law, thus minimizing effort and time. Under Oman Vision 2040, one of the key objectives for the development of the judicial system in the Sultanate is to enhance the efficiency and independence of the judicial system and ensure that justice is delivered quickly and effectively to all citizens and residents. In order to achieve this, the vision recommends modernizing legislation related to the judiciary and justice to keep pace with the latest international standards while taking into account the specificity of Omani society, and a number of laws have been issued to achieve this, notably the Law on Simplification of Procedures before Courts 2020 and the Bankruptcy Law in 2019. The vision also considered the digitization of the courts as a priority, which was initiated with the digital platform "Tawtheeq", which specializes in providing notary services electronically, followed by the Maiad and Najeez platforms, the lawyers' portal, and an office system for employees, making it easier for website visitors to access all services.

THE CONTRIBUTION OF EDUCATIONAL UNIVERSITIES IN THE SULTANATE IN ATTRACTING FOREIGN INVESTMENT

Universities in countries around the world play an important role in attracting investments by focusing on research and development, as universities in the UK attract research investments of up to £8.8 billion per year, and the establishment of business incubators helps support startups, as 90% of startups in business incubators continue to operate after five years. Not forgetting the role of community service at universities and collaboration with industry strengthens the chances of investment partnerships, as 75 per cent of major companies collaborate with universities on research projects. Attracting international students enhances the university's reputation, as international students contribute about \$25 billion to the US economy annually, and encouraging innovation and entrepreneurship attracts capital investment, as university startups in the US invested about \$31 billion in 2022 (Oxford Business Group, 2023). According to a study, European universities receive up to 100 billion euros in research funding from the European Union. In turn, Omani universities play an important role in attracting investments in a number of ways (Bhandari & Mohite, 2024):

Research and development: Omani universities focus on research and development in multiple fields, which attracts companies looking for partnerships to develop new products or optimize existing processes. For example, Sultan Qaboos University has several research projects that attract investments from local and international companies. The University of Dhofar's Frankincense Laboratory, which focuses on researching the medicinal and aromatic properties of Omani frankincense, attracts international companies looking for innovative natural products. For example, new scientific breakthroughs have been made in Omani frankincense extracts in collaboration with

international research teams. In the same vein, the University of Nizwa collaborates with several companies on research and development projects.

Business incubators: Establishing incubators and accelerators within universities helps to support startups and provide a favorable environment for growth. The University of Technology and Applied Sciences in Muscat has a business incubator that supports startups in the fields of technology and innovation, and the University of Dhofar established business incubators by a decision issued in 2023 to support projects in the field of technology and innovation.

International students: Attracting international students enhances the reputation of Omani universities and increases their cultural diversity, making them more attractive to foreign investors. Sultan Qaboos University, Sohar and Dhofar University receive a large number of international students every year, enhancing their investment attractiveness.

Innovation and entrepreneurship: Omani universities encourage innovation and entrepreneurship through educational programmers and research projects, attracting investment from companies looking for new and innovative ideas. For example, the University of Technology and Applied Sciences has multiple programmers to support entrepreneurship.

CHALLENGES OF ESTABLISHING SPECIALIZED INVESTMENT COURTS IN OMAN

The implementation of specialized investment courts in Oman faces several challenges that may affect its success in achieving the desired goals:

Judicial and legal infrastructure:

Specialized courts need a strong judicial infrastructure that includes judges and legal experts specialized in investment cases. Training and qualifying judges to deal with complex disputes in the field of investment is a key challenge, especially in areas such as international arbitration, commercial contracts, and foreign investment. There are also concerns that the establishment of specialized courts may not solve the issue of delays in adjudicating cases due to administrative and judicial slowness or lack of trained personnel. Building confidence in the judicial system requires transparency in procedures and speedy adjudication of cases. Courts must be able to handle cases efficiently and without delay to ensure attracting investors. Specialized courts contribute to achieving the legal security that investors look for before making their investment decisions, and legal and economic stability enhances the attractiveness of the Sultanate as an investment destination and strengthens its competitiveness at the regional and global level. Building on the experiences of other countries such as the UAE and Saudi Arabia, Oman can overcome these challenges by developing the legal framework, capitalizing on international experiences, and promoting transparency and speedy procedures in resolving disputes.

Integration with local and international laws:

Courts must be able to apply local laws while taking into account relevant international agreements, such as investment protection and international arbitration agreements. Harmonizing Omani and international laws and applying them seamlessly is a challenge to ensure that judicial decisions are globally enforceable (Al Mazroui, Al Alawi, Thottoli, Al Hoqani, & Al Shukaili, 2022).

Administrative costs and funding:

The establishment of specialized courts requires significant financial resources to cover the costs of establishing infrastructure, training, and hiring experts. Funding must be secured in a sustainable manner to ensure the continuation of these courts without affecting the state's general budget. Additionally, the culture of judicial arbitration. Many investors prefer to resort to international arbitration rather than local courts to resolve disputes. Therefore, Oman must enhance investors' confidence in the local judicial system by providing guarantees to protect their interests in

accordance with international standards. The lack of specialized courts capable of handling investment disputes will increase investors' recourse to international arbitration to resolve disputes. This may cause cases to go outside the national legal framework and incur heavy costs to the state. Specialized courts help keep disputes within the domestic legal system. Coordination between government sectors There is a need for greater coordination between the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Commerce, and other economic entities to ensure that specialized courts are part of a comprehensive legal framework that enhances the overall investment environment.

CONCLUSION

the Sultanate of Oman possesses robust political, economic, and legislative foundations, making it a prime investment destination. Significant progress has been achieved under the visionary leadership of His Majesty Sultan Haitham bin Tariq, epitomized in Oman Vision 2040 a true roadmap toward excellence and good governance.

RESULTS

- Political Stability and Legislative Support: The political stability and sound legislative framework of Oman have laid the groundwork for a thriving investment climate.
- Economic Diversification: Efforts to diversify the economy are evident in various sectors, leading to a more resilient and sustainable economic model.
- Judicial Reforms: The establishment of specialized investment dispute courts enhances the efficiency and reliability of the judicial system, fostering investor confidence.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Continue Legal and Regulatory Reforms: Sustained efforts to refine legal and regulatory frameworks will further bolster Oman's attractiveness as an investment hub.
- Promote Investment in Key Sectors: Focus on attracting investments in sectors identified in Vision 2040, such as logistics, tourism, and renewable energy, to drive economic diversification.
- Enhance Judicial Capabilities: Strengthen the capabilities of specialized courts through continuous training and resource allocation, ensuring timely and effective resolution of investment disputes.
- Public-Private Partnerships: Encourage partnerships between the public and private sectors to leverage combined strengths and drive innovation and growth.
- Establishing Specialized Courts for Investment Disputes is not merely a recommendation; it's a necessity for Oman's sustainable economic development. These courts will provide a stable and attractive environment for investors, reduce legal risks, and enhance the overall business climate, contributing to the Sultanate's vision for a prosperous and diverse future.

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