APPENDICES
## AGREEMENTS AND CONCESSIONS: NAME OF COMPANY AND YEAR

### I. Abu Dhabi Petroleum Company (ADPC)

1. **3rd May, 1922**
   - British signed an agreement with the Sheikh to grant for oil concession

2. **1938**
   - The Sheikhs of Abu Dhabi, Sharjah and Kalba signed on agreement to give concession.

3. **1st Jan 1939.**
   - The ruler of Abu Dhabi give concession to PDTC for a period of 75 years, included all territorial island and water.

4. **1951**
   - Abu Dhabi sought to grant to the International Marine Oil Company (IMOC).

5. **1963**
   - PDTC relinquished its concession in Abu Dhabi to concentrate its efforts in Abu Dhabi and PDTC became the Abu Dhabi Petroleum Company.

6. **10 Nov 1966**
   - A New agreement implementing the treatment of royalties as an expense was signed as a supplement to the 1965 profit sharing agreement.

### II. Abu Dhabi Marine Areas Ltd. (ADMA)

1. **1953**
   - Abu Dhabi Marine areas Ltd., obtained its concession for offshore rights, and it was remained unchanged until November 1966.

2. **21 Jan 1967**
   - Philips, Aminaoil and Agip signed an agreement with Abu Dhabi. Covering the area of 4994 sq.miles.

3. **1968**
   - ADMA Company was granted concession to Japanese Consortium.

4. **14 May 1968**
   - The Middle East Oil Company, which is owned by Mitsubishi of Japan was granted a concession for 35 years, of 2498 sq.miles.

5. **17 Jun 1970**
   - Pan Ocean, Wingate and Syracuse were granted concession for the area of 1216 sq.miles².
6. 1971
Mubarraz field granted a concession for the area of 996 sq. miles.

7. Feb 1973
Abu Dhabi Government signed an agreement with the Japanese Oil Tanker Company.

8. 2 Sep 1974
Under the participation agreement of September 2, 1974, the Abu Dhabi-Government required 50 per cent interest in assets and concession formerly held by ADPC.

9. 1979
Gas was discovered in the Rhuff Zone under the Umm Shaif Oil field.

1979
The Japanese firm Abu Dhabi Oil Company (ADDOO) have obtained additional acreage in Abu Dhabi.

1980
ADNOC owned National Oil Company planned to build a gas line from Abu Dhabi to Jebel Ali Industrial area.

1980
ADNOC and Japan oil Development Company (JODCO) signed a million dollar agreement to develop the Satah, Dalma and Jarnain fields, (for this 60/0 concession by ADNOC and 40 per cent JODCO.

Pct. 1980
ADNOC and ADDCO was signed on a new onshore concession, covering an area of 965 sq. miles², North of Al-ain city.

Nov 1980
A new concession agreement was concluded for oil exploration in two onshore areas near BuHasa, Asab, and Babfields, South West of Abu Dhabi city.

Bumasa Asab Babfields

Dubai: 1954
Offshore concession were granted to superior oil company and later it was taken over by the Dubai Marine area Ltd., which is jointly owned on the basis of 50-50 B/CFP and Hispan Oil.

1963
Continental company granted concession which is the principal owner of Dubai Petroleum Company.
Sharjah

1974  Production started from the Mubarak Offshore oil field at Abu Musa.

Early 1980  London and Scottish Marine Oil Company and Forman exploration of New-Orleans has discovered Natural Gas at Himriyyah (that is 30 km. from Sharjah in two zones).

1980  The ruler Sheikh Sultan signed an agreement to exploratory drilling in the Sagg field.

-  Buttes Gas and Oil Company is the operator for the Abu Musa Project under a participation agreement on the basis of 55 per cent.

Rasal-Khaimah

1964  Rasal-Khaimah granted concession to Union Oil Company and Southern National Gas Company to form the Rasal-Khaimah Oil Company.

15 Mar 1969  Shell Oil Company was granted an onshore concession.

1969  The Shell oil company and John Mecon Corporation was latter concessioned to Peninsula Petroleum Company.

1972  Oil was discovered by Union Oil Company of California.

Mid 1977  Rasal-Khaimah discovered his first offshore well.

-  Other oil concessions in Sharjah Umm-al-Qaibain and Ajman were granted to John W. Mecon and Pure Oil Company.

1976  Umm-al-Qaibain signed an agreement for exploration and drilling with the Histon Oil and Mineral company.

1978  Ajman granted its own petroleum exploration right for offshore oil field.
Commercial Education:

A commercial course of 3 years' duration was introduced in the Dubai Trade School in 1966. The first year class of students was required to have completed a minimum of 8 year education. This commercial course was recognized in 1970, with classes taught both in Arabic and English. The subjects include: (1) book keeping, commercial geography, commercial arithmetic, office practice, and typing. After completion of the programme, the graduate (student) is awarded a diploma in commercial studies. Secondly, the students may also sit, then for a number of external examinations at the elementary and intermediate level. On the other hand, the programme is open to males only.

In Abu Dhabi, programme is conducted on the basis of Part-Time evening courses like in accountancy and Secretariate studies. The 2 year undertaking courses is open mostly to the applicants with a reasonable elementary education, and the instruction time is 3 hours daily. (In addition to book-keeping and commercial and finance practice).

Agricultural Training School

The Agricultural Training School is founded in 1955 and situated in Rasal-Khaimah, and entry began at the fifth grade level. In 1964 the school was upgraded to a three year secondary institution. Admission is
given on the basis of completion of eight years of primary and preparatory schooling. The curriculum includes in several disciplines: Arabic religion, English language, Maths, Chemistry, Physics, Biology, Zoology, Plant-protection, Economics, agri-business, animal husbandry, etc. On the special education programmes in the UAE, only males are accepted into this school.

English Language Training

The English language school have been established by the Ministry of Education during the 1972-73 academic year. This language institute is located in Abu Dhabi. The English language programme envisages meeting four needs:

1. Holding the short courses for government officials to provide them with a foundation in the English language.
2. (Providing in Service) Teacher training should be given in English as a foreign language.
3. In the training there must be English-Arabic interpreters, and
4. Preparatory school student experimenting on the language laboratory approaches to language instruction. The institute has also provided a special course for Nursing School student.

Nurse Training

In the UAE, this nursing training programme can be conducted at three levels, by the Ministry of Health. The army medical corps also operates a nurse training course.

1. The Abu Dhabi Nursing School run at the Abu Dhabi Hospital, which was established in 1971. The 3 year training course includes 11 months in each academic year, and English and Arabic language training is offered alongside the Standard Nursing Courses.
2. In Abu Dhabi and Ras al-Khaimah, the practical nurse training programmes requires 2 years study. In Dubai, some 576 hours of theoretical instruction is involved along with more than 2,500 hours of practical, on the job training. Among the courses are: Community health child care, first aid, nursing principles and general medicine.

3. The Nurse aid training course is of three months duration, which is composed of 163 hours theoretical instruction and 300 hours of practical training.

In Abu Dhabi, both male and female can get admission in the nursing school; and classes are mixed. Preparatory school completion is the requirement for admission; and the age of applicant should be between 18 and 21 years. The training is free but applicants must have to work for three years in the UAE Ministry of Health after graduation. Only nationals of the UAE and other Gulf States candidates are eligible for admission. Most programmes includes a stipend for the candidate those accepted for the course.

Teachers' Training

Teacher training institutes for males were established in Dubai and Sharjah for female in 1966-67. The purpose of these two centres is mostly prepare elementary school teachers. The institute offer a four years secondary school level programme of instruction comprised of religious studies Arabic and English languages, General Sciences, Mathematics, History, Geography, Social Studies, Psychology of education school hygiene, fine arts, Technical orientation, physical training music. On the other hand, for females, domestic science (home science). Admission is given to
them who have been completed eight years of education. Moreover, students receive stipends during their four year training period. All other cost of this training are covered by the Government.

Technical Education:

In the UAE, there are only three Technical education school are existed, one is in Sharjah, established in 1958. Dubai in 1964 and third technical education school is in Rasal Khaimah which begun in 1969. The Sharjah Trade School was created with the primary purpose of service the vehicle of the desert locust survey. The first class had no previous education; consequently, literacy training proceeded still training. By 1962 a primary education certificate was required for entry to the school and the period of programme extended to three years.

At the beginning of the academic year 1974-75, all schools in the UAE went on a 6-3-3 system of primary, preparatory and secondary education. The stream of Technical education system begins at the intermediate stage and extend through the secondary level. Alongwith the carpentry, General-engineering has given more importance as a major area of Technical education. Within the engineering classification a number of specialization could be undertaken, electrical engineering, Mechanical Engineering, automative or Fabrication engineering. For this only the males were accepted in to the technical institutions.

In Abu Dhabi, vocational training began in 1968, under the administration
of Ministry of Labour, and the duration is two year for the programme. This training programme specialized with seven discipline: Secretarial; Carpentry; Refrigeration and Air-conditioning; Welding; Electrical, forging, automechanics. In 1973, the Centre was transferred to the Jurisdiction of the Ministry of education. The enrolment is required in the pre-paratory school course. Secondly, in the other Technical education institutions, only males are accepted, and government is providing and they are paid stipends during their training period of instruction.
FACILITIES AVAILABLE FOR REMITTANCES TO NON-RESIDENT INDIANS

Government has devised various schemes to encourage flow of funds from Non-resident Indians (NRI).

1. They can invest in the securities of the state government (other than bearer securities), National Plan/Savings Certificates and units of the unit trust of India. When investment is made by remittances in Foreign exchange sale proceeds will be allowed to be repatriated. An additional interest of 1 per cent will be available on the six year National Savings Certificates, if these are subscribed for in Foreign Exchange.

2. They may invest in share quote in the stock-exchange upto 1 per cent of the paid up capital of the company.

3. They can subscribe upto 40 per cent in the new issues of new/existing companies - engaged in the industrial-activity, this facilities carries repatriation right.

4. They may also invest with repatriation rights upto 74 per cent of the equity rights for establishing.

5. They may invest without repatriation rights in any area of activity other than commercial, construction and agricultural land without any limit (and such investment will be on par with resident investment).

6. The procedures connected with invest and acquisition of shares have been streamlined and simplified.

7. Special provisions relating to income of Non-residents have been proposed in the budget for 1983-84. (The details are given in para 36 (page 25-27) of finance bill, 1983.

8. Investment rates on new deposits of maturities of one year and above held in non-resident accounts will carry interest of 2 per cent above rates permissible on local deposits of comparable maturities.

9. Gift made in India out of deposits in these external accounts will be free from gift tax.
10. Tests of residence in India laid down for taxation purposes have been modified.

11. With a view to promote investment and remittances - by non-resident Indians the government have decided to create a special call in the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs.

12. Indian investment centres office abroad as also mission and branches of nationalised banks abroad provide publicity etc., to non-resident Indians to facilitate remittances.
Press Note dated 9 March 1983 - Regarding Special Officer in the Ministry of Finance to Look after the Problem of Non-Resident Indians

With a view to promote investment and remittances by non-resident Indians, the Government has decided to create a special cell in the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs. The cell will be headed by a senior officer of the Department of Economic Affairs who has been designated as commissioner, for non-resident Indian investment. Dr. Nitish Sengupta, Joint Secretary in the Department of Economic Affairs has been designated as Commissioner for Non-Resident Indian investment.