

- A. As mentioned earlier the local market for steel products is limited as compared to an envisaged production capacity of around 1 million tons. So in any case most of the products would be exported. So as far as this point is concerned Salalah is not at a disadvantage. If the production is focused on steel bars, the export to the GCC will not be the main thrust, rather other options ought to be identified. Hence, the location will not be a problem.

**Q.21 - Do you intend to expand Raysut port to meet the needs of a steel project at Salalah ?**

- A. Raysut Port is being expanded, to be more responsive for the needs of trade and development and in view of its strategic location on the Indian Ocean. The Feasibility Study will show how much capital can be put to amend this port to cater to the steel complex. Economic analysis, then, will show whether the Government should invest in the port or not.

**Q.22 - When will the infrastructure projects supplying gas and other utilities to Salalah be completed ?**

- A. Information not available

**Q.23 - Who is responsible for these projects ? Are they domestic or foreign constructors ?**

- A. Information not available

**Q.24 - How are these infrastructure projects being financed ?**

- A. Information not available

**Q.25 - Please give average rainfall and seasonal temperature averages for Salalah ?**

- A. Please find enclosed the average rainfall and temperature in Salalah. (annex 4)

**Q.26 - If Salalah is not suitable for the project, what other locations could be considered ?**

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A. This question has been dealt with earlier. (Q.2)

#### Questions on the Infrastructure (port)

**Q.27 - Please give full details of the port development project being considered for Raysut port.**

A. Enclosed is a Master Plan of Raysut Port expansion. (annex 5)

**Q.28 - Do you intend to extend the length of the SPS terminal or construct new jetty and then deepen the harbor to meet the needs of a steel industry ?**

A. That will depend on the economic viability of the Project and its impact on the whole economy, in order for the Government to decide to invest in this construction to cater for the complex.

**Q.29 - Please clarify the future port acquisition project.**

A. Information not available.

#### Questions on the Infrastructure (industrial Water)

**Q.30 - Please explain how there will be sufficient industrial water supplies to meet the needs of industrial projects you are planning for the Raysut and Salalah ?**

A. For Raysut we do not believe that at present there is enough water for a steel project as given in the project report. However, a desalination plant may be considered as part of the project and the economics of the project worked accordingly. In addition, there is enough quantity of sewage treatment water that can be used if applicable. The Feasibility Study will show this dimension.

**Q.31 - Do you have any plan to construct desalination facilities in Raysut and Salalah ?**

A. Information not available

A. This question has been dealt with earlier. (Q.2)

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**Q.32 - If so, what capacity do you envisage ?**

A. Information not available

**Q.33 - What is the present availability of industrial water supplies ?**

A. Not available

**Q.34 - What is the average price being charged industrial users ?**

A. Water for industrial use is charged at 3 baiza per gallon

#### **Questions on the natural gas for DRI**

**Q.35 - Where is the location of the gas fields that will supply the DRI plant ?**

A. The main gas fields likely to supply the DRI plant will be Yibal and perhaps other central Oman fields.

**Q.36 - How many cubic meters of gas per day will be available for the DR plant ?**

A. Depending on the estimated requirement of gas for the steel project, availability will be studied. We envisage our requirements of around .36 trillion cubic feet for 25 years for project of capacity 1.2 million tons per annum. In addition, a .45 TCF is needed to generate a 200 MW electricity. So, the total is 0.8 TCF/25 years.

**Q.37 - What is the quality of the gas ?**

A. Enclosed is an indicative gas composition for your reference. (annex 6)

**Q.38 - How can you ensure that the gas will be sold to the DR facility at a competitive price ?**

A. Gas price is now set at not less than 80 cents per million BTU on real terms. It will be decided by higher authority on whether this price could be applicable to this project as well.

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**Q.39 - What is the present availability of natural gas and what is the average price being charged to industrial users ?**

- A. Availability of the required gas will be considered after exact requirement is determined and the location. The price set at present for other two projects is not less than 80 cents per million BTU on real terms. It will be decided by higher authority on whether this price could be applicable to this project as well.

#### **Questions on the electric supply**

**Q.40 - How much electric power will be available daily to meet the needs of the DR plant ?**

- A. The need of electric power for the project is around 200 MW, which cannot be provided by the existing grid. Therefore, it is recommended that a power station/or stations should be either included in the project for captive use or power be supplied by independent power producers. In all situations, the need to decide on gas requirements for electricity generations needs (.45 TCF/25Y) to be taken at a high level, the Council for Financial Affairs and Energy Resources.

**Q.41 - Do you have plans to construct new power generation facilities to supply the steel facility ?**

- A. There are no specific plans to generate power for the Steel Complex. Since the steel complex is a major user of Electricity, specific requirements will have to be discussed. Two options are normally available (a) captive production of power - Government supplying the gas (b) power to be supplied by private sector producers.

**Q.42 - What authority will be responsible for providing electricity to the steel facility ?**

- A. This question has been answered in Q.41 above

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- A. If power is generated by private companies the price will be set by the Government which would provide the gas for power generation. If the power is produced by the Steel Complex then its cost will be a function of the gas price, generating capacity and operating cost as normal.

**Q.44 - What are the average daytime and evening power rates presently being charged to industrial users ?**

- A. The industrial tariff for Electricity is as follows :

Electricity : Summer (4 months) 24 baiza per KWH  
Other months is 12 baiza per KWH

#### Questions on labor

**Q.45 - How many workers do you envisage will be required for both the DR plant and steel making facility ?**

- A. From previous studies we estimated that a Steel Complex of 500,000 tons per annum would require about 1000 persons for its operation.

**Q.46 - What portion of the employees will be foreign workers ?**

- A. The percentage of Oman employees out of the total manpower is set at 35% for industries in the coming period.

**Q.47 - If the portion of foreign workers is expected to be large, what facilities will be available to help train them in steel plant operations ?**

- A. There are no steel industries at present in Oman for training workers. Training of manpower is expected to be carried out in similar plants owned by shareholders or technology suppliers.

#### Questions on finance

**48 - Where and how will you obtain the necessary finance for this project ?**

- A. Various sources of finance are considered for similar large projects namely; Commercial loans, ECA, Bonds. Discussion with financial

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**Q.49 - Will all the necessary finance be obtained within Oman? If not, what portion do you expect to obtain from overseas?**

- A. For large projects similar to the steel plant, financing would normally not be obtained from local sources.

**Q.50 - What form do you envisage the ownership of the facility taking? Will it be (a) 100% state-owned (b) a public - private sector joint venture (c) an Oman - foreign joint venture?**

- A. It is not envisaged that Government would take any shares in industrial projects. Investment is left for private sector, as a matter of general policy.

**Q.51 - If public - private sector ownership is envisaged, what benefits (tax incentives, profit remittance, etc.) would be offered by the Oman government?**

- A. Taxes applicable for various slabs of Company structures are as enclosed. (annex 2)

Manufacturing industries enjoy an exemption from Income Tax for 5 years. Extension of Exemption for an additional 5 years may be granted in accordance with the conditions given in annex (3)

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## IMPORTS

## واردات دول مجلس التعاون من منتجات الحديد والصلب الرئيسية

## GCC STATES IMPORTS:- OF MAIN IRON &amp; STEEL PRODUCTS

THOUSAND METRIC TON

الالف طن متري

	1995	BAHRAIN	KUWAIT	OMAN	QATAR	S.A.R.A.B.I.A	UAE	TOTAL	1995
VARIOUS RODS & BARS	83.5	301.1	134.7	9.7	199.0	891.5	1619.6	الصلب ومنتجات الحديد	
ANGLES & SPECIAL SHAPES	7.3	19.8	16.7	13.6	281.2	178.2	516.9	زوايا و أشكال خاصة	
SHEETS & PLATES	16.1	100.2	20.9	14.7	1135.4	286.8	1574.1	صفائح و ألواح	
WIRES OF VARIOUS KIND	6.2	14.3	2.4	1.2	281.2	47.2	352.6	أسلاك حديدية	
PIPES ,TUBES & ACCESSORIES	13.9	95.4	49.4	52.4	177.9	365.2	754.2	مواسير و أنابيب و ملحقاتها	
<b>Total</b>	<b>127.1</b>	<b>530.8</b>	<b>224.1</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>2074.5</b>	<b>1769.0</b>	<b>4817.2</b>	<b>الإجمالي</b>	
<b>1994</b>								<b>1994</b>	
VARIOUS RODS & BARS	79.6	342.2	144.3	9.2	251.1	905.5	1733.0	الصلب و منتجات الحديد	
ANGLES & SPECIAL SHAPES	7.0	25.7	22.4	14.0	233.2	133.6	435.8	زوايا و أشكال خاصة	
SHEETS & PLATES	15.3	31.0	10.9	12.9	777.4	268.8	1116.3	صفائح و ألواح	
WIRES OF VARIOUS KIND	6.0	10.0	7.8	1.2	38.3	51.8	115.1	الأسلاك الحديدية	
PIPES ,TUBES & ACCESSORIES	13.2	53.8	81.4	49.9	176.0	279.9	654.3	مواسير و أنابيب و ملحقاتها	
<b>Total</b>	<b>121.0</b>	<b>462.7</b>	<b>266.8</b>	<b>87.3</b>	<b>1476.0</b>	<b>1640.7</b>	<b>4054.5</b>	<b>الإجمالي</b>	

SOURCE : GOIC DATA BANK

المصدر : بنك بيانات الخليج

EXPORTS

مطارات دول مجلس التعاون من منتجات الحديد والصلب الرئيسية

GCC STATES EXPORTS:- OF MAIN IRON & STEEL PRODUCTS

اللة طن متري

THOUSAND METRIC TON	1995	BAHRAIN	KUWAIT	OMAN	QATAR	S.A.RABIA	UAE	TOTAL	1995
VARIOUS RODS & BARS	1.0	0.0	8.9	460.0	27.0	1.8	498.7	لصان وصقل حديد	
ANGLES & SPECIAL SHAPES	0.2	0.1	6.4	0.4	6.0	0.4	13.5	زوايا الصقل الصلب	
SHEETS & PLATES	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	17.0	0.7	17.8	صائح الصلب	
WIRES OF VARIOUS KIND	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	4.5	أسلاك حديد	
PIPES ,TUBES & ACCESSORIES	0.3	1.1	0.9	0.0	55.0	4.1	61.4	مسانيد والبوابير والارصا	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>460.4</b>	<b>109.5</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>595.9</b>	<b>الإجمالي</b>	
1994								1994	
VARIOUS RODS & BARS	9.0	0.0	1.0	629.0	21.0	0.2	560.2	لصان وصقل حديد	
ANGLES & SPECIAL SHAPES	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	4.5	0.0	4.8	زوايا الصقل الصلب	
SHEETS & PLATES	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	15.2	0.6	16.0	صائح الصلب	
WIRES OF VARIOUS KIND	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	5.8	أسلاك حديد	
PIPES ,TUBES & ACCESSORIES	0.2	0.7	2.0	0.0	62.0	4.1	69.0	مسانيد والبوابير والارصا	
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>629.2</b>	<b>106.5</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>655.8</b>	<b>الإجمالي</b>	

SOURCE : GOIC DATA BANK

BAHRAIN,SAUDI ARABIA & QATAR DATA FOR 1996 ESTIMATED

المصدر: بنوك البيانات الخليجية

## NET IMPORTS

## تقدير صافي واردات دول مجلس التعاون من منتجات الحديد والصلب الرئيسية

## GCC STATES NET IMPORTS ESTIMATES :- OF MAIN IRON &amp; STEEL PRODUCTS

THOUSAND METRIC TON

الف طن متري

	1995	BAHRAIN	KUWAIT	OMAN	QATAR	S.A.RABIA	UAE	TOTAL	1995
VARIOUS RODS & BARS		82.5	301.0	125.8	-450.3	172.0	889.7	1120.7	الصفائح ومنتجات الحديد
ANGLES & SPECIAL SHAPES		7.2	19.7	10.3	13.2	275.2	177.8	503.4	زوايا وأشكال خاصة
SHEETS & PLATES		16.1	100.1	21.0	14.7	1118.4	286.1	1556.4	صفائح ولوحات
WIRES OF VARIOUS KIND		6.2	14.3	2.4	1.2	276.7	47.2	348.0	أسلاك حديدية
PIPES, TUBES & ACCESSORIES		13.6	94.3	48.5	52.4	122.9	361.1	692.8	مقاطع الأنابيب والموصلات
<b>Total</b>		<b>125.6</b>	<b>529.4</b>	<b>208.0</b>	<b>-368.8</b>	<b>1965.2</b>	<b>1761.9</b>	<b>4221.3</b>	<b>الإجمالي</b>
	1994								1994
VARIOUS RODS & BARS		70.6	342.2	143.3	-519.8	230.1	906.3	1172.7	الصفائح ومنتجات الحديد
ANGLES & SPECIAL SHAPES		7.0	25.7	22.4	13.8	228.7	133.6	431.2	زوايا وأشكال خاصة
SHEETS & PLATES		15.3	30.8	10.9	12.9	762.2	268.2	1100.3	صفائح ولوحات
WIRES OF VARIOUS KIND		6.0	10.0	5.8	1.2	34.5	51.8	109.3	أسلاك حديدية
PIPES, TUBES & ACCESSORIES		13.0	53.1	79.4	49.9	114.0	275.8	585.2	مقاطع الأنابيب والموصلات
<b>Total</b>		<b>111.9</b>	<b>461.8</b>	<b>261.8</b>	<b>-442.0</b>	<b>1369.5</b>	<b>1635.7</b>	<b>3398.7</b>	<b>الإجمالي</b>

SOURCE : GOIC DATA BANK

المصدر: بنك البيانات الخليجية

NEGATIVE DATA MEAN EXPORTS MORE THAN IMPORTS

بيانات سالبة تعني أن الصادرات تزيد عن الواردات

PRODUCTION

إنتاج دول مجلس التعاون من منتجات الحديد والصلب الرئيسية

GCC STATES PRODUCTION :- OF MAIN IRON & STEEL PRODUCTS

THOUSAND METRIC TON

الف ألف طن

PRODUCTS	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	المنتجات
IRON & STEEL BARS & WIRES	2310.0	2714.5	3115.8	3300.0	3467.0	حديد حديد و سلك حديد
PIPES & TUBES -	179.4	171.2	194.3	197.0	192.0	الأنابيب والمواسير
INGOTS	33.3	36.6	43.5	62.0	63.0	الحديد الخام
PELLETS	395.7	1020.0	1904.2	2665.1	2871.1	الحديد الخام
<b>Total</b>	<b>2918.4</b>	<b>3942.3</b>	<b>5257.8</b>	<b>6214.1</b>	<b>6593.1</b>	<b>الإجمالي</b>

المصدر: بنك البيانات الخليجية

\* تقديرات \*

SOURCE : GOIC DATA BANK

\* ESTIMATED



## INCOME TAX FOR JOINT VENTURE COMPANIES

新設  
会社

### A. FOREIGN CAPITAL IS MORE THAN 90%

<u>PROFIT IN RO</u>	<u>Tax Rate (%)</u>
Up to 5,000	Nil
From 5,000 to 18,000	5
From 18,000 to 35,000	10
From 35,000 to 55,000	15
From 55,000 to 75,000	20
From 75,000 to 100,000	25
From 100,000 to 200,000	30
From 200,000 to 300,000	35
From 300,000 to 400,000	40
From 400,000 to 500,000	45
Above 500,000	50

### B. FOREIGN CAPITAL IS EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 90%

(1) Omani capital is equal to or more than 51%, Public Share Holding Co. and the Public share is 40%

<u>PROFIT IN RO</u>	<u>Tax Rate (%)</u>
Up to 30,000	Nil
From 30,000 to 200,000	5
Above 200,000	7.5

(2) Omani capital is less than 51% or a Company without Public Shares or others

<u>PROFIT IN RO</u>	<u>Tax Rate (%)</u>
Up to 30,000	Nil
From 30,000 to 130,000	15
From 130,000 to 280,000	20
Above 280,000	25

**Extension of exemption from Income Tax for Manufacturing Industries for additional 5 years**

Manufacturing industries can enjoy extension of exemption from Income Tax for additional period of 5 years. This exemption may be renewed, if necessary, subject to the approval of Council of Financial Affairs and Energy Resources, and based on recommendations from Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

Ministry of Commerce & Industry may recommend the extension based on the Regulations required for this purpose. The conditions for extension are :

- a) The Company should be evaluated as a strategic industry
- b) Financial figures should reveal an increase in basic criteria of strategic importance, namely, Omanisation percentage, value added percentage, usage of local raw material percentage.

The Project could be considered strategic if it satisfies 4 criteria of strategic importance of which two should be of the basic criteria.

## STRATEGIC EVALUATION

<u>Basic Criteria</u>	
Usage of local Raw Materials	20%
Omanization	30%
Value added	25%
<u>Other Criteria</u>	
Export	25%
Import Substitution	40%
Integration with Local Industries	-
Industries related to health and defence sector requirements	10%
Industries serving majority of population*	-
Industries introducing new products or technology	-
Traditional Industries	-
Semi-Strategic	Strategic
3 (2 Basic + 1 others)	4 (2 Basic + 2 others)

\* Activities in the following sectors:

- Agriculture
- Fisheries
- Animal Resources Development

Sultanate of Oman  
Ministry of Communications  
Directorate General of Civil Aviation & Meteorology  
Department of Meteorology

Station : MINA RAYSUT

Parameter : Air temperature Data[C] \*Monthly Mean

Year	Month												ANNUAL
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
1982								24.1	26.7				
83	23.6	24.2	26.8	28.1	29.4	29.2	27.1	25.4	26.2	26.9	26.5	24.9	26.5
84	23.6	23.8	25.7	28.3	29.5	28.8	25.4	236.5	24.5	25.8	26.5	25.9	25.9
85	25.4	25.0	26.8	28.6	29.1	28.5	25.5	25.7	26.6	27.0	27.1	24.8	26.7
86	23.6	25.1	27.2	29.0	30.3	29.8	25.1	23.7	26.0	26.4	27.1	24.9	26.5
87	24.2	25.0	27.1	28.6	30.1	29.9	27.0	26.4	25.9	27.7	27.5	25.2	27.1
88	23.6	26.0	26.9	28.9	29.6	29.6	25.5	24.1	27.0	27.4	27.0	25.6	26.8
89	23.6	25.2	26.2	28.1	29.5	28.3	24.7	24.0	26.0	26.7	26.4	25.2	26.2
1990	25.2	26.8	27.1	29.2	30.9	29.4	25.8	24.9	25.5	26.8	27.0	25.8	27.0
91	23.9	24.4	26.7	27.8	28.3	27.8	25.1	23.5	24.3	24.5	26.0	25.0	25.6
92	23.3	23.7	24.3	25.7	27.1	27.6	25.2	23.7	24.5	25.5	25.3	24.5	25.0
93	21.7	23.8	25.6	27.6	29.5	30.2	26.5	24.7	25.9	27.0	26.8	25.3	26.2
94	24.0	23.4	26.2	28.0	29.7	28.8	25.9	24.4	24.9	26.3	27.4	24.9	26.2
95	23.5	24.0	26.2	28.5	28.9	28.4	25.3	25.8	29.0	29.8	29.1	28.3	27.2
96	27.8	27.9	31.5	30.3	30.1	28.9	24.6	23.2	27.5	27.5	26.5	25.2	27.6

Sultanate of Oman  
Ministry of Communications  
Directorate General of Civil Aviation & Meteorology  
Department of Meteorology

Station : Mina Raysut

Parameter : Rainfall[mm]

*\*Monthly Total*

Year	Month												ANNUAL
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
1982								20.2	4.6				
83	12.0	86.5	0.3	100.7	25.0	Tr	9.8	44.6	3.4	0.0	1.9	0.0	284.2
84	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	3.2	23.1	17.7	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.1
85	Tr	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	1.7	32.5	15.8	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	59.8
86	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	40.1	24.9	0.4	Tr	0.0	0.7	70.0
87	0.0	0.0	17.5	0.0	2.1	0.1	15.7	26.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.7
88	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.0	0.0	0.0	47.2	42.4	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	154.6
89	0.0	0.0	48.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	53.7	16.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	9.3	130.0
1990	22.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	18.5	28.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.1
91	0.0	Tr	0.4	0.0	0.0	4.8	22.7	34.8	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	68.0
92	Tr	0.0	Tr	88.0	0.0	0.4	19.4	18.7	3.0	0.4	0.0	Tr	129.9
93	0.0	Tr	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	11.2	26.7	0.9	Tr	0.0	0.0	39.2
94	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.3	32.6	22.4	Tr	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.3
95	0.0	0.0	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	23.0	38.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.1
96	1.0	0.0	6.6	0.0	7.3	69.5	34.7	15.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	51.0	186.2

Sultanate of Oman  
Ministry of Communications  
Directorate General of Civil Aviation & Meteorology  
Department of Meteorology

Station : MINA RAYSUT

Parameter : Air temperature Data[C] \*Monthly absolute minimum

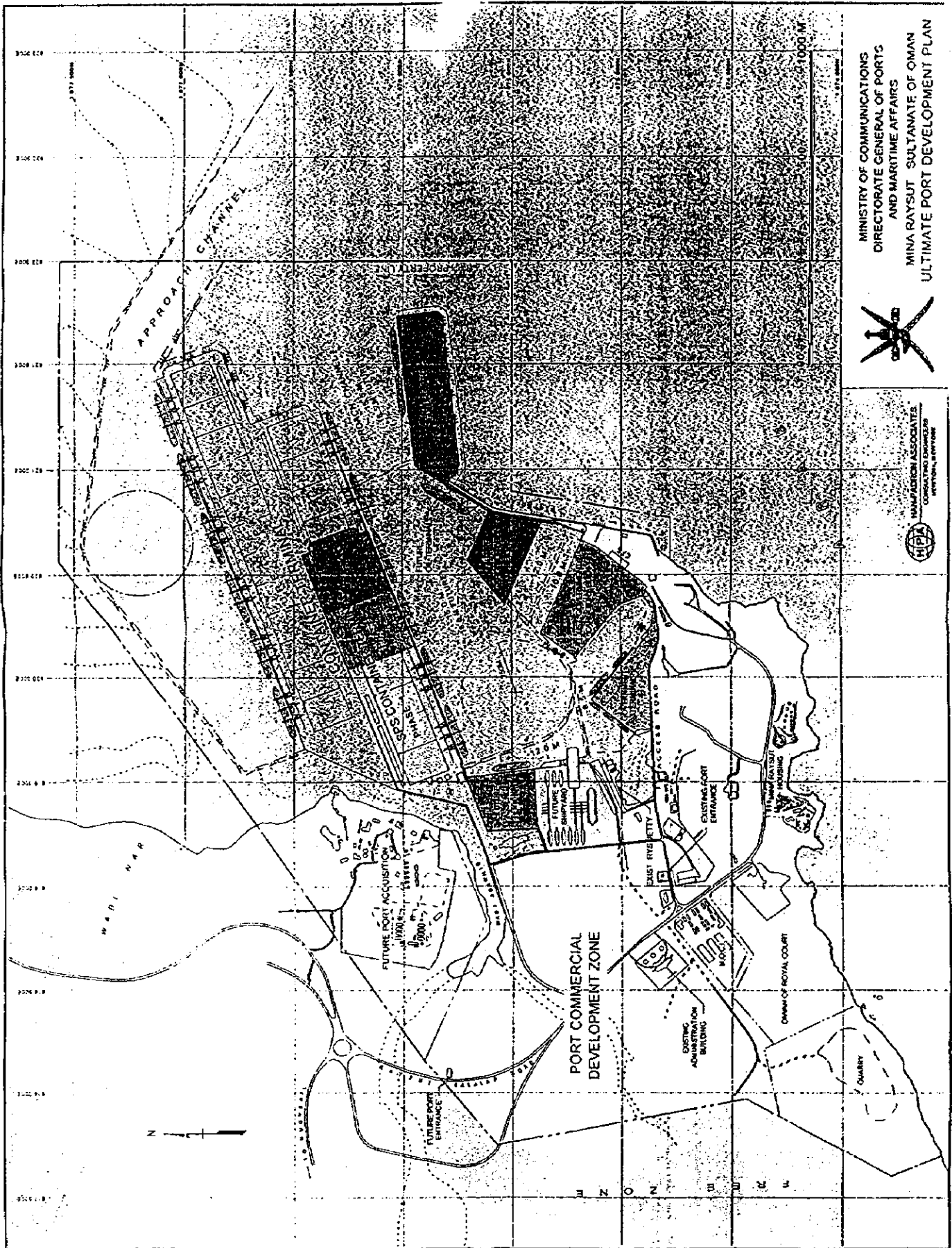
Year	Month												ANNUAL
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
1982								21.8	22.2				
83	17.9	17.1	17.7	21.0	24.2	25.0	24.0	22.1	21.9	21.0	19.9	19.0	17.1
84	16.1	17.6	16.4	22.4	24.2	25.7	23.0	20.9	20.6	19.5	20.3	20.0	16.1
85	19.0	18.0	19.7	22.5	24.1	24.8	22.5	22.3	22.3	21.7	21.0	19.1	18.0
86	16.1	19.5	20.2	23.2	25.5	25.0	22.0	21.1	22.1	21.0	20.8	18.0	16.1
87	18.2	17.7	21.5	21.6	24.9	26.2	23.1	24.0	21.9	22.7	21.0	18.4	17.7
88	15.4	18.6	21.0	23.0	24.7	25.0	23.2	22.4	23.4	21.6	21.2	19.0	15.4
89	15.6	18.7	19.2	22.0	23.6	23.6	22.4	20.8	21.5	19.4	18.3	17.2	15.6
1990	17.2	19.7	19.9	24.4	26.7	25.8	23.6	21.2	21.5	19.5	17.9	16.4	16.4
91	15.7	15.9	20.5	21.3	20.7	23.1	20.5	20.1	20.5	17.3	16.6	15.7	15.7
92	12.4	14.6	17.2	19.2	21.7	22.6	21.2	19.2	20.4	18.5	17.8	15.5	12.4
93	11.4	15.7	16.3	21.6	23.5	26.5	22.9	22	22.6	20.5	19.7	18.9	11.4
94	15.5	15.0	18.3	22.5	25.4	25.2	22.6	21.4	18.7	19.3	20.2	18.2	15.0
95	14.0	16.8	19.8	21.2	25.0	24.0	22.0	22.7	25.0	25.0	24.0	23.1	14.0
96	23.3	21.0	23.5	20.4	24.1	25.0	19.0	19.2	22.0	20.0	19.0	16.6	16.6

Sultanate of Oman  
Ministry of Communications  
Directorate General of Civil Aviation & Meteorology  
Department of Meteorology

Station : MINA RAYSUT

Parameter : Air temperature Data[C] \*Monthly absolute maximum

Year	Month												ANNUAL	
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec		
1982								27.1	30.8					
83	32.1	31.4	33.0	33.7	34.8	34.2	32.3	30.9	32.0	34.1	33.8	32.0	34.8	
84	30.9	31.1	33.9	35.0	35.2	34.5	29.9	28.0	31.2	33.0	34.7	32.4	35.2	
85	31.1	31.9	33.6	35.9	33.9	33.4	30.2	30.3	32.2	33.5	34.4	32.4	35.9	
86	30.2	30.9	33.4	34.5	35.7	35.7	31.0	29.8	31.9	33.7	34.4	32.0	35.7	
87	32.1	32.0	33.2	36.4	34.8	35.3	32.2	30.7	31.4	33.5	34.4	30.6	36.4	
88	30.5	31.8	35.1	35.6	34.5	35.0	30.5	28.9	32.8	33.4	34.0	33.1	35.6	
89	31.2	33.0	32.4	34.6	34.4	34.0	28.9	28.4	31.1	31.8	33.4	32.2	34.6	
1990	31.1	31.6	34.2	34.8	39.7	35.3	29.6	30.8	29.4	32.0	36.2	32.8	39.7	
91	30.3	30.0	36.2	38.2	32.2	32.8	30.8	27.5	28.5	33.4	34.0	30.2	38.2	
92	30.9	31.2	31.8	31.2	32	32.7	30.7	28.2	31.2	30.8	32.3	30.6	32.7	
93	31.1	32.0	34.6	36.6	34.6	40.4	31.6	28.7	30.8	33.0	36.2	32.4	40.4	
94	30.3	31.7	36.2	32.5	33.4	40.3	31.2	29.2	29.6	33.2	33.2	31.4	40.3	
95	30.8	30.4	32.4	35.8	35.6	32.8	28.9	30.4	32.8	34.8	36.0	31.8	36.0	
96	35.3	33.1	38.0	35.6	33.4	33.5	30.1	26.7	36.8	34.4	33.0	31.4	38.0	

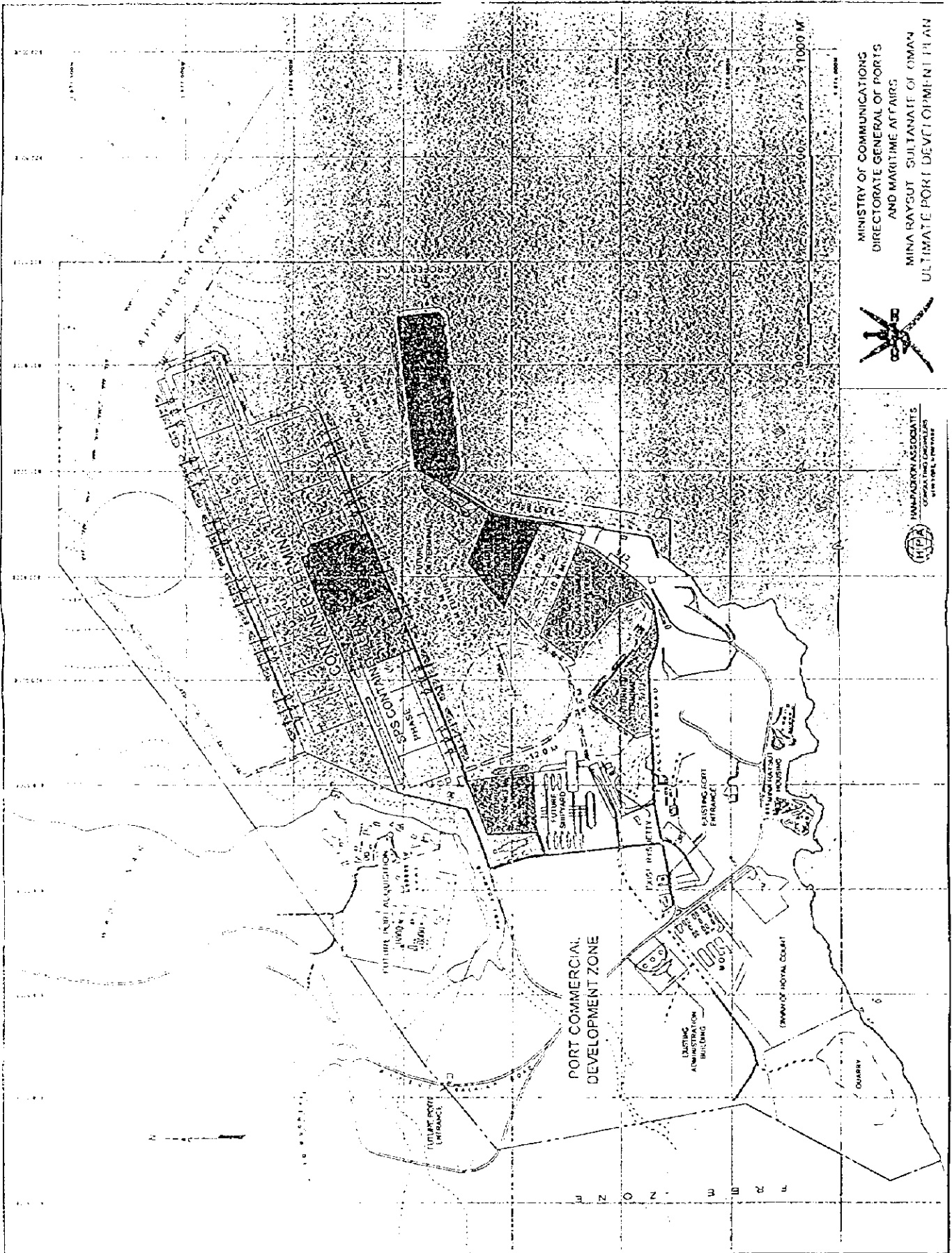


MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS  
 DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF PORTS  
 AND MARITIME AFFAIRS  
 MINA RAYSUT SULTANATE OF OMAN  
 ULTIMATE PORT DEVELOPMENT PLAN



HPA  
 HAMPADRON ASSOCIATES  
 CONSULTING ENGINEERS  
 AMMAN, JORDAN





MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS  
 DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF PORTS  
 AND MARITIME AFFAIRS  
 MINA RAYSUT SULTANATE OF OMAN  
 ULTIMATE PORT DEVELOPMENT PLAN



IMPADRYN ASSOCIATES  
 CONSULTING ENGINEERS  
 414-1011, DUBAI, U.A.E.



**GAS COMPOSITION**

<b><u>Composition Mol%</u></b>	<b><u>Summer</u></b>	<b><u>Winter</u></b>
N2	4.19	3.71
C1	85.45	83.97
C2	5.41	6.19
C3	2.71	3.44
C4	1.28	1.64
C5+	0.42	0.42
Net BTU/SCF	982	1009







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JICA