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# RUSAYL

Sultanate of Oman  
February ♦ March ♦ April 1992



500 Balzas

A photograph of a woman with dark hair, smiling, holding a can of Sohar Double Refined Cooking Oil. The can features a traditional Omani sailboat (dhoni) on the water, framed by stalks of corn. A red ribbon seal on the can reads "MADE IN OMAN". The word "SOHAR" is prominently displayed in large red letters at the bottom of the can. The woman is wearing a light-colored, long-sleeved blouse.

**SOHAR**  
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The *dhabi*, or Arabian Antelope - sleek and elegant symbol of Oman National Transport Company (see article on page 60)

"T he rise of a strong industry capable of performing its national role in social progress and prosperity, while at the same time maintaining the purity and cleanliness of the environment at the highest possible level, will always be our strategic role".

His Majesty Sultan Qaboos bin Said,  
National Day, 18 November 1991

Cover photograph by Khamis Al Muharbi

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# RUSAYL

Saltance of Oman  
February ♦ March ♦ April 1992



A Rusayl Industrial  
Estate Authority Publication,  
P.O. Box 42002, Rusayl  
Telephone 626180



Photograph by Pauline Shelton.

## CONTENTS

<b>1992 – Year of Industry</b>	4
<b>Five of the Best</b> – His Majesty's awards to industry	6
<b>1991 Openers</b>	8
<b>News in Brief</b>	9
<b>Ships Ahoy!</b> – Omani ship-builders	10
<b>Going for Goals</b> – Profile Said al Hinai	13
<b>On the Crest of the Waves</b> – Amouage	17
<b>Women Mean Business</b>	20
<b>Going Places</b> – Oman National Transport Company	24
<b>Gold of Dhofar</b>	28
<b>Cattlemen of the South</b> – Dhofar Cattle Feed	32
<b>Pressing Forward</b> – The Story of NAPCO's Turn-Around	34
<b>Show Business</b> – Oman's exhibition companies	38

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## 1992 - Year of Industry



Oman Water Pumps - a successful example of technology transfer from Europe to Oman.

The Year of Industry will be extended throughout 1992, declared by His Majesty Sultan Qaboos, in his National Day speech in November 1991. The news was greeted with delight by industry and government alike. Minister of Commerce & Industry at the time, Salim bin Abdullah al Ghazali told Oman newspaper that such a generous decree embodied His Majesty's interest in this vital sector as an important contributor to the national economy. He added that the decree was an appeal to industrialists to spare no efforts in the service of the nation and citizens.

### Development through Diversification

Twenty years ago, manufacturing enterprises in the Sultanate simply did not exist. It is a tribute to consistency and committed government policies that a growing industrial sector is now flourishing in Oman. Oman's small population means a limited internal market, so export incentives have featured highly in the government's programme. In November 1991, an export credit and finance scheme, administered by the Oman Development Bank, was launched. The scheme, the first of its kind in GCC countries, was

264.5% over the same period in 1992! All these are indicators of a strong economy and a growing industrial base.

The Sultanate's industrial success has

been hailed worldwide. The Director General of UNIDO (the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation), at its conference in November 1991, pointed out that a Year of Industry was a highly successful experiment. He advised other developing countries to follow the Omani experiment.

### Organisation

1991 also saw great advances in training and Omanisation schemes, with the government undertaking to meet the full cost of training Omani nationals for a period of up to 18 months, and to contribute between 50% and 80% of salaries for the same period.

### Industry Comes of Age

"Oman nowadays does not look for partners to trade, but for partners to industrialise the country" - so said the former president of the Oman Chamber of Commerce & Industry, now the Minister - HE Maqbool bin Ali Sultan. And His Majesty's government's wise policies are leading increasingly to diversifying the Sultanate's sources of income and avoiding dependence on its finite oil resources.

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# Five of the Best

Five proud men stepped towards His Majesty Sultan Qaboos at the climax of the brilliant National Day spectacle at Wattayeh Stadium in November 1991. They were the chairman of the winning companies and His Majesty's trophy for excellence in industry, in its inaugural year - and they were stepping up to receive their awards.

The 1991 winners were Oman Cement Company, National Biscuit Industries, Rasayl Cement Company, Al-Khoudh Steel Company and Oman Cable Industries - now publicly acknowledged to be the five best manufacturing companies in the Sultanate. The evaluation criteria were wide-ranging:

- percentage of Omani employees;
- percentage of exports;
- value added by manufacture;
- Oman share capital;
- percentage of capacity used;
- percentage of local materials used;
- marketing personnel and marketing plans;
- product quality and specifications;
- factory managerial personnel;
- application of security and safety systems.

Najim al Timami of Oman Cement, commenting on the criteria, said: "industry has been put on its pedestal up to the importance of standards". The awards have stimulated interest in efficiency and productivity - more and more people are asking 'What IS value-added? What IS marketing'?"

Each of the winners is full of pride at their achievement - and each had some useful comments to make about their company and the secrets of their success.

#### Oman Cement Company (OCC)

With a plant capacity of 2,000 tonnes per day, OCC nevertheless manages to produce 2,600 tonnes of cement per day - by using good, reliable equipment and stretching it to the limit. The company's entire output is used in the Sultanate. One of OCC's unique strengths is its marketing, in that it uses both direct selling and a network of agents. This, claims Najim al Timami, keeps the company in touch with even the smallest customer. High quality is another success factor - and consistency of the product, says Najim. "Teamwork is also

a vital part of our success", he continued. "Our employees are well-motivated, and we encourage them with a good incentive scheme. We are even planning to start an Employee of the Month award to encourage excellence". With almost 500 employees, the company has 36% Omaniisation, spread over all levels and all departments.

#### National Biscuit Industries (Nabil)

"We are deeply honoured to have been selected for this prestigious award", says director Ravi Chopra. "The efforts of management and staff have been recognised at the highest level". With almost 500 employees, the company identifies a number of Nabil's secrets of success - and top of the list is a



Al Khoudh Steel - winners for strength and durability.

commitment to excellence throughout the company. "Another vital factor", he continued, "is the atmosphere we maintain in the office. We encourage a real family feeling - and that means better motivation and ultimately better results. And we also give both encouragement and training to our Omani staff".

Quality is obviously an important factor, and Nabil is proud of its product

acceptability in both local and foreign markets - though success doesn't cause the company to rest on its laurels: it continues to work for improvements. "Winning this award gives us the strength to reach for even higher goals", Chopra added.

#### Rasayl Cement Company

Managing director Said bin Ahmed al Rawas also emphasises the importance of teamwork within the company: "We all felt great about receiving this prestigious award", he said, "and we

planning to upgrade the plant to increase output", says Said. "and we're keeping a sharp eye on export markets - with new cement companies starting up in the Far East, we must expect prices to drop. And for us, that means developing markets nearer home."

#### Al-Khoudh Steel Company

Owner-manager Said bin Hinai emphasises the quality of his products - the company manufactures office furniture - desk sets, lockers and filing cabinets. "They are welded from high-gauge steel and are robust, sturdy and long-lasting", he explained. Al Khoudh Steel exports about 35% of its output to Gulf countries - but most of its business is in the Sultanate, with large orders from government offices. Al Khoudh Steel, which works 3 shifts 24 hours a day, uses the most up-to-date technology. "This enables us to face stiff international competition", explains Said. "Another of our strengths is our short and reliable delivery schedules, and we achieve this, not just with modern technology, but with our team of skilled and dedicated technicians". He added: "I am honoured and delighted to receive the award - we're all very proud". You can read more about Said's business success of page 00-0.

#### Oman Cables Industry (OCI)

"It was a very tough competition", commented Taki Hussein, OCI's general manager. "OCI only opened at the end of 1990, so we were one of the first winners, and we're proud to have achieved this in such a short span of time". Taki is very clear about the reasons for OCI's recent good performance. "There have been a lot of seminars in recent years, run by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. In April 1991, OCI joined a Japanese programme, called the Five S's, and it has made a real difference to us".

The scheme is based on five practical guidelines (each of which begins with 'S'): Japanese

- 1 Cleaning work-space - separating the necessary from the unnecessary.
- 2 Organisation - a place for everything and everything in its place.
- 3 Cleaning work-areas and machinery.
- 4 Standardisation.
- 5 Training - teaching every employee to do these things as a matter of course.

"It's common-sense really", Taki says. "But to implement it systemati-

cally takes commitment. The pay-off has been enormous: breakdowns have halved, our employees are happy working in clean, fresh surroundings - so they take a pride in their work and in the company. A clean environment has further improved our quality - and our efficiency and morale has increased generally. We're delighted that such a down-to-earth system has brought such great results!"

All the staff felt part of the award-winning achievement - and OCI gave a reception for them all to show appreciation of the teamwork involved. "The award has given us encouragement and added incentives to achieve even more in years to come", Taki Hussein concluded.

#### Industrial Success

The managers of the winning companies were also unanimous about the general benefit the awards were bringing to the industry. "The institution of these awards has been a boon for industry in Oman", said Said bin Ahmed al Rawas (Rasayl Cement). "It encourages the diversification of industry". Taki Hussein (OCI) agrees: "This has given a boost to industry - and to the whole policy of industrial estates, as three of the winners are from the Rasayl Industrial Estate", he said.

Najim al Timami of OCC takes this a step further. "The awards have put industry in its place in the national economy. They have brought recognition due to the high level of the role of industry and the importance of industrial excellence to Oman's future prosperity", said Al Hinai reflected more generally on the government's programme. "The support for industry, especially light industry, has been excellent", he said. "I'm happy that the Year of Industry has been extended to 1992, as it will serve as a great inspiration and will spur industries to grow and prosper".

1991's winners are proud and happy - as well as successful. It should indeed be a great incentive to all industries to strive for success in 1992 and beyond.

Letters, press releases  
or news items for inclusion  
should be sent to:

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## 1991 Openers

The first Year of Industry, 1991, saw many factory inaugurations, starting in January with the highly successful Oman Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Company in Buraimi. In the last three months of the year, numbers increased dramatically to 133 inaugurations at Russell Shows - bringing the total up to over 70 factories. The range of companies, and their geographical dispersal around the country, are a great encouragement both to industrialisation plans and aims for regional development.

The following selection of 1991 inaugurations give some idea of the variety of new industry in the Sultanate.

**Arabian Perfume** factory in Barka was inaugurated in October, by the Minister of Regional Municipalities. Shaikh Ambar bin Shuwain al Hosni. The factory will manufacture airfresheners and insecticides as well as perfumes. Perfumes will use sandalwood, frankincense and various flower extracts, including jasmine. A proposal for the factory was first made in the 1970s, as a response to the large quantities of imported perfumes.

**Sweets of Oman** celebrated its formal opening by Minister of Labour & Vocational Training, Sayyid al Mutasim bin Hamoud al Busaidi. The company makes a variety of high-quality chocolates and boiled sweets, many with a distinctly Omani flavour - such as halwa, chocolate date bars, and coconut chocolate. Currently Oman imports about 2,000 tonnes of boiled sweets and 1,000 tonnes of chocolates every year. Sweets of Oman hopes to increase this by going for a 25% market share. There are several sweet-manufacturers in Gulf countries, but Sweets of Oman is the only one making a comprehensive range of both chocolates and boiled sweets.

**Muscat Manufacturers** opened a new plant at Rusayl in November of RO 1.34 million, to meet the Sultanate's growing consumption of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). The new plant can refill 5,000 cooking gas cylinders a day. It is fully equipped with modern electronic equipment to meet high international standards of safety and security. The ribbon was cut by Minister of State Hamed bin Said Al-Aufi in the presence of a



*Sweets of Oman is inaugurated by HE Sayyid al Mutasim bin Hamoud al Busaidi.*

number of dignitaries, including the then Minister for Commerce & Industry, Salem bin Shuwain al Ghazali.

**Computer Stationery Industry** was formally inaugurated by Sayyid Gahran bin Yaroub al Busaidi, the Interior Undersecretary, during November 1991. The company now meets 80% of local demand for computer paper. The capacity of the plant is 1,200 tonnes per year.

**Arabian Mapping Company**, Oman's first commercial mapping company, was opened in October by then President of Muscat Municipality, Abdullah bin Abbas bin Ahmed. The company is part of the Zubair Group and uses highly advanced equipment for producing maps. The venture has technical support from two international mapping companies, Nortech Surveys (Canada) and the French National Geographic Institute. Mapping projects range from large-scale territorial photography to small-scale mapping and revision from satellite photography. Previously, mapping jobs for Oman were done by Sayyid Qahlan bin Yaroub al Busaidi.

**National Industrial Companies** opened a factory at Rusayl for the manufacture of water heaters. The inauguration was attended by Mohamed bin Ali bin Hamed Al-Saadi, the Minister of General Legislative Division. The plant cost RO 1,135,000 to construct. Demand for water heaters in the Sultanate reaches 40,000 a year. The annual production capacity of the plant is currently 36,000 heaters - though this could be raised to 70,000 if the plant operated on a two-shift basis.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Executive Action

The Oman Sheraton Hotel opened their second executive floor in December 1991, following the success of the original executive floor which opened in September. The up-grade includes an exclusive private lounge with an extensive wine and book library. The executive floor also has a business centre equipped with fax and photocopying facilities, PCs and a personal secretary to help executive guests in their business affairs.

### Free Offer

A London-based company is offering free business and professional consultancy to Omani companies. Consultants come to Oman for up to three months - and Omani businesses don't even have to find the air-fare. All they must provide is housing and living expenses. The non-profit making Business Executive Services Overseas has about 2,000 volunteers on its rolls - people who want a change, and who want to share their expertise with others. They come from a wide range of industries - from mining to marketing, from fisheries to financial management. Brian Ballantyne, of the British Embassy's Economic Section commented: "It's our contribution to the Year of Industry - and is an economical way for Omani companies to acquire foreign expertise".

### Omani Shippers Launched

In mid-November 1991, the Omani National Shipping Line (ONSL) was established, by decree of His Majesty the Sultan and Minister of Defense, Sultan Qaboos bin Said. "We are proud to have reached the stage in our development when the private sector can establish a national line". It is also a good example of international transfer of technology and expertise. Omani shareholders include the Omani government-owned Foresight Group to become a minority partner in the venture, because of Foresight's long experience of maritime trade in the region. Foresight's role will be to train Omani nationals to run the company. Phase I of the development involves 9 vessels which will operate on routes linking the Gulf with the Far East and Europe.

### Banana Boom

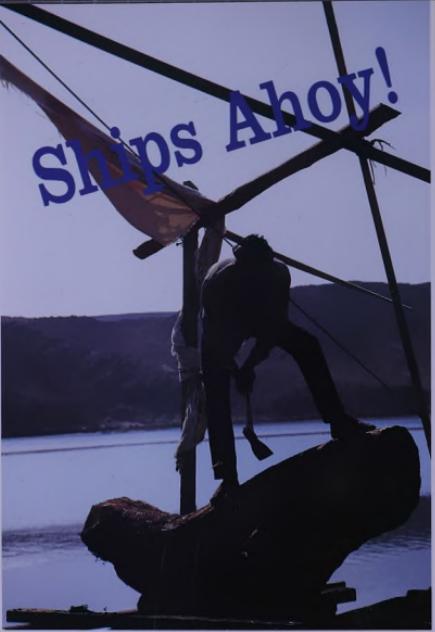
Salalah's banana ripening and packing factory, run by PAMAP (the Public Authority for Marketing Agricultural Produce) is flourishing. The factory provides a link between farmers and customers, and encourages farmers to produce top-quality fruit. Factory manager Humaid al Awfi said that the season peaked from September to November, and that the number of plantations in Salalah was on the increase. The Sultanate's banana production has doubled since 1982.

### Special Effects

Bahrain Travel Agencies LLC (BTA) has been appointed sole representative for the entire Gulf Cooperation council region for Euro Disney - "the complete dream holiday resort" set to open on 12 April 1992, at a site 52 kilometres west of Paris. Nabil Thomas, BTA's general manager announced that an elaborate marketing strategy is being devised to promote the resort in the region. "BTA will appoint prestigious travel firms as sub-agents in all the countries of the GCC", he said. All the areas will be controlled from Muscat. The resort is expected to attract at least 11 million visitors during its first year - and BTA intend to make sure that as many as possible come from the Gulf.



*Banana boom in Salalah*



*The moment of inception – hewing planks from a teak trunk.*

Oman sits at the maritime crossroads of the Arab world, and Omani sailors and navigators – from the legendary Sindbad to the historical navigator Ibn Magid – are world-famous. Remarkably, Oman has preserved a living heritage of Arab seafaring because of its isolation from the outside world until 1970.

#### Unchanging Traditions

Around the bays and inlets of Sur, at the easternmost tip of the Arabian Peninsula, nearly a dozen shipyards are still building traditional wooden boats. Even today, the shore-line still rings to the traditional sounds of adze, plane and hammer on wood as graceful wooden ships take shape before one's very eyes.

Westerners often call them dhows - a word probably of East African origin. Omanis, though, are much more precise in their naming of ships - each style has its own name. The ships built at Sur today are all one style - the *sambuq*. They are about one-tenth of the size of the great merchant ships that used to be built here.

Nevertheless, the building methods have not changed over the centuries. The keel is laid, and the boat is built within a framework of rough poles. Today's ships are about 30 feet long. The wood used today is teak from Malaysia. They are carved, not clinker-built - that is, the planks of wood do not overlap each other. This means that very thick caulking is needed when the hull is finished, to seal the tiny gaps between the planks. It takes many months for the team to build a boat, using no electrical tools, but only the traditional adze, saw, hammer, chisel and bow drill - which is operated like a violin. Caulking then takes another week. This involves soaking lengths of soft cotton-like fibres in tar and hammering them in between each plank. The whole vessel is then painted inside and out with shark oil, made locally in Sur. In the old days, the nails were made in Sur too - but since the nail-maker died, they have been imported from Dubai. Today too all the shipwrights working on Sur beach are expatriate, not Omani. But down the coast, in the fishing town of Al Ashkharah, Omani fishermen still build their own *sambuqs* on the beach.



*Ship takes shape.*

*Sambuqs* made today in Sur are used by fishermen locally and in the United Arab Emirates. They are not cheap, costing about RO 13,000 - and another RO 8000 for the engine. But they are a moving sight, as they bob up and down on the water - a living piece of the past which has been adapted to the needs and technology of the twentieth century.

#### Sur Success

Sur has been famed for centuries as a major port, as a wealthy, cosmopolitan city and as a center of ship-building. Even in the early decades of the 20th century, Sur was reported to be the second largest center in all Africa. Its prosperity in AD 1500 is described by the then French Consul in Oman:

"The only part of Oman having a considerable commerce with foreign ports is Sur. With its fleet of dhows, Sur exports most of the cooked dates from Ja'alan, Biddiyah and the Sharqiyah, and furnishes provisions, especially Indian rice, to these wealthy provinces. This town enjoys the benefit of its customs privileges as much as those of its geographical position."

At Sur, within living memory, a large fleet of wooden merchant ships was built and maintained. These ships plied their trade from Sur up into the Arabian Gulf, eastwards to India and south towards Zanzibar.

Long ago, Britain and the United States often took the land route through the Zagros to Suez in order to ship their goods from a safe place. The sea route from the Gulf was exposed to pirates who held sway in the Strait of Hormuz - and shipping goods from Sur also avoided the risks of navigation in the Gulf of Oman.

Oasis towns of the Wahiba Sands, such as Mudayib, Mintrib and Al Kamil, bear witness to the commercial prosperity of Sur and the caravan routes leading to the coast. There can still be seen the great houses built by Omani families who made fortunes in the clove trade with East Africa, or whose ships regularly brought timber and spices from the Malabar coast of India.

But then everything changed: political upheavals in East Africa, and the opening of the Suez Canal, no longer made the hardships of life at sea to make their living; and soon afterwards, the Indian government imposed such crippling taxes and stringent export controls that it was no longer worth sailing to Bombay for trade. In less than a decade, the entire merchant fleet of Sur went out of existence, sold or sunk, and was never replaced.

#### Yesterday's Ships

In celebration of Oman's tenth National Day in 1980, Englishman Tim Severin made a historic voyage from Muscat to China. His ship, the *Sohar* (now displayed on the roundabout outside Al Bustan Palace Hotel), was made using the materials and methods of the Golden Age of Omani seafaring. These methods were vividly described by Abu Saad al Balkhi, writing in the 9th century AD:

"There are people at Oman, who cross over the Islands that produce the coconut, carrying with them Carpenters' and suchlike tools; and having felled as much wood as they want, they let it dry, then strip off the leaves, and with the bark of the tree they spin a Yarn. Then they take this and they sew the planks together, and so build a Ship. Of course, the planks can't be cut and round away a Mast. Of the Leaves they weave their sails, and the Bark they make into Cordage. Having completed their Vessel, they load her with coconuts, which they bring and sell at Oman. Thus it is that, from this Tree alone, [they can] not only build and rig out a vessel, but load her when she is completed."

Boats sewn together, made without nails - it sounds incredible. Yet Tim Severin proved the durability and seaworthiness of the craft on his long and hazardous trip, brilliantly described in his book *The Sindbad Voyage*.

Portuguese influence in Oman from the 15th century affected ship-building styles - and introduced iron nails. Today's wooden fishing fleets are the nearest thing to the Spanish Armada or Christopher Columbus's galleons that a twentieth-century person is ever likely to see.

*Saleh Yusuf uses a bow drill on his model.*



Up to the early years of this century, Suri shipwrights built huge ocean-going vessels with a capacity of 500-600 tons, and manned by up to forty men. These vessels were superbly carved, and were beautiful as well as functional. This is how an English traveller described his voyage on a 200-ton ship, called *The Hope of Compassion*, in the 1930s:

"She was beautiful from outside and beautiful on board with the picturesque romantic sweep of her ancient decks.... Her stem was covered with intricate patterns of excellent carving.... Like so many Arab vessels, every line of her flowed and blended perfectly into a harmonious and lovely whole, though she had been put together on the beach at Sur by carpenters.... without even an elementary paper plan. She was

built by eye, and she was built beautifully." Gradually, ships have grown smaller, less ornate and - of course - they are nowadays powered by engines rather than sails.

## Model Work

The skills that built the old ocean-going galleons are happily not lost for ever. There may not be any Omani shipwrights on Sur beach these days - instead, they sit in workshops around the town constructing superb scale-models of the great vessels of yesteryear.

The Ministry of Heritage & Culture runs a workshop on the quay at Sur - an indication of the importance of Oman's maritime heritage. Here, skilled Omani craftsmen sit cross-legged on the floor, carving replicas - again, with no paper plans or designs - just using their years of skill and experience and memory.

This workshop employs about 14 men, who find the conditions and the work more pleasant than in the old days. "Models are easier", explained Hadid Juma. "They don't have

to be seaworthy, and nobody's life depends on them - that's the main thing." In the old days, he reminisced, it took eight months to a year to build a large ship, depending on the exact specifications. Haddi Juma worked on full-scale ships for twenty years, and turned to models just six years ago. Some of his colleagues have even more experience. Saleh Yusuf has been building boats for more than 40 years, and still shows a fierce concentration and dedication to his scale models. It takes a man about one month to make a model boat which sells for between RRs 250-500 in the shop in Al Khanda. Many of the oil styles are made with their originally-sounding names, speaking of sealing adventures in lands far away. *Hamra, Hamra, Hamra, Hamra, Hamra*.

But all the men in the workshop were middle-aged or elderly. Where are the youngsters to learn their skills and carry on these living links with the past? Saleh Yusuf sighs: "They are not learning the craft - the young people want an easy life. But for me, it is a hobby as well as a job - it's in my blood and I love it."

In another part of the town lives the oldest boat-builder in Sur. He is in his eighties and has been making boats since he was 18. He is currently engaged in making a magnificent teak model of an antique man-of-war, complete with carved furniture, as a gift for His Majesty Sultan Qaboos. Its superb carved ornaments, its elegant symmetry, give an idea of the breathtaking magnificence of those fleets of the past.

Omani navigation and boat-building technologies are part of a 4,000-year-old tradition. Sailors and merchants from Oman have opened up new sea-routes, new methods of navigation, and created new types of boats. Oman is indeed fortunate that she still has a living heritage of ship-building, even though on a smaller scale than in times past. In Sur, the skills and knowledge of the past have not been lost. Long may they be preserved!

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 PROFILE

# *Going For Goals*



*Young Said al Hinai  
receives the 1972 Qaboos Cup  
from His Majesty Sultan Qaboos bin Said.*

## Profile of Said Saleh al Hinai



The slim young player ducked and weaved up the field and kicked the football towards the goal-mouth. "It's a goal!" - the cheers of Al Ahli's supporters rang around the ground. The top scorer in the Omani Football League, Said Saleh al Hinai, had clinched the match, *winning*.

Twenty years on, Said is still scoring goals - but today it's in the market-place rather than on the football field. He is owner and managing director of Poly Products, Al Khoudh Steel and Fahmy Furniture - and he has good cause to feel proud of his achieve-

ments. In November 1991, Al Khoudh Steel won one of the five coveted awards made to industry by His Majesty Sultan Qaboos - Said himself received the award from His Majesty at the 21st National Day celebrations. And less than a month later, Poly Products saw the official inauguration of a new plant at its Rusayl factory - a computerised quilting machine and polyester-fibre processing plant - in the presence of HE Hamood bin Ibrahim bin Sumar, Undersecretary at the Ministry of Finance.

Experience Pays

"Industry and commerce are in my blood", explained Said. "My grandfathers and great-grandfathers were importers and businessmen. But I worked in a number of different fields before I finally took the plunge with a business of my own". Said came back to Oman in 1966 and worked in a bank for two years. There he learned about business finances, import arrangements, Letters of Credit and so on - a sound commercial grounding for business

- then moved on to work for a construction company for a couple of years, learning about industry from the sharp end. From there, he joined the staff of a foreign embassy in Muscat, as an administrator. "All these strands of experience have helped me enormously in business," explained Said. In 1975 he opened Fahmy Furniture - a retail store in Al Khwaih. "In the early days," he recalled, "all our stock was imported from Italy, Germany, the United States and I grew increasingly dissatisfied with this. I talked to a lot of people in the trade, and thought: 'Why not start a furniture business here in Oman?'"

In 1977-8 a feasibility study was carried out. Said teamed up with Sheikh Zaher al Harthy, who was manufacturing rigid foam - and Poly Products was born, in a semi-paved backstreet in Darsat. As the years passed, the company flourished, diversifying into beds, pillows, sheets and quilts. Its products, under the brand-name *Raha* (which means "comfort"), gained a reputation for quality and value-for-money. Later, the factory moved to Rusayl - and in 1983, Said opened his most recent company, Al Khawali Steel, which manufactures high-quality office furniture.

"Nowadays I'm interested in industry rather than trading said Said. "Industry gives you a real buzz - you're inventing something, pushing forward the frontiers. You've always got to keep on your toes - and that in itself is stimulating and challenging. Industry is like a work of art, too - it's a creation, and when it works well, it's beautiful. That's particularly true in Oman, where there are so many opportunities for industry. To change from being a furniture importer to a manufacturer and exporter gives you a great feeling".



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## PROFILE

### Secrets of Success

How has Said al Hinai achieved success? "It goes without saying that the product must be good and the price must be right," replied Said. "But that alone isn't enough. I believe the success of my companies has come through cooperation and communication. Cooperation means teamwork - we're all part of a team here. Different departments concentrate on doing their own jobs well - marketing, sales, production, engineering - and then there is a tug-of-war, the company's finished. You can only have this kind of teamwork if you've got good communications systems."

Said is unusual - he is a manager who believes in listening. "I come into each of the offices several times a week, and go through the papers on my desk - but I can't possibly know what the real problems or the solutions are. I have to listen to the people who are doing the work day in day out. So I've made sure that workers can talk to supervisors, supervisors to managers - and that there's a good management team. It's the only way to make sound decisions. It's the Japanese approach to management," explained Said. "Keep an open mind and learn to listen. Then success follows."

Said's listening is not confined to Oman. Poly Products has an office in Germany, which sells products to the European market and keeps in touch with the latest technological developments. When Poly Products first began in 1988, it had four employees. Said quickly realised that there was a problem. Most Europeans have never heard of Oman and certainly don't expect to be buying top-of-the-range sophisticated consumer products from there. So he printed a map of the Middle East on the back of his business cards - with Oman, and Poly Products, picked out in green. Now all his customers know exactly where they are!

It is his ability to grasp a problem, however big or small, and his vision and will to overcome it that have made Said such a successful businessman - though he would be too modest to say so himself.

### Culture Change

"We are all proud of the development of Oman over the last 21 years, and of the Omani people themselves," said Said. "To move from a small-scale agricultural society into an industrial workforce in just a few years is a massive challenge. But cooperation and teamwork is part of Omani culture - and I am proud of my good Omani staff. Even ten years ago it was impossible to get Omanis to work in industry - they all went to PDO, the army or government posts. But now, so many Omanis apply for jobs that I can select only the best."

### Study Tours

Travel is an important part of Said's work. Twice a year he circles the world, visiting exhibitions and trade fairs in Europe and the Far East. "All my ideas come from travelling. I don't travel to sight-see but to study," Said stated. "I keep right up-to-date by meeting suppliers and competitors, and I can spread the word about our products too."

As he travels, he also studies the world market, and Poly Products' export success shows just how worthwhile this has been. Early in 1992, they are set to move into a whole new continent: Australia - a vast, new marketplace.

Poly Products exhibited at the Gulf Exhibition in Doha towards the end of 1991. "Ours was the only stand in the exhibition which was on two floors," Said claimed proudly. "And we put a lot of money into it - a German consultant designed and created our display. It's our shop window on the world - and we wanted visitors to take notice of us."



Said al Hinai (centre) at Poly Products' 1991 inauguration.

### Growth Plans

Said's factories are constantly being modernised, and the equipment is subject to frequent scrutiny. "For example," he explained, "we bought a German quilting machine five years ago which quilted a mattress every 15 seconds. We've since replaced it with a new machine which produces 7.5 seconds per minute and can produce over 1,000 designs. We can only compete with industrialised countries if we keep right up-to-date with modern technologies. Then we have a strong competitive edge."

This machine is housed in Poly Products' recently-inaugurated extension, and Said is very proud of it. Many visitors come from Asia, Europe and the USA and are impressed by Poly Products' sophisticated, computerised technology, and the way the factory has been set up. Soon another new system will be installed at the factory - a robot line for making mattresses.

### Quality Counts

In the European market, Said explained, quality is the main criterion for buying a mattress - far more so than price. "After all," he said, "you spend a third of your life in bed - and people realise that comfort and quality are the most important things. In Oman too it's becoming increasingly true. People with backache are coming to Poly Products instead of going to their doctor!"

The same insistence on quality is evident at Al Khoud Steel, which competes with cheap, low-quality imports from the Far East. "Our products are robust, made from heavier metal which is welded together, not just fastened with bolts that come loose after a while." The company has expanded significantly, and now works three shifts, 24 hours a day.

### Pride and Joy

"Working in industry gives me a sparkle - and real enjoyment of life," said Said. "You've always got to be the step ahead of the game - and I find that a tremendous challenge. I wish young, qualified Omanis could discover this for themselves. People think industry is dull or dirty - but I can tell you, it is neither!"

And Said Saleh al Hinai can sleep easily in his bed at nights knowing that all over the Middle East, Europe and soon in Australia too, millions of people are sleeping sweetly on their Raha Poly Products mattresses. And that isn't just good for Said and for Poly Products - it's good for Oman too.

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## On the Crest of the Waves



Amouage - the very name spells luxury with a hint of mystery. The Arabic word means waves - and by extension, waves of emotion - with undertones of the French *amour*, love. It is the most valuable perfume in the world - and it comes from the Sultanate of Oman.

Amouage is following a fine tradition - Arabia has long been famous for its fragrances. Shakespeare's Lady Macbeth was not the first to desire perfume. She was an Arab, Ibn Sine, who first discovered the secret of distilling rose-water from petals. In Oman, rose-water has long been made in Jebel Akhdar, and many ingredients of the perfumer's art are found here - jasmine, best-quality limes and, of course, finest Dhofari frankincense. Even today, Omani women are skilled at blending different substances to make their own *baheer* - Omanis have fine noses and appreciate subtle fragrances.

This is reflected even in traditional dress - the tassel at the neck of a dishdash was soaked in rose-water or fragrant attars (essential oils extracted from flowers). The many fine strands of the tassel retained the fragrance for a long time -

and the tassel itself is positioned to one side so that it can easily be lifted to the nose.

### Creating a Company

So eight years ago, when the Sabco Group were looking for a prestigious product with traditional roots, they decided to create a perfume with a particular Arabian appeal - which would also have universal attraction for the sophisticated nose. They also remembered that rose-water fragrance used to be carried in silver containers - so why not draw on another Omani tradition and create finely-worked gold and silver flasks to contain the precious perfume?

Sabco wanted nothing but the best. With a soft loan from the government, and a loan from the Oman Development Bank to help with financing the huge investment costs, Oman Perfume Company was founded in 1983. It stands today with its lawns and cascades of flowering rose plants outside, and its carved woodwork and elegant spaciousness inside - it was completed in a mere 76 days. It opened for business on 17 December 1983 at a ceremony attended by HH Sayyid Faisal bin Ali bin Faisal, Minister of Heritage & Culture. Its brief was to create the finest perfume and the finest flasks in the world.

## Creating a Fragrance

Creators of perfumes are called "noses", and Oman Perfumeries sought out Frenchman Guy Robert, one of the best noses in the world. He has created fine fragrances under his name, including Malfuf, which is now No. 5. His family have been perfumers for over 150 years - indeed, his uncle created the most famous perfume in the world, Chanel No. 5.

It takes at least five years to create a new perfume. But happily for Oman Perfumaries, Guy Robert had already spent some years on a fragrance which could be developed according to their requirements. He was delighted to visit Oman, to spend time in Dhofar exploring the native plants and considering the Middle Eastern contribution to the fragrance. He was especially impressed with frankincense, and he incorporated a number of Omani fragrances into his developing perfume. Finally, he came up with five variations which he presented to the company. The decision was unanimous: they were more delicate, more exquisite, more appealing than all the others - and so the first Amouage fragrance was born.

Guy Robert, who is also manually trained, calls Amouage "my symphony" - expressing something of the complex orchestration of over 120 natural fragrances that make up the perfume. Technically, it is described as "a floral, fruity, woody fragrance" - and its complexity is mind-boggling to those who are ignorant of the industry. Among many other ingredients, Amouage contains the essence of four types of roses, jasmine (Guy Robert collects the best flowers in the world, and distills them at his laboratories), lily of the valley, peach, apricot, lime, apple, patchouli, sandalwood, myrrh - and, of course, frankincense, which gives perfume an extra "terracotta" quality, as well as a fragrance on the skin.

Amouage essence is made under conditions of strict security and quality control. Guy Robert's laboratories in Grasse in the South of France. In fact three essences are made: one for the men's *eau de toilette*, another which is used to make both the perfume and the ladies' *eau de toilette*, and a third for the ladies' *eau de parfum*, which was launched in 1990. These are then sent to Oman, and after a series of chemical tests, they are diluted according to the final product, and aged for 60 days. When all impurities have been removed by a cooling and filtration system, the precious liquids are bottled, spray mechanisms are inserted as appropriate, and the finishing touches are added, as Amouage is packaged in elegant green and white, satin-lined boxes.

## Creating the Flasks

While Guy Robert was putting the finishing touches to his creation, Oman Perfumeries were developing a flask that would be worthy of such an exquisite product. They looked at the finest Nizwa silver-work, still hand-made by women in their homes, and decided that this was where the seeds of their designs lay.

This silverwork was shown to Asprey's of Bond Street, in London - one of the most exclusive goldsmiths in the world and appointed to British monarchs since the days of Queen Victoria.

Asprey's created for Amouage flasks of unique beauty: for the men's perfume, a khanjar design - a traditional symbol of Oman.



Boiling the elusive fragrance of the Orient.

manhood and leadership - hand-crafted using traditional motifs. And for the women's perfume, a flask based on Islamic shapes and motifs: the stopper is shaped like an onion-dome and the elaborate engravings on the sides are taken from an Omani mosque. The flasks are made in silver gilt with 24 carat gold plating. The flasks are refillable - and are intended to last a lifetime.

Until 1988, these were the only flasks in which Amouage was sold. But Oman Perfumaries shrewdly decided to diversify their packaging. They created a flask in 24% lead crystal - an exact copy of the goldsmiths' original flasks, but in crystal and trim made from an alloy, finished in 24-carat gold. As soon as this was launched, sales rocketed - and in 1991, the company did ten times more business than in 1988!

In 1990, another new flask was launched - an elegant hand-polished lead-crystal bottle, shaped like the stopper on Amouage's original flask. The crystal has a jewel-like brilliance and strength, and is adorned with a band of 18 carat gold. The different packaging appeals to different market sectors - and the company is once more proud of its success.

Oman Perfumeries offers one more variation on their flasks: these are called "specials", and are made of semi-precious stones such as lapis lazuli, malachite and blue lace agate. These are then finished with the customary Amouage motifs and shapes in silver gilt, electroplated with fine layers of 24 carat gold.

## Creating a Market

Amouage was launched first into the Omani market, where it was rapturously received - and from there, it spread to the rest of the Middle East. Gulf Air was the first airline to sell

Amouage as part of its in-flight duty-free service - now, it is available on eight international airlines, including British Airways Concorde.

Amouage now has 49 distributors in 25 countries across the world. Sales manager Akbar Ahmed Hussen is confident of adding more airlines and more general distributors in the early part of 1992. "Amouage is even selling well in Leningrad," he said, "and it will soon be available in Moscow. Perhaps our onion-domed-shaped flask reminds people of the Kremlin! We're also expanding rapidly in the Eastern markets. Our next aim is to increase and consolidate our European distribution network. It's important that a top-quality product like Amouage has the right kind of retailer, so we choose very carefully. We spend a lot of time building up good relationships with our distributors and in providing them with an excellent service as well as an excellent product. And word quickly spreads, so we find more organisations eager to forge links with us."

## Prize Winners

In October 1991, Amouage was awarded the coveted Star Product of the Year Award at the Tax Free World Exhibition in Cannes. Amouage was selected by a panel of eight international judges who considered such criteria as the size of company in relation to the product, its international standing, its packaging, price, distribution and positioning. The company is particularly proud because at a mere eight years old, it is still in its infancy compared to most competitors. Nevertheless, in 1990 - despite the trade setbacks of the Gulf War - Amouage did over a million rials'-worth of business. Akbar points out that it is the first time ever that a Third World product has won the award: "It has brought great honour, not only to the product and the company,

but to our distributors and to Oman itself", he said.

## Future Waves

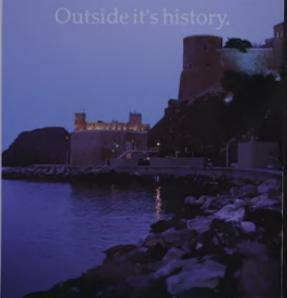
"When you give Amouage, it's the best. It shows just how much you care", says Akbar. And that's not just a prize-winning formula - it's the key to Amouage's present and future business success. There are exciting plans on almost every front - from variations on the Amouage theme, such as body lotion, shower gel, and a whole range of other beauty products; to the launch of another perfume, which Guy Robert has been working on for some time already. But timing is all-important, and the Amouage marketing team wants to concentrate for the time being on securing a worldwide network of top-quality outlets for their existing range.

And another possibility for the near future, confided Akbar, is to start a jewellery and goldsmithing department right here in Oman. Amouage's flasks are currently made in England; but the company has vision of training future generations of Omani craftsmen in traditional skills, linked to their sophisticated modern machine-making.

Harrods, the exclusive London store, has sold Amouage for seven years - and what better summary of its achievements than to quote from a special promotion leaflet, jointly produced by Harrods and Vogue Magazine:

"Every element of Amouage and its making is steeped in a rich fusion of the past and present: time-revered tradition gloriously moulded with modern technology and aesthetics... . There has never been a parfum created to be so special. Amouage captures history, culture, tradition and elegance."

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# Women Mean Business



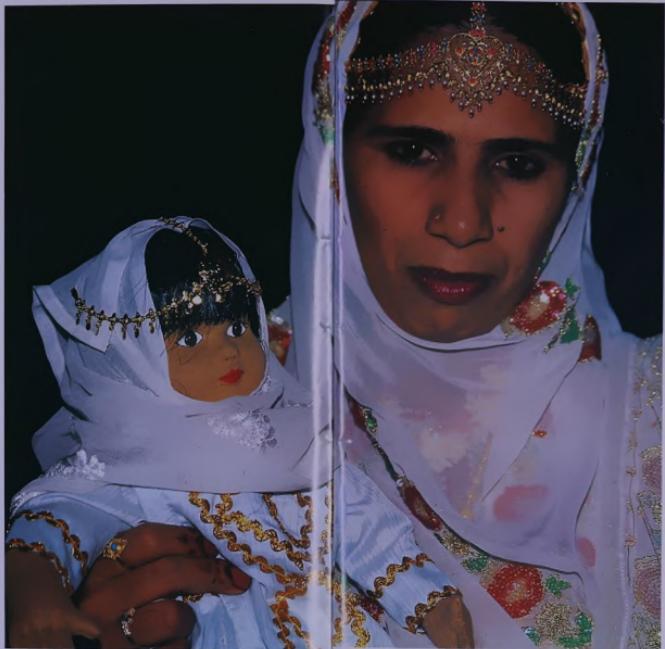
Head bent over the file, a woman executive is working furiously to meet her 11am deadline. Phone calls and visitors are dealt with efficiently, but her concentration hardly wavers.

As the clock strikes 11, the woman, wearing a long dress with a shawl around her head, gathers the files and walks briskly to the boardroom, ready to take on questions about the performance of her department. She is one of a growing breed of Omani women who form a significant part of the work force.

With new confidence in her ability, the Omani woman can be found in almost every sector of the economy. Women are now government executives, bank officials, teachers, hotel managers and entrepreneurs. Less high-fliers work as secretaries, nurses, junior accountants, receptionists - or on the shop-floor of manufacturing industries.

The opportunities are infinite and more and more Omani women are now seizing them.

**Why Women?**  
In Oman, women have equal rights to education, employment, pay and private ownership - so the way is wide open to them. And Oman's drive to reduce reliance on expatriate workers must depend a great deal on the participation of women, who make up about half the population. In the 1990s, there are a number of factors which are increasing the number of women in the workforce: education, the needs for personal satisfaction - and for extra income - and the availability of both jobs and training.



*The dolls project - a pioneering venture for women,*

Sultanate is creating a growing number of women ready to join the workforce.

## Personal satisfaction

"Being in a job gives you the opportunity to meet people, and to broaden your perspective, which being at home does not", explains Sumaya Al Busaidi, catering manager at the Oman Aviation Services. And more and more women agree: they want to fulfil their potential not just at home but in other areas too. Zuwana al Kharsu, secretary to the general manager at Schlumberger Overseas, explains: "My children go to school and my husband goes to work. There was nothing for me to do at home. So I started working." Zamzam Mohammed Miran al Zadjali is even more direct: "I work because I want

to work," she says. Zamzam has been administrative officer at Oman Embassy in the USA and a teacher at Al Anam special school, and is now principal of Nusiba bint Ka'ab Girls School, where she is helping to lay the foundations for Oman's workforce of tomorrow.

## Extra earnings

"More products are now available in Oman for people to buy, and everybody is now looking for a better standard of living. So a lot of women have started working for economic reasons, to supplement the family income", says Khalfaan al Sharji, managing director of the National Tea Company.

## Job availability

As Oman's industrialisation proceeds apace, it is not only professionals who are needed. Certain industries, like garment-manufacture and food-processing, have skills that are acquired by women as part of growing up. Khalfaan al Sharji remarks, "Women are very deaf with their hands so they are immediately employable for packing." In his Mumtaz tea factory, the packing section employs five Omani women and four men. National Biscuit Industries (Nabil) and Sweets of Oman also employ women for packaging. PAMAP (the Public Authority for Marketing Agricultural Produce), which is involved in processing frankincense and henna, and in making pickles and chutneys, employs mainly women, who have traditionally been performing these tasks at home.

## Training

Thanks to special training schemes, it is not only Muscat women who have the chance to work. There has also been a major increase in the number of earning women in the interior. The Omani Women's Association runs several projects which use traditional women's skills to generate an income for them. Banks and schools also offer several employment opportunities for women in the interior - and these are increasingly being taken up.

## Times are Changing

The process of changing from the role of home-maker to being accepted as a working person is not always easy. Many women met with sceptical reactions at first - but this was overcome as they proved themselves, won confidence and respect. Naashiat Soud al Kharsu, proprietor of Rania Boutique (with branches at Medinat Qaboos and the Sabco Centre), recalls: "The banks wouldn't give me loans when I first started my business in 1982. A business woman was unheard of, and I thought if I wouldn't be able to see the business through or wouldn't actively participate in it because I was a woman, I had to start the business with my own money. When I needed finances later for expansion, I didn't have any problem with them - by then they knew that I was a competent business person."

Baidha Al Sikaiti, public relations manager at the Muscat InterContinental Hotel, was the first Omani woman in the Sultanate's hotel industry; and she faced similar reactions: "My job involves extensive interaction. Being accepted initially was very tough. People wouldn't take me seriously - but now they're used to me and respect me. You have to make them realise that they're dealing with a person and not a woman," she says.

Hannah Darwish Haider did not have it much easier. "The people working under me at the bank wouldn't accept me as the boss at the beginning. They would even throw off their papers into my face saying that my place was at home, and that is where I should be. I had to use all my interpersonal as well as professional skills to convince them of my competence, and to show them that men and women can be together in the work place. Recently, when I was thinking of seeking a transfer, it was these same people who wouldn't hear of it", she says.

Sumaya Al Busaidi agrees: "The attitude to women working has definitely changed over the past few years. When I joined Oman Aviation in 1983, there were hardly any women in the organisation. Employers were reluctant to employ women. The mood in the work place is really changing now."



Women at work - putting almonds into dates at the Nizwa Date Factory.

### Tough at the Top

For men and women alike business success means a lot of hard work and commitment to their job. Sumaya al Busaidi comments: "I've been trained in food and catering, but I wouldn't have got anywhere without a lot of hard work and hard work. I've worked in the hotel industry on holidays where you work hard, that's part of the package of being a working person". Badisha Al Siskani agrees that there can be tough choices: "For my job, one does not need a university degree - just an open and creative mind and the will to work very hard. There are numerous evenings when I'd rather be home with my daughter, but I have to be at the hotel for a promotional event. I do it because I enjoy my job", she explains.

The need to prove herself can give a woman a competitive edge: "The challenge to prove that a woman can be as good as anybody, even better, gives her the driving force at work, egging her on to do well", reflects Hannan Darwesh Haider.

Most women executives reveal that it wouldn't be possible to manage both a family and a career, especially if it means the complete support of their husband and family. Though the wife of a Omani wife and mother does have some advantages: "It is easier for a woman to work in Oman because domestic help is readily available. Household chores and children can be managed quite well alongside a career because of this", Sumaya al Busaidi points out. For those who cannot afford to pay for help, the extended family system works well in looking after the children while the woman is away at work.

### Better Employees?

Jagdish Kumar, administrative officer of Sweets of Oman which has 16% Oman women on the shop-floor (mainly for packing), believes it is easier to employ Oman women: "Women have higher levels of commitment than men. If they are employed in packaging, they will channel all their energies into their job. Men, on the other hand, will often be found on other machines trying to learn about them."

"When I choose new staff it's solely on the basis of merit, not because they are men or women - so there is no question of comparison. The Omani women working under me are dedicated and hard-working. They do shift duty like anyone else," says Sumaya al Busaidi.

"Women are punctual, responsible and loyal. If you give them a target, they will achieve it. Men learn the job - but they'll leave it if they can get five rials more elsewhere. Women rarely leave it," Khanfar al Sharji asserts. Ravi Chopra of National Retailer also believes 16 Oman women employees are employed, agrees. "Turnover of women employees is very low compared to men. Once they become familiar and comfortable with one workplace, and once their families are assured of their safety then, they stay on."

But do these advantages outweigh the loss in terms of maternity benefits? Most organisations agree that they do. "It is very much a part of life and is their duty," says Mansour El-Amri, head of Information and Administration at PDO (Petroleum Development Oman).

"Women are themselves very careful about the time they take off from work for maternity. I go back to work very soon after I had my last child and the people who work with me do the same," says a statistician who works at a government office in addition to managing Rania Boutique.

"It does not matter so much because even if they take leave for an average of two months every year, women are still more productive", Ravi Chopra points out. "In big organisations, there are always a few surplus employees to cover holidays and other absences". he adds.

How is this extra expenditure justified? "Even if I have to employ one extra woman in my packaging department to cover maternity leave, I would still be paying less in terms of overall productivity", Khalafan al Sharji remarks.

### Cottage Industries

Schemes which involve women working from home are in their infancy in Oman, but could repay serious research. One thriving scheme, brainchild of Huda Al Ghazali, Advisor to the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, is Omani doll-making. Every four months, a class of twenty women is trained to create Omani dolls - the girls wearing a variety of regional costumes. Many of the women who come for training are single, with dependents - not only do they learn useful skills, but have a valuable extra source of income. The scheme aims to be self-financing, and to spread from the Muscat area to the thirteen branches of the Omani Women's Association around the Sultanate. The dolls have already tremendous commercial success, having been launched as recently as Spring 1991.

Other projects are on the cards: Dr N Benyamin of the Date Palm Improvement Project, is keen to get Omani women in the Interior to make pickles and other date-products at home (using recipes provided by the Project), using the dates grown by their husbands. The real problem here is a practical one: how to get recruits for the scheme, and how to spread the word to women in remote villages that there could be ways of earning money and helping the nation's economy.

### Food for Thought

There are still some questions to be tackled over the employment of women in Oman. Working hours in the private sector are long - many women find them inconvenient, and incompatible with home and family life. As a result, Omani women prefer to take government jobs which offer more convenient hours, longer holidays and enough time for other responsibilities. "A solution," says Naashua al Kharsi, "is to offer the option of working in part-time shifts in the private sector."

Laws have been designed to protect women's wide-ranging commitments fairly adequately. More and more Omani women are taking up the challenge of using their education and skills in the work place. This is bringing a multitude of benefits:

- to the women as individuals, in terms of personal satisfaction;
- to their families - as their children are brought up with a better understanding of the world of work, with its benefits and demands;
- to Oman itself, as it works towards Omanisation and towards an educated, self-reliant workforce.



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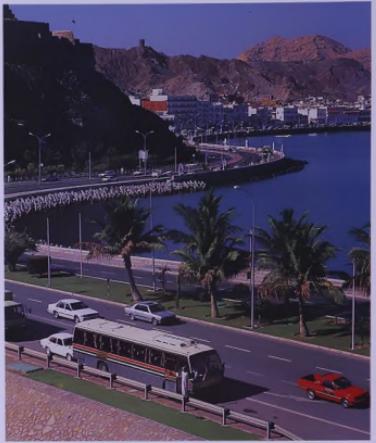
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## Going Places

  
Today we take it for granted. But 16 years ago, there was no public bus service in Oman. In fact, there weren't many buses of any kind - and even fewer tarmac roads. Yet in 1992, an efficient, profit-making public service covers all regions of the country. And its familiar red and green buses carry about 3 million passengers a year.

Services began from Mutrah Corniche in September 1975 with just four routes: three local services to Wadi Adai, Al Wadi Al Kabir and Seeb, and a long-distance service to Nizwa. Within two years, buses were serving most areas of the Capital and the main towns of northern Oman.

But it wasn't always easy in the early days. General manager Graham Fletcher, who has been with O.N.T.C. since 1974, remembers it well. "The construction boom was well under way, but some of our early routes still used

dirt roads. It was certainly hard-going on the passengers and the buses - we went through a lot of springs back then." There were also many sceptics who doubted the feasibility of running a bus service, especially in the interior. "People won't accept schedules. And you'll never get them to learn about money," says Fletcher. "A German was told, 'But the pipelines down here have been moved wrong, and Oman National Transport Company (ONTC) has leapt from strength to strength like its elegant symbol, the Arabian antelope.'

Those first buses were fairly basic - no air-conditioning for example - and none of them is still in service. Two have been kept, however, so that future generations of Omanis can see just how much progress has been made. Today, ONTC's modern long-distance coaches are not only air-conditioned, but have reclining seats, video and toilet facilities - and even mobile telephones!

### Trail-blazers

These early pioneering days are still recalled with nostalgia. In the mid-1970s, one year of National Day celebrations were held in Salalah, and the National Day Committee required 20 buses in the South to transport local spectators and participants in the festivities. But the tarmac road linking northern and southern Oman was still on the drawing board - so ONTC sent its small fleet over 1000 kilometres on rough desert tracks. The journey took two-and-a-half days in each direction, with the sturdy buses travelling in convoy - wagon-train style - and setting camp at nightfall. The same journey takes about 12 hours today, with rest-stops at motels along the way - and costs a mere RO 18 for an adult's return ticket.

### Running into Profit

Since 1989, ONTC has run at a profit. The 1990 figures showed a healthy net profit of over RO 190,000 - and record profits are expected for 1991. The company is owned by the Ministry of Communications and has a board of directors under the able chairmanship of His Excellency Tariq bin Mohamed Amin Al Manthri. Profits are reinvested - it is a business that can eat up money with even a basic bus costing RO 50,000-40,000 - and the luxury long-distance coaches over twice that amount.

So what brought about the change from loss to profit-making? "Our operations today are more productive and efficient than they've ever been", says Graham Fletcher. "We trimmed services on unprofitable routes, and cut down on over-manning. We currently have 503 people on the staff (of whom about 60% are Omanis) - and we believe we have achieved higher efficiency."

"Sometimes we are asked to do the impossible - he comes along. 'A small community in the desert want a bus service - but if there'll only be ten travellers at the most, and if the community is 90 km from the nearest centre, we just can't afford to provide a service. But we're always thorough in our research before we come to any decision about routes. We conduct a traffic census and build up a pattern of the movement of people in and out of a community. Sometimes we've even run a service for 3 months as an experiment. Not all our routes make a profit - but it's our duty to make sure that the profitable and unprofitable services are kept in balance.'

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*Mechanical reliability is all important.*

ONTC also does a lot of profitable charter work to subsidise some of its unprofitable routes, taking out buses and their drivers to schools, colleges and businesses. This is the real, solid financial backbone of the company, Graham explained.

But competition is stiff, with rapidly increasing numbers of private motorists in Oman, not to mention taxis, pick-ups and works buses. "I'm quite happy to have competition", said Graham. "It forces the company to act commercially and to maintain our commercial objectives". One of ONTC's commercial successes has been the introduction of a season-ticket system, introduced in 1987. For RO 5 a month, a Faresaver ticket gives unlimited down-town travel. Not surprisingly, it's a bargain that's growing in popularity among commuters.

#### Tickets Ride

ONTC spends quite a bit of time and money on making sure they've got it right. "Bus rides don't have a shelf-life like most goods", explained Graham. "If someone doesn't make a trip by bus, we've lost that only opportunity to sell that seat". We have to look at the passengers we've missed as well as the ones we've carried." To help with this, the company conducts regular Passenger Satisfaction Surveys on its long-distance routes to Salalah and Dubai, and individuals or companies that hire buses also get a questionnaire on their level of satisfaction.

#### Omani Input

"A man doesn't become strong without relying on itself," states Graham Fletcher. And to that end, he operates a thorough and successful Omanisation policy at all levels of ONTC. Both his

staff in Oman: advertising on buses makes sense. "I think it must be one of Muscat's best-kept secrets," says Graham - though we're trying to let as many people as possible in on it. You see, our buses get to the places that other media hardly reach - and in a country as big as Oman, that's important. I believe industry here could give a real boost to its sales locally by advertising on the side of a bus. And panel area on a full-size bus is a good deal more space, with cheaper rates for the smaller vehicles. It's a bargain!" He certainly has a point. With Omani industries looking to raise public awareness of their products, what better advertising vehicle could they want?

#### The Road Ahead

ONTC's medium-term planning follows the Omani government's Five Year Plans, taking into account the population growth statistics, the road construction plans and the major industrial, commercial and social developments which will generate travel demand.

Graham sees an ever-brighter future for ONTC. The company's own destination is in providing an efficient, useful, popular and profitable public bus



*Cut's-eye view.*

year - but as we pay for the training, we expect them to work for us for three years after qualifying," he explained.

Training is an important part of ONTC's service. Every year, drivers take refresher courses in safety techniques and driving skills - and the maintenance team which services the buses regularly is also thoroughly trained and supervised.

#### Covering the Country

ONTC has a special message for indi-

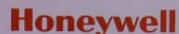
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## Gold of Dhofar



Golden gleams at dusk during traditional Dhofari dancing.

The car crunched across the rough stones and stopped up in front of an ordinary looking house, situated in the suburbs of Salalah. A brief exchange of words, and the gates were reluctantly swung open by a doorman. The courtyard was untidy and overgrown with a neglected air, and the house itself was gloomy. But this is no ordinary home: before entering the inner part of the house, visitors must stand for about 20 seconds on a mat of vibrating bristles - not a sophisticated shoe-cleaner, but a highly sensitive weighing machine.

Each and every visitor must be precisely weighed in, and then weighed again on departure, unless, that is, it may seem, this is a workshop. Where exquisite gold jewellery is made.

A few craftsmen sit cross-legged on the floor, surrounded by little pots containing gold wires, clasps and beads in many shapes and sizes. It's hard to believe that it's real gold, worth many thousands of rials - it looks more like a child's jewellery-making kit. All the necklaces made here are hand-threaded - people are more versed than we are in the art of knotting.

### Silver Anatomy

Many of the traditional ornaments now made in gold were formerly crafted from silver, and each style has its own name, and a long line of associated traditions. Dhofari styles and designs have always been drawn from religious influences from many parts of the world. For example, Salalah is especially noted for its distinctive necklaces of gold beads

interspersed with coral - a style that has been linked with East African traditions; while the exuberant decoration on some Dhofari bracelets is reminiscent of nineteenth-century Indian styles.

But whatever its distant origins, Dhofari jewellery has continued to develop over the centuries and decades. For example, the Maria Theresa dollar has been a feature of Omani necklaces for many centuries. In Dhofar, this has not been replaced by golden replicas of English sovereigns, bearing Queen Victoria's head, and strung together with gold and coral beads to create magnificent necklaces - which come in three different lengths, to suit every purse.

### Heady Traditions

An even more striking example of a living and developing tradition, Abdulla and Omer Said explained, is the traditional Dhofari head-dress, worn by married women.

In the distant past, this was a rectangular head-dress or cap made entirely from padded cloth, and often decorated with embroidery. Later, as people grew richer, lines of silver studs or coins were fastened to the cloth, and cylindrical beads were attached to the pattern along the sides for decoration. Gradually more and more silver was used to adorn the head-dress, until by about 30 years ago,

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the whole object was fashioned from silver - it was a very elaborate pattern and style as its cloth-made ancestor.

Since the 1970s, gold has replaced silver as the fashionable metal, and indicator of wealth - in fact, Dhofar is one of the only regions of Oman where traditional silver is no longer made at all. The same head-dress design has thus been reinterpreted in gold, and over the last 20 years, different details have been changed to accommodate the fashion-conscious Dhofaris. The most recent adaptation is the lines of tiny emeralds, rubies and diamonds which run across the centre, from front to back of the head-dress. One such piece nowadays costs from RO 2,000 and RO 3,000.

#### Fair Exchange

It is not only styles of jewellery which are distinctly Dhofari, says Abdulla and Omer Said. Customs surrounding the jewellery are quite different too. Buying habits in the Middle East, for example, are very different from those of Oman, though women throughout the Sultanate are equally fashion-conscious. Northern women are happy to accumulate an ever-increasing collection of gold items, in traditional and modern styles. But in the South, women return their jewellery to the goldsmith every couple of years or so, and have it melted down to create up-to-the-minute versions. Exchange is the largest part of the Dhofari gold business, forming about 80% of all trade.

The two said that about this practice is that certain styles can disappear completely. But so important is it to be up-to-date that nothing else matters. A woman with an 'old' collection of gold is actually shunned by her associates - no-one wants to be seen with someone so dowdy.

#### The Borrowers

In the Muscat area, jewellery is a highly personal gift often given from husband to wife. A woman's collection is very much her own private affair. Not so in the South, where an extensive borrowing system prevails. A wealthy woman might go to her goldsmith and buy three kilograms of gold ornaments which she herself might then use only once every two or three years. But her less affluent friends and family will get good use from it - it will be "booked" for all the major festivities, weddings and so on. And don't think that these borrowers are only grateful, said Abdulla. On the contrary, they complain bitterly if the ornaments are not of the highest fashion.

The whole system works entirely on a basis of trust, with no receipts or proofs of loan - and remarkably enough, with no dishonesty either. There isn't a court case in living memory arising from the borrowing system.

#### A Weighty Business

Until very recently, Dhofari women liked to wear great quantities of gold - often over 4 kilograms at a time, with necklaces piled on top of each other. But now the more responsible custom is to wear a single gold ring, and necklace and toe-ring. A couple of rings is considered sufficient for most occasions.

Likewise, all Dhofari women of wealth and fashion used to wear toe-rings - but this custom has now died out, and toe-rings are no longer made.

#### Golden Rules

Only five years ago, 75% of Al Jeel Assaad's business was selling imported gold jewellery. Now the tables have

turned, and locally-made jewellery accounts for 75% of the market. Almost everything they make is sold in Dhofar - indeed, there is little trade outside, often for other Salalah gold merchants - just a few pieces are sent to Muscat.

All the gold worked is 18 or 21 carat. And, as Abdulla and Omer Said proudly announce, Salalah is a cheaper place to buy gold than Muscat - items are virtually half-price, despite the constant price world-wide of the metal itself. It's overheads and labour costs which make the difference.

Business is good - but even the gold industry has its problems, the men explained. Their aim in running the workshops is to reduce their dependence on imports. But there is still competition from Dubai, whose retailers offer credit payment facilities, which traders in Salalah cannot afford to do, because the market is too small.

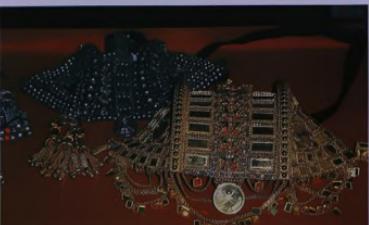
Manufacturing gold jewellery also

brings unique problems in financial planning. Most industries, explained Abdulla, need finance to invest in machinery. But in the gold business, the investment is in the raw material - and this doesn't qualify for government schemes and incentives.

At Al Jeel Assaad, they are keen to expand - and are even considering whether to open an outlet in Muscat - but they are very conscious of the dual problems of the high costs of raw material and the smallness of the market.

#### Golden Future?

Abdulla and Omer Said have an ambitious long-term plan: to open a goldsmith's institute, so that young Omanis can be trained in the necessary skills. "The techniques are the same as those used in other parts of Arabia, Iran



*The old and the new: the silver head-dress is a piece of the past, the gold is an up-to-the-minute interpretation of the traditional style*

and the Indian subcontinent. Our workers now are Indian", said Abdulla, "but we want to employ Omanis and to make this part of our national heritage". He added: "We would be a very independently-owned company", he added. "We would need a lot of financial support from the government. But it would be prestigious - and worthwhile in every way."

Al Jeel Assaad is the only gold manufacturer in Dhofar - and one of the very few in the Sultanate. From metal bars, they create beads and finished jewellery of magnificence - works of art that combine traditional styles with modern market requirements. And as gold has now, with increasing wealth, come to replace silver throughout Oman, they look to have a brightly shining future.



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تلـكـ ٥٦٢٢

فاكسـمـيل ٥٦١٣٨٤



## Cattlemen of the South

Cattle have always been a way of life in Oman's southern province of Dhofar. Since 1980, they've also been big business. Dhofar Cattle Feed is, surprisingly, the biggest company in Oman with a turnover of 9 million rials Omani. It is a company built on traditional ways of life, which was set up when some astute South African businessmen realised that rapid changes in environment and ways of life could no longer support the herdsman of the south.

In the old days, pre-1975, explained Hafeez bin Tahir Moqeel, general manager of Dhofar Cattle Feed (DCF), there were not many cows or camels. The grass was richer and less over-grazed and the land could support the old herding ways of life, which moved according to the seasons. The men took the herd to water (which might involve a long trek), protected it from raiders, organised the supplies of food, milked the cows, and generally decided when and where to move in search of grazing. The men were the bosses for the year-round work, as well as gathering taxes for the ruler, protecting the byres and making the valuable butter. Butter was the herdsman's main trading item – it was exchanged for dried sardines to be used as cattle feed when the grass ran out. Very few herdsman were rich enough to own a camel, though many had flocks of goats.

The best season of the year was the three months following the monsoon when pastures were lush, milk flowed, butter-making was at its height and water was still abundant. From then on, life became increasingly harsh and unsettled: the herding families spent their winters in caves sheltering from the strong, cold winds, and during spring and early summer they roamed the mountains in search of water and grazing, living in tents. In the end, people and cattle alike just hung on, waiting for the rains and for the new season's grass.

### Lifestyle Changes

Today, a herdsman's way of life has changed almost beyond recognition. Wells have been sunk throughout the area, so families no longer have to travel in search of water. They can now live in settled villages and farmsteads. Herds are much larger, with many camels as well as cows and goats grazing the land – resulting in poorer-quality grass. Raiders are no longer a threat, so cattle can be turned loose to feed unsupervised. Cattle are healthier and are breeding more prolifically –

because their diet is now supplemented by cattle-feed all the year round.

### Diet Plan

Most of the cattle-feed now comes from DCF's huge mill at Rayash, where the company employs top scientists to research and develop the very best diet for Dhofari cows. Cereal crops (barley, maize, wheat) are mixed with fish-meal and high-protein additives, such as nuts, sunflower seeds and soya beans – along with salt and some limestone, both of which are locally produced.

The company has considered using Oman dried sardines for the feed, following in the footsteps of the Dhofari herdsman of the past. But, explains Hafeez bin Tahir Moqeel, they work out expensive in relation to quality. He also explained that it is one thing for a herdsman to feed dried sardines to his cattle - but quite a different matter to use them in factory production, where strict quality control procedures, and Oman standards laws must be enforced.

The company's raw materials come from all over the world, from Australia to Argentina. Sometimes, reluctantly, they buy imports rather than locally-produced products – for example, large quantities of grass come from Saudi Arabia, where the government subsidises its growth to a tune of 60%. This brings the price down to RO 40 per tonne, while Oman grass, with high costs of irrigation and soil enrichment, costs RO 170 per tonne. "We would of course prefer to buy local products", says Hafeez, "but first and foremost we have a business to run".

### Animal Needs

Different feeds are produced, according to whether they are intended for beef cattle, dairy cattle, calves – or whether the animals are using it as a supplement to high fibre grass, or as a total diet. Different feeds are also suitable for different animals – camel feed, for example, contains much more fibre, along with different minerals; cattle can take a high copper content whereas sheep cannot – and so on. But although the scientists at DCF are 100% sure of all their facts, their customers have yet to be convinced: many continue to use one type of feed for all sorts and conditions of beast. It is a slow process to educate farmers in the proper use of scientific, factory-made feeds.

### Customer Care

A few of DCF's customers run large commercial concerns – for example the company supplies all the feed to their royal farm owned by His Majesty Sultan Qaboos. But 80% of DCF's customers are small-scale traditional mountain farmers, with perhaps 10-15 cows and a few calves.

This brings its own problems, explains Hafeez. What the mountain farmer wants, he continues, is WHITE cattle feed – and DCF has left no stone unturned in their search for this. The colour of the feed depends on the balance of ingredients, and can vary from almost black (produced with sunflower seeds), to yellow and various shades of brown. Hafeez recalls feelings of astonishment that have met him at trade fairs throughout Oman when he has raised the subject of white feed. And why is it so important? It seems that the herdsman believe that the milk will be whiter – and thus better quality – if the cows could eat white food. "This is just one of the agricultural problems we have to deal with", explains Hafeez.

The company takes its education programme very seriously – scientists go out and talk to the farmers at length. And gradually habits are changing. The cattlemen used to see it as a simple equation: "If the yield improves the feed is good". But they are beginning to see that many factors affect milk production – and to appreciate that, for example, to use cattle feed for goats will NOT produce the best results.

For traditional reasons, too, local farmers like to use dried fish meal for feed – but are coming to understand that more than 1% in a cow's diet will make the milk taste of fish, making it unsellable.

### On the Farm

DCF owns and runs two farms in Dhofar – one for dairy and

one for beef cattle. At both, research has been done into cross-breeding the native Dhofari cattle with European breeds to improve the strain.

The dairy farm, with its 2,500 head of cattle, is one of the largest in Oman. The company has its own pasteurising, bottling and packaging plant and supplies milk, lahan and yoghurt to supermarkets throughout the South – and to some in Muscat as well. Milk is currently sold under the DCF name, which, the company argues, is well-known and respected for its quality and price. There has been some talk of branded products, but no decisions have yet been taken.

### Production and Productivity

Almost all DCF's production is swallowed up by the Dhofar region, except for the grass season when, for three months, the farmers try to do without special feed for their cattle. "Yet this is always the time of year when we get most complaints", said Hafeez. "Life is easy, and the farmers have got time on their hands!"

But outside the 2-3 months of the grassy season, all DCF's capacity goes to meeting local needs – and their production is substantial, at 16 tonnes per hour. A Swiss company is currently carrying out a study for DCF into the feasibility of raising production by 40% – they know the customers are there.

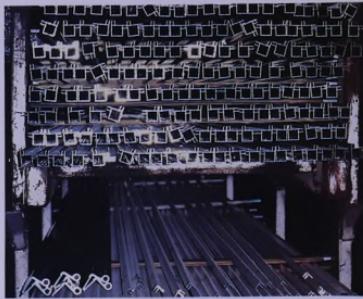
### White is Right

DCF will continue to prosper – its market is large, and it already has the largest share of any cattle-feed company in Oman. And as GM of a highly successful company, what ambition does Hafeez have for the future? His reply is categorical: "If I could succeed in making white cattle feed, I would never have any more problems".



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## Pressing Forward

### The Story of NAPCO's Turn-Around

Every month, twenty trailers loaded with precision-shaped lengths of aluminium leave Oman and head for Saudi Arabia. This is just over half of the manufacturer's total production - in terms of turnover, it's one of the biggest companies in Oman. The company in question is National Alloys and Products SAOG - generally known as NAPCO - a company which in the last 18 months has dramatically turned itself from loss to profit.

#### Strong Profiles

NAPCO makes extruded aluminium parts - called "profiles" - for the construction industry. They have about 900 precision-made dies to meet almost every possible customer requirement. The company buys the aluminium in short fat cylinders (called "billets") which are then heated to 400 degrees centigrade until they are soft and malleable. These are rolled into a press and under colossal pressure they are forced out through a shaped die, emerging like shining silver snakes on a conveyor belt.

By nature, explains Mr Ram NAPCO's general manager since mid-1990, aluminium is a soft metal which would buckle and corrode unless treated. So the pressed aluminium rods are hardened by cooking in a vast oven,

come. But even before production started in 1986 it was clear that there were problems.

- Oman's construction needs had been estimated at 6,500 tonnes a year - NAPCO's total capacity. In fact, this was a wild guess - statistical information about imports was not available at the time. Even today, Oman's total needs amount to only 1,200 tonnes a year.

- With oil-price fall of 1986, the construction industry throughout the Middle East went into severe decline. The market for NAPCO's products simply wasn't there, though during 1987-88 the company struggled to find it. In addition, the product was underpriced - so immense losses were incurred, running to RO 700,000-800,000 per year.

In addition, an ineffective management team and technical problems dogged the company. It was a sorry case of a high-investment business that just hadn't got off the ground.

#### The Turn-Around

Fortunately there were a few far-sighted people at the top who could see the opportunities that change could bring. Since 1988-9, there have been changes in most areas:

- management;
- technical and production;
- markets;
- staffing and efficiency;
- finance;

#### Management

In mid-1988, His Excellency Mohamed bin Musa Al Yousef became chairman of NAPCO, and Murtadha Fadhl was appointed managing director in mid-1989. This combination helped to stabilise the management, to tighten the financial controls and to start running the company on a proper operational footing.

Management was also unanimous about maintaining high standards - short-term success was not to be achieved by cutting corners. Top quality products and reliable delivery dates must be the company's watchwords.

#### Technical and Production

There was a technical imbalance at NAPCO (again resulting from inaccurate forecasting) with a press capacity twice as great as the anodising capacity. In fact, there was no demand at all for anodised aluminium, so the press had to function well below capacity to keep pace with the anodising plant. The new management immediately invested in a

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second anodising plant, raising the factory's total capacity to 6,500 tonnes a year.

#### Markets

Once the production lines were flowing properly, markets could be confidently established. NAPCO aggressively pursued markets - in fierce competition with established manufacturers. A regular base of stockists has now been built up, not only in Oman, but also in Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Qatar, the UAE and Kuwait. The Gulf War caused an unexpected hiccup in NAPCO's growth plans - but the company resumed exports to Kuwait in October 1991. In fact, NAPCO's total exports in 1991 were worth about RO 4.8 million.

#### Staffing and Efficiency

NAPCO's whole operation has been sharpened up, and their overheads dramatically reduced, by a series of measures:

- Overstressing was rife in every department. "There were just too many people", explains GM Ram, "especially at a supervisory level". This was quickly remedied.
- Purchasing policies have changed - now the company shops around to find where it can get the best buy for the chemicals it uses.
- Improvements have been made in the company's water-treatment plant. Water is now more efficiently recycled, making savings.
- Utilities (gas, electricity, water and telephones) have always been relatively expensive in Oman, as compared to other GCC countries. But thanks to government concessions made during the Year of Industry, telephone costs have decreased substantially and more concessions are expected.
- All aluminium waste is recycled and returned to Dubai when it is reprocessed into billets.
- From 1 November 1991, the government's new export promotion scheme has helped NAPCO - low-cost finance (at an interest rate of less than 5%) could save them RO 50,000 a year - and instant government guarantees will avoid the delay in waiting for a Letter of Credit to be established, thus speeding up the whole process.



High-tech production.

loans, interest payments alone were crippling. Managing director Muradha Faahil proudly described the new arrangements:

- Capital has been raised from RO 2.5 million to RO 3.56 million.
- The lending banks have converted part of NAPCO's existing loans to equity - i.e. there would be no interest to pay.
- Thanks to the gracious decision of His Majesty Sultan Qaboos bin Said, NAPCO has been granted a third soft loan from the Ministry of Commerce & Industry (the usual limit is two). This loan of RO 1.79 million will avoid high interest payments.

**Looking to the Future**

NAPCO is now looking like a healthy, upwardly mobile company. Among many achievements during 1991:

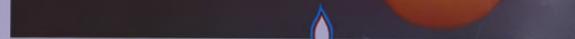
- sales tonnages were up by 36% compared to 1990;
- sales reached RO 6.2 million;

- variable costs per tonne were down by 10% on 1990 figures;
- staffing cuts have saved RO 44,000 per year;
- astute purchasing has saved the company RO 62,000 per year.

Perhaps most pleasing of all is that a cash loss of RO 304,000 in 1990 was turned into a cash profit of about RO 480,000 in 1991 - and even before the soft loan has taken effect, the company is now making a net profit.

Both managing director Muradha Faahil and general manager Ram are full of confident optimism. "NAPCO has a bright future", said Ram. "The Gulf economies are booming." Muradha Faahil went further: "I am very proud of this project", he said. "And we want to thank His Majesty Sultan Qaboos for the Year of Industry, with all the incentives it has brought - and to thank the government too for a third soft loan which will enable a once-sick company to become a truly profitable venture."

"One of the three states of matter,  
GAS has no definite boundaries, but will fill any space" ...  
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Oman International Trade Exhibitions

م. ب. ٤٧٦٣ - م. ف. سلطنة عمان - م. ت. ٥٤٩٤ - م. ف. ٥٦١٥ - م. ف. ٢٠١٢ - م. ف. ٦٣٢١٦

# Show Business



HE Sultan bin Abdulrahman Al Ghazali is tempted by a Persian rug at a trade exhibition in Oman.

Oman is the gateway to the Arabian Gulf, and the centre of historical maritime trade routes between the East and West. Traders from India, China, Africa and Europe sailed to Oman to sell their products. In return, they took back the riches of Oman - such as copper, dates, pearls, cloth from Sohar and frankincense from Dhofar. From the mid-1850s, though, Oman's role as a trade centre declined. But if today's exhibition organisers have their way, Oman will once again become a major meeting-place for international sellers and buyers.

## Fair Trading

Today, Dubai is seen as the trade centre of the Gulf - and hence its exhibition capital too. But Omani exhibition organisers want to change all that; they plan to provide a meeting place in the Sultanate for Omani exhibitors and buyers: "Our aim now is to offer the buyers of Oman what they were getting in Dubai," says Shaheen Saeed, general manager of Oman International Trade and Exhibitions (OITE). "We obviously want to attract foreign buyers and exhibitors - but we also need venues in Oman where Omani exhibitors and buyers can meet each other."

"It used to be tough work, organising local participation in fairs," comments D. K. Khanna, general manager of Oman Expo LLC. "But Omani products have increased, and Omani manufacturers

Comex '91, held at the Muscat Inter-Continental Hotel, was planned as an Omani substitute for Gitex, the computer exhibition in Dubai. "It was received well by exhibitors as well as buyers, affirming Oman's potential as a venue for specialised exhibitions", Saeed says.

## Show Stoppers?

The cost of mounting an exhibition is phenomenal. Oman Exhibition Centre, though adequately equipped, is expensive to hire. And specialised exhibitions mean limited participation - which makes it difficult to cover hiring costs. If there is an entry charge, this goes to pay for entertainers. So the hire of the hall and other organisational expenses, must be recovered from the exhibitors, making it more expensive to participate in Omani exhibitions than those in Dubai.

Another problem area is organising national participation from foreign companies. "Till now, national participation has been very difficult to organise", reveals Saeed. "It's an excellent idea, because it gives visitors a panoramic view of the industry and trade opportunities with that country - and for us it takes care of a whole chunk of exhibition area." But foreign interest in Oman is growing, aided by the Sultanate's increasing diplomatic contacts with other nations, and the boost given by the Year of Industry to the manufacturing sector. And on a company level, OITE has over twenty overseas agents to generate awareness about the company and Oman itself.

## First lap

The exhibitions business in Oman is still in its infancy. At this stage, the two organising companies, OITE and Oman Expo, are exploring areas for exhibitions, each trying to find its own niches. In the process, realities about spacing and competition have come to the fore. Oman Expo originally planned to hold another Motor Show in 1992, but has now restricted itself to one show per year. "It's a small market and it is not sensible to crowd it," remarks Khanna. Comex '91 and Elecom, organised by different companies but dealing with the same type of products, were held within four months of each other. And both companies plan fair during 1992 to celebrate the Years of Industry. The first of these will be held from 19-28 February, attracting both local and international exhibitors and buyers.

As the exhibition market grows, a clearer view of the market will emerge. Meanwhile, the growth in infrastructure and business opportunities created by Oman's industrial estates, as well as the Years of Industry, can only strengthen Oman's potential as an exhibition venue.



This is where  
lies the Future!



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# المثابرة

A wide-angle photograph of an industrial complex, possibly a steel mill or refinery. The scene is dominated by numerous tall, rectangular chimneys of varying heights, all emitting thick plumes of white smoke and steam into a hazy, overcast sky. The foreground is filled with dark, metallic structures, including pipes, beams, and what appears to be a conveyor belt system. The overall atmosphere is one of heavy industry and pollution.

للسويق

طلاب انتساب اتحاد طبقة سلية  
انه من الممكن الحصول على اذن في السوق  
لذلك فتنة (سايك) طرقها في  
السوق بكل جرأة، منافسة المصممين  
المترخصين. كوت الشركه دعا من  
اصحاء الاعمال لحضور اجتماعها  
لتنقية في حلقة اعمال واصفا في الملة  
الجغرافية السعودية واليمن وقطر  
الامارات والكويت. احدثت بورصة  
شركة (سايك) التي لم تكن في الصياغ  
الى انفصالها عن الشركة واستمرارها الكوبيت  
في المقدمة كانت  
اكتوبر ١٩٩١ بـ ٥٠ مليون روپياني.  
د وصلت

**اللقاء العاملة وكفافتها**  
لقد تم صقل كل عمليات (تايكو) وتم  
تحقيق نتائجها بشكل مذهل وذلك  
باستعمال خطوات جديدة، منها:  
- تم التخلص من العمالة الزائدة في كل  
نقطة فعالة، وخاصة في مستوى الادارة.  
- سبب قوله رام المدير العام.  
- تغيرت سياسة الشراء.

ادخلت الاصلاحات على معلم علاج امراض التابع للشركة، حيث نظمت حركة ايهادا بكافة ما حدث توقيفاً ميدانياً في المجال.

تغير المواد المساعدة والخدمات المقدمة من قبل الكهرباء والغاز، وذلك في سلطة عمان منها في باقي مجلس التسالن المالي، لكن القطاع الصناعي خالد عام المساعدة تم تحويله الى نفقات الكهرباء ونكل عمال القطاع.

ـ يتم تجميع كل بقايا صناعة الملوثات  
ـ عاتنها لديها حيث تصنع من جديد  
ـ ساعدت خطة الحكومة الجديدة لعام ١٩٩١  
ـ تتصدر منه أنشطة نووية  
ـ ساعدت تأكيل في تحضير نظام تمويلها،  
ـ حيث أن التمويل منخفض التكليف  
ـ يقدر بأكثر من  $(5\%)$  وهو لها أكثر من  
ـ ٣٠٠٠ روبال مصافي في الورقة  
ـ تصميمات الحكومة الفورية مستندة  
ـ إلى قيادي الشناخ في انتظار تأكيد  
ـ طال الخبراء

**الشُّؤُون المَالِيَّة**

مطبوعات المسنون

العام الدراسي ١٤٢٥هـ، ويسعدون جدد  
السلطان قابوس بن سعيد شيخ العرب  
ويسخرون الحكومة على الفرض المثير  
الثالث، معتبرين على أن مثل هذه  
الفرض تحمل الأذل يحل محل الپايس  
والنجاح محل الفشل.

ولا تم تقدير احتجاجات عمال نواة البناء  
في عام ١٩٥٠، مما أدى إلى إضراب عمال وركّات هذه في  
(السكن) الاجتماعي في المدن. وكانت هذه في المدن كان ذلك تقديرًا  
لـ ٣٠٪ من السكان، ولكن تقديرات احتجاجات عمال البناء المستمرة  
فقرة، حيث أعلنت النيابة العامة في إجلاء حادثة  
لواء العباسى يصل إلى ١٠٪ من السكان.  
لواء العباسى يصل إلى ١٠٪ من السكان.  
وكذلك احتجاجات عمال البناء في عام ١٩٤٨  
شهدت حرقة البناء في الشرق الأوسط  
احتقاراً للعامل.

١٣

ولحسن الحظ كان هناك القليل من الأفراد بعيدى النظر فى مراكز عليا بالشركة. كانوا يعرفون مدى الفرص التي قد يتوجهها التغيير. ومنذ ١٩٨٨ - ١٩٩٣ بدأ التغيير في مواقف

- مختلفة منها:
- الادارة.
- الواقع الفنية والانتاجية.
- التسويق.
- القوة العاملة وكفاءتها.
- الشئون: الملاحة.

الإدارة

في منتصف عام ١٩٨٤ أصبح سعاده محمد بن موسى الوسيف رئيساً إدارة الشركة، وعُيّن بالاتفاق مع رئيس فاصل تكثير إبراهيم في منتصف عام ١٩٩٣ ساعد هذا الانحدار في استقرار الإدارة وتوطيد المسابط المالية وبده

**الشُّوَنُ الْفِتْيَانِيَّةُ وَالْإِنْتَاجُ**

كان بالدِّيكتَاتُورِيَّةِ عَدَمُ اِسْتِرَادِيَّةٍ فِي نَاتِحَاتِ عَنِ الْاسْتِهْلَاكِ غَيْرِ الْمُسْمَحِيِّ، حِيثُ كَانَتْ طَائِفَةُ الْمُسْفَطِ الْمُسَارِيِّيَّةِ مُفْعَلَةً طَلاقَةِ الْكِبَارِيَّاتِ فِي الْمُقْرَنِيَّةِ لِمَا كَنَّ يَعْدُونَ حَاجَةً قَطَّ لِلِّذِينِ يَمْلَأُونَ بِالْمَلْفُوفِ وَالْمَلْكُوتِيِّاتِ مِنْ الْوَاجِبِ إِنْ تَعْلَمُ الْمُسْطَحَاتُ تَعْلَمُ طَلاقَاتِ الْمُؤْكِنَاتِ مُصْبِعَتِ تَغْلِيفِ الْاِنْتِيُّونِ، فَوْرَ تَقْبِيلِهِنَّ زَامَ رَاهِنَوْرَ اِسْمَاعِيلَاتِ الْأَرْدَاجِيَّةِ بِتَغْلِيفِ مُصْنَعِ تَغْلِيفِ الْيَمِينِيَّاتِ جَدِيدٍ مَا رَفِعَ قَاتِهِ الْمُصْنَعِ الْأَجْمَالِيِّ

— لـ (١٠٠٥) مِنْ فِي الْعَالمِ

# كيف تختار مشروعك الصناعي الناجح؟ .. الجزء الثاني ..

تطورنا في العدد السابق إلى أول خطوات مراحل تحديد المشروع وهي فكرة المشروع واستنبطنا أهم مصادر افكار المشروعات وفي هذا العدد نكمل خطوات مراحل تحديد المشروع.

**ثانياً: عملية غربلة الأفكار المشروعات:**  
تحتاج عملية الاقتراح إلى مرحلة فحص وغربلة الأفكار، وذلك لبيان ما هي الأفكار التي

- اتخاذ قرار إجراء دراسة الجدوى التفصيلية للمشروع.
- توضيح جوانب المشروع التي تحتاج إلى تركيز خاص أثناء إعداد دراسة الجدوى.
- لا تنشر بغير استثنائية ناجحة أو التي لا يؤمن في نجاحها لأسباب لا يحتاج التعرف عليها إلى مجهودات تجميع بيانات

الدراستي الموسوعي لـعبدالله بن مطر ومكي بن مطر دراسات قليل الجدوى اعتنادها على ما هو متوفى من البيانات والمعلومات التي يمكن جمعها بسهولة ويسر وباقل الآتكار بل يتوجب اجراء عملية الفحنة الاولية لها لغزها

وتحتفي بالتراث والفنون، وتحظى بدعم من قبل المؤسسات الدينية وال-governmentية، مما يعزز من مكانة المهرجان في المجتمع.

١- حذف جميع التصريحات المنسوبة إلى مجاهداته (المرتبة الأولى في الأدب) وذلك عن طريق طرح بعض الأسئلة و منها يتم حذف أي مشروع يتعارض مع هذه التساؤلات الآتية.

- عدد المصانع الموجودة حالياً.
- المصادرات والواردات.
- هل هناك أي قواعد، اختصارات، أو إس بيكتس أخرى تحد من الحصول على أي من مصادر ومستلزمات الانتاج، ويسعى معمول مثل ذردة الأيدي العامة المأهولة، الطاقة مواد أو

- الاستهلاك المحتل.
- مدحولات المنشآت المنشورة.
- هيكيل الأسماء.
- هل المتطلبات في رأس المال مفترضة؟ أي إذا كان المشروع يتطلب رأس المال كبيراً يفوق إمكانيات المستثمر المتاحة فإنه

- هل التأشيرات على سلامة البيئة تتعارض مع الشروط والتعليمات الحكومية في هذا الصدد؟
- ٢ - بعد الانتهاء من حذف المشروعات المشكوك في نجاحها

١- يتم ترتيب بقية الأدكار في قائمة طبقاً لفرص نجاحها ويعتمد الترتيب على ذلك.

٢- وفي العدد القادم سوف نقوم بشرح كيفية تقييم دراسة ما قبل انتقالات السنة من المتقد.

ب) تكاليف الانتاج  
ج) الوهانق الفنية وتشتمل المواد الخام والمدخلات، العمالة،  
د) تكاليف انتاج وبيع الالات والمطلوب متوافق الكتاب الاداري



## طلبات مدرسة حيل العوامر

الذهب الظفاري

وكان الدافع الغربي على الشعور في الرؤسات التقليدية  
ذلك تحيط حساد خضراء على الأرضيات الطافية  
الصادقة التي تستمد قوتها من التشتت بها الهند في الفنون  
الشائعة، والتي انتصرت بها الهند في الفنون  
الفنون، فلما دعت مهاراتها وتأتيت بها الهند في الفنون، وغدا  
المهارات الفنية تتطور على مستوى العالم، وغدا  
ماريا كاريرا، التي كانت تلهي تقديرية في  
رسالتها، حيث أشارت إلى ذلك المهرجان العالمي، وغدا  
الخطيب والخطيب، الذي يجلس على العرش العظيم الأول



وقد قررت الحكومة ببيانها أن تطبق مبدأ التكافل في جميع الأنشطة الاقتصادية، وأن تقتصر هذه المهمة على إنشاء نظام الاستلاف، حيث يقتضي ذلك طبيعة الأنشطة.

مکتبہ قابل ذہبی

لعبد الله وعمر سعيد خطبة طموحة طوبوان  
الآمد وهي فتح معهد لتعليم صياغة الذهبي  
ونذلك لتدريب الشباب العماني على المهارات  
المختلفة في هذا المجال يعلق عبدالله على ذلك



القديم والحديث معاً، الفضة والذهب لتعظيم الراس

منذ العصيّنات حتّى هذه اللّحظة لا يزال الدّهر  
ملحّ القصّة يعذّب أقوال المصوّر وأكاذيبه  
لدى النّاس، في الحقيقة فهم في المطافِ  
الموجّهة في السّلطنة التي لم تدمّر نفسها  
السّلام والجهود والآمال التي مُكرّر كلّ يوم  
شكّيلات لحالات الظّفريّة المتّسعة  
بالغدّ، كما تُعاد تعبيل المكّنون من القافية  
خلال العصيّنات المأساوية المتّسعة  
الظّفريّات الّتي تعمّد الموتّي حتّى أخذت  
العنوان على خطّول الخطّ المتصوّر من  
الزّمرة والبلوّاق العصر والناس التي تتوسّط  
اللّهاب موّراً بالشّدّمة والمشّارة القاتمة  
الواحدة حتّى هذه اللّاحق الممكّن مابين  
اللّيالي إلى اللّيالي التي يوال عمايّ

حدائق الشّر

**المؤسف** عن هذه الممارسة ان بعض الانتماءات تتهدى بالاقتراب تماماً، لكن طلماً ان الاطرزة حدّيّة فإنه لا شيء آخر يهم النساء، ان المرأة إذاً كان رصيدها من الذهب قدّيمها تجد ان رفيفاتها يهجرنها ويقدّمن الارتباط بها.

ويوضح عده الله وعمر سعيد ابن في مسقط  
كتابه المهرجانات في حياة خاصه، غالباً  
 تكون من الوجوه البارزة، يغير رسميه القيمة  
لهملاً من العادات والتقاليد، لكنه لا ينكر  
 بأنها جزء من ثقافة وعادات شعبنا.  
 كذلك في الجنيون، حيث يسود مسلسل الاستثناءات  
 يشكّل قرآن، قد تفاصيل أسرة شاهير  
 المهرجانات، لكنه يذكر أن المهرجانات  
 عادي، أرثنا، وأنه لا ينكر كل المهرجانات  
 مدققاً وقوتها، وبهذا يكمل هناك مناسبة  
 التي يصرّ على إبرازها بشكل مختلف لكن  
 مناسبات المهرجانات الكثيرة... «لـ» تدقّق هنا  
 المثلثين، وهذا ينطبق على عيدين  
 لكنه لا ينكر أن بعضهم يشكّل مواجهة مأكولة  
 لآخر المهرجانات، ويعبر عن دعاؤه قالاً  
 من ابن إدريس، الذي يدعوا بالله عزّ وجلّ

هرات من معالم  
العمران العدد من القرون.  
هرات في ظفار حالياً  
التي تحمل صور  
رويَت هذه القبلة  
من القذر الناهي  
نوع الحلي والعقود  
إلى مختلفة تناسب  
أهله.

**نـة اللـاحـاف الـظـفـارـيـ الـتـقـلـيدـيـة:**

**يد تطورها وعاصرة  
忝لدي الذي ترتديه  
وجه عبدالله وعمر**

10

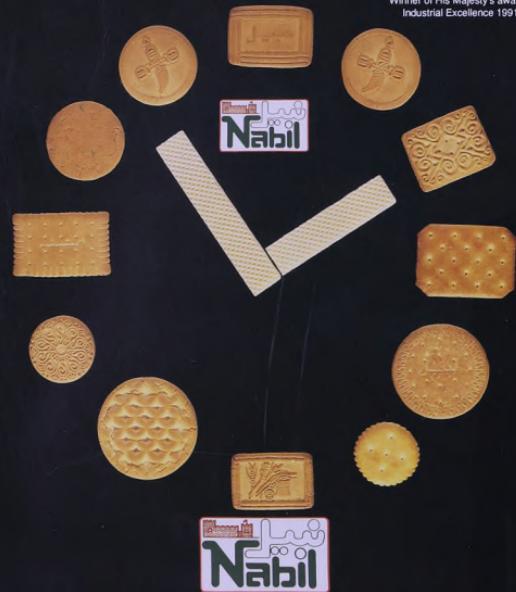
تم تخييط حبات  
الزنفية، وبالتالي  
ما يقارب لترين من اللحاف  
القطيري المزركش با-  
لبس التقليدي الذي  
في نسمته وأسلوبه  
المدهش بالثبات.

الخرز نفس  
يسخن الذهب و  
أوعية خاصة.  
تناسب مع كل  
رئيبة كل تلك ا  
تتبع الورشة  
توجد مكانتها في

#### **Round the Clock Biscuits & Wafers from**



"Winner of His Majesty's award for  
Industrial Excellence 1991"



## National Biscuit Industries Ltd. SAOG

P.O. Box 6926 Ruwi, Sultanate of Oman  
Tel: 626034/35, Fax: 626048, Telex: 5278 NABIL ON

معنا بصفة مرضية لمدة عام واحد. ولكن بما أننا نتحمل تكاليف التدريب نحن نتمنى أن يعملاً لدينا لمدة ثلاث سنوات بعد التأهيل».

ان التدريب جزء هام من خدمات شركة القل  
الوطني للهاني يشارك سائقيها كل عام في  
الدورات التدريبية المتخصصة في مجال تقييمات  
السلامة ومهارات القيادة كما ان فريق المصاينة  
الذى يقوم بفحص وصيانة الحالات مانظام ايضا  
يتم مراقبته وتدربيه تدريجياً

التجدد الاعلامي

تقلل الشركة رسالة خاصة في رسالة المساعدة في  
البلد، حيث أن الاملاك المصنفة على مواد  
المخلفات تُطبق تدريجياً ويعتمد حرامات أن  
الاسلوب اسخار اتجاه المخلفات من سطح من  
تعمل على استقطاب اكبر عدد ممكن من  
هذه الخدمة، وهي تعيق تلافي امكانية زراعة  
او ا يصلب اسلوب تدريج الخدمة التي تقدمها هنا  
المسددة على مستوى انتشار المخلفات اى انتقد هنا  
باستطاعتنا ان نعمي الصناعة بعدة مفاسد  
لتوصيف اجهزة تحليل وذلك اعلانات عن  
حراس المخلفات، واسع افقاً

الحالة الكثيرة إذا استغلت كل جوانبها لا تكفي  
غير (٤٠) رسائل في العام، وهناك إسهام اخر من  
للمربيات الاصغر حيث أنها قدمت صفة إذا أرادت  
النتائج المنشاءة العلمانية لافت نظر الجمهور فليست  
هناك وسيلة شرط المربيات بذلك من هذه:  
يتبع تخطيط شرطية الكرازة البطرى العلماني خطط  
الحكومة للتنمية الحمسية، وتأخذ الشرطية معن

100

المنتجات المصنعة العالمية لفت نظر الجمهور فليست هناك وسيلة شعر على الميكاب افضل من هذه .  
يتيح تحضير شركة القلل الوظيفي المعايني خطط الحكومة للتنمية الخمسية . وتأخذ الشريحة من

100

تقوم اولاً بإجراء احصائيات تحل ومرور ثم تكون تصوراً عن حركة الناس من وإلى خارج وحدة سكانية معينة، اهتماناً كما تجزي خدمات نقل تجريبية تستغرق لمدة ثلاثة أشهر إلى يوم «ما».  
وأضافـ لا تتحقق كل خطوطنا أرياحاً لكن من واجبنا أن تحظى التوازن بين الخدمات المرة للربح

والمؤسسات والخدمات في الميدان.  
كما أن شركة القلق الوطني تقوم بعمليات التاجير  
بكثرة لخ Alessandria خطفها الريفية، وذلك بعارة  
حالاتها وسائلها المدارس والكتاب وأصحاب  
الاعمال التجارية ونقل جراهام موضحاً في الواقع أن  
هذه العمليات هي العمدة الفكري التي تدعى نعمالية  
الذئاب.

وامتنع جراهام فانيل  
الآن المنسنة شاقة، خاصة مع تزايد عدد  
مستعمل السيارات الخصوصية علاوة على مركبات  
الأحد مثل التاكسي والبيك - آت ونقالات العاملين

#### **الذاكر المستغله وغير المستغله**

150-151 152-153

الاعتبار احصائيات التموي السكاني وخطط رصف الطرق ومشاريع التنمية الكبرى في المجالات المنسانية والتջارية والاجتماعية التي يتعنى عنها

الحاجة للنقل

التي تقدمها التراث، مثل أنواع الركبات التي تصنف  
تزداد في حجمها وتتوفر لها ألات الملاحة الصناعية والراحلة.  
وبينما ينبع عدد سكان سلطنة عمان ويزداد  
افتقاراً به، وعندما يعود المواطنون بالحاجة أكثر  
للتقليل من مفترق العمل والمotel سوف يتميّز الجمهور  
العام لاستعمال الحالات أكثر فاكتثر

نائب المدير العام الذي يعمل معه كلاهما على  
كما أن اثنين من مديري الأقسام الاربعة، بالإضافة  
إلى جميع المسؤولين، كاهيم عثمان، وعلاء الدين

فان الشركة حريصة جداً على توظيف عمانيين للعمل لديها كمساندق حافلات.

قول جراهام  
إذا استطعت ان احصل على عصانين يد  
الله اعلم

رخصةقيادة مركبات تغطي قادرين على المساعدة  
والكتابية بلغة واحدة على الأقل لوظيف مائة منهم  
اليوم، وأضاف، «حن مستعدون لتدريب السائقين  
العمانيين العاملين لدينا  
في قيادة المركبات الخفيفة بشرط أن يكونوا قد



### Year of Industry



American Award for Technology  
by Business Initiative Directions  
USA



Trophy for Quality  
from Iberoamerica Club  
Spain and Portugal

# الشركة الـلـمـنـتـ عـمـان (الـمـعـدـنـ) OMAN CEMENT COMPANY (S.A.O.A.)



**Winners of His Majesty's Cup  
For Excellence in Industry  
— Year of Industry 1991 —**

Winners in Quality — (Three International Awards) — Reliability & Dependability.

## **Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC) & Sulphate Resistant Cement (SRC)**

Oman Cement Company (SAQA) is acknowledged as a symbol of Cement Industry in Oman for continuous encouragement to development and progress....

P.O. Box 3560, Ruwi, Muscat, Sultanate of Oman  
Tel: 626626 (Switchboard) 626402 (Sales Office) Telefax: 626414,  
Telex: 5139 OMANCMT ON, Cable: SAROOU

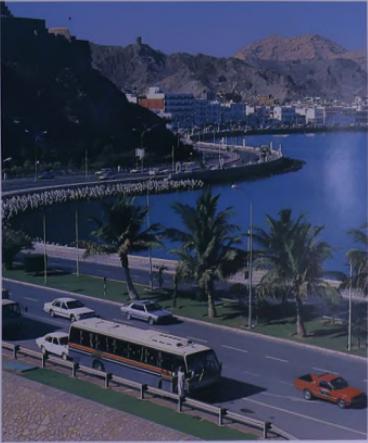


الهواء فحسب، بل فيها كراسٍ يمكن التحكم في ميلانها ومرافق أخرى كالفيديو وأماكن الفسق (التواقيت) وحتى الهاتف المتنقل.

٦٣

لارج

منذ ١٩٨٩ بدأت شركة سُقُل الوطنية العمانية تحقق الارباح بشكل متزايد. بيت ارقام عام ١٩٩٠ ربحاً صافياً متمثلاً وقدره (١٩٠,٠٠٠) ريالاً وبن المنظر ان تتحقق الشركة ارباحاً قياسية في عام ١٩٩١.



الخدمات المتكاملة المطوية

# النقل الوطني العمومي

التنقل اليوم تعتبره امرا عاديا. لكن قبل ستة عشر عاما لم تكن بالسلطنة خدمة نقل عمومي بالحافلات. في الحقيقة لم تكن هناك اي حافلات

من أي نوع - وكانت الشارع المسفلة أو المعبدة  
الليلة. إنه يطحل عام ١٩٩٢ متوفراً خدمة نقل  
مصمموي بالساقفات تقطي كل المناطق، ولكن  
وصفتها بأنها خدمة مريحة وعلى مستوى عالٍ من  
الكلام.

يـ ٣٠  
بدأت خدمات النقل العمومي الأولى من رصيف (كرونيش) مطروح في سبتمبر عام ١٩٧٥ باربع خطوط فقط: منها ثلاثة خطوط محلية إلى وادي

عدي والواحد الكبير، وأبيب وخط طول إلى نزو  
بشكل عام في غطت خدمة النقل بالحافلات معلم  
جراءة العاصمة والمدن الرئيسية في شمال  
السلطنة.  
لكل من يكن الامور دموا سهلها في باياد الامر، المدير  
العام جراهام قليثير، الذي كان بالسلطنة منذ  
عام ١٩٧٤ مازل يذكر اليمام الاولى، اذ قال  
معلقاً «كانت الهمزة العمانية على اشدتها، وكانت

## البنك الذي يمكنه الاعتماد عليه



**بنك عمان والبحرين والكويت ش.م.ع  
BANK OF OMAN BAHRAIN AND KUWAIT S.A.O.G**

BANK OF OMAN BAHRAN  
بنك عمان البحرين، الأشخنة، جمان، شندق الشفط، الجبل، الخليل، عمران،  
المنصورة، مركز الوايسي التجاري، بناية ملاد بني وحي حمد، جمان،  
بركان، دا البيمة، طرق زعور، طرق العصارة، التشريب، ميدان العصارة،  
السلطان، طرق الباب، سعد الدين، شطاطي، القرم، شداد،  
العنزي، ترمد والواي الكبير.



الصناعات المحلية

ل زالت المشاريع التي توظف النساء الالتي يمارسن  
الاعمال التقليدية في المدن في طور المراحل المبكرة في سلطنة  
عمان لكن قد يكون المدح في المجالين حديث ومتناهية  
المشاريع الناجحة ما ادخلته هذه الفئات المستحدثة بروز  
الشيوخ الاجتماعية والفنانين والعلماء وهذا المنشرو هو من صناعة  
الذى العائنة يتم تدريب عمدرين من المعاهدات كل اربعه  
أشهر لخلق مهارات عملية الصناعى حيث تزدادي المدح  
(الديهيات) مجلس منشأة متعددة تتبع المطلق في السلطنة  
الكتيرات منهن ينخرطون في برنامج التدريب سواء غير

متزوجات ويعملن افراد اخرين .  
انهن لا يتعلمن المهارات المقيدة فحسب بل يحصلن على  
مصدر اضافي مدر للاموال . يهدف المشروع للاستقلال المالي  
كما يهدف للانقشاف من منطقة سقط ليفقط جماعات المرأة

العمانية الثلاثة عشرة الموجودة في مناطق السلطنة.

افتتاح مشروعها في ربيع ١٩٩١م.  
هناك مشاريع أخرى مماثلة تحت التخطيط. مثلًا ينوي

## الاختيارات المناسبة

طويلة، والكثير من النساء يجدنها غير مرحبة ومتضاربة مع شعورهن المزدوج والأسرة وتنبذ ذلك تفضيل النساء للعادات العقل في الوظائف الحكومية التي تقدم تدريبات عمل انسنة وغضارات أطول وقت لرتبة المسئوليات الأخرى. وتتعلق ناشطة الخروجي في هذا الصدد قائلةً قد يكون الحال

في تقديم فرص العمل للنساء حفاظاً على القطاع الحاصل. صممت القوانين لحماية مستويات النساء المنشورة حماية عادلة وواضحة، حيث أن العدة حق مكفول لكل امرأة عاملة بالإضافة لحقها في إجازة الوضع كاجازة براتب ولا يتضرر من المرأة إن تعمل من السادس صباحاً والسادسة مساء.

والآن اعداد اكبر فاكثر من النساء يتصدرين للتحدي في مقر العمل بايزاز مهاراتهن وتعليمهن. هذا يأتي بفوائد متعددة:

— للنساء كأفراد إرضاء الذات.

- للأسر، حيث أن الأطفال ي Shirley بمفهوم أفضل لعالم العمل بكل فوائد ومتطلباته.
- للسلطنة نفسها حيثما خطت نحو التعميم والتعليم والاعتماد على الذات في مجال القوى العاملة.

معظم النساء يصرحن على انه لا يمكن ان يدار المنزل والعمل بنجاح بدون الدعم الكامل من طرف الزوج والاسرة بالرغم من ان الام العاملة العاملة لها بعض الامثليات

فأنه من الأسهل للمرأة أن تعمل في سلطنة عمان وهذا ما يجعل بالامكان إدارة الاعمال المنزلية ورعايه الأطفال بالإضافة للعمل الخارجى .

هذا ما أوضحته سمية البوسعدي أما بالنسبة للذين لا يستطيعون تحمل تفقات المساعدة المنزلية فإن نظام تجذب أفراد الأسرة أيضاً يمكن أن يساعد في رعاية الأطفال عند غياب الأم في المكتب.

## الافتح في الوظيفة

يقترح جاغديش كومار الضابط الاداري لمصنع حلويات عمان بيان النساء لهن درجة اكبر في التركيز من الرجال اذا

تم توظيفهن في التعبئة فأنهن يصبن كل طاقتهان في العمل  
أما الرجال على عكس ذلك غالباً ما مجدهم عند الآلات  
الآخرى يحاولون أن يعرفوا شيئاً عنها. (١٦٪) من موظفي  
جاغديش في التسويق عمانيات.

وعلت سمية البوسعيدي قائلةً: عندما كنت اختار الموظفين الجدد كان مقاييس الوحيد هو الكفاءة وليس لاتهم رجال أو نساء اذن لا سبيل للمقارنة؛ النساء العمانيات اللاتي يتعلمن يجدن إدراك متجردات للعمل وجادات. انهن يفعلن عمل التناولية كأي شخص آخر.

النساء منسيطاتٍ وقدن السيولة وملخصات، اذا

رسّمتهن دون هدفـاً بلـغـةـ الرجالـ يـتـلـصـصـونـ المـهـنـةـ لـكـ بـاسـطـاعـتـهـ مـخـارـجـهـ طـالـاـ وـجـودـهـ فـيـ مـقـرـبـهـ تـلـقـيـهـ أـخـرـىـ تـوـلـهـ لـهـ ثـمـ

حـسـمـةـ رـيـالـاتـ مـعـاـضـيـةـ النـاسـاـ مـاـلـاـ يـلـمـعـهـ ذـاكـ هـذـاـ مـاـ دـرـجـهـ

خـلـقـانـ الشـجـرـيـ،ـ اـمـاـ رـاـقـ شـوـبـيـرـ مـنـ الشـرـكـةـ الـوطـنـيـةـ صـنـعـةـ

الـسـكـوـتـيـ،ـ حـيـثـ عـلـمـ سـعـرـةـ اـمـرـأـةـ يـوـافـقـ عـلـىـ انـ تـحـوـلـ

الـنـاسـنـ مـنـ وـقـافـيـنـ قـلـيلـاـ إـذـاـ مـاـ قـوـنـتـ اـنـجـانـاـ

يـاـقـنـ مـقـرـعـ مـعـ عـدـمـاـ تـنـاكـ مـاـلـتـهـنـ منـ اـسـتـفـارـهـنـ

لكل معلم تعوش هذه المحسان الخسارة فيما يخص  
امتيازات الراية في فترة الحمل والولادة، لكنه من  
المؤسسات تواقيع على ان التزام النساء في العمل مجرد  
وعرض الخسارة.  
انها (الإجازة الخاصة بالحمل والولادة) تعتبر جزء من  
الحياة وإن تحققت الاستفادة منها، كما أكد منصور  
العامري مدير الأعلام شركه تنمية عمان.

وفي تعليق اخر تقول ناشطة :  
«النساء حريصات عند اختيار وتحديد الزمن الخاص

باجراة الولادة. أنا أعد للعمل مباشرة بعدما وضعت آخر مواليد وتعمل النساء زميلاتي هنا نفس الشيء، ناشطة

يُعمل في مكتب حكومي وأيضاً مدير بوليفيك راما.  
ويشرح رافي شوبريرا في هذا الصدد: «إن الأمر لا يُؤثر كثيراً  
حيث أن النساء حتى ولو خرجن لاجارة الولادة لمدة شهرين  
كل عام فاهنن في نهاية المطاف أكثر انتاجاً. ويضيف في

الموسيسات الكبرى يكون هناك بعض الفاصل في الموقفين الذين يغطون الشاغر اثناء الاجازات وحالات الغياب الاخرين

ويتساءل خلفان الشريخي كيف يمكن أن تبرر هذه المصرفات؟ أمني حتى ولو وقفت امرة واحدة اضافي في قسم التعبئة التابع في تنفيذية احجازات الولادة فاني لا ازال ادفع تكاليف أقل بالمقارنة مع الانتاجية العامة.

## المراة ... تعني الإنتاج:

شتى مستويات الانتاج الاقتصادي ويمكن لهذا التواجد ان ينتمي فالناس اليوم مدبرات في القطاع الحكومي وموظفات مصارف مالية وعلماء ومهندسين في المنشآت ووراث أعمال تجارية كما ان البعض يعمل على مستويات اقتصاديات اخرى ومرتضيات ومساعدات محاسين وموظفات استقبل في متاجر الشركات الصناعية. الفرض غير محدودة وعدد المئات يزيد على انتهاز هذه الفرص اكثر فناشر

**لماذا النساء؟**

A close-up photograph of a woman and a young child. The woman, on the right, has dark hair and is wearing a light blue headscarf and a light blue dress with intricate gold embroidery along the hem and sleeves. She is looking directly at the camera with a neutral expression. To her left, a young child with dark hair is partially visible, also wearing a light blue headscarf and a matching light blue dress with gold embroidery. The background is dark and out of focus.

**أولاً: التعليم**  
 تقدّم المدرسة مكملة على ملائتها تعلم بحاجة وجده  
 الذهاب إلى المدارس، في الوقت الحادث على أساسية الدوائية  
 عشرة ملايين ساهموا تراكمياً في إنشاء المدارس والدورات.  
 مقدمة بحسب ما يذكره مصدر مطلع، لكن هذا لا يهدى إلى كبريتها  
 وبشكل واضح على ذلك مكان دروشة مدمرة في سقطها  
 ذات الأهمية الأولى والأخيرة، وكانت مادة دروس الجامعية إذا  
 لا تعلم لا تعلم.  
 الكثيرون من المديريين المهمات شهادات جامعية في  
 المدارس التي يتعلّمون بها، كما أن البعض الآخر قد تكون  
 المدارس التي يتعلّمون بها، كما أن البعض الآخر قد تكون  
 ملائكة للإماميات.  
 إن المدرسة في التعليم على كل المستويات في السلطنة يعود  
 دور متزايد من النسبة الأولى التي هي على استعداد لاحتياج  
 بالقرى والمناطق.

#### **ثانياً : القناعة الشخصية**

أذنوا وظروا له يكن باستطاعتها أن ادبر تلك الأعمال وأذنوا  
 لكن مقدورها الشاشة التي يحيى لها إلزاميته ودعها عن الان  
 اشرع في كل الأعمال التجارية والفنية والعلمية والخاصة  
 التي تتحقق من خلالها مفهوم التكنولوجيا الحديثة، وهي عمليات وحلول  
 التي لا تقتصر على إنتاج وبيع المنتجات بل تشمل إنشاء ناجحة  
 كل ذلك القوافل كأداة لبيان ما هي تكمن أساساً ناجحة  
 كائناته، وهي إضافة معرفية، مقدرة بالذات على إثبات  
 سمات انتقائية، وإنما تأثيرها على إرادة الإنسان في مجال المعرفة وكانت  
 كائناته الأولى، التي يحيى لها إلزاميته ودعها عن الان  
 يطلبون في الآخذ والآراء ولهم قدرة على إثبات القائلات  
 التي تتحقق من خلالها مفهوم التكنولوجيا الحديثة، وهي عمليات وحلول  
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عملانية في كل المجالات (مصنع التمور)

اما حنان درويش حيدر فلم تجد الامور اكثرا سهولة اذ قالت:  
من يعلمون دوني في البنك لم يقليلوني كريستس في بادي الامر،  
كانوا يذمبوين الى ابعد من ذلك بحيث يرمون الارواح الرسمية رمي  
اما عندهما اطلبيها، قائلتين ان مكانى هو المنزل وليس لي الان  
اكثر هناك.

كان على أن استعمل كل مهاراتي الشخصية والاحترافية في العمل لأنني أتعامل بكل احترام، وعندما طلبت المقابلة خارجاً كان أولئك الناس يفتشون عني في المقهى كتفاً بكتفاً.

وتقدير سمية البوميداوي لم يقتصر على ما أشارت له حنان درويش بقولها:

سمية... ترى موقف المرأة تماماً خلال الأعوام الماضية لم تكن هناك أي امرأة عندما التفتت بخدمات الطيران العماني لم تكن هناك لمن توظيف الإناث إلا في المؤسسة... وإن إقبال المرأة على دروس تحصين تعليم الإناث إلا ذلك النقطة أخذت في التغير حالياً.

الطبعان

لكل من الرجال والنساء النجاح في الاعمال التجارية يعني العمل الجاد والتبادل والكثير من التحدي للعمل. تعلم نصيحة البوسيعدي عن ذلك ببساطة. تم دربوني في خدمات الأغذية لكن لم يكن نجاحي مؤكدًا لو أنني لم أرم نفسي في العمل الجاد. وتفصيل: عملت الساعات الطوال حماسًا على حساب علاقاني الاجتماعي وكنت أعمل في المطاعات عند الصدورة. إنه شيء من الأشياء التي كانت ملائمة لعمرها، لكنها كانت ملائمة لعمرها.

هناك مفهوم خوارزميات، فرضية، حث، حد، استدلال، وفرضيات، حيث هناك مفهوم لادارة اقتصاد، ابتكار، تخطيط، فرق علاوة على ذلك، واستدلال العمل المدروس، الذي من اسباب تطبيقه في مجال الابتكار، كالتالي:

- الابتكار في المنفذ لعمل اضافي، او بمعنى اخر، بهذه النوع من العمل فقط لا ينفي ايجاد بقية.
- تكون الحاجة لابتكارات ذات اهمية عصرية.

الدخل

«توفّر الان منتجات وسلع اكثّر يقوم الناس بشرائها والجمعيّان ينظّرون لتحسين مستوى المعيشة». وعلى اتجاه التكتّبات من النساء للعمل لاسباب اقتصاديّة، رغبة في دعم دخل الاسرة»، هذا ما قاله خلalan الشجيري مدير الشركة الوطّنية للشّابي.

**ابعاً: توفر الوظائف**  
 مع توفر قوافل تدريبية متخصصة في عمان، مما توفر فقط الوظائف المحمولة على ظهرها، بل إن بعض من المساعيات تكتسب الملايين من الدولارات، مما يتيح لها إمكانية توظيف مهارات وخبرات متخصصين في هذا المجال، مما يفتح فرصاً واسعة للتوظيف في مختلف القطاعات.

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انتاحت برامج التدريب الخاصة الاستثنائية من فرص العمل  
النساء في قسم مهارات الاتصال - ليس في مسقط مهني - فهو زراعة  
وغيره جمعية المرأة العاملة عدداً من المشاريع التي تستعمل  
مهارات النساء التقليدية لاستغلالها في إنتاج مصادر مقدمة  
دخلها. مثل صناعة المنسوجات والآلات وأيضاً فرص العمل  
النساء في قسم المهن الدخيلة. والناتج يستفيد من هذه الفرص بشكل

لتغير مفهوم العصر المتغير:

ان قبول عملية التغیر من دور المرأة كـ (صانعة الاسرة) إلى  
المرأة مكهنة ليس دليلاً على الامر السهل. المكبات معلنة بطيءة من  
استخفافها بالمرأة لكن تغير رد الفعل هذا حالماً اثبتت  
جهودهن لمنطقة والآخر.

وتشكر الشابة سعاد الفوشو صاحبة ويتوك رانيا (الذى  
فجأ في مدينة قابس وبراكوس) مكانته إن المصاريف وفستن أن  
تقسم لم يفرضها بعد بذات المبالغ التجارى لاول مرة في  
١٩٨٣م لكن فكرة سيدة الأعمال التجارية بالامر المأمول

الغائزون بالحوائز

أمواج المستقبل

«عندما تقدم أمواج فانك تقدم الأفضل» يستطرد أكابر  
أحمد حسين ويضيف «إن هذا النوع من العطاء يعكس  
مدى اهتمامك»، لم تكن تلك فقط صيغة لربح الجوائز بل  
مفتوحة للنجاح أمواج في

# کومکس ۹۲ ینطق عالمیا



**شركة الخوض لصناعة الأثاث المعدني ش.م.م.**  
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 INDUSTRIAL COMPANY L.L.C.**

مسقطة الرسميل الصناعية شارع رقم ١٢ - ص.ب ٦٩٤٥ رو.ي - سلطنة عمان - تل: ٨٢٢٣٨١٩ - تل: ٨٢٢٣٨٠٢ - ملك: ٥٩٦٥ فهيمي أو بن - ملك: ٦٦٢٤٠



## منتجات حليب وعصير ذات نوعية ممتازة



الشركة الوطنية العمانية لمنتجات الألبان المحدودة (ش.م.ع)  
عن ب. ٣١٠ - رووي - سلطنة عمان - هاتف: ٩٦٨٦٢٥٩



أيدي عمانية لصناعة عصر عمان

بنجاحها

وأطعمة

منتجات

العصير

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# على قم الأمواج

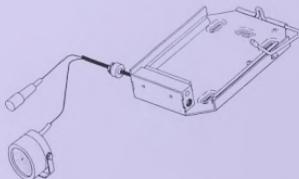
البيت يدك مشغولتان؟



طبعي أن تكون يدك مشغولتان  
جداً وأن تكون حذراً أثناء القيادة

## لقد حان الوقت لراحة اليددين

إن هاتف السيارة يحتاج إلى يدك،  
لكن السيارة تحتاج إليهما أكثر.  
إن جهاز هاندر فري «  
يسهل لك الأمر ويجعلك  
تستمتع بكل تلك المواقف  
بدون أي تعبير يذكر على  
وضع القيادة.  
كل ما عليك هو تركيز  
الميكروفون في مكان مناسب  
ويحيط بيكرين من ذكر  
الآذان، ثم تحدث من  
بدون استخدام يديك اللتين  
ستكونان مشغولتين بالقيادة بأمان.



وزارة التربية والدورات والمتقدمة  
الجنة العامة للمواصلات السلكية واللاسلكية  
سلطة معاشر

المزيد من المعلومات، يرجى الاتصال بالهاتف ٦٩٦٦٦  
الاتصال : هو جهدنا الإنساني

القبس كان يدخل في أواني قضية وعلى هذا المثال صنعوا قوارير من  
قصبة وذهبوا كذلك ذلك العصر الثمين.

لم ترض مجموعة سايكلر إلا أن تنتج الأفضل وأخيراً تم إنشاء  
من تلك الصناعة العالمية المساعدة في تطوير المشروع الصناعي مما أدى إلى إنتاج

مصنوعات مغلفة عطر، يغلف قرنس فوش من التكوة العالمية وفرض  
الاصناف أعمال الحفارة بتتابع ١٢/٧ ١٩٨٢ في مقابل حضرة سمو

السموّي فوش عزيزه هنا حيث يعيش وافتتح معرض اللامون

وأطلق اسمه على المخمر المطربي «في روين» أحد أفضل العطور وأفضل قوارير في العالم.

### استكار التكوة

يعطي ميكرو التكوة المطربي «في روين» أحد أفضل العطور عالي

باستخدام الفرنسي «في روين» أحد أفضل العطور وأفضل قوارير في العالم.

عطر «سواس»... الاسم نفسه يعني شعروا بالفخامة  
والغلو، إنه ينبع أمواج العروض الدائمة كما إن  
هذا الاسم يعني أيضاً بالحب إذ يعكس نعمة كلمة  
«أمور» الذي يكتسب بالفرنسية أنه أقرب عطر في  
العالم وإنما من سلطة العرش.

يعد سطح أمواج الذهاب التي اشتهر بها مملكة الجزيرة  
المربيدة مقصد القائم مطربيها وكانت السيدة مارك في مرحلة  
المقدمة تكتسب عن كل عطر المربيدة العربية، في المقصد كان أولى  
من مكانته العطر موجودة هنا حيث يعيش وافتتح معرض اللامون  
وأطلق اسمه على المخمر المطربي النساء العباريات عمارت  
في خط خود مختلفة لصنع المخمر الخاص بهن، للعابرين فوق  
حساسته تعرف وتقدر الروائح الطيبة الأصيلة.



فن عطر في العالم والفارس يقام عام ٤١ في مدينة كان فرنسية

وينعكس هذا حتى على الملابس التقليدية، حيث تليل «الرازانة» وهي طرف صغير متصل من الشاشة بعلبة الدهن أو العطر الرئيسي، توجه القراءة في جاب معين عند عنق الشاشة ليسهل رفعها للأذن.

**إشهار شركية**  
قبل شاهقة أعواض كانت مجموعة سايكلر تبحث عن انتاج ذي اصول  
تلمسانية، وفروعها ان يطلقوا عطرًا مترافقًا بيتكون مع الاذواق العربية  
ويكون له جاذبية عالية، ولذلك اصحاب مجموعة سايكلر ان ايان الجبور



هو الفرق الاساسي، وذكر انه في الایام السابقة انسنة صناعة سفنية واحدة كانت تنتزف شفافية شهر وعام، وهذا يعتقد على الواسطات الخاصة بكل نوع.

يستفيد القارب التقليدية من اثناء شهر من هذا النوع وذلك باستعمال العادات التقليدية وليس العادات الحديثة الكوروباتية كما يستقرط ملاط السفينة بعد اسweep آخر، وهذا يعني ان طبل طبل من النسيج المنسد بالقطن ينطلق باتجاه القارب ثم يرتطم بكتل اسweep بين اسمايل الماء ويتم إغلاق كل سلة اسweep وفتح كل سلة اسweep ويعض بعلبة لهم كثافة اكبر ملائلاً ملائلاً في نهاية صور كارات من اتصاص تضيق المسافر من مور ايشا اكشن بعد وفاة صالح الصالحيه هذا استشهادها من ابي اليموك اليهالي السندي في صور ايجاب، لكن في بيانه ضد اصحاب انسنة صناعة سفنية الاصياديين والمالكيين اشاروا الى مسمون سلمان (المسعود) بالدهم على الشاطئه

قوارب

السميون المصوقة في صور اليموك يستعملون سلورين في نفس

البلد في اية اسواتس العالية المختصة لاستهلاك القوارب رخيصة

حيث يكتب الواحد بها

(٢)

الذري المحرج، لكنه في نهائى الاعياد حيث تفتت اربع وتبقي مكورة

بالاضي المكثف مكتبة من القرن العظيم فرن الكاتلوبويا

عمل موزون

لحسن الظاهر تصنع لابد الملاطات القديمة في صناعة سفن عبور

المحركات

قد لا يكون هناك

لابن

شوابط

هذا

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في مشكل

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السفن ... ما هي؟



ويكتسب انسانة معرفة في القول الاول في قوله تعالى عن اهل النار العذاب كات  
رعن شهادة لكنها اكتسبت من طلاق المطردة العذابة من  
العلم العربي وتدنى شهادة المطردة العذابة من  
زمن السادس الاسطادى لغير ادراك المطردة العذابة من  
احمد بن ماجه اختلفت سلطنة علم بذاته  
عمراني غير ظاهر لاصغرها على العالم الخالجى  
حتى عام ١٩٧٣م

كانت صور بمرفقاتها الطبيعي مركزاً محيراً في إقامي شرق الجزيرة العربية، اشتهرت صور لغير بيئتها تكتنفها متعددة الأجناس من التلمسان، كانت السفن تنقل موادها التجارية من صور لقد يبني وصين في مدينة صور في تلك ضخم من السفن التجارية المصوّرة



زراعة الموز في تزايد مستمر في صلالة

أبحاث ودراسات عن منطقة الرسيل

يقوم الاستاذ الدكتور عبد الله محمد عبد الرحمن من جامعة سلطان قابوس، كلية الآداب الأكاديمية، بتألقيه مقالة بعنوان «مقدمة حول تطبيق المعايير المنشورة في المنشورات العلمية في مجال التعليم والتعلم»، وذلك بدعم الدكتور محمد الرمحي والمدرس أحمد العساف، وذلك ضمن المنشورات العلمية التي تم طبعها في المجلة العلمية المحكمة «الدراسات الجامعية»، وهي المنشورة جائزة السلطان قابوس للتميز العلمي، وبيانات في المجلة العلمية المحكمة «المؤشرات العالمية لبيانات في المجال التعليمي»، وذلك بدعم المؤشرات العالمية لبيانات في المجال التعليمي، وذلك بدعم المؤشرات العالمية لبيانات في المجال التعليمي، وذلك بدعم المؤشرات العالمية لبيانات في المجال التعليمي.

ترغيبين في كل دول مجلس التعاون. سيمثل التحكم في حركة السفر الخاصة بهذا المشروع من مسقٍ - ينتظّر ان يذهب المسكّر حوالي (١١) مليون اثناء استئناف الاول وتنوّي وكالات بهوان للسفر ان تربّع لحضور خليجي كبير في ذلك المسكّر.

في عالم النكهة

قام مؤخراً سفير ماركت حمدان بتقدیم طریقة فردیدة في اضافة النكهة الالاطقانية. تختوي هذه النكهة الجديدة المكونة من توابل طبيعية صافية مبتداة على سلسلة من المواد منها الترجيبي والفالفل والكارامون والفالفل الحار . (حمدان) هو الوكيل الوحيد لهذا المنتج في السلطنة والملكية العربية السعودية.

العامة لتسويق الانتاج الزراعي يوفر حلقة الربط  
بين الفلاحين والمستهلكين ويسهم الفلاحين على  
انتاج فواكه ذات جودة عالية. قال حمود الغلوي  
مدير المصنع ان «الموسم يصل الذروة من شهر  
سبتمبر إلى نوفمبر، وأن عدد السكان يزداد في  
الموسم بسبب

قصة الحلوى

ربما يرى  
أكاديميون ومسئولون وسياسيون  
انتاج فواكه ذات جودة عالية. قال حمود العلوي  
مدير المصنع ان «الموسم يصل الذروة من شهر  
سبتمبر إلى نوفمبر، وأن عدد البساتين يزداد في  
الموسم، مما يزيد إنتاجه».

وكيل «بورو ديزني» في الخليج

## ثورة في تصنيع الموز

موجز الانباء

الافتتاح فنيقاً عمان شارون ثانى  
نوابية للأداريين عام ١٩٩١ وذلك على  
ارتفاع طلاق الاول للأداريين الذي تم  
افتتاحه فى سبتمبر ١٩٩١. تفصل غرف  
نظم بقاعة خاصة للطلاب تحتوى على  
كلية ضخمة للكتب. فيديو كما ان  
تطابق الأداري أيضاً يحتوى على مركز  
للإعمال التجارية بمقدار متساوٍ لتحسين  
عمل الأداريين ويعتبر المركز على الملايين  
استخراج النسخة وستكون لمساعدة

عرض مجاني

افتتاح شركات النقل



تفى صريح جدا حول اسباب اداء شركتى الجديد، حيث قال: «كانت هناك ندوات كثيرة عقدها وزارة التجارة والصناعة وفي ابريل ١٩٩١ التحقت الشركـة ببرنامـج ياباني يسمى ٥ - سـ وفقـ استعدادـنـ النـدوـاتـ والـبرـنـامـجـ كـثـيراـ يـقـومـ البرـنـامـجـ عـلـيـ خـمـسـةـ اسـسـ هـيـ

- ١- البقاء على الورشة في حالة تاهي  
حيث تغير ما هو هام وما هو  
غير هام والمتخصص منه.
  - ٢- النظام : حيث يوجد مكان لكل  
شيء ويوجد كل شيء في المكان  
المحضون له.
  - ٣- تطبيق مفهنة العمل والأيات.
  - ٤- ضبط المسنويات والمطابقين على  
التدبر: تعليم كل المطلوبين على  
القيام بهذه الأعمال كثيرون سهل
  - ٥- ..

يبدي امراً بديهياً لكن تطبيقه يتطلب  
الالتزام الجاد... يقول تقني معلقاً على  
البرنامح، ويضيف «بعد التمكن من  
تطبيق النظام الجديد شعرموظفو  
بالغخر للعمل في بيته انتظرك وهكذا  
تزايـد كفـاعـتـاً وآدـاؤـنـاـ العامـ نـجـحـ

النجاح الصناعي

اجمع مديرى الشركات الفائزه على  
الفائده العامة التي ادرتها الجوائز لـ  
الصناعة في السلطنة، وكانت تعليقاتها  
كالاتي: «اعطت فخرة الجوائز دعم  
للصناعة في البلاد (سعيد بن احمد  
الدواس - شركه رسالت للاسمنت

**شيفرن توت حيادل المصانعة**، [١] حين كبارات عمان، ووقف المصانع  
المصانعة في مكانها المصيني  
الاقتصادي، لقد أتى بعد قدرى  
الدور الهام الذي تلبى المصانعة وأهميتها  
الافتراض المصانع لإذهار المصانع  
ستقتلاه، [٢] رغم تهميسيها -  
اللستون، [٣] الدعم المقدم  
وخاصية المصانع المختلفة في معاشرنا  
أنا مسحور لتمديد عام المصانع ليشهد  
١٩٩٢، حيث أنه يشهد المصانع  
واسع المصانع على مدارها وزارتها  
[٤] سعيد المصانع، يكفي أن يكون  
القاضي والقاضي وعاصمه حافظ المزروع  
البرلمان، [٥] ١٩٩٣.

سندت:

**شركة رسوست للأسمنت**  
ال Laird Adriatic Company  
هي شركة متخصصة في إنتاج وتصدير  
الأسمنت والصلب والمعادن.  
تم إنشاء الشركة في عام 1950، وهي  
تعد من أكبر الشركات في إنتاج  
الأسمنت في العالم.  
تعد الشركة من الشركات الرائدة في  
السوق العالمية، حيث تقدم  
مجموعة متنوعة من المنتجات  
والخدمات.  
تعد الشركة من الشركات الرائدة في  
السوق العالمية، حيث تقدم  
مجموعة متنوعة من المنتجات  
والخدمات.

نحن نفكك الان في ادخال حافظ آخر،  
وبوتحديد العامل الافضل في كل شهر.  
حققت الشركة نسبة تعدين وصلت  
٣٦٪ موزعة على المستويات والاقسام.

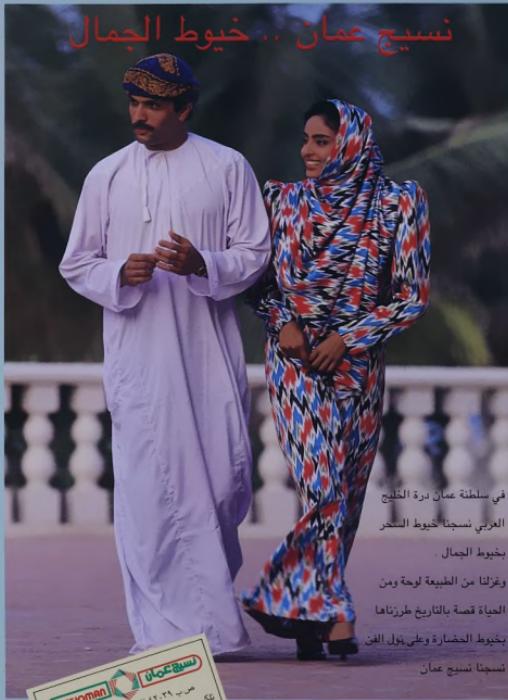
كان عام ١٩٩١ بالنسبة للنجم التماصي ذروة اعوام التنمية، حيث صرخ قائلاً: «إذا العمل الذي توج بهذا النجاح في عام ١٩٧٧ عندما تأسست

شركة البسكويت الوطنية  
(نيدا)

من المسلم به ان الجودة العالمية  
هام ادى لنجاح الشركة، وتبيّن فخوا  
ل البعض من متقدّمها على  
الحمل في الاسواق الاجنبية. الا  
النجاح لا يعني الشركة ستكتف  
بمحض راحتها. ستواجه شركة البستك  
المطلوبة في العمل على ادخال  
التحسينات. ويعمل على هذا شوريو  
الفوز بهذه الجائزة يشجعنا على  
النيل اهدافاً أعلى.

نتقدم بأحر التهاني إلى صاحب الجلالة السلطان قابوس بن سعيد المعظم والشعب العماني الأبي بالعيد الوطني الحادي والعشرين المجيد

## نسيج عمان .. خيوط الجمال



في سلطنة عمان درة الخليج  
العربي نسجت خيوط السحر  
بخيوط الجمال .  
وغرزنا من الطبيعة لوه ومن  
الحياة قصة بتاريخ طرزناها  
بخيوط المخنثة وعلى ينول الفن  
نسجنا نسيج عمان



دشداشات • قفاصان • بدلات • فساتين • اقمشة حريرية • منسوجات خفيفة • أغطية للأسرة • ساري •

# أفضل خمس شركات

الصناعة في السلطنة الان مرحلة المسحوبة  
والوهي بالفاليس العالية. لقد اثارت  
الكتوشون الاهتمام بالكلافة والانتاجية.  
الكتوشون يتسلطون عن معايير القيمة  
الاخصائية والتسويق.

كل الفائزون مخورون بالنجاراتهم ولكن

على قلائمهم الفيدة التي تتغلب بسر نجاح

شركاتهم

شركة الاسمنت العماني:

ـ نسبة الموظفين العائدين.

ـ نسبة الصادرات.

ـ قيمة الزيادة في الصناعية.

ـ حصة العائدين في رأس المال

ـ نسبة الطاقة الاستنتاجية.

ـ نسبة المواد الخام المستعملة

ـ موافقة التسويق وخطوة التسويق

ـ جودة المنتجات ومواصفاتها

ـ موافقة الادراج في المصانع

ـ بطاقة تصدية قدرها الف آلف يوميا

ـ نجحت الشركة في انتاج ٢٦٠٠٠ طن يوميا

ـ باستخدام معدات جديدة وفعالة وتحقق

ـ العائدية على عمالها اختبار الشركات

ـ اقوى فنادق عالم الصناعة يغوله، ثمر

ـ الفائزة بكأس عام الصناعة بقوله، ثمر

ـ منها  
ـ قابس ضد ذروة طفرة هنر من مطامر  
ـ الافتتاح بالعيد الوطني في نوفمبر ١٩٩٩ .  
ـ كان ابايلل الرجال رئيس مجلس إدارة  
ـ الشركات الفائزة بكأس صاحب السمو  
ـ في عاصمة السلطان قابوس البارز في الصناعة  
ـ في عامها الاول، تقوموا باستلام الموارد  
ـ كانت الشركات الفائزة هي شركة الاسمنت  
ـ العصامي والشركة الوطنية للبسكويت وبشرى  
ـ يوسف للاستهلاك وبركة الحروف للاثاث  
ـ العثماني وبركة الكتب العثمانية.  
ـ الآن تم الاعلان عنها رسميًا بانها  
ـ افضل معارض مصممات في السلطنة .  
ـ كانت معايير الاختيار متعددة ومتينة .



مصنع الخوص للألام الفائز بجائزة حضرة صاحب الجلالة





صموئيل: «يولين شلقون»

المحتويات

٤	- عام الصناعات
٥	الافتتاحات ١٩٩١
٦	المصانع - جواز جلالة السلطان للصناعة
٧	موجز الانباء
٨	المسنون .. هنا هي امساع السنف المعنوان
٩	المسنون للابحاث التطبيقية - نبذة عن سعيد البهانى
١٠	على قدم امواج - عطر امواج
١٢	الحياة - تعنى الافتتاح
١٣	افتتاح الوطنى العمانى
١٤	الاذب المظارى
١٥	كيف تختار مشروعك الصناعي الناجح
١٦	المذكرة - قصة نجاح شركة منتجات الاليونيوم الوطنية



Apex Publishing Group

القمة Apex PUBLISHING للنشر ص. ب : ٦٦٦٥ - روي - سلطنة عمان  
هاتف: ٧٨٩٣٨٨ فاكس: ٧٨٣٢١٦



بیرایر مارس ابریل ۱۹۹۴

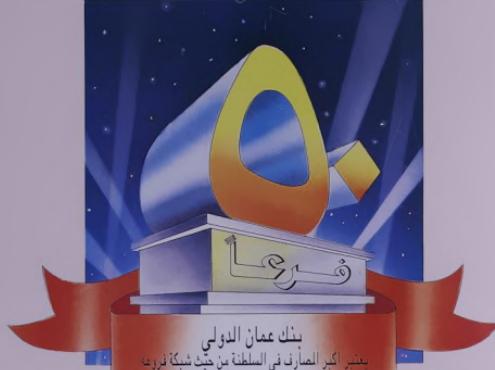


مشرفة فصلية  
صادرة عن هيئة منظمة  
الرسيل الصناعية  
ص . ب ٤٢٠٠٢ الرسيل  
٦٢٦٠٨٠ هاتف

**رئيس التحرير : سالم بن ناصر الأسماعيلي**  
**مديرة التحرير : بوبيان شبلتون**  
**مساعد مدير التحرير : أبو اليزيد سينج**  
**مدير الترجمة بالهيئة : محمد المسكري**  
**مدير الانتاج : أياديجي باتاشادي**  
**في النتائج : دني ، يور ميدون**  
**في السوق : ورجي سمارت**



الاول في عام ١٩٩٣



**٣٠** منتشرة في أرجاء السلطة والتي تقدم الخدمات المصرفية على مدار  
٢٤ ساعة في اليوم، وذلك من خلال ما يزيد عن ١٥٠٠ فرعًا في مختلف أنحاء مصر.

1

في عام ١٩٨٤ بدأ البنك نشاطه بستة فروع في عام ١٩٩٢ وصل عدد الفروع إلى خمسين فرعاً نشكر عملائنا الكرام لمساندتهم وثقتهم بنا

الآن في متجر Google Play

١٣

المصداق والشريك



الخطي العربي - رمز رشاقة شركة النقل الوعظي العماني (انظر المقال ص ٢٨)

**ان** قيام صناعة قوية تؤدي  
دورها الوطني في التقدم والرخاء  
الاجتماعي مع المحافظة على نقاء  
البيئة ونظاميتها إلى أبعد حد ممكن  
هدف استراتيжи نسعى إليه بكل جد»

حضرت صاحب الجلالة السلطان قابوس  
في العيد الوطني - ١٨ - نوفمبر ١٩٩١

١ - نوفمبر ١٨ العيد الوطني في

الغلاف من تصميم خميس المحاربي

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Oman's  
entrepreneurs.



**R**usayl Magazine heralds a new chapter in Oman's history. Classy and sleek, interesting and informative, traditional and contemporary. A business magazine that entertains as it informs. Published by Apex, Oman's leading publishing house.

**Rusayl Magazine -**  
*the quarterly magazine  
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## Rusayl Industrial Estate Authority

# الرّاسِل

سلطنة عُمان

فبراير ◇ مارس ◇ ابريل ١٩٩٢

