

## GLOBAL ADVOCACY AND LEGAL COUNSEL

### Brief Introduction:

Global Advocacy and Legal Counsel is a leading Middle Eastern law firm. Established in 2002, we have offices in Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Muscat, Amman, and Ras Al Khaimah providing local, regional, and international clients with a full business law service.

Internationally licensed, experienced, and educated, our diverse team combine a wealth of knowledge from around the globe, including the UAE, Oman, Pakistan, US, UK, Australia, Italy, Germany, Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan, Syria and India. We are permitted to practice local law in each of the jurisdictions in which we operate, and our teams of highly skilled and experienced advocates and legal consultants have rights of audience before the local courts, including the Dubai International Financial Centre and Abu Dhabi Global Market Courts in the UAE.

### Areas of Practice:

1. Arbitration
2. M&A and Restructuring
3. Corporate and Commercial
4. Dispute Resolution
5. Insolvency
6. Common Law
7. Banking and Finance

### Oman-Russia Agreements: Expanding Horizons for Investment

His Majesty Sultan Haitham bin Tarik made a significant state visit to the Russian Federation from 21 April 2025 to 22 April 2025. This visit culminated in the signing of several key agreements and memoranda of understanding aimed at bolstering cooperation between the two nations across various sectors.

#### 1. Mutual Visa Exemption:

- A significant agreement to facilitate easier travel for citizens of both nations, fostering tourism and business exchanges.
- This is expected to boost tourism, and encourage business travel, thus increasing investment opportunities.

#### 2. Economic and Technical Cooperation:

- A protocol established to create a joint economic committee, designed to enhance bilateral trade, investment, and technical collaboration.
- This lays the groundwork for increased economic partnerships and joint ventures.

### **3. Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) Across Diverse Sectors:**

- Transport and Transit: Agreements aimed at improving transportation links and facilitating smoother transit, creating opportunities in logistics and infrastructure.
- Combating Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing: Cooperation to ensure financial stability and security, creating a safer investment environment.
- Fisheries: Partnerships to advance scientific research, promote sustainable fishing technologies, and encourage joint investments in marine projects, opening avenues in the fisheries industry.
- Climate Change and Low-Carbon Development: Cooperation in these areas opens the door to investments in green technologies and sustainable energy projects.
- Agreements were also made in areas of media, and educational cooperation.

### **4. Business and Trade Promotion:**

- An MOU between the Oman Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Russian Roscongress Foundation, aiming to expand trade and investment cooperation between businesses from both countries.
- This agreement intends to increase the exchange of expertise and joint ventures.

#### **• Significance for Investors:**

- These agreements signal a strengthening of economic ties between Oman and Russia, creating new opportunities for investors in various sectors.
- The focus on diversification, including digital transformation and the green economy, aligns with Oman Vision 2040, making Oman an attractive investment hub.
- The agreements help to solidify Omani and Russian relations, and create a more secure and stable environment for investment.

**For more information, contact us.**

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## FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN OMAN<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The information provided in this document only serves as a guide and is not exhaustive. The competent authorities may require additional documents depending on the corporate structure, place of incorporation and the activities to be undertaken by the proposed company. For further information, please contact us at: [info.muscat@globaladvocates.net](mailto:info.muscat@globaladvocates.net)

## A. FULL OWNERSHIP

| QUESTION   | ANSWER  |
|--|---|
| Is full ownership of investment vehicles by foreign nationals or entities allowed in Oman? | Yes. Subject to legal restrictions, foreign nationals and entities are allowed to own 100% of the investment vehicle/company/corporate structure in Oman.   |
| Which laws govern foreign investments in Oman?   | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Foreign Capital Investment Law (RD 50/2019) and its executive regulation (MD 72/2020)</li> <li>2. Commercial Companies Law (RD 18/2019) and its executive regulations (MD 146/2021)</li> <li>3. Law of Commerce (RD 55/1990)</li> <li>4. Securities Law (RD 46/2022)</li> <li>5. Sector Specific Laws (Engineering, Banking, Insurance etc.)</li> <li>6. List of Prohibited Activities (MD 209/2020), as amended</li> </ol>   |
| Are there any activities prohibited for foreign investors?                                 | <p>Yes, MD 209/2020, as amended from time to time, contains a list of activities which can only be undertaken by Omani nationals or wholly owned Omani companies.</p> <p>Negative list currently includes activities such as hair dressing, tailoring, laundry, automotive repair, photocopying, real estate brokerage etc.</p>   |
| Are there any other activities which are not generally open for foreign investment?        | Yes, certain sector specific laws obligate the investors to comply with certain shareholding, corporate structuring requirements. For instance, opening an engineering consultancy office in Oman with foreign investment is subject to stringent controls. Similarly, companies working as agents for foreign companies must comply with the corporate structuring requirements as set out in Commercial Agency Law (RD 26/1977), that is, Omani share capital shall not be less than 51%, said threshold in practice has been reduced to 30%. Furthermore, certain activities pertaining to pharmaceutical establishments, such as medical equipment procurement requires 30% Omani shareholding. |
| Can a foreign investor operate in Oman without formal registration?                        | No. A foreign investor must formally register on the Commercial Register maintained by Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Investment Promotion.   |

## B. SANCTIONS AND TAXATION

| QUESTION  | ANSWER  |
|---|---|
| Does Oman follow sanctions regime of any particular state or country?   | No. Oman only follows the decisions of United Nations Security Council for the purposes of sanctioning individuals and entities.  |
| Do Secondary Sanctions effect businesses in Oman?                       | There is a likelihood that businesses in Oman can be affected by secondary sanctions, particularly when it comes to sending and receiving money via banking channels. Secondary sanctions create a strong deterrent for Omani banks to engage in transactions that could be perceived as supporting sanctioned entities or activities. This forces them to prioritize OFAC compliance to maintain their access to the global financial system and avoid significant penalties.<br><br>However, secondary sanctions would not, in all cases, effect banking transactions particularly where Bank of China is the corresponding Bank. |
| What is the rate of corporate income tax in Oman?                       | The standard rate of corporate income tax in Oman is 15%.   |
| Is there a double taxation avoidance agreement between Russia and Oman? | Yes, there is a Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) between the Sultanate of Oman and the Russian Federation.  |

### C. CORPORATE STRUCTURES IN OMAN:

| SUBJECT MATTER   | BRIEF  |
|--|--|
| What are the types of corporate structures recognized in Oman?   | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. General Partnership</li> <li>2. Limited Partnership</li> <li>3. Joint Venture</li> <li>4. Joint Stock Company (public / closed).</li> <li>5. Holding Company</li> <li>6. Limited Liability Company</li> <li>7. One-Person Company</li> </ol>   |
| Are there other structures or ways of doing business in Oman?  | <p>Other structures or routes of doing business Oman are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Branch office (subject to general and sectoral legal requirements). Initially, subject to exceptions, branch offices could only be registered to perform a governmental contract. However, in the new regulations, the said requirement is not specifically mentioned.</li> <li>2. Commercial representative office</li> <li>3. Selling products and services through an agent in Oman</li> </ol>          |
| Which corporate structures are mostly used by foreign individuals or companies to carry out business activities in Oman? | <p>Limited Liability Company (“<b>LLC</b>”) and One-Person Company (“<b>SPC</b>”). However, where shareholders want to protect their identities from being easily accessible, closed joint stock companies (“<b>SAOCs</b>”) provide the needed cover as the data pertaining to shareholders is maintained by Muscat Clearing and Depository company and is not accessible to all whereas the primary data pertaining to LLC and SPC can be easily accessed through the publicly available commercial register.</p> |

#### D. INCORPORATION GUIDE:

| SUBJECT MATTER              | BRIEF   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Capital Requirements        | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>LLC/SPC:</b> There is no fixed minimum capital requirement. Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Investment Promotion (“<b>MOCIIP</b>”) recommends a minimum capital based on the company's activities, and in some cases, a minimum capital is stipulated.</li> <li><b>SAOC:</b> The minimum capital requirement for a SAOC is OMR 500,000.</li> <li><b>SAOG:</b> The minimum capital requirement for a SAOG is OMR 2,000,000. Founders must subscribe between 30% and 60% of the capital. The minimum capital for a conversion from a SAOC to a SAOG may be OMR 1,000,000.</li> </ol> <p>Companies intending to include the word "Oman" in their name can only be incorporated as joint stock companies (SAOC or SAOG).</p>   |
| Steps for incorporating LLC | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Name Reservation:</b> Requires MOCIIP approval to ensure the name is unique, not misleading, and aligns with the company's activities. The name must either reflect a shareholder or have a clear Arabic translation.</li> <li><b>MOCIIP Application:</b> Involves preparing and obtaining several documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Foreign shareholder documents:</b> Apostilled/notarized, legalized, and consularized constitutional documents, certificate of incorporation, board/shareholders resolution or power of attorney (for corporate entities).</li> <li><b>Omani shareholder documents:</b> MOCIIP certificate of registration and OCCI certificate and shareholders' resolution (for corporate entities); passport or ID copies (for natural persons).</li> <li>A constitutive contract (key constitutional document).</li> <li>A summary of the project description.</li> <li>A bank certificate from an Omani bank (potentially waived recently).</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>OCCI Registration:</b> The final step of the initial registration process, obtained immediately after MOCIIP registration.</li> <li><b>Approvals:</b> Additional governmental approvals may be required based on the LLC/SPC's intended business activities.</li> </ol> |



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|   | <p><b>5. Feasibility Study:</b> Additionally a feasibility study must be submitted through one of the approved auditing firms along with proof of experience, such as academic qualifications related to the business activity or a commercial license from the investor's home country or country of residence.</p> <p><b>6. Timeframe:</b> Approximately one to two weeks for document preparation and finalization, and about three to four working days for MOCIIP approval.</p> <p><b>7. Post Registration:</b> The company needs to organize and obtain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A municipality license.</li> <li>• Tax registration.</li> <li>• Registration with the ROP (Civil Defence).</li> <li>• Registration with the MOL, to apply for labour clearances.</li> <li>• Industrial, environmental, and other permits/licenses, depending on the business nature.</li> </ul>  |
| Steps for incorporating Joint Stock Company | <p><b>1. Name Reservation:</b> The same requirements as for LLC/SPCs apply.</p> <p><b>2. MOCIIP Application:</b> Involves preparing and obtaining several documents:</p> <p><b>3. Foreign and Omani shareholder documents:</b> The same requirements as applicable to LLC/SPCs.</p> <p><b>4. Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association</b> (constitutional documents).</p> <p><b>5. Application to the MOCIIP</b> stating the address and names of at least three founder shareholders committee members.</p> <p><b>6. A bank certificate</b> from an Omani bank as evidence of compliance with capital requirements.</p> <p><b>7. Constitutive General Meeting (CGM):</b> A CGM must be convened, followed by the first board meeting to appoint the chairman, deputy chairman, and secretary.</p> <p><b>8. OCCI Registration:</b> Same as for LLC/SPCs.</p> <p><b>9. Approvals:</b> Same as for LLC/SPCs; further governmental approvals may be required based on business activities.</p> <p><b>10. Feasibility Study:</b> Same as for LLC/SPCs.</p> <p><b>11. Timeframe:</b> Approximately two weeks for the incorporation of a SAOC, and around six weeks for a SAOG.</p> |

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|        | <p><b>12. Post Registration:</b> The company needs to organize and obtain:</p> <p><b>13.</b> Registration with Muscat Clearing and Depository Company SAOC.</p> <p><b>14.</b> Registration with MSX.</p> <p><b>15.</b> A municipality license, tax registration, ROP (Civil Defence) and MOL registration (same as for LLC/SPCs).</p>   |
| Others | <p><b>1. Holding Company:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can be established as either an SAOC or an SAOG.</li> <li>• The minimum capital requirement is OMR 2,000,000.</li> <li>• Its sole objective is to maintain financial and administrative control of its subsidiaries and it cannot perform other functions.</li> </ul> <p><b>2. Unincorporated Joint-Ventures:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can be formed by two or more corporate entities or individuals registered in Oman.</li> <li>• These joint ventures are not registerable with the MOCIIP.</li> <li>• They do not possess the legal status of a business entity.</li> </ul> |

## E. INCENTIVES UNDER FCIL:

| SUBJECT MATTER         | BRIEF  |
|------------------------|--|
| Large scale projects   | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Generally, incentives are available for projects involving considerable foreign contribution.</li> <li>One Approval for Strategic Investment Project: Council of Ministers may, pursuant to a recommendation of MOCIIP, pass a decision to grant an investment project that is established for setting up strategic projects that contribute in achieving development in the activities of public utilities, infrastructure, new or renewable energy, roads, transport and ports, on approval for establishment, operation and management of the investment project, including the construction and work force permits.</li> <li>Cost of the project shall not be less than OMR 10 million and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project contributes to transfer of knowledge/technology/techniques, or</li> <li>10% of works is assign to SMEs, or</li> <li>10% products used in the project are Omani</li> </ul> </li> </ol>  |
| Less Developed Regions | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Foreign investment project established in one of the less developed regions of Oman may be granted one or more of the following privileges with the approval of the Council of Ministers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>an exemption from the rent or purchase price for any land/real estate allocated to the foreign investment project for a period not exceeding five years from commencement of operations;</li> <li>an exemption from the applicable Omanisation percentage, for a period not exceeding two years from commencement of operations;</li> <li>an exemption from all or part of any governmental fees/charges; and/or</li> <li>such other privileges as may be granted by the Council of Ministers.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Privileges above will not be granted unless the foreign investment project is financed by foreign currency transferred into Oman in accordance with Central Bank of Oman rules and either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the project results in the transfer of expertise, modern and modern technology and knowledge to Oman; or</li> <li>at least 30% of the project's production is exported outside Oman; or</li> <li>at least 40 of the products used by the project are of Omani origin.</li> </ul> </li> </ol> |

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| Taxation        | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Article 22 of the 2019 FCIL provides that “exemption of an investment project from tax shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Law”.</li> <li>2. However, in terms of Article 22 of the Executive Regulations, exemptions from “taxes, customs duties, and non-customs duties” may be available for the following foreign investment projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• integrated tourist projects;</li> <li>• projects related to information technology and telecommunications;</li> <li>• industrial projects with a cost exceeding OMR 10 million;</li> <li>• projects relating to the transport sector and seaports (logistics);</li> <li>• strategic projects (presumably either including or comprising those strategic projects contemplated by Article 10 of the 2019 FCIL);</li> <li>• projects employing not less than 200 Omani workers, or projects in which the Omanisation percentage exceeds 25% of the minimum Omanisation requirement; provided in each case that modern techniques and technology are used in the production or provision of services;</li> <li>• industrial projects which use raw materials from inside Oman; and</li> <li>• any other projects specified by the MOCIIP following the approval of the Council of Ministers.</li> </ul> </li> </ol> |
| Land allocation | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Allocation of land on long term lease or usufruct, subject to relevant laws.</li> <li>2. Application shall be submitted to MOCIIP. Allocation will be dependent on the size and nature of project. Application shall necessarily provide information regarding; use of land, required area and suggested location.</li> <li>3. Allocation will also involve the relevant authority. For instance, if the project involves the construction of a desalination plant, then the concerned authority would be the Authority for Public Services Regulation. However, Ministry of Housing and Urban Planning would also be involved.</li> <li>4. Termination where the investor fails to start the project within defined period, violates terms of allocation.</li> </ol>   |



## F. SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE AND FREE ZONE<sup>2</sup>

| SUBJECT MATTER  | BRIEF   |
|-----------------|---|
| Legal Regime    | <p>Oman has introduced a new unified regulatory framework for its Special Economic Zones and Free Zones under Royal Decree 38/2025, effective April 8, 2025, replacing the previous law. <b>This New Law offers incentives like 10-year corporate tax exemptions (with potential extensions) and aims to attract foreign investment, particularly in real estate.</b> Further details on implementation will be provided in executive regulations expected by April 2026, with existing regulations remaining applicable unless contradictory.</p> <p>All laws applicable in the mainland shall continue to apply in special economic zone and free zone except to the extent specifically provided for in the respective governing laws.</p> |
| Incorporation   | <p>A license to establish a project or engage in real estate development work, as well as applications for the approvals, permits, licenses, and certificates necessary to engage in the activity, shall be submitted to the One-Stop Shop on the forms prepared for that purpose. Please note that requirements may vary depending on the special economic zone or free zone. It is necessary to lease or usufruct a facility to be able to obtain a license to operate in the free zone and special economic zones.</p> <p>The procedure is generally straightforward and can be completed with minimum hassle as the applications can be submitted online.</p>   |
| Areas           | <p>Freezones:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sohar Port and Free Zone</li> <li>2. Salalah Free Zone</li> <li>3. Al Muzanah Free Zone</li> </ol> <p>Special Economic Zones:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Duqm Special Economic Zone</li> <li>2. Knowledge Oasis Muscat Special Economic Zone</li> </ol>  |
| Sohar Free Zone | <p>Benefits:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 100% foreign ownership of a company is permitted</li> <li>2. Low capital requirements</li> <li>3. Corporate tax holidays of up to 25 years</li> </ol>  |

<sup>2</sup> Following the promulgation of the new law, the notes provided for in this section may change in due course following the introduction of executive regulations under the new law applicable to free zones and special economic zones.

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|                      | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. 0% duties on imports and re-exports</li> <li>5. 0% Personal Income Tax on individuals coming in and working in the Freezone</li> <li>6. 0% Value-Added Tax</li> <li>7. Relaxed levels of Omanisation</li> <li>8. Free Trade Agreements with the US and Singapore</li> </ol> <p>Activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Commercial activity: export, import, storage and handling, general trading.</li> <li>2. Industrial activity: works based on reassembling, manufacturing and remanufacturing.</li> <li>3. Service activity: logistics and consultancy services.</li> <li>4. Banking and financial activities: foreign exchange, banks and money transfers.</li> <li>5. Educational activity: institutes and schools.</li> <li>6. Health activities: health centres, hospitals, pharmaceuticals, laboratories and specialized health centres.</li> </ol>  |
| Salalah Free Zone    | <p>Benefits:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 100% foreign ownership of a company is permitted</li> <li>2. 0% customs duties on imports and exports</li> <li>3. Low capital investment requirements</li> <li>4. No taxes on profits or dividends for up to 30 years</li> <li>5. No tax on personal incomes</li> <li>6. Free-trade agreements with US and Singapore</li> <li>7. Exemption from corporate taxes</li> </ol> <p>Activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. General Trading License: export, import, storage and distribution of products.</li> <li>2. Trading License: export, import, storage and distribution of specified products on the company trade license.</li> <li>3. Industrial License: importing raw materials, carrying out the manufacturing of specific products, and exporting the finished product. The Industrial License is subject to clearances to be obtained from the respective ministries.</li> <li>5. Service License: carrying out the services in the company trade license, within the SFZ.</li> </ol> |
| Al-Mazunah Free Zone | <p>Benefits:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Exemptions from customs duties on imports</li> </ol>  |

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|----------------------------|---|
|                            | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Low capital investment requirements</li> <li>3. Exemptions from the law of commercial agencies</li> <li>4. Permission to import certain goods into the Sultanate of Oman</li> <li>5. Corporate tax holidays of up to 30 years</li> <li>6. Relaxed levels of Omanisation</li> <li>7. Approval of Yemeni customs for goods imported from Yemen</li> <li>8. Factories operating in AFZ are granted a national certificate of origin</li> </ol> <p>Activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Commercial Sector <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Storage, import and re-export of all types of goods.</li> <li>• Storage and trading of spare parts and vehicles of various kinds.</li> <li>• Fruit and vegetable trade.</li> <li>• Meat and livestock trade.</li> <li>• Equipment, spare parts and machinery trade; and other.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Service Sector (Including catering services) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribution and transportation services to and from the Free Zone to both Yemen and Oman.</li> <li>• Custom clearance services.</li> <li>• Handling services of equipment and goods.</li> <li>• Correspondence, translation, fax, printing, grocery and internet services and other.</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. Industrial Sector <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Packaging and sorting factories.</li> <li>• Agricultural products processing; foodstuff processing units; packaging of fruit and vegetable.</li> <li>• Maintenance workshops for heavy and medium equipment.</li> <li>• Vehicle repair and maintenance workshops.</li> <li>• Light plastic industries.</li> <li>• Manufacturing of ready-made garments.</li> <li>• Carpentry plants and woodworking industries.</li> <li>• All kinds of light industries; and other.</li> </ul> </li> </ol> |
| Duqm Special Economic Zone | <p>Benefits:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 100% foreign ownership of a company is permitted</li> <li>2. No currency restrictions</li> <li>3. No minimum capital investment requirements</li> <li>4. Income tax exemptions of up to 30 years</li> <li>5. Relaxed levels of Omanisation</li> </ol>  |



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|---|---|
|   | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Simplified immigration and residency permits for expatriates and their families.</li> <li>7. Simplified customs procedures</li> <li>8. Usufruct agreements which is renewable for up to 50 years</li> <li>9. Projects registered in SEZAD's commercial register can import goods required for the practice of authorised activities and deliver goods from Duqm without prior permission or authorisation.</li> <li>10. Imported goods are not subject to any restrictions on the retention period in the zone, unless otherwise specified by SEZAD's board of directors. Investors are also free to transport goods to onshore Oman, subject to customs duty, or within any other free zone in the Sultanate.</li> <li>11. Enterprises have the right to open a representative office inside onshore Oman subject to being registered in accordance with the laws and regulations in force in the Sultanate.</li> </ol> <p>Activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Real Estate</li> <li>2. Energy</li> <li>3. Heavy industries</li> <li>4. Shipbuilding</li> <li>5. Tourism</li> <li>6. Logistics</li> <li>7. Chemicals</li> </ol> |
| <p>Knowledge<br/>Muscat,<br/>Economic Zone</p> <p>Oasis<br/>Special</p> | <p>Benefits:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 100% foreign ownership of a company is permitted</li> <li>2. Low capital investment requirements</li> <li>3. Relaxed levels of Omanisation</li> <li>4. No foreign exchange controls</li> <li>5. 0% Personal Income Tax</li> <li>6. Long-term land and lease contracts</li> <li>7. Simplified business incorporation procedures</li> </ol> <p>Activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. IT related services and activities</li> </ol>   |

## G. INDUSTRIAL ESTATES

| SUBJECT MATTER | BRIEF   |
|----------------|---|
| Manager        | <p>The Public Establishment for Industrial Estates "Madayn" is a government body established in 1993 by Royal Decree No. 4/93, aimed at developing and managing industrial cities across the Sultanate of Oman, fostering private sector engagement in manufacturing, and spurring economic growth within the country.</p> <p>Today, Madayn manages and operates (10) industrial cities in Sur, Suhar, Raysut, Nizwa, Al Buraimi, Al Rusayl, Samail, Ibri, Al Mudhaibi, Mahas.</p>  |
| Benefits       | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lease period of lands and facilities for up to 30 years, renewable for the same period.</li> <li>2. Right to waive the lease right for the remaining period of the contract.</li> <li>3. Right to sell constructions and buildings on the leased land.</li> <li>4. Right to lease the buildings and facilities built on the leased lands by investors.</li> <li>5. Right to involve new partners in the lease contract.</li> <li>6. Fair evaluation of buildings and facilities upon the termination of the lease contract.</li> <li>7. Rental value of OMR 1 annually per square meter for the first five years for industrial uses.</li> <li>8. Exemption from income tax for five years for industrial projects.</li> <li>9. Exemption from customs duties and taxes on production inputs.</li> <li>10. Income tax at a fixed rate of 15% per annum and fixed customs duties of 5%.</li> <li>11. Developed and equipped lands with basic services (water, electricity, telecom, roads)</li> <li>12. Percentage of foreign workforce touches up to 65%.</li> <li>13. Transparent legal frameworks illustrating rights and obligations.</li> <li>14. Punctuality in service delivery.</li> <li>15. Freedom of working around the clock.</li> <li>16. 100% of foreign ownership in all industrial cities.</li> <li>17. Projects can receive 100% foreign ownership.</li> <li>18. Participation in internal and external Omani Products Exhibitions as part of 'Made in Oman' Campaign</li> <li>19. Participation in workshops, seminars and exhibitions, which are organised by Madayn.</li> <li>20. Workforce townships equipped with a variety of services</li> </ol> |