MADE IN KUWAIT

RAK

شركة الركب
لخدمات النفط والكهرباء والإنشاءات ش.م.ك.مقفلة

Al-Rakeb Company
Oil, Electricity & Construction Services K.S.C.C

Mobile Petrol Filling Station Approved by KNPC

البترول الوطنية
KNPC

TÜVRheinland CERTIFIED
EN 1090-1
ISO 3834:2021
www.tuv.com
ID 9000029904

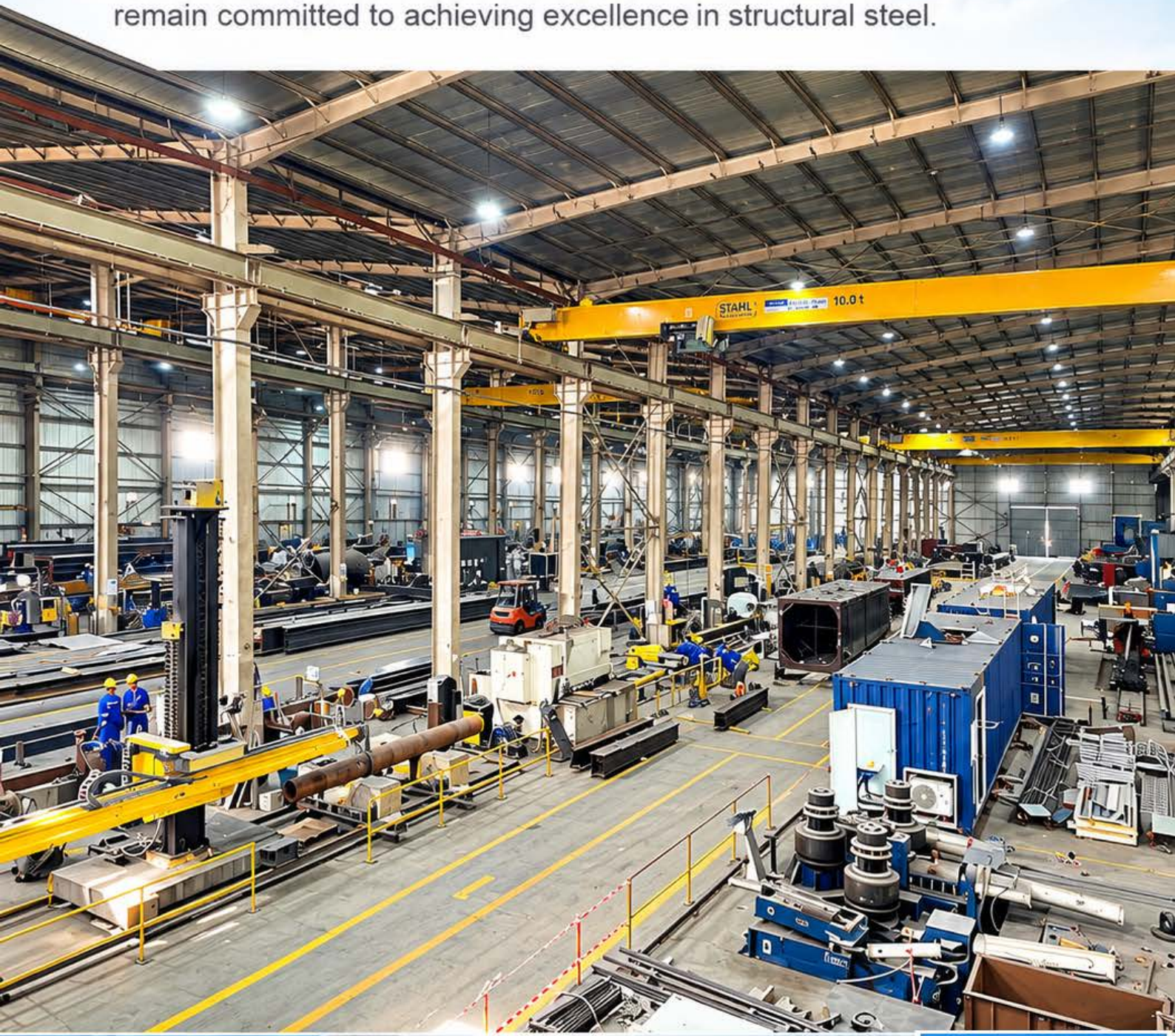
ISO 9001
ISO 14001
ISO 45001
BUREAU VERITAS
Certification

IEC 60079-14

2026 Edition

www.rak.com.kw
info@rak.com.kw

For over two decades, Al-Rakeb has leveraged deep industry insights to enhance its structural steel fabrication standards across the GCC. By addressing market gaps and delivering innovative solutions, we have established ourselves as an industry leader. Operating from a state-of-the-art, 25,000-square-meter facility in Mina Abdullah, Kuwait, equipped with advanced CNC machinery, our agile business model sets new regional benchmarks. Buoyed by our international growth, clear vision, and dedicated team, we remain committed to achieving excellence in structural steel.



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Mobile Petrol Filling Station

The Mobile Petrol Filling Station (MPFS), manufactured by Al-Rakeb Company, is a self-contained fueling solution built within a standard 40-foot High Cube ISO container. Designed to supply fuel in remote sites such as oil rigs and boat docks without conventional fueling infrastructure, it houses two separate 20,000-liter storage tanks connected by a bypass flange, allowing either two distinct fuel types or a combined 40,000-liter capacity. The unit features integrated fuel dispensers, an air-conditioned control cabin, real-time level monitoring, and extensive safety equipment—including automatic fire suppression, leak detection, and explosion-proof components certified to UL-142 and IEC 60079-14 standards.

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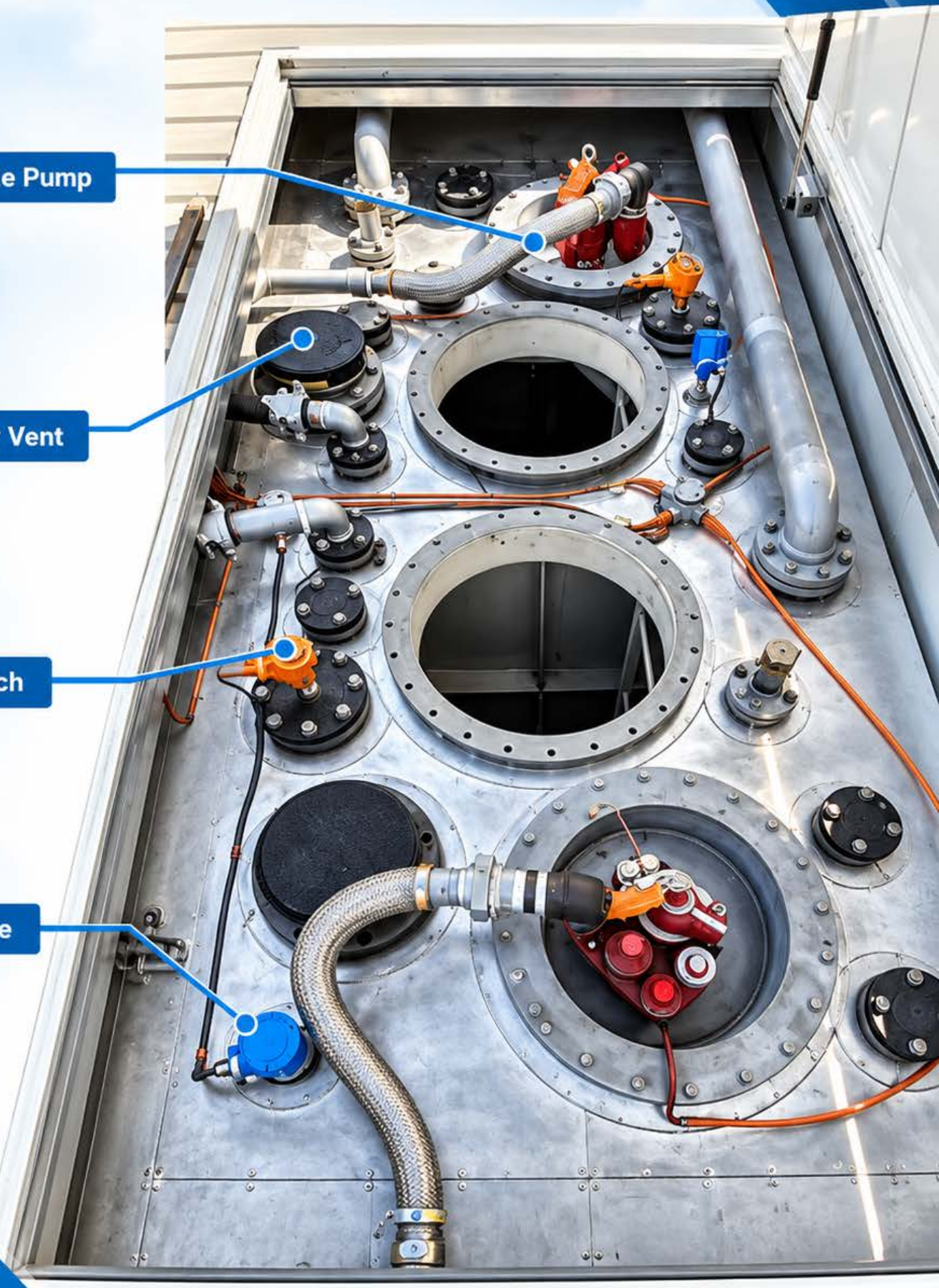
Al-Rakeb Oil Electricity & Construction Services Company K.S.C.C.

Mobile Petrol Filling Station



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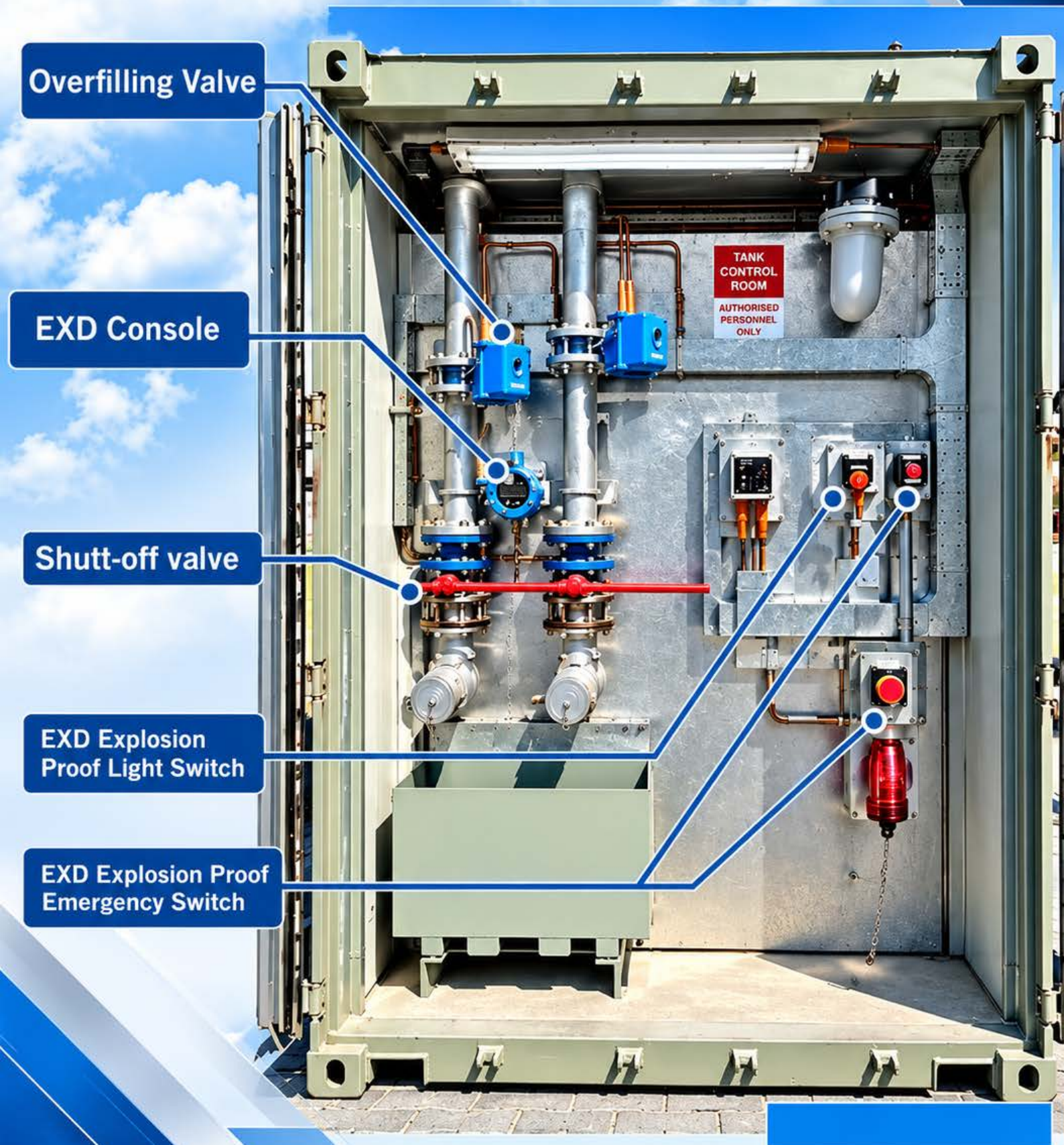
Al-Rakeb Oil Electricity & Construction Services Company K.S.C.C.

Mobile Petrol Filling Station



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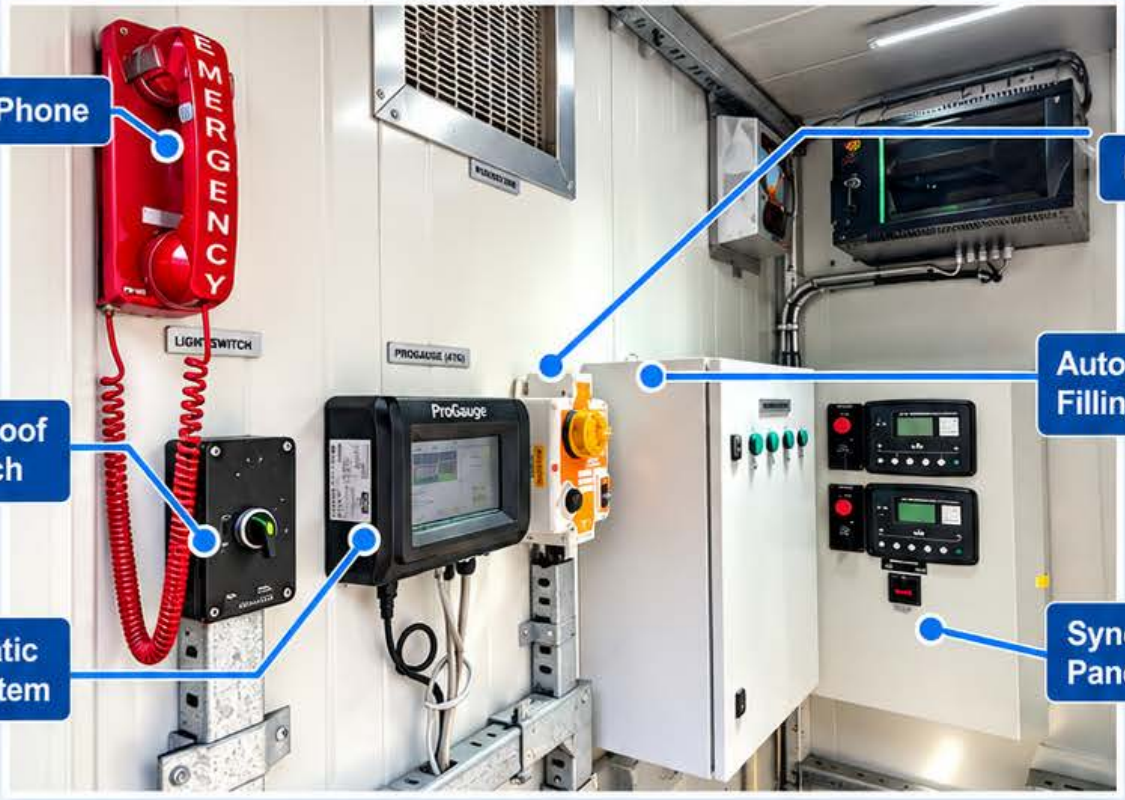
Mobile Petrol Filling Station



Emergency Phone

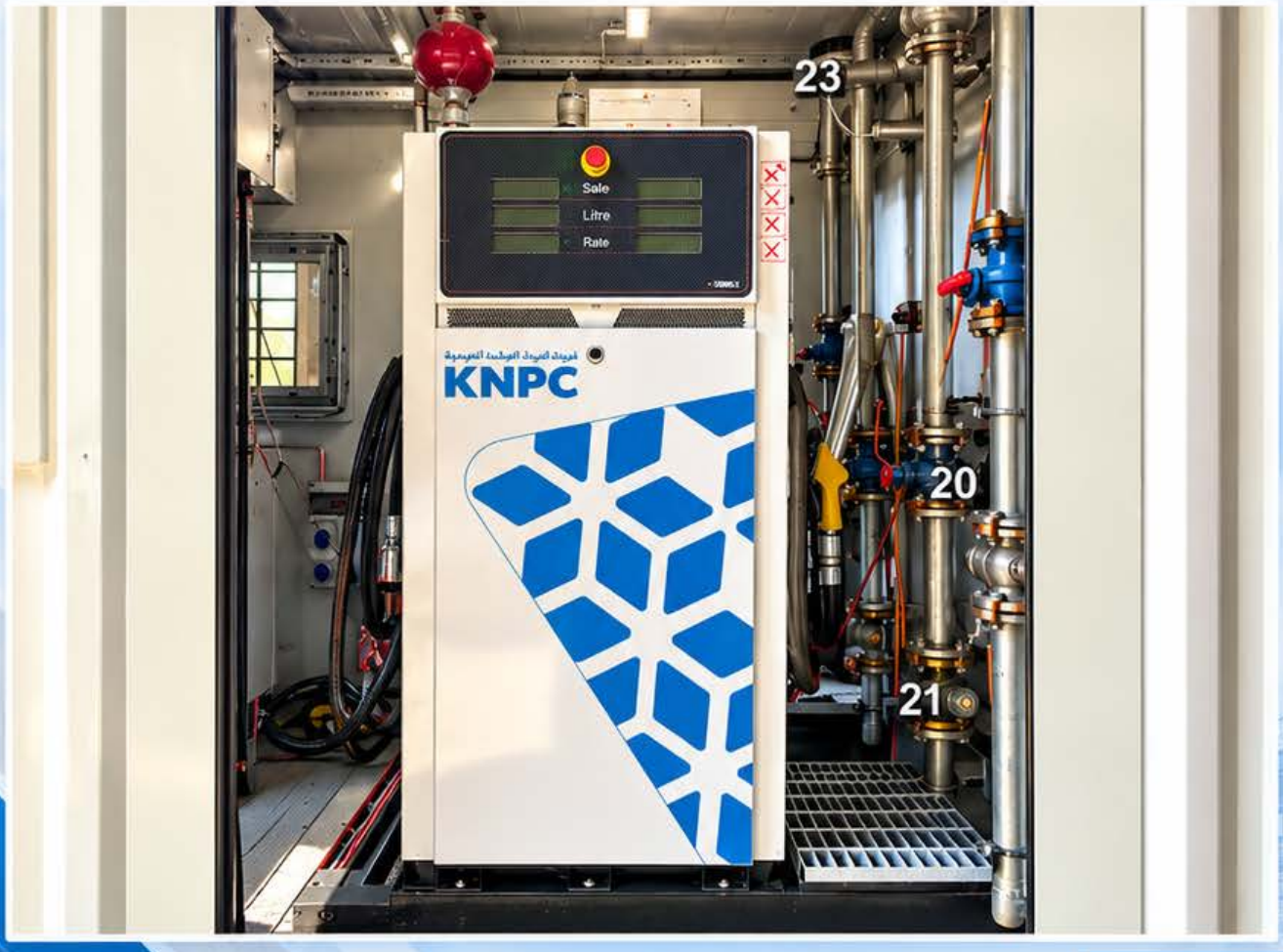
Leak Alarm

Automatic Diesel Filling System

Explosion Proof Light Switch

ATG Automatic Gauging System

Synchronization Panel



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Mobile Petrol Filling Station - Service
Service Truck

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Clients - Kuwait National Guard

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Clients - Ministry of Interior Kuwait

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Clients - Kuwait National Petroleum Company - KNPC

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KNPC
إحدى شركات مؤسسة البترول الكويتية
A Subsidiary of Kuwait Petroleum Corporation

Training- AlRakeb Engineers Trained KNPC Engineers

شركة البترول الوطنية الكويتية
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A Subsidiary of Kuwait Petroleum Corporation
KNPC

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Mobile Petrol Filling Station

AlRakeb Performed Factory Acceptance Test (FAT) and Site Acceptance Test (SAT) for KNPC

شركة البترول الوطنية الكويتية
A Subsidiary of Kuwait Petroleum Corporation KNPC

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Clients - Al-Rakeb Trained KNPC

شركة البترول الوطنية الكويتية
A Subsidiary of Kuwait Petroleum Corporation KNPC

شركة البترول الوطنية الكويتية
A Subsidiary of Kuwait Petroleum Corporation KNPC

شهادة تقدير

السيد / سعد سالم القطان

رئيس مجلس الإدارة - شركة الركب لخدمات النفط والكهرباء والإنشاءات

وذلك تقديرا لجهود شركتكم الموقرة وتعاونكم لإنجاز مشروع توريد محطات تعبئة الوقود المتنقلة والتي أعقبها تدريب لبعض موظفين شركتنا من قبل شركتكم.

ديسمبر 2025
التاريخ

ثامر محمد النفيسي
مدير التسويق المحلي

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Mobile Petrol Filling Station

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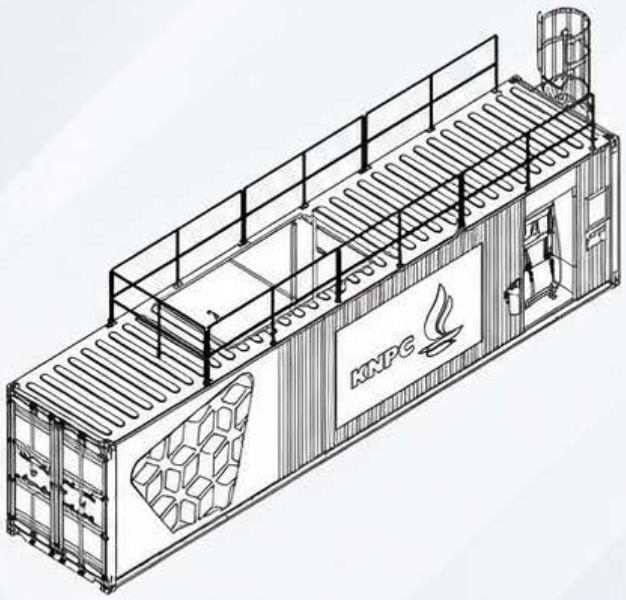

Key System Specifications

01

Container Structure

40 ft HC Container or Customized Design

02

Storage Capacity

40,000 L Capacity (Up to 2 Products)

03

Tank Certification

UL-142 Certified Storage Tank

04

Electrical Compliance

IEC 60079-14 Flameproof Standard

05

Local Manufacturing

Made in Kuwait

Mobile Petrol Filling Station - General Layout

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01

Control Room

Climate-controlled operating space equipped with AC unit for station monitoring and power control.

02

Dispenser Section

Dedicated fuel dispensing compartment featuring heavy-duty roll-up security shutters on both sides.

03

Tank 1 (20,000 L)

Primary 20,000 L fuel storage tank integrated with interconnected bypass valve linkage.

04

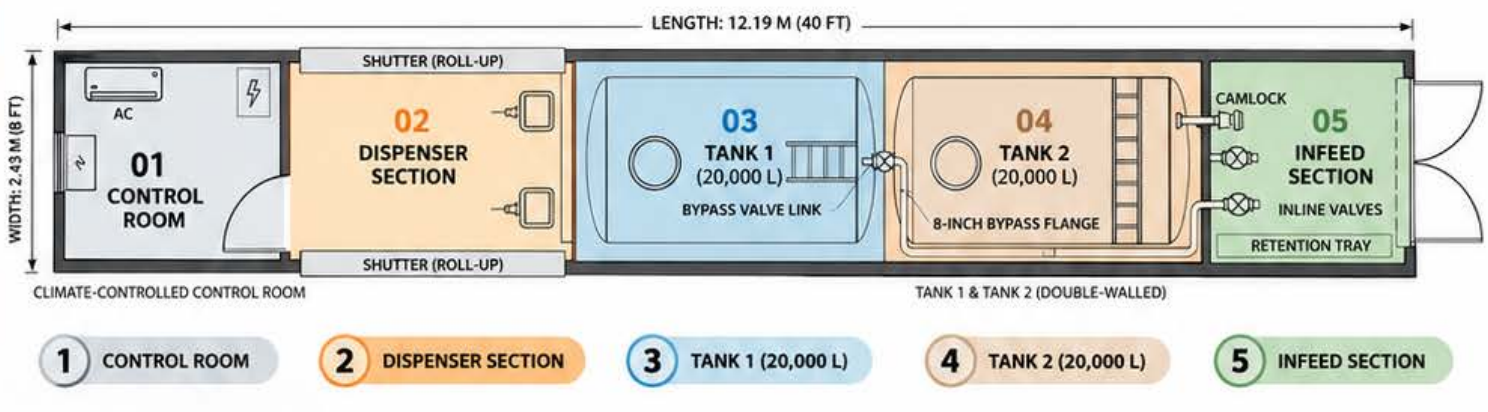
Tank 2 (20,000 L)

Secondary double-walled 20,000 L fuel compartment equipped with an 8-inch bypass flange for flow equalization.

05

Infeed Section

Fuel intake system featuring camlock couplings, inline valves, and a bottom retention tray for spill containment.



Mobile Petrol Filling Station - Double Wall Tank

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01 **Prevent Leak**

Secondary containment barrier engineered to prevent fuel leakage and soil contamination.

02 **Safety**

Robust dual-shell integrity maximizing operational safety and hazardous spill containment.

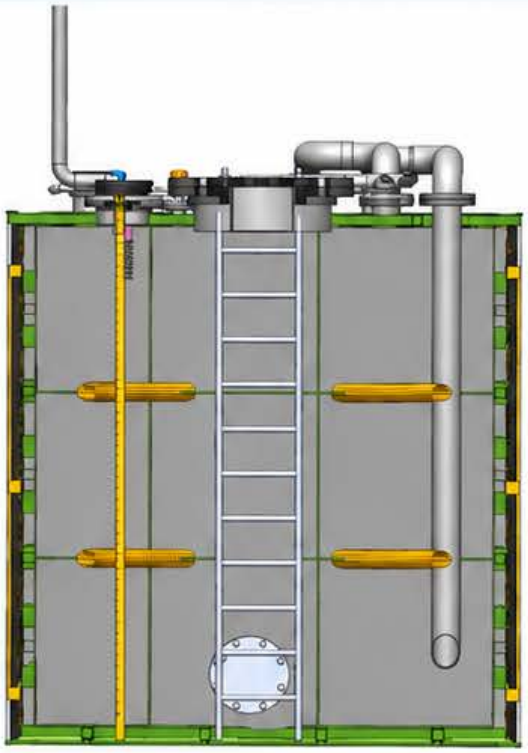
03 **EPA Standard**

Fully compliant with EPA guidelines and rigorous international fuel storage standards.

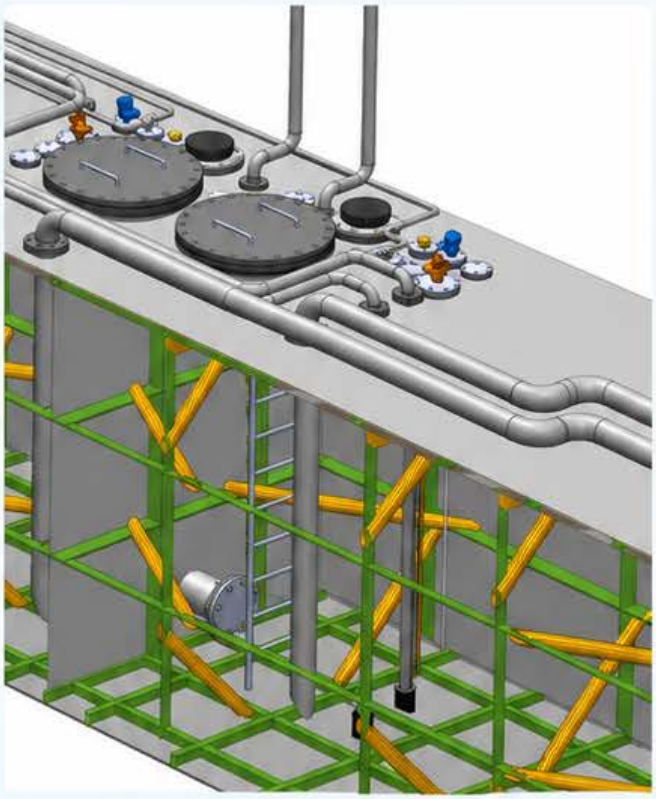
04 **Environment Friendly**

Eco-conscious design protecting ecosystems from hydrocarbon vapors and fluid exposure.

Section View



3D Isometric Internal Layout



Specifications

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Technical Parameter	Standard Specification Details
1 Tank & Structural Design	
Tank Construction	Double-Wall Aboveground Steel Storage Tank (Carbon Steel)
Capacity Options	20,000 Liters to 40,000 Liters (Single or Dual-Compartment)
Shell & Outer Thickness	6 mm Inner Shell / 6 mm Outer Shell for maximum containment safety
Container Frame	ISO Standard High Cube Containers 20 and 40 feet.
2 Fuel Dispensing & Pumping System	
Dispenser Unit	Commercial / Heavy-duty dual hose dispenser with automatic nozzle
Pumping Capacity	Explosion-proof positive displacement pump (40 L/min flow rate)
Filtration System	Multi-stage particle separation and water coalescing filtration unit
Flow Meter Accuracy	High-precision volumetric meter with ±0.2% calibration accuracy
3 Safety, Electrical & Compliance	
Electrical Rating	Ex-d / Ex-e Flameproof (UL IEC 60079-14 certified installation)
Leak & Overfill Protection	Continuous interstitial leak detection sensor & overfill protection system
Fire Suppression	Automatic dry powder / fire extinguisher system with emergency stop
Certifications	ISO 9001 / 14001 / 45001, UL 142, DNV-GL & Kuwait Fire Force Approved

6 mm
Double Wall Steel Shell

40,000 L
Max Storage Capacity

UL & IEC
Ex-Proof Standards

KFF Approved
Kuwait Fire Force Licensed

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Fuel Management System

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Main Challenges

Problems

01 Problem

Received Quantity

Inaccurate received Diesel quantity/quality risk

02 Problem

Fuel Level

Manual operation to monitor the fuel level which might affect fuel supply timing

03 Problem

Discharge control

Manual discharging for Dispensed fuel with manual tracking for Quantity/vehicle

Solution

01 Solution

Automatic Tank Gauging

Measure Tank level change before and after filling

02 Solution

Live wet stock management

Full control of different probs and will give full control, alarms

03 Solution

RFID

Full control on Fuel discharge

GILBARCO VEEDER-ROOT

Fuel Management System

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Main features for LIGO

f — Wet-stock management
controlling your site and protecting your stock.

w — Shifts & attendants
Employees and shift management.

c — Dispensing control
Pump and tank real-time status and control Controls the forecourt-dispensers.

b — Local accounts management
Customer management with local accounts.

d — Reporting
- Access locally or remotely using any browser or mobile device.
- Real-time view on station operations, sales, inventories, shifts.
- Easily generate report covering all activity aspects.

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WETSTOCK CONTROL

DISPENSERS

CONTROLLER

TAG READER

AVI

SITE CONTROL

GILBARCO VEEDER-ROOT

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Fuel Management System

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LIGO – Full Control

Full site control from OPT or web access

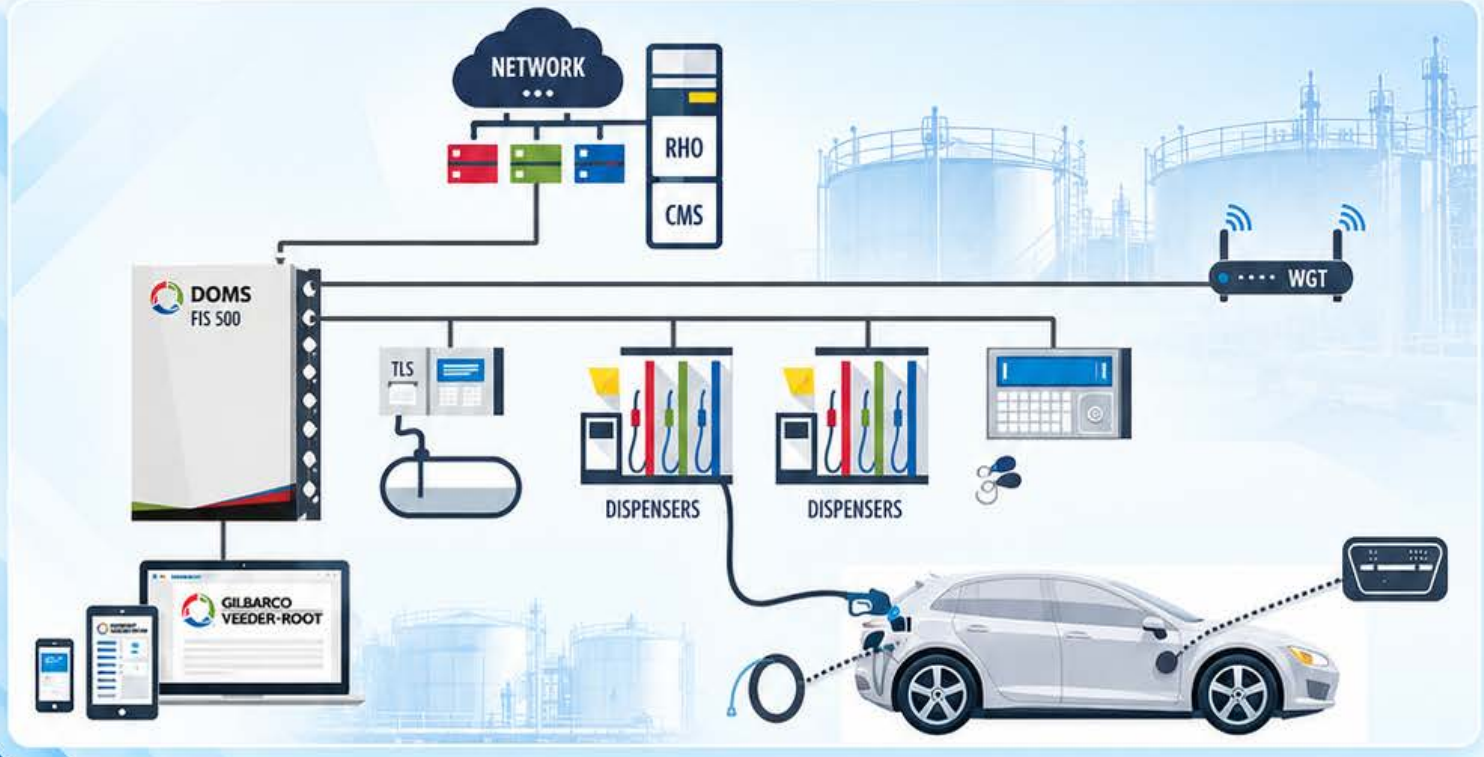
Flexible business logic & fueling scenarios

Dry products inventory management

Advance reporting capabilities, shifts, Z, Y

Remote access via Smartphone

GILBARCO VEEDER-ROOT



Machinery

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Machinery

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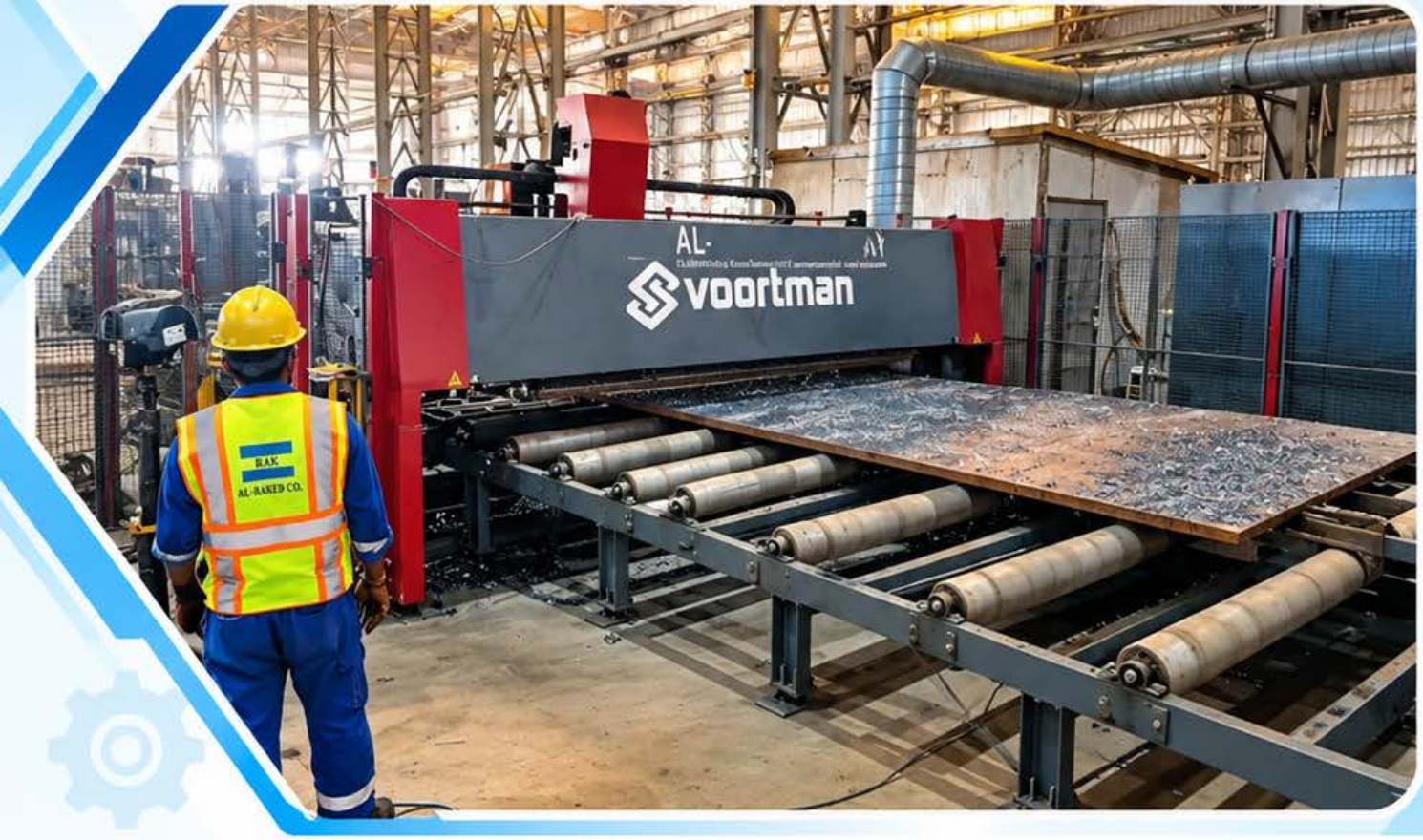

Machinery

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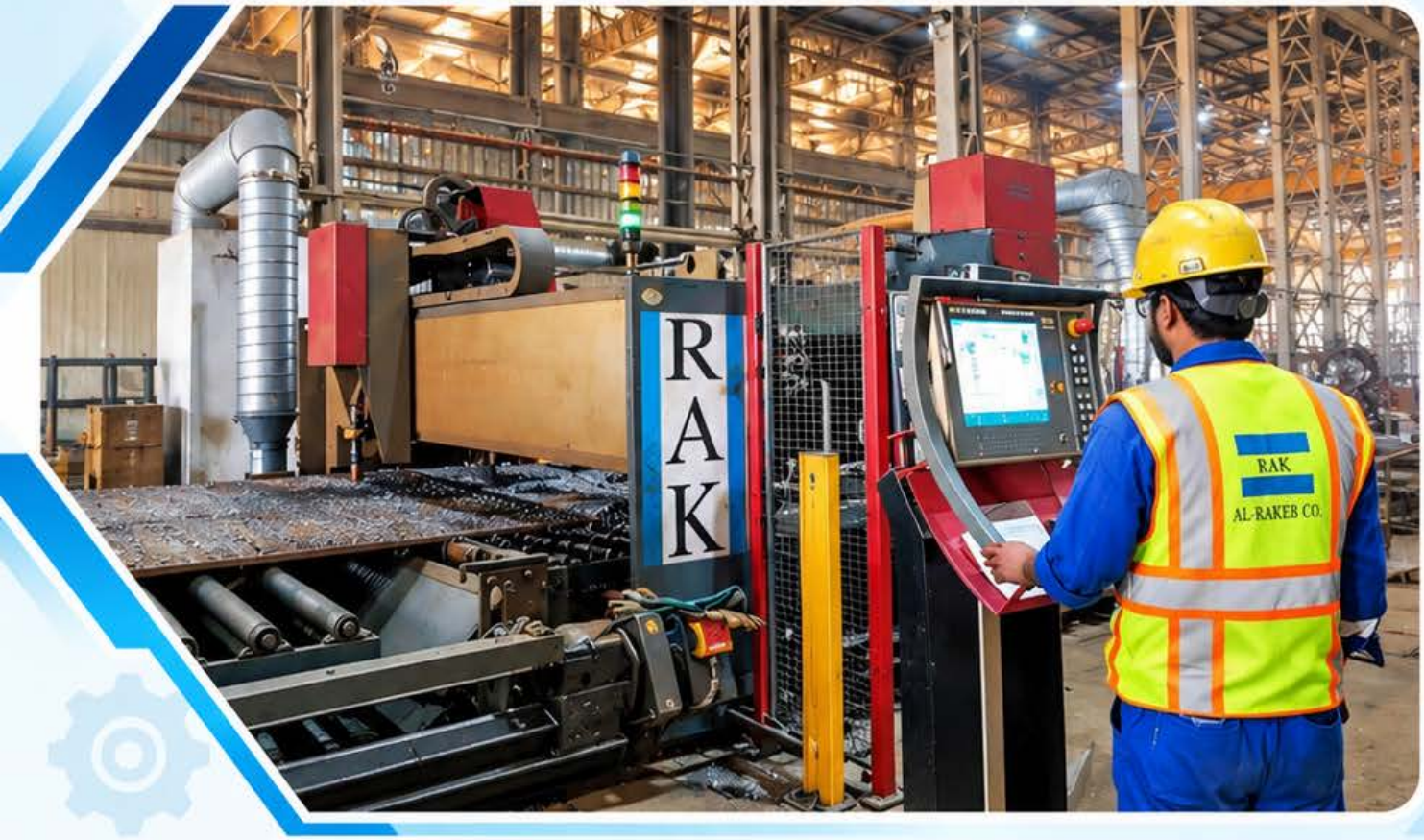

Machinery

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Machinery

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Certifications - UL 142 Label

Individual Serial Number & Traceability Summary

Every tank manufactured is individually issued a designated UL 142 certification label stamped with its own unique serial number. This guarantees full product traceability, rigorous quality control, and certified compliance in the United States of America (USA) and international safety standards for flammable and combustible liquid storage tanks.

UL 142 Label on Mobile Fueling Station

For Flammable & Combustible Liquid Storage Tanks

Al-Raikeb Oil Electricity & Construction Services Company K.S.C.C.

Mobile Petrol Filling Station Applications

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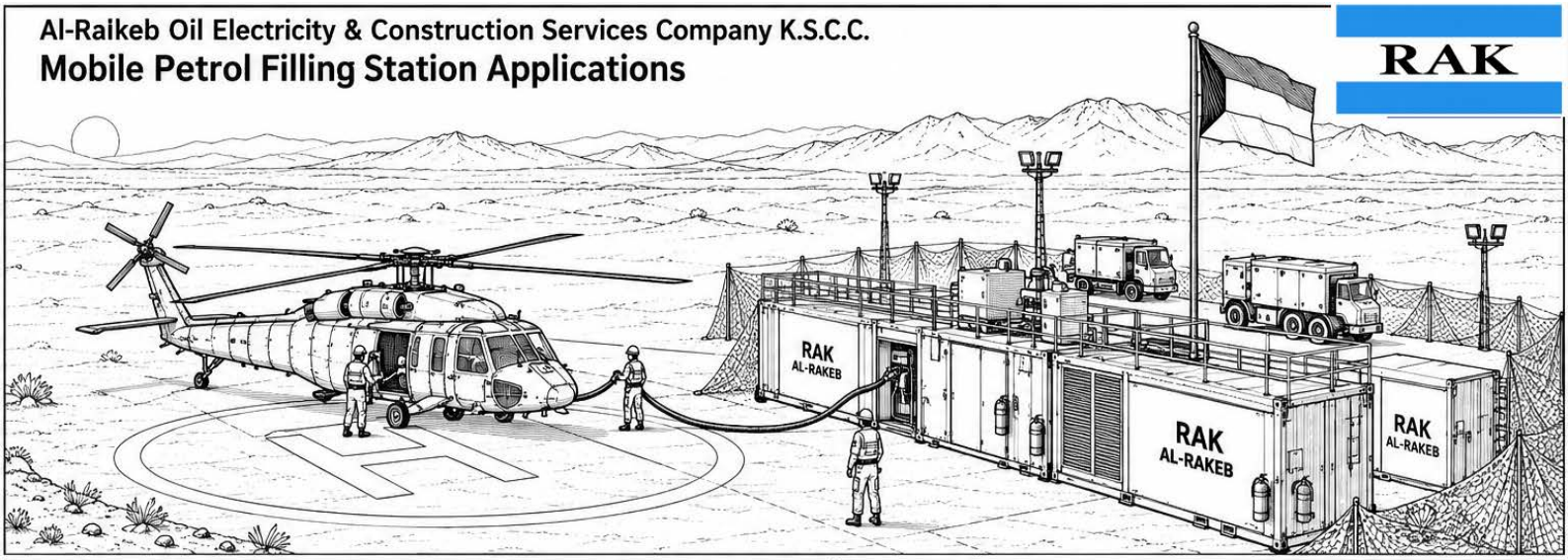
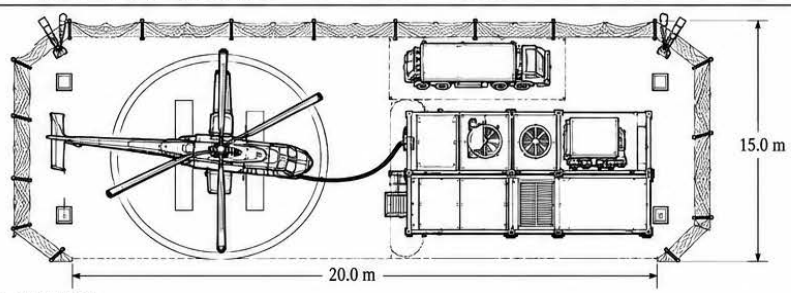
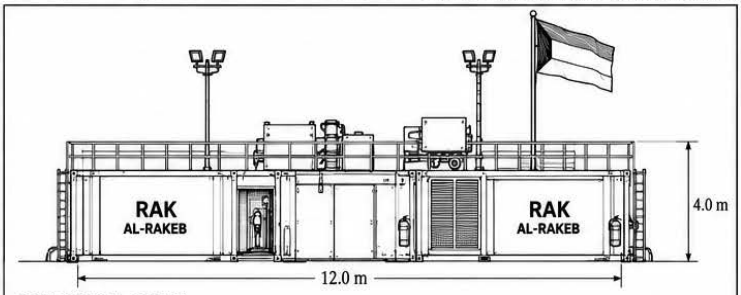
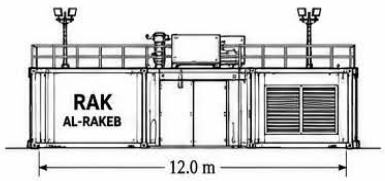




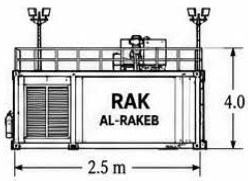
PLAN VIEW



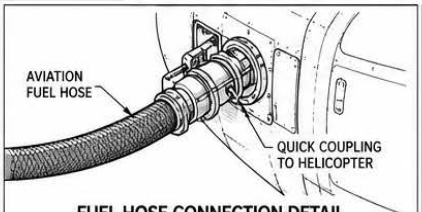
ELEVATION VIEW



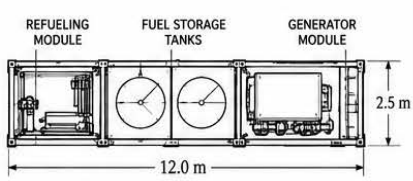
FRONT VIEW (CONTAINERS)



SIDE VIEW (CONTAINERS)



FUEL HOSE CONNECTION DETAIL



CONTAINER LAYOUT (TOP VIEW)

Case Study

UL Helps Al-Rakeb Achieve Their Goals Through Remote Inspection Service

Al-Rakeb Co.

Empowering Trust®

Introduction

Remote areas, such as desert regions, pose a distinct challenge to companies seeking to work there while depending on fuel for their vehicles and machinery when such resources are traditionally hard to come by. Looking to help solve that challenge in the Middle East's deserts, Al-Rakeb Co., a Kuwaiti manufacturer of medium and heavy steel products and systems, such as tanks and steel frames for port harbors, developed a new, innovative solution.

Al-Rakeb Co. designed the Al-Rakeb Mobile Filling Station to operate in remote locations to service vehicles and equipment without access conventional gas stations. It can fuel cars, trucks, gasoline vehicles, diesel vehicles, construction or mining machinery, boats, and yachts. With minor modifications, the station can fuel helicopters and light aircraft, too.

As a transportable product, mobile fuel stations can be moved to virtually any location. It allows consumers to store up to two types of fuel by having two separate tanks with a capacity of 20,000 liters (about 5,250 gallons) each, separated by a bypass flange. When opened, the flange allows a total capacity of 40,000 liters (about 10,500 gallons).

UL's expertise in the HazLoc industry was a valuable asset for our team and helped us understand how to access new global markets.

- Saad Salem Al-Qattan, CEO of Al-Rakeb Co.

Al-Rakeb Factory
Credit: Al-Rakeb Co.

Starting point of the project with UL

Al-Rakeb Co. approached the Kuwait National Guard (KNG) and presented the mobile fuel stations to the national defense institution. KNG expressed interest and requested a thorough third-party investigation before making any decisions about purchasing the product.

The Kuwaiti company began to establish their trust in UL, the global safety science leader, through working on the initial project in which they obtained certification against UL 142, the Standard for Safety for Steel Aboveground Tanks for Flammable and Combustible Liquids, for their above-ground, flammable liquid tank. Al-Rakeb Co. relied on UL's Energy and Industrial Automation group to review all electrical equipment and wiring methods used to build its mobile fuel stations.

Hazardous locations and remote inspection challenges

During the project discovery phase, the option for product certification was completely discarded. To certify the Al-Rakeb Mobile Filling Station, the original equipment manufacturers of all the product components would have to pass on their proprietary test reports to UL for evaluation. The main difficulty was that Al-Rakeb Co. would have been responsible for procuring all proprietary reports for UL to review and in the hazardous locations (HazLoc) industry, components usually have multiple certifications for different markets. The required logistics, time and resources presented significant obstacles against the certification.

"We had internal discussions and opted for a letter report without certification, providing a safety-related engineering service," said Robert Deadman, senior staff engineer, UL's Energy and Industrial Automation group. "Al-Rakeb Co. agreed with that decision."

The letter report would cover a wide range of activities that included:

- Identification of design documents
- Identification of the applicable standards used
- Verification of the electrical equipment covered
- Inspection report for wiring methods
- Results of the inspection

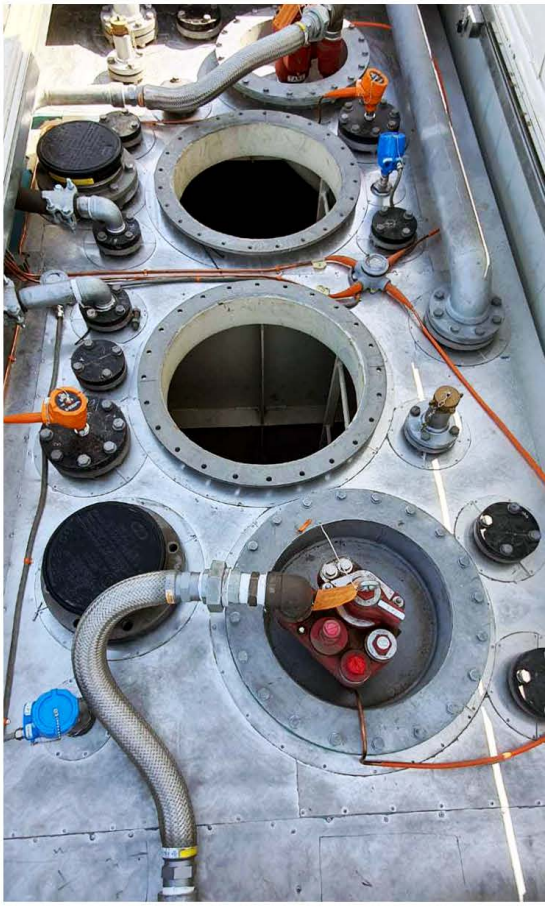
Once UL's engineering team and Al-Rakeb Co. collaborated to identify the design documents and applicable standards, the next step was the desk review portion. A desk review's objectives focus on validating all the components in the product and helping assure the components are used correctly according to their technical documentations and instructions.

The next step was the review of the electrical equipment and inspection of the wiring methods used in the mobile fuel stations. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the inspections needed to take place remotely. Deadman oversaw the remote inspection of all electrical equipment, wiring methods and interconnections following guidelines in the International Electrotechnical Commission System for Certification to Standards Relating to Equipment for Use in Explosive Atmospheres (IECEx) OD 024. UL's engineering team reviewed the integrated equipment based on IEC 60079-14, the International Standard for Electrical Apparatus for Explosive Gas Atmospheres.

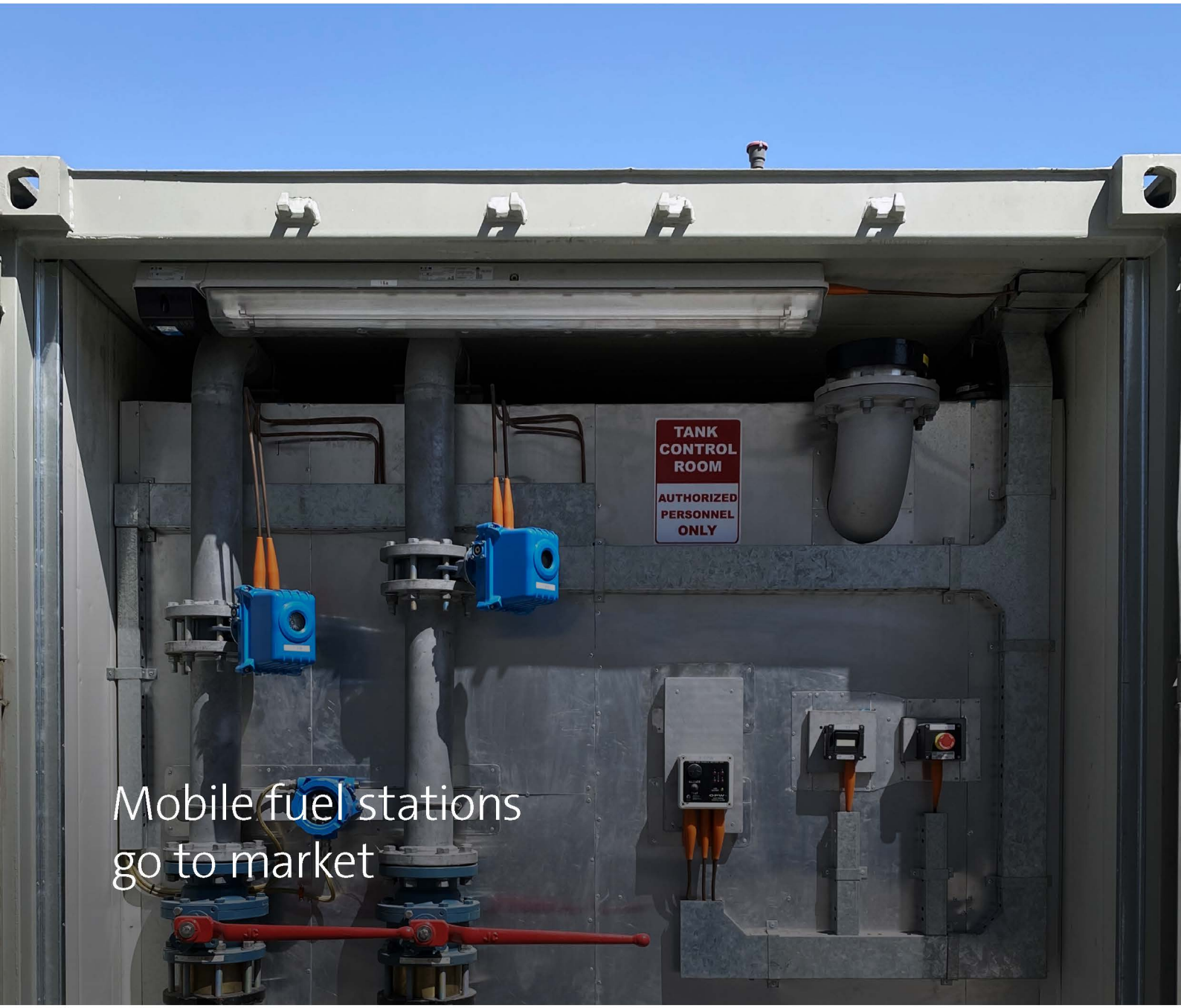
UL's specialists faced the challenge of conducting a remote inspection for a brand-new product while helping Al-Rakeb Co. learn more about market differences and nuances in the HazLoc industry. To balance these demands successfully, UL's engineering team exchanged as much knowledge as possible with the Al-Rakeb Co. teams through bi-weekly online meetings during the desk review phase and in daily online meetings during the inspection phase.

"UL's expertise in the HazLoc industry was a valuable asset for our team and helped us understand how to access new global markets," said Saad Salem Al-Qattan, founder and CEO of Al-Rakeb Co.

In July 2021, UL issued a letter report to Al-Rakeb Co. regarding the remote inspections results, based only in a review of all the electrical equipment and wiring methods used in the construction of the mobile fuel station. UL's letter report to Al-Rakeb Co. demonstrates the product was reviewed and inspected for hazardous locations as specified in Al-Rakeb's area classification drawing.



Al-Rakeb Mobile Filling Station
Credit: Al-Rakeb Co.



Mobile fuel stations go to market

The Kuwait Fire Force accepted the letter report, and the Al-Rakeb Mobile Filling station went to market in Kuwait. Al-Rakeb Co. is the first and only organization situated in the Middle East region whose mobile fuel station received a letter report from UL. “This project was vital for our mission to deliver quality, safe products to our customers,” Al-Qattan said. “We are glad to be part of the development of our national manufacturing.”

As soon as the letter report was issued, the Kuwait National Guard acquired four Al-Rakeb Mobile Filling Stations. Al-Rakeb Co. has also received multiple orders from major companies in the oil and gas industry located in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC).

This project was vital for our mission to deliver quality, safe products to our customers.

- Saad Salem Al-Qattan, CEO of Al-Rakeb Co.

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CS74955 - 0207

Certifications

CERTIFICATE

Bureau Veritas Certification Holding SAS - UK Branch certifies that the Management System of

AL-RAKEB OIL, ELECTRICITY & CONSTRUCTION SERVICES COMPANY K.S.C.C.

West Shuaiba Industrial Area, Bld.15, Street 5, Plot 116-135-116-140, P.O. Box 6701, Shuwaikh, Industrial Area 70000, STATE OF KUWAIT

has been audited and found to be in accordance with the requirements of the management system standards detailed below

ISO 9001:2015

Scope of certification:

FABRICATION AND ERECTION OF STEEL STRUCTURE, FABRICATION OF ABOVEGROUND FLAMMABLE LIQUID TANKS, GENERATOR MAINTENANCE AND ASSOCIATED SERVICES SUCH AS ERECTION, INSTALLATION, OPERATING, MAINTAINING & TROUBLESHOOTING.

Certificate number: **KW002932**
Original certification date: 26-01-2017
Current cycle start date: 06-04-2023
Expiry date: 25-01-2026
Subject to the continued satisfactory operation of the company's management system.
Version: 1
Issue date: 06-04-2023

Signed on behalf of BVCH SAS UK

UKAS 0008

Accredited entity: Bureau Veritas Certification Holding SAS - UK Branch 5th Floor, 100 Lower Thames Street, London, EC3R 6DL, United Kingdom
Local office: Bureau Veritas Certification (Holding) S.A.S., (UK BRANCH) Al Hashimiya, Abdulhadi Building, Block 3, 3rd Floor, Salmiya 3001, Kuwait
Further clarifications regarding the scope of this certificate, and the applicability of the management system requirements, please call: +965 24733777
CERTIFICATE (COR) CERTIF ALL 7.0, 001 Rev 4.5 1 / 1 C 2.2 Contractual

ISO 9001:2015
Bureau Veritas Certification

CERTIFICATE

Bureau Veritas Certification Holding SAS - UK Branch certifies that the Management System of

AL-RAKEB OIL, ELECTRICITY & CONSTRUCTION SERVICES COMPANY K.S.C.C.

West Shuaiba Industrial Area, Bld.15, Street 5, Plot 116-135-116-140, P.O. Box 6701, Shuwaikh, Industrial Area 70000, STATE OF KUWAIT

has been audited and found to be in accordance with the requirements of the management system standards detailed below

ISO 14001:2015

Scope of certification:

FABRICATION AND ERECTION OF STEEL STRUCTURE, FABRICATION OF ABOVEGROUND FLAMMABLE LIQUID TANKS, GENERATOR MAINTENANCE AND ASSOCIATED SERVICES SUCH AS ERECTION, INSTALLATION, OPERATING, MAINTAINING & TROUBLESHOOTING.

Certificate number: **KW002934**
Original certification date: 26-01-2017
Current cycle start date: 06-04-2023
Expiry date: 25-01-2026
Subject to the continued satisfactory operation of the company's management system.
Version: 1
Issue date: 06-04-2023

Signed on behalf of BVCH SAS UK

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CERTIFICATE (COR) CERTIF ALL 7.0, 001 Rev 4.5 1 / 1 C 2.2 Contractual

ISO 14001:2015
Bureau Veritas Certification

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has been audited and found to be in accordance with the requirements of the management system standards detailed below

ISO 45001:2018

Scope of certification:

FABRICATION AND ERECTION OF STEEL STRUCTURE, FABRICATION OF ABOVEGROUND FLAMMABLE LIQUID TANKS, GENERATOR MAINTENANCE AND ASSOCIATED SERVICES SUCH AS ERECTION, INSTALLATION, OPERATING, MAINTAINING & TROUBLESHOOTING.

Certificate number: **KW002934**
Original certification date: 26-01-2017
Current cycle start date: 06-04-2023
Expiry date: 25-01-2026
Subject to the continued satisfactory operation of the company's management system.
Version: 1
Issue date: 06-04-2023

Signed on behalf of BVCH SAS UK

UKAS 0008

Accredited entity: Bureau Veritas Certification Holding SAS - UK Branch 5th Floor, 100 Lower Thames Street, London, EC3R 6DL, United Kingdom
Local office: Bureau Veritas Certification (Holding) S.A.S., (UK BRANCH) Al Hashimiya, Abdulhadi Building, Block 3, 3rd Floor, Salmiya 3001, Kuwait
Further clarifications regarding the scope of this certificate, and the applicability of the management system requirements, please call: +965 24733777
CERTIFICATE (COR) CERTIF ALL 7.0, 001 Rev 4.5 1 / 1 C 2.2 Contractual

ISO 45001:2018
Bureau Veritas Certification

File No. 18. 95X

Mr. Saad Salem Abdullah Al Qattan
Al-Rakeb Oil Electricity & Construction Services Co. K.S.C.C.
West Shuaiba Industrial Area, Bld. 15
Street 5, Plot 116-135-116-140
P.O. Box 6701, Shuwaikh, Industrial Area 70000
Kuwait

March 08, 2021

Subject: UL Certification for Mobile Fueling Station

Dear Mr. Al Qattan:

The satisfactory completion of the evaluations applicable to the UL Certification for the UL marketplace listing applicable to the requirements of UL 142 – Steel Aboveground Tanks for Flammable and Combustible Liquids, UL 2085 – Protected Aboveground Tanks for Flammable and Combustible Liquids, and UL 2245 – Below Ground Tanks for Flammable and Combustible Liquids, allows us to offer certification for the Mobile Fueling Station equipment listed below.

The listed equipment complies with the requirements according to the Standard(s) for Safety, and bears the UL Mark. The manufacturer is responsible for maintaining the quality of the equipment to the UL requirements.

The listing is conditional upon the agreement with the Standards for Safety and Follow-Up Service Procedures.

Product Description	Model	Capacity	Drawing No.
Mobile Petrol Filling Station (MPFS)	RAK-MPFS-UL142	40,000 Litres	RAK-UL-001

Sincerely,

UL LLC

UL IEC 60079-14
Mobile Fueling Station

State Of Kuwait
Kuwait Fire Force

دولة الكويت
قوة الإطفاء العام

Approval of Factory for the Manufacture of Aboveground Tanks

ISO 13071	رقم الترخيص	رقم ترخيص المنشأة

SN	Product	Description	Type	Thickness	Grade
1	Aboveground Flammable Liquid and Combustible Liquid Tanks	Fuel Tanks (Various Types) Mobile & Static Tanks	Atmospheric	3mm – 12mm	CS / SS

Kuwait Fire Force
Approval & License

DNV·GL

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

Inspection of Secondary Containment Aboveground Tanks for Environmental and Administrative Regulations

DNV GL herewith certifies that the design and construction of the secondary containment aboveground tanks manufactured by Al-Rakeb Oil, Electricity & Construction Services Co. (K.S.C.C.) comply with the applicable environmental and administrative regulations in the State of Kuwait.

This is to certify that the secondary containment tank system has been inspected and evaluated in accordance with DNV GL standards and applicable local requirements for environmental protection, spill containment and operational safety.

This certificate is valid for the models and configurations specified in the attached scope of supply and under the conditions stated therein.

Dubai, 12 September 2022

Kjell Arne
Technical Reviewer
DNV GL – Energy Systems

Eldar Orjansen
Project Manager
DNV GL – Oil & Gas

DNV-GL Certificate
Aboveground Storage Tanks

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

Certificate Number	20190130-E339615
Report Reference	E339615-20100129
Issue Date	2019-January-30
Issued to:	Al-Rakeb Oil, Electricity & Construction Services Co. (K.S.C.C.) West Shuaiba Industrial Area, Bld. 15 Street 5, Plot 116-135-116-140 P.O. Box 6701, Shuwaikh, 70000 Kuwait
This is to certify that representative samples of	STEEL ABOVEGROUND TANKS FOR FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS See Addendum Page
	Have been investigated by UL in accordance with the Standard(s) indicated on this Certificate.
Standard(s) for Safety:	UL 142, Steel Aboveground Tanks for Flammable and Combustible Liquids.
Additional Information:	See the UL Online Certifications Directory at www.ul.com/database for additional information.

Bruce Mazer
Director, North American Certification Program
UL LLC

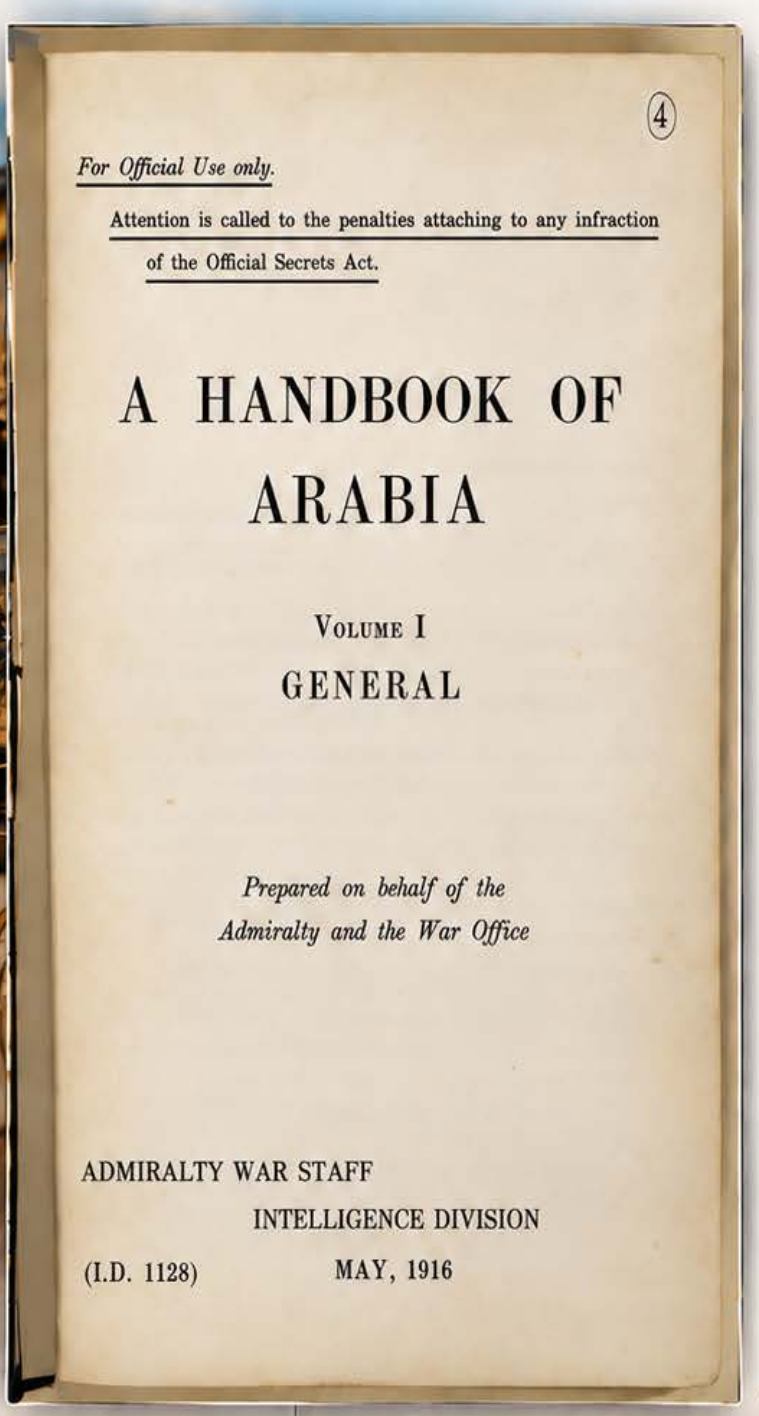
UL Certificate of Compliance
Flammable & Combustible Tanks

RAK

تجارة الكويت
من عام 1911م إلى عام 1917م
وفقا لما وثقته السجلات التجارية
البريطانية الرسمية
شهدت الكويت نشاطاً تجارياً شمل استيراد
مختلف السلع عبر البواخر، ومن بينها
الكيروسين الذي كان يُعبّأ في
صفائح معدنية داخل صناديق خشبية

ومن استيراد الكيروسين قديما في صفائح معدنية إلى صناعة كويتية متطورة لمحطات الوقود المتنقلة المخصصة لتزويد مختلف أنواع الوقود الكيروسين / الديزل / وقود الطائرات

Our Historical Heritage



④

For Official Use only.

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A HANDBOOK OF ARABIA

VOLUME I

GENERAL

Prepared on behalf of the Admiralty and the War Office

ADMIRALTY WAR STAFF

INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

(I.D. 1128) MAY, 1916

1916

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للاستخدام الرسمي فقط

Attention is called to the penalties attaching to any infraction of the Official Secrets Act.

يُلفت الانتباه إلى العقوبات المترتبة على أي مخالفة لأحكام قانون الأسرار الرسمية.

A HANDBOOK OF ARABIA

دليل الجزيرة العربية

VOLUME I – GENERAL

المجلد الأول – القسم العام

Prepared on behalf of the Admiralty and the War Office

أعدَّ نيابة عن الأدميرالية ووزارة الحرب البريطانية.

ADMIRALTY WAR STAFF – INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

هيئة أركان الحرب التابعة للأدميرالية البريطانية – قسم الاستخبارات.

(I.D. 1128) – MAY, 1916

الرقم المرجعي– (I.D. 1128)– مايو 1916م.

Our Historical Heritage

percentage of the exports. Next come the other countries round the Gulf, Turkish 'Irâq, Persia, and the Arabian Coast, collectively responsible in three years between 1911 and 1914, for 19–24 % of exports, and 25–27 % of imports. Hardly anything is sent to Europs from Koweit, all the exports going to India and the Gulf; of imports during the same period the United Kingdom claimed rather less than 6 %, Germany and the United States about 2 % each.

The chief imports, with their average values in thousands of pounds sterling, were, for the same three years : Piece-goods (chiefly from India and the United Kingdom), 77 ; rice (India), 57 ; specie, 53 ; sugar (Germany, Austria, India), 20 ; coffee (chiefly India), 17 ; tea (India), 7 ; coir (India), 5 ; enamelled ware (Austria), 4 ; kerosene (United States), 3 ; arms and ammunition (France), 3 ; all the above are brought in steamers. The following come in native boats : tobacco (Turkish Arabia), 13 ; barley (Persia), 11½ ; water (Shatt el-'Arab), 10½ ; dates (Arabia), 7 ; timber (India), 5 ; rice (India and Turkish Arabia), 3½ ; piece-goods (Persia), 1½.

Exports by steamer are : pearls (to India), 46½ ; specie (India, &c.), 30½ ; *ghi* (from Nejd and Jebel Shammar to Bahrein and Persia), 2 ; horses and live stock (India and Bahrein), 1½.

By native craft the only considerable exports are *ghi* (to Bahrein), 4½ ; tea (Persia and Turkish Arabia), 3½ ; rice, 3 ; timber (Turkish Arabia), 1½ ; sheepskins (Russia), 1½ ; sugar (Persia), 1. Other articles average less than £1,000 in value. The administiraion of the customs is entrusted by the Sheikh to an Arab director, a native of Koweit, whose management is stated to be fairly efficient. New sheds have been erected, and hand-power cranes are said to have been ordered.

The maritime trade of Koweit would derive great advantage from the establishment of a post office ; it was hoped that this improvement might be effected in 1914. It is clear that the future destiny of the port largely depends on its choice or rejection as the terminus of the Baghdad Railway.

A certain proportion of the Koweit imports goes inland by caravan to Nejd and Jebel Shammar. During the recent disturbsnces in Central Arabia, much of the interior trade was diverted to Basra and Nejef. But the truce between Ibn Rashid and Ibn Sa'iid was favourable to the resumption of desert traffic ; and from 1912 and 1913 caravans are reported to have been coming and going regularly to and from Boreidah and Aneizah. The following rates obtained in 1913–14 for camel-transport : Goods for Boreidah and Aneizah or Zilf, 4½ riyals (9s.) per maund (12½ lb.);

Our Historical Heritage

Kuwait Products and Trade – Page 287

British records concerning Kuwait's trade between 1911 and 1914 highlight the commercial ties that linked Kuwait to regional markets, with Kuwaiti exports being directed toward India and various Gulf states.

Among Kuwait's primary imports at the time was kerosene (paraffin), sourced from the United States, with an average annual value of 3,000 pounds sterling; this commodity was transported to Kuwait via steamships.

To regulate commercial activity, the administration of the Customs Department was entrusted to a Kuwaiti director—whose management efficiency was noted in British reports. Furthermore, new warehouses were constructed, and there are referenses to a request for manually operated cranes to facilitate the handling of goods.

During this period, there was a focus on developing services related to maritime trade in Kuwait. British records underscore the importance of enhancing postal services and the resulting benefits for maritime commerce—improvements that were anticipated to be realized during 1914.

Additionally, the future of the port of Kuwait was linked to the possibility of it being selected as the terminus for the Baghdad Railway.

A portion of Kuwait's imports was transported into the interior regions via caravans bound for Najd and Jabal Shammar.

الكويت المنتجات والتجارة – الصفحة 287

تشير السجلات البريطانية المتعلقة بتجارة الكويت خلال الفترة من عام 1911م إلى عام 1914م إلى العلاقات التجارية التي ربطت الكويت بالأسواق الإقليمية، حيث كانت الصادرات الكويتية تتجه إلى الهند ودول الخليج.

ومن بين الواردات الرئيسية للكويت آنذاك الكيروسين (النفط الأبيض) المستورد من الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية، بمتوسط قيمة سنوية بلغ ثلاثة ألاف جنيه إسترليني، وكانت هذه السلعة تُنقل إلى الكويت بواسطة البواخر البخارية.

وفي إطار تنظيم الحركة التجارية، كانت إدارة الجمارك تُعهد إلي مدير من أبناء الكويت، وقد أشارت التقارير البريطانية إلي كفاءة إدارته، كما أنشئت مستودعات جديدة، ووردت إشارات إلي طلب رافعات تعمل بالطاقة اليدوية لتسهيل عمليات مناولة البضائع.

وشهدت تلك الفترة اهتماماً بتطوير الخدمات المرتبطة بالتجارة البحرية في الكويت، حيث أشارت السجلات البريطانية إلي أهمية تطوير الخدمات البريدية وما لذلك من فوائد للتجارة البحرية، وكان مأمولاً تحقيق هذا التحسين خلال عام 1914م.

فضلاً عن ارتباط مستقبل ميناء الكويت بإمكانية اختياره محطة نهائية لسكة حديد بغداد.

وكان جزء من واردات الكويت تُنقل إلى المناطق الداخلية بواسطة القوافل المتجهة إلى نجد وجبل شمر.

Our Historical Heritage

صورة تاريخية لعبوة معدنية أصلية للكيروسين الأمريكي (النفط الأبيض).

تُظهر الصورة عبوة معدنية تحمل العلامة التجارية

PEARL OIL KEROSENE

Standard Oil Company of California

الأمريكية، بسعة خمس غالونات أمريكية، وهي نموذج تاريخي للعبوات المستخدمة في تعبئة الكيروسين ونقله وتداوله خلال القرن العشرين.

صورة تاريخية لصندوق خشبي أصلي مخصص لشحن الكيروسين الأمريكي.

تُظهر الصورة صندوقاً خشبيًا أصلياً يحمل العلامة التجارية

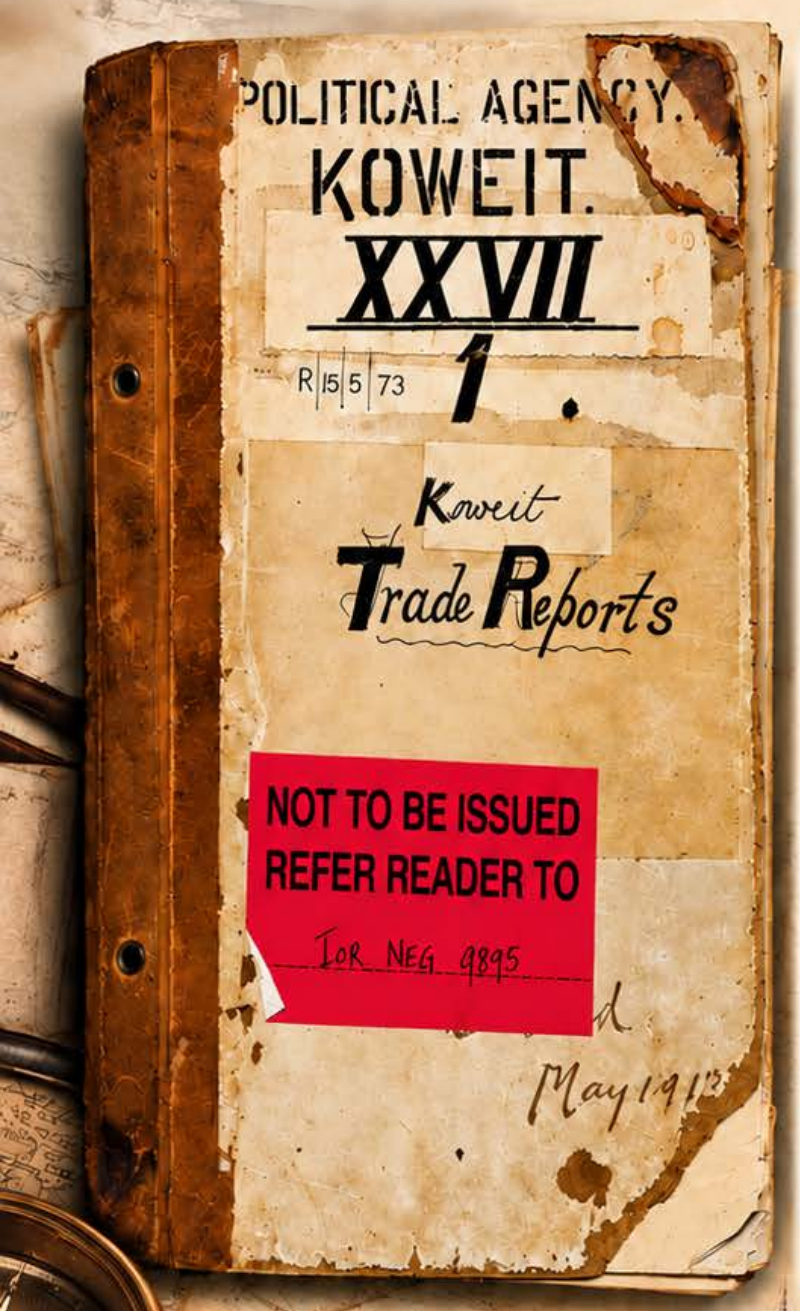
PEARL OIL KEROSENE

Standard Oil Company of California

الأمريكية، وكان مخصصًا لشحن ونقل عبوات الكيروسين المعدنية.

ويظهر على الصندوق النقش **2 5-GAL. CANS**، الذي يشير إلى أنه كان يتسع لعبوتين معدنيتين، سعة كل منهما خمس غالونات أمريكية.

Our Historical Heritage



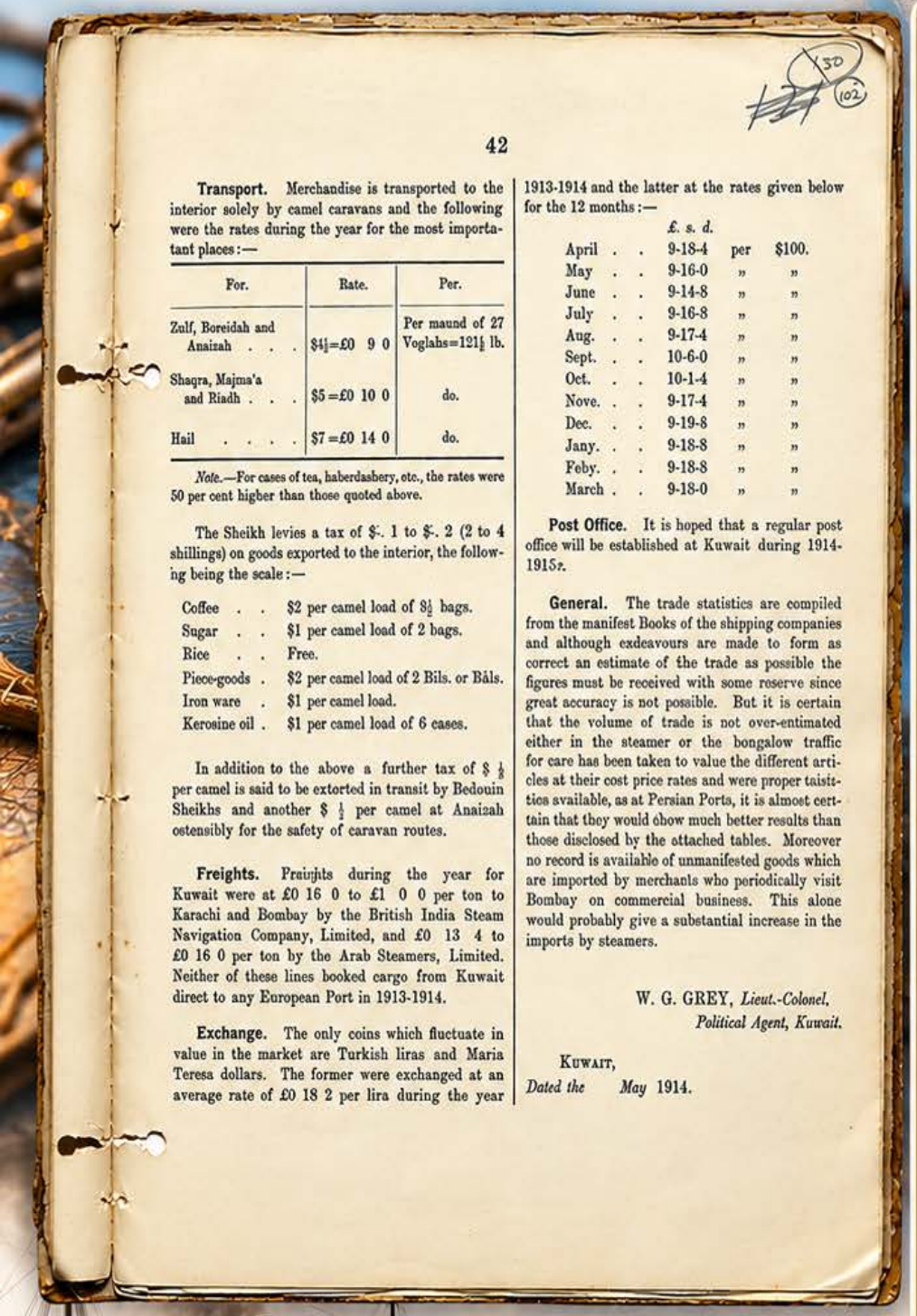
Content

This volume primarily concerns the preparation and submission of annual trade reports. Most of the volume consists of copies of trade reports for Kuwait (for each financial year from 1912-1913 up to and including 1916-1917), which are submitted by the Political Agent, **Kuwait** (Captain William Henry Irvine Shakespear; Lieutenant-Colonel William George Grey; Major Robert Edward Archibald Hamilton).

المحتوى

يتناول هذا المجلد، في المقام الأول، إعداد وتقديم التقارير التجارية السنوية، ويتألف معظم محتوياته من نسخ لتقارير تجارية خاصة بالكويت (عن كل سنة مالية، بدءاً من عام 1913-1912 وحتى عام 1917-1916 ضمناً)، وهي تقارير قدمها الوكيل السياسي في الكويت (كل من النقيب ويليام هنري إيرفين شكسبير، والمقدم ويليم جورج غري، والراند رووت إدوارد أرشيبالد هاملتون).

Our Historical Heritage



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Transport. Merchandise is transported to the interior solely by camel caravans and the following were the rates during the year for the most important places:—

For.	Rate.	Per.
Zulf, Boreidah and Anaizah . . .	$4½=£0 9 0	Per maund of 27 Voglahs=121½ lb.
Shaqra, Majma'a and Riadh . . .	$5=£0 10 0	do.
Hail	$7=£0 14 0	do.

Note.—For cases of tea, haberdasbery, etc., the rates were 50 per cent higher than those quoted above.

The Sheikh levies a tax of $\frac{1}{2}$. 1 to $\frac{1}{2}$. 2 (2 to 4 shillings) on goods exported to the interior, the following being the scale:—

Coffee . .	$2 per camel load of 8½ bags.
Sugar . .	$1 per camel load of 2 bags.
Rice . .	Free.
Piece-goods .	$2 per camel load of 2 Bils. or Bâls.
Iron ware .	$1 per camel load.
Kerosine oil .	$1 per camel load of 6 cases.

In addition to the above a further tax of $\frac{1}{2}$ per camel is said to be extorted in transit by Bedouin Sheikhs and another $\frac{1}{2}$ per camel at Anaizah ostensibly for the safety of caravan routes.

Freights. Freights during the year for Kuwait were at £0 16 0 to £1 0 0 per ton to Karachi and Bombay by the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, and £0 13 4 to £0 16 0 per ton by the Arab Steamers, Limited. Neither of these lines booked cargo from Kuwait direct to any European Port in 1913-1914.

Exchange. The only coins which fluctuate in value in the market are Turkish liras and Maria Teresa dollars. The former were exchanged at an average rate of £0 18 2 per lira during the year 1913-1914 and the latter at the rates given below for the 12 months:—

	£. s. d.		
April . .	9-18-4	per	$100.
May . .	9-16-0	„	„
June . .	9-14-8	„	„
July . .	9-16-8	„	„
Aug. . .	9-17-4	„	„
Sept. . .	10-6-0	„	„
Oct. . .	10-1-4	„	„
Nove. . .	9-17-4	„	„
Dec. . .	9-19-8	„	„
Jany. . .	9-18-8	„	„
Feby. . .	9-18-8	„	„
March . .	9-18-0	„	„

Post Office. It is hoped that a regular post office will be established at Kuwait during 1914-1915.

General. The trade statistics are compiled from the manifest Books of the shipping companies and although endeavours are made to form as correct an estimate of the trade as possible the figures must be received with some reserve since great accuracy is not possible. But it is certain that the volume of trade is not over-entimated either in the steamer or the bongalow traffic for care has been taken to value the different articles at their cost price rates and were proper taisittics available, as at Persian Ports, it is almost certtain that they would show much better results than those disclosed by the ottached tables. Moreover no record is available of unmanifested goods which are imported by merchants who periodically visit Bombay on commercial business. This alone would probably give a substantial increase in the imports by steamers.

W. G. GREY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Political Agent, Kuwait.

KUWAIT,
Dated the *May* 1914.

الكويت – النقل والتجارة – مايو 1914م

تشير التقارير البريطانية إلى أن نقل البضائع إلى داخل الكويت والجزيرة العربية كان يتم بواسطة قوافل الجمال، التي كانت تؤدي دورًا أساسيًا في حركة التجارة ونقل السلع إلى مختلف المناطق.

ومن بين البضائع المنقولة الكيروسين (زيت الغاز)، حيث كانت حمولة الجمل الواحد تتكون من ستة صناديق من الكيروسين، وتُفرض عليها ضريبة مقدارها شلن واحد لكل حمولة جمل.

أما أجور الشحن البحري من الكويت، فقد كانت تختلف بحسب الوجهة وشركة الملاحة، مما يعكس ارتباط حركة التجارة الكويتية آنذاك بوسائل النقل البحري والبري.

وقد وردت هذه المعلومات ضمن تقرير رسمي مؤرخ في مايو 1914م، أعده دبليو. جي. غري (ليوتنانت كولونيل)، والمعتمد السياسي البريطاني في الكويت.

Kuwait – Transportation and Trade – May 1914

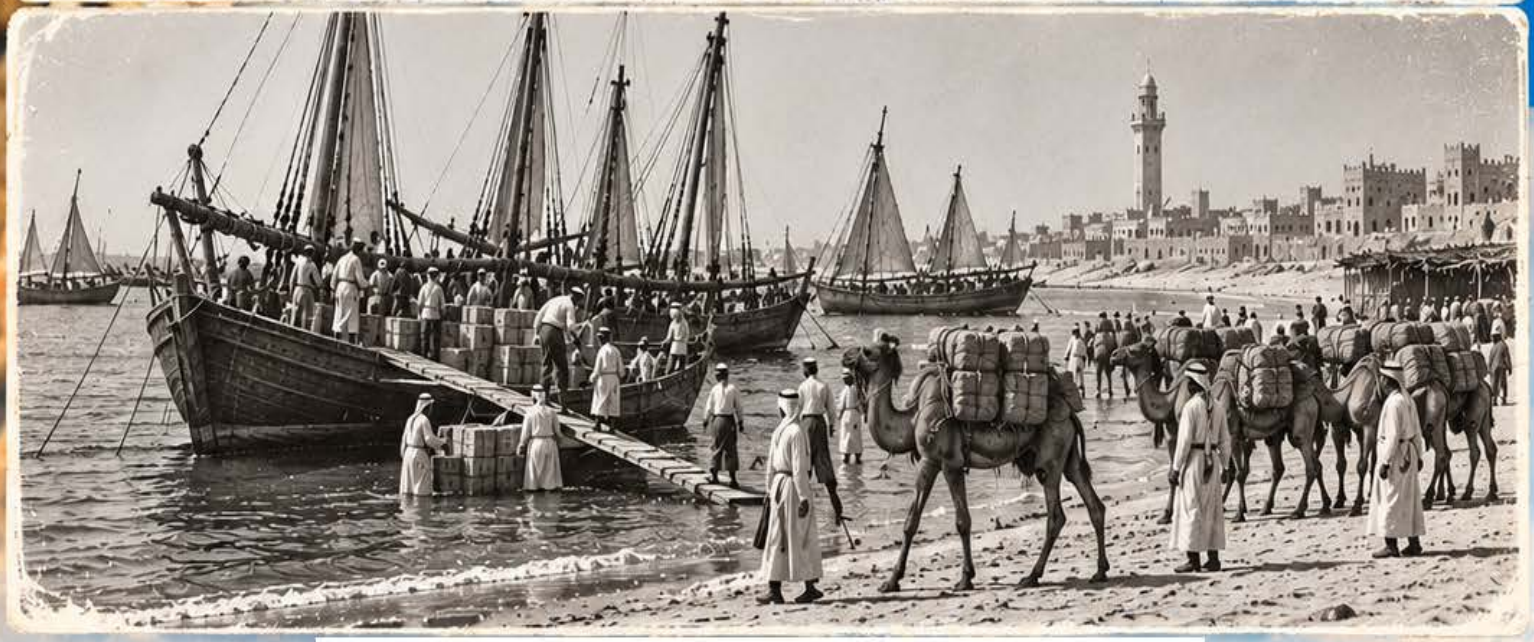
British reports indicate that goods were transported to inland areas of Kuwait and the Arabian Peninsula by camel caravans, which played a vital role in trade and the distribution of goods to various regions.

Among the goods transported was kerosene (paraffin oil), with each camel carrying a load of six cases of kerosene, subject to a tax of one shilling per camel load.

Maritime freight charges from Kuwait varied depending on the destination and shipping company, reflecting the importance of both sea and land transportation in Kuwait's commercial activities during that period.

This information was documented in an official report dated May 1914, prepared by W. G. Grey, Lieutenant Colonel and British Political Agent in Kuwait.

Our Historical Heritage

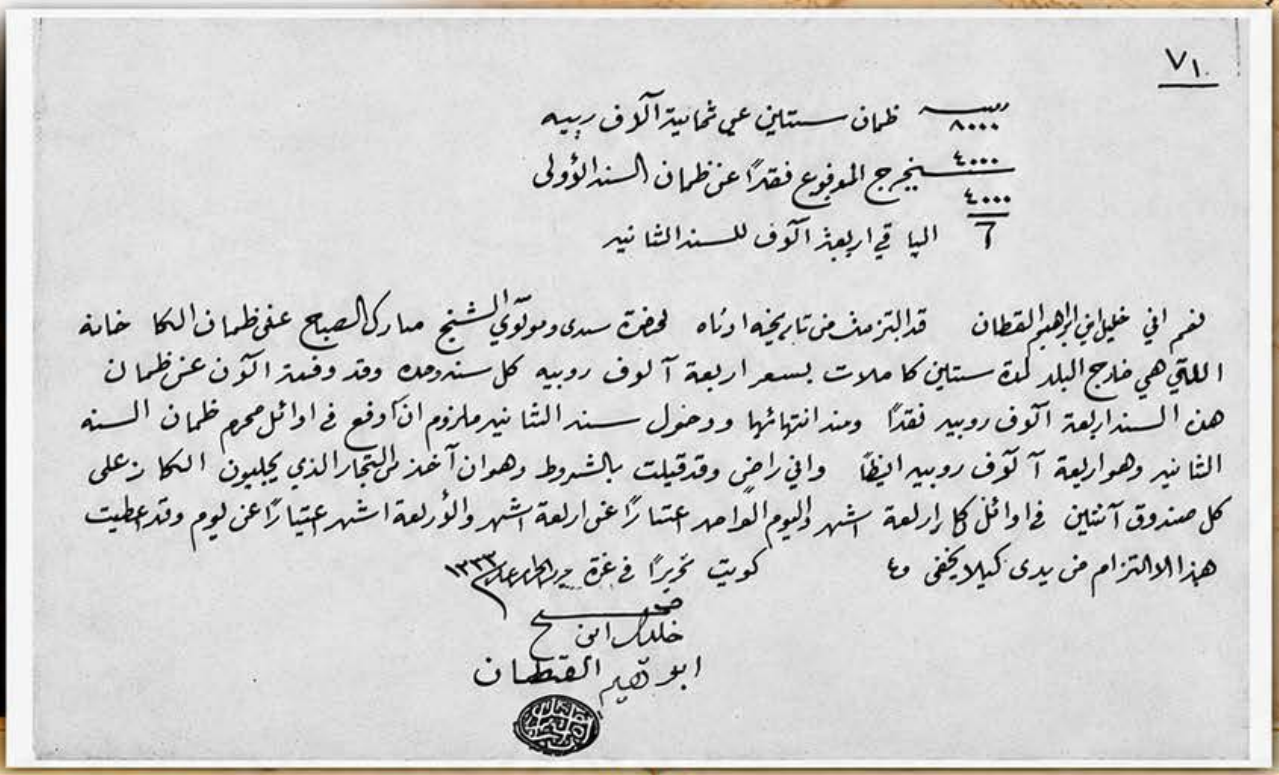


المصادر: مكتبة قطر الرقمية

Sources: Qatar Digital Library

https://www.qdl.qa/en

Our Historical Heritage



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٨٠٠٠ ظمان ستين عن ثمانية آلوف ربيه
٤٠٠٠ سيخرج المدفوع فقدًا عن ظمان السنة الأولى
٤٠٠٠ الباقي أربعة آلوف للسنة الثانيه

نعم اني خليل ابن إبراهيم القطان قد التزمت من تاريخه أدناه لحضرة سيدي ومولاي الشيخ مبارك الصباح على ظمان الكازخانه التي هي خارج البلد لمدة ستين كاملات بسعر اربعة آلوف روبيه كل سنه وحده وقد دفعت الآون عن ظمان هذه السنه اربعة آلوف روبيه نقدًا وعند انتهائها ودخول سنه الثانيه ملزوم انا دفع في اوائل محرم ظمان السنه الثانيه وهو اربعة آلوف روبيه ايضًا واني راض وقد قبلت بالشروط وهو ان آخذ من التجار الذي يجليون الكاز على كل صندوق آثنين في اوائل كل اربعة أشهر واليوم الواحد عتبارًا عن اربعة أشهر والأربعة اشهر عتبارًا عن يوم وقد عطيت هذا الالتزام من يدي كيلا يخفى ٤

كويت تحريرًا في غرة محرم الحرام سنة ١٣٣٣

صح
خليل ابن ح
ابو ابراهيم القطان

وثيقة تاريخية مؤرخة عام 1914م من خليل بن إبراهيم القطان إلى الشيخ مبارك الصباح، حاكم الكويت، تتضمن التزام خليل بن إبراهيم القطان بضمان الكازخانة المرتبطة بتجارة الكيروسين في الكويت لمدة سنتين.

٨٠٠٠ روبية ضمان سنتين عن ثمانية ألاف روبية
٤٠٠٠ سيخرج المدفوع نقدا عن ضمان السنة الأولى
٤٠٠٠ الباقي أربعة ألاف للسنة الثانية

نعم أني خليل ابن إبراهيم القطان قد التزمت من تاريخه أدناه لحضرة سيدي ومولاي الشيخ مبارك الصباح على ضمان الكازخانة التي هي خارج البلد لمدة سنتين كاملات بسعر أربعة ألاف روبية كل سنة وحده وقد دفعت الأن عن ضمان هذه السنة أربعة ألاف روبية نقذا وعند اننهانها ودخول سنة الثانية ملزوم أن أدفع في أوائل محرم ضمان السنة الثانية وهو أربعة ألاف روبية أيضاً وأني راض وقد قبلت بالشروط وهو أن أخذ من التجار الذين يجليون الكاز على كل صندوق أنتين في أوائل كل أربعة أشهر واليوم الواحد اعتبارا عن أربعة أشهر والأربعة أشهر اعتباراً عن يوم وقد أعطيت هذا الالتزام في يدي كي لا يخفى :

كويت تحريرا في غرة محرم 1333
خليل ابن إبراهيم القطان

A historical document dated 1914 from Khalil ibn Ibrahim Al-Qattan to Sheikh Mubarak Al-Sabah, Ruler of Kuwait, recording Khalil ibn Ibrahim Al-Qattan's commitment to guaranteeing the kerosene trade in Kuwait for a period of two years.

8,000 Rupees for a Two-Year Lease
4,000 Rupees paid in cash for the first year's lease.

The remaining 4,000 Rupees are for the second year, I, Khalil ibn Ibrahim Al-Qattan, have, as of the date below, committed to my master and patron, Sheikh Mubarak Al-Sabah, to lease the kazkhana (kerosene depot) located outside the town for a full period of two years, at a rate of 4,000 Rupees per year. I have now paid 4,000 Rupees in cash for the first year's lease. Upon the conclusion of this year and the commencement of the second, I am obligated to pay the lease amount for the second year—also 4,000 Rupees—at the beginning of the month of Muharram. I have consented to and accepted the terms, which include the right to collect a fee of two annas per case from merchants importing kerosene, payable at the beginning of every four-month period. This commitment has been provided as a formal record.

Kuwait, dated the 1st of Muharram, 1333 AH.
Khalil ibn Ibrahim Al-Qattan

RAK

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