



# Iran at a Glance

 **MINEX** 2017

Iran's Mines & Mining Industries Exhibition

**6<sup>th</sup> Annual Investment Opportunities in Iran's Mines & Mining Industries Exhibition**  
Tehran-Iran      October 10 - 12, 2017



Iran's Mines & Mining Industries Exhibition

ششمین

نمایشگاه سالانه فرصتهای سرمایه گذاری  
در معدن و صنایع معدنی ایران

تهران، مصلی امام خمینی (ره) - شنبستان ۱۸ لغایت ۲۰ مهر ماه ۱۳۹۶

6<sup>th</sup> Annual Investment  
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Imam Khomeini Mosalla- Shabestan,  
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## Introduction

Iran is among the Southeast Asian countries (Middle East) which neighbors Afghanistan and Pakistan in the East, Turkmenistan in the Northeast, Azerbaijan and Armenia in the Northwest, and Turkey and Iraq in the West. With an area of more than 1648195 km<sup>2</sup> this country accommodates more than 77.6 million people.

The geological characteristics and metallogenic suitable conditions of Iran have led to the discovery of 68 minerals and about 60 billion tons of absolute and probable reserves. These conditions along with the area of the land, relative abundance of energy resources and strategic position have provided the basis for advantages presented to investors active in this sector.

The strategic position of Iran, its location (which is on the lifeline of Middle East, Asia, Central Asia, Europe, and Africa), and rapid access of foreign investors to Iranian markets and 15 neighboring countries (with a population of more than 500 million people) have set the scene for an increase in the investments in Iran.

The volume of previous exploration activities is insignificant as compared to the mineral reserves of Iran. So far, exploration activities have been mainly focused on surface resources. However, using the geological sciences associated with mining and by developing and completing minerals discoveries at depth and surfaces it is possible to identify, discover and operate rich resources.

The geological characteristics of Iran can lead to a considerable increase in the production of minerals such as copper, lead, zinc, iron, gold, rare earth elements, barite and other industrial ores, non-metallic substances, and decorative and surface stones. Such an increase is highly promising for investments in the discovery of mineral reserves.



## General Information

- ▶ **Basic Data**
- ▶ **Climate**

## Basic Data

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| Country Name:             | Islamic Republic of Iran   |
| Capital:                  | Tehran   |
| Location :                | Middle East (32.00 N,53.00 E)  |
| Time Zone:                | GMT + 3.5  |
| Total Area:               | 1,648 thousand Square Km   |
| Mainland Area:            | 1,638 thousand Square Km   |
| Land boundaries           | 4,137 km   |
| Sea boundaries            | 2,700 km (Including the Caspian Sea)   |
| River boundaries          | 1,918 km   |
| Border countries          | Afghanistan, Azerbaijan (Nakhichevan), Armenia, Iraq, Pakistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan   |
| Population                | 77.6 million (2014)  |
| Official Language:        | Farsi (Turkish, Kurdish and Arabic are also Spoken)  |
| Type of Government:       | Islamic Republic   |
| Administrative Divisions: | 31 Provinces   |
| President:                | Dr. Hassan Rohani  |
| National Holidays:        | Islamic Republic Day: 1April; Revolution Day:11February; Norouz (New Year): 25-21 March(Note: additional holidays are celebrated widely in Iran) |

## Climate

A four-season climatic endowment as a privilege to agricultural activities in the country and throughout all seasons;

| Mid - Summer    |               |               |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| Climate Factor  | North of Iran | South of Iran |
| Temperature (c) | Min: 5        | Max: 50       |
| Humidity (%)    | 70            | 10            |
| Rainfall (mm)   | 165           | 0             |

| Mid - Winter    |               |               |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| Climate Factor  | North of Iran | South of Iran |
| Temperature (c) | Min: -28      | Max: 31       |
| (%) Humidity    | 90            | 20            |
| Rainfall (mm)   | 1200          | 125           |





## **Iran's Competitive Position**

- ▶ **Natural Resources**
- ▶ **Market Potentials**
- ▶ **Economic Advantages**

## Natural Resources

Iran has the world's largest combined hydrocarbon reserves (1st in terms of natural gas reserves and 4th in terms of oil reserves) with cheap extraction costs. It also has enormous mineral reserves, particularly in copper, iron ore, zinc and lead – a great deal of the mining sector has been privatized, and there is much need for technology and investment.

Varied and plentiful reserves of natural resources ranging from oil and gas to metallic and non-metallic species reflect the country's accessibility to readily available raw materials.

The existence of reach mining reserves beside energy may provide relative advantage of the mine and mining sector and considering the infrastructure for gas supply in the country's southern coasts provides competitive advantages for this sector.

| Mineral   | Reserve (million ton) | Mineral           | Reserve (million ton) |
|-----------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Oil       | billion barrel 89.7   | Kaolin, Fire      | 70                    |
| Gas       | trillion m3 26.3      | Lead & Zinc       | 217                   |
| Asbestos  | 120                   | Magnetite         | 14                    |
| Barite    | 24                    | Manganese         | 9                     |
| Bauxite   | 271                   | Mica              | 1.1                   |
| Bentonite | 40                    | Molybdenum        | 43                    |
| Boron     | 56                    | Nepheline         | 5,300                 |
| Chromite  | 3.5                   | Orpiment          | 0.03                  |
| Celestite | 7                     | Phosphate Rock    | 98                    |
| Coal      | 630                   | Salt              | 429                   |
| Copper    | 1,721                 | Silica & Quartz   | 842                   |
| Feldspar  | 63                    | Silver            | 0.4                   |
| Fluorine  | 3.4                   | Talc              | 74                    |
| Gold Ore  | 74                    | Turquoise         | 500                   |
| Gypsum    | 1,637                 | Dimensional Stone | 321                   |
| Iron Ore  | 2.679                 | Limestone         | 8,500                 |

## Market Potentials

Vast domestic market with a population of 77.6 million growing steadily as well as quick access to neighboring markets with approximately 300 million inhabitants; With a population of 77.6 million, Iran ranks 17th in the world in terms of population and is the most populous country in the Middle East after Egypt. Approximately 2 million people turn 20 every year, entering production and consumption age; as an engine for growth, Iran's young demography promises a significant and consistent economic boom (%64 of the population are below the age of 35). The population is also well educated with over 4 million university students (over half of whom are women) and a literacy rate of over %85. There is now a large middle class with increased income distribution equality and changing consumption patterns, with annual family net expenditure increasing rapidly.

With respect to the economic growth of %5 per year and forecast for increasing growth rate during the sixth development plan as well as to nail to the objectives of development vision, the mining industries products in Iran has high potential. Moreover, Iran's suitable relation with its neighbor countries such as Iraq, Afghanistan, Turkmenistan, and etc. as well as high potential of mining products consumption in these countries will make investment in Iran more attractive.

## Economic Advantages

- ▶ The 18th largest economy in the world by purchasing power parity (PPP)
- ▶ Consumption and the government plan billions of dollars' worth of further investment to increase this share.
- ▶ The existence of experience in the exploitation of big mines and mining industries as well as downstream industries
- ▶ Resource-rich economy
- ▶ Labor-rich economy
- ▶ Young and educated population
- ▶ Large domestic market (Growing Consumer Class)
- ▶ Location in the historic Silk Road and in the north- south trade corridors as well as neighborhood with many countries of considerable population
- ▶ An increasingly sophisticated infrastructure and human capital base providing the foundation for an emerging knowledge – based economy.

## Current Position of Resources & Mining Industries of Iran

Iran is rich not only in oil and gas, but in mineral deposits', as well. Iran has the world's largest zinc reserves and second-largest reserves of copper. It also has significant reserves of iron, Uranium, lead, chromate, manganese, coal and gold. In addition to the major coal mines found in Khorasan Razavi, Kerman, Semnan, Mazandaran and Gilan, a number of smaller mines are located north of Tehran and in Azarbayjan and Esfahan provinces.

Deposits of lead, zinc and other minerals are widely scattered throughout the country. The mines at Sarcheshmeh in Kerman province contain the world's second largest lode of copper ore. The government owns 90% of all mines and related large industries in Iran and would like to attract foreign investment for the development of the mining sector. As per Article 44 of Constitution of Iran, the government has been actively promoting the privatization of all mines.

# Iron and Steel Sector in IRAN (2015)



## Iron Ore Concentrate Forecast Report

| Company<br>(Annual Product MT)  | 2016        | 2017      | 2018        | 2019      | 2020      | 2021      | 2022      | 2023      |
|---|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| GolGohar Mining and Industrial Co.  | 12          | 12        | 12          | 14        | 14        | 14        | 14        | 14        |
| Chadormalu Mining and Industrial Company  | 10.5        | 10.5      | 10.5        | 10.5      | 10.5      | 10.5      | 10.5      | 10.5      |
| Iran Central Iron ore co.   | 4           | 5         | 5           | 5         | 5         | 6         | 6         | 7         |
| Middle East Mines Industries Development Holding Company (MIDHCO) - JalalAbabd Plant      | 4           | 4         | 4           | 4         | 4         | 4         | 4         | 4         |
| Sangan iron ore Mine (The total production capacity of Mobarakeh, IMIDRO, Melli Bank, ..) | 9           | 14        | 15          | 17.5      | 17.5      | 17.5      | 17.5      | 17.5      |
| Gohar Zamin   | 4           | 4         | 6           | 6         | 6         | 6         | 6         | 6         |
| Middle East Mines Industries Development Holding Company (MIDHCO) - Sirjan Plant          | 2           | 2         | 2           | 2         | 2         | 2         | 2         | 2         |
| SABANOUR Mining and Industrial Development Company.                                       | 1           | 1         | 1           | 1         | 1         | 1         | 1         | 1         |
| <b>Total Production</b>   | <b>46.5</b> | <b>52</b> | <b>55.5</b> | <b>60</b> | <b>60</b> | <b>61</b> | <b>61</b> | <b>62</b> |

## Production statistics, annual crude steel

| Description          | 2006      | 2007      | 2008      | 2009      | 2010      |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Iran                 | 9,789     | 10,051    | 9,964     | 10,908    | 11,995    |
| Jordan               | 134       | 135       | 140       | 150       | 150       |
| Oman                 | -         | -         | -         | -         | -         |
| Qatar                | 1,003     | 1,147     | 1406      | 1448      | 1970      |
| Saudi Arabia         | 3,974     | 4,644     | 4,667     | 4,690     | 5,015     |
| Syria                | 70        | 70        | 70        | 70        | 70        |
| United Arab Emirates | 90        | 90        | 90        | 200       | 500       |
| Middle East          | 15,376    | 16,452    | 16,646    | 17,766    | 20,000    |
| World                | 1,250,098 | 1,348,108 | 1,343,429 | 1,238,755 | 1,433,433 |

| Description          | 2011      | 2012      | 2013      | 2014      | 2015      |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Iran                 | 13,197    | 14,463    | 15,422    | 16,331    | 16,146    |
| Jordan               | 150       | 150       | 150       | 150       | 150       |
| Oman                 | 200       | 300       | 500       | 1,500     | 2,000     |
| Qatar                | 2,038     | 2,145     | 2,236     | 3,019     | 2,593     |
| Saudi Arabia         | 5,275     | 5,203     | 5,471     | 6,291     | 5,229     |
| Syria                | 70        | 10        | 5         | 5         | 5         |
| United Arab Emirates | 2,000     | 2,408     | 2,878     | 2,390     | 3,006     |
| Middle East          | 23,230    | 24,979    | 26,967    | 29,986    | 29,429    |
| World                | 1,538,003 | 1,560,131 | 1,650,354 | 1,669,894 | 1,620,386 |



## Copper Sector in IRAN (2015)

### Copper Extraction

Current Production: 92 Million Ton

### Copper Concentrate

Current Production: 627  
Thousand Ton

### Copper Anode

Current Production: 134  
Thousand Ton

### Copper Cathode

Current Production: 200  
Thousand To

# Aluminum Sector in IRAN (2015)

## Aluminum

Current Production: 352 Thousand Ton

Target for 2025: 1.5 Million Ton

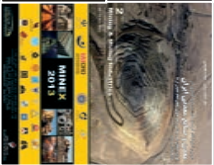
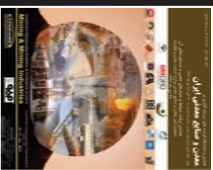
## Alumina

Current Production: 241 Thousand Ton

Target for 2025: 3 Million Ton

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