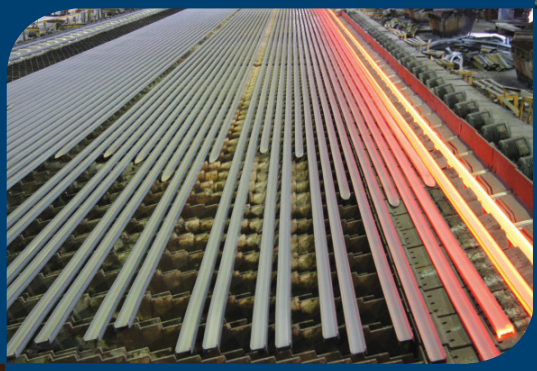
In the Name of God

IRAN MINES & MINING INDUSTRIES SUMMIT



Contents:

INTRODUTION

Integration with the world economy has now become a well-established policy of the Iranian government. In this respect the new Foreign Investment Promotion & Protection Act (FIPPA) in 2002, among other things, has opened new pathes toward closer and enhanced cooperation with other countries.

Iran has vast energy and mineral reserves, a young and well-educated population, an appetite for a more liberalized and privatized economy, and a strategic geographic location. After Turkey, Iran has the largest economy in PPP terms in the Middle East and Central Asia region with a sizeable and diversified non-oil sector.

The lifting of sanctions will lead to an opening of the market and international companies will be able to position themselves in the Iranian market. Despite sanctions as well as political and economic hiccups, Iran remains a significant market – not just because of its vast hydrocarbon resource base, but also because of its desire to be the region's top technological and economic power house.

Iran can be considered one of the developing countries on the verge of becoming an "emerging economy". In terms of industrial output, Iran is a significant developing economy.

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 Sq Km
Mainland Area:	1,638 thousand Sq 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
Chief of State :	Supreme Leader, Ayotollah Seyed Ali Hosseini Khamenei (since 1989)
National Holidays:	Islamic Republic Day: 1April; Revolution Day:11February; Noruz (New Year): -21 25 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	**Noth of Iran**	**South of Iran**
Temperature (c)	Min: 5	Max: 50
Humidity (%)	70	10
Rainfall (mm)	165	0

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

IRAN'S COMPETITIVE POSITION

- ► Strategic Position
- ► Natural Resources
- ► Market Potentials and Proximity
- ► Qualified and Competitive Labor Force
- ► Supportive Government Policies
- ► Economic Advantages

Strategic Position

Islamic Republic of Iran with an area of 1,648,196 sq.km and a population of nearly 77.6 million has been located in South-West Asia. The country neighbors with Turkey and Iraq in west, Afghanistan and Pakistan in East, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Russia, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan in North and Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates and Oman in South through Persian Gulf and Oman Sea.

Iran stands out prominently as the largest and most populous Islamic nation in the oil-rich region of the Western Asia. The country possesses major attributes of a regional power in the Western Asia by virtue of its geo-strategic location, geographical land mass and human resources. It has sizeable revenues from oil and gas exports.

Despite the fact that Iran has only %1 of the world's population (77.6 million), the country owns %7 of the world's natural reserves including %11 of proven global oil reserves and %16 of the world's natural gas resources which translates into 133 billion barrels of oil (17 billion tons) and 27 trillion cubic meters of gas, totaling to 4000$ billions by current price of oil and gas.

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 reflecting the country's accessibility to readily available raw materials.

Mineral	Reserve (million ton)	Mineral	Reserve (million ton)
Oil	89.7 billion barrel	Kaolin, Fire	70
Gas	26.3 trillion m3	Lead & Zinc	217
Asbestos	120	Magnesite	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 and Proximit

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.

Qualified and Competitive Labor Force

▹Iran has 80 public and 25 private universities as well as a lot of research institutes.

▹The number of students has increased from 170,000 students in 1979 to 4,350,000 million.

▹About 700,000 students graduate from universities annually.

▹Total of Iranian students in universities are 4,400,000 that 1,920,000 of them are women.

▹Iranian students studying in 2390 universities (governmental and nongovernmental).

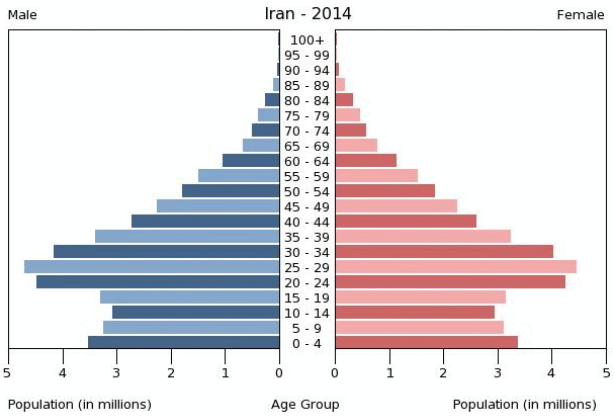
▹Iran has 1,600,000 engineering students studying in Iranian universities.

▹About 14000 foreign students studying in Iran.

▹About 3,200,000 students studying in Iranian high school (governmental and nongovernmental).

▹Increasing labor productivity

▹The minimum daily wage is 237,475 Rials and the minimum monthly wage (months of 30 days) is 7,124,250 Rials.



Supportive Government Policies

The Law on foreign investment in Iran under the name of "Foreign Investment Promotion and Protection Act" (FIPPA) was ratified by the parliament in 2002.Some specific enhancements introduced by FIPPA for foreign investment in Iran can be outlined as follows:

- Broader fields for involvement by foreign investors including in major infrastructure,

- Broader definition given to foreign investment, covering all types of investments from FDI to different types of project financing methods including :Civil Participation, Buy –Back arrangements, Counter trade and various BOT schemes;

- Streamlined and fast track investment licensing application and approval process;

- Creation of a one stop shop called the "Center for foreign investment Services" at the organization for investment for focused and efficient support for foreign investment undertaking in Iran,

- More flexibility and facilitated regulatory practices for the access of foreign investors to foreign exchange for capital transfer purpose

Economic Advantages

- The 18th largest economy in the world by purchasing power parity (ppp)
- Consumption and the government plans billions of dollars worth of further investment to increase this share.
- The diversified economy and broad industrial base with over 40 industries directly involved in the Tehran stock Exchange is the industrial base in the MENA region.
- Resource-rich economy
- Labor-rich economy
- Young and educated population
- Large domestic market
- The Middle East market is a prime market opportunity for Iran's non-oil exports
- An increasingly sophisticated infrastructure and human capital base providing the foundation for an emerging knowledge – based economy.

LEGAL REGIMES GOVERNING FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN IRAN

- ►The Backbone of the Investment Legislation
- ►Guarantees and Protections According to FIPPA
- ►Bilateral Agreements with other Countries

The Backbone of the Investment Legislation

The advantages brought by macroeconomic and political stability are buttressed by the Iran legal framework, which is designed to augment FDI . The legislation that regulates the foreign investments in Iran is in compliance with the international standards and all foreign investors are welcome in this country, without any discrimination, while it offers equal treatment for all investors.

The backbone of the investment legislation In Iran is made up of :

- Foreign Investment Promotion and Protection Act (FIPPA) passed on 10 March 2002 and its Implementing Regulations of 15 October 2002 .
- The law pertaining to the Establishment of Free Trade-Industrial Zones in the Islamic Republic of Iran approved in 1993, the Regulations Governing Capital Investment in the Free Trade-Industrial Zones in the Islamic Republic of Iran approved in 1994, and subsequent amendments thereto.
- The Law on the Establishment and Administration of the Special Economic Zones in the Islamic Republic of Iran, coming into force in January 2006, has specified the manner in which foreigners can invest in the mainland Iran and the free zones and special economic zones.
- Bilateral investment agreements with the respective government of the foreign investor .
- Miscellaneous laws and decrees, have also stipulated how the foreign investors may invest in various economic sectors in the form of foreign direct investment (FDI) or in shape of financing, unincorporated partnership, buy-back, build-operate-transfer (BOT) and the like.

Guarantees and Protections According to Fippa

Foreign Capital is guaranteed against nationalization and expropriation, and in such cases the Foreign Investor shall be entitled to receive compensation (Article 9 of the FIPPA).

Should laws or government regulations lead to prohibition or cessation of approved financial agreements within the framework of this Act, then the government shall procure and pay the resulting damages (Article 17 of the FIPPA & Article 26 of the bylaws).

The purchase of goods and producer services of the foreign investment is guaranteed in cases where a state-run organ is the only buyer or supplier of a product or producer service at a subsidized price (Article 11 of the bylaws).

Rights and facilities for the foreign investment according to FIPPA

Creation of a one-stop institution called the "Center for Foreign Investment Services" at the Organization for Investment, Economic and Technical Assistance of Iran (OIETAI), for focused and efficient support of foreign investment undertakings in Iran;

Acceptance of investments by any natural or legal non Iranian or Iranian person utilizing capital of foreign origin and granting the facilities envisaged in FIPPA to them (Article 1 of FIPPA).

Introduction of new legal options in respect of government-investors relations streamlined and fast-track investment licensing and approval process.

Having a choice to choose the investment method in the project as FDI or Foreign Investment in all sectors within the framework of "Civil Participation", "Buy-Back" and "Build-Operate-Transfer" (BOT) schemes (Article 3 of FIPPA)

Foreign investments subject to this Act shall enjoy the same rights, protections and facilities available to domestic investments in a non-discriminatory manner (Article 8 of the FIPPA).

The Foreign Investment and its profits may be transferred in foreign currency or goods (Articles 18-13 of the FIPPA).

Acceptance of foreign investments in all the production, industrial, agricultural, transportation, communications, and services fields as well as in fields related to water, power, and gas supply and energy fields.

The possibility of the referral of investment-related disputes to international authorities (Article 19 of the FIPPA).

The possibility of land ownership in the name of the company (registered in Iran) in joint ventures (Article 24 of the bylaws).

Issuance of visas for three years in Iran for foreign investors, managers, experts and their immediate family members and the possibility of visa renewals (Article 20 of the FIPPA & Article 35 of the bylaws).

FIPPA provides full security against the risks which are generally referred to as "noncommercial risks". These risks are usually insured by the export credit and investment insurance agencies.

The FIPPA recognizes the transfer right as the most fundamental right of foreign investors. There is no limitation to the amount of the profit to be transferred as well as to capital and gains on capital to be repatriated.

Bilateral Agreements with other Countries

Iran has signed bilateral agreements with 54 countries for the protection of foreign investments. The main aim of bilateral investment agreements is to establish a favorable environment for economic cooperation between the contracting parties by defining standards of treatment for investors and their investments within the boundaries of the countries concerned. The aim of these agreements is to increase the flow of capital between the contracting parties, while ensuring a stable investment environment.

No.	Country	No.	Country	No.	Country
1	Algeria	19	South Africa	37	Macedonia
2	Armenia	20	South Korea	38	Malaysia
3	Austria	21	Spain	39	Morocco
4	Afghanistan	22	Sri Lanka	40	North Korea
5	Azerbaijan	23	Sudan	41	Oman
6	Bahrain	24	Sweden	42	Pakistan
7	Bangladesh	25	Switzerland	43	Philippines
8	Belarus	26	Syria	44	Poland
9	Bosnia & Herzegovin	27	Tajikistan	45	Qatar
10	Bulgaria	28	Germany	46	Venezuela
11	China	29	Greece	47	Tunisia
12	Eritrea	30	Indonesia	48	Turkey
13	Ethiopia	31	Italy	49	Turkmenistan
14	Finland	32	Kazakhstan	50	Ukraine
15	France	33	Kyrgyzstan	51	Uzbekistan
16	Georgia	34	Kuwait	52	Yemen
17	Romania	35	Lybia	53	Zimbabwe
18	Serbia & Montenegro	36	Lebanon	54	Cyprus

THE IRANIAN TAX SYSTEM

- ▶ Tax Bases and Rates
- ▶ Tax Exemptions
- ▶ Deductible Expenses
- ▶ Lossess, withholding Taxes, Depreciation
- ▶ Agreements for the Avoidance of Double Taxation

Tax Bases and Rates

The Iranian tax system is divided into two general categories of direct and indirect taxes. Currently the share of direct taxes from the total tax revenues is almost %68 . There are two major types of direct taxes including income taxes and property taxes. Each category of direct taxes, in turn, is divided into sub-parts. Indirect taxes include taxes on imports and Value Added Tax (VAT). Taxes on imports are currently collected by the Iranian Customs and are not within the jurisdiction of the Iranian National Tax Adminstration (INTA).

Taxation from Foreign Investors in IRAN

●Direct Taxes

All non-Iranian real or legal entities for the income earned in Iran and also for the income gained through granting of license or other rights, technical and educational assistance or movie contracts in the territory of Iran are subject to taxation. Depending on the type of activity of the foreign investor, various taxes and exemptions are applicable, including profit tax, income tax, property tax, etc.

Foreign investors in Iran enjoy the same supports and privileges that are offered to the Iranian investors. This means both Iranian and foreign investors pay the same amount of taxes. Tax exemptions and discounts are also equally granted to domestic and foreign investors. Since foreign investments are usually active as legal entities, we will hereunder focus on rules and regulations for Corporate Income Tax.

Corporate Income Tax

Foreign legal entities residing abroad shall be taxed at the flat rate of %25 in respect of the aggregate taxable income derived from the operation of their investment in Iran or from the activities performed by them, directly or through the agencies in Iran.The legal entities shall not be subject to any other taxes on the dividends or partnership profits they may receive from the capital recipient companies.

Legal entities are obligated to, even within the exemption period, submit declaration and profit and loss balance sheets, provided from their official statutory books, maximum four months after the tax year (March 21 each year until March 20 of the next year) along with the list of partners and shareholders, their shares and addresses to the tax department within the area of the activity of the legal entity. If these legal entities do not submit the documents within the stipulated time span, the tax exemption will be null and void.

Tax Exemotions

The Direct Taxation Law and other pertinent legislations have considered certain exemptions for the legal entities, The **highlights of tax exemptions are as follows:**

Activity	Level of Tax Exemption	Duration of exemption	Elgal Basis (Act-Article)	Incentive Type
Agriculture	100 %	Perpetual	IDTA-Article 81	Permanent Exemption
Industry and Mining	80 %	4 Years	IDTA-Article 132	Tax Holiday
Industry and Mining in Less-Developed Area	100 %	20 Years	IDTA-Article 132; PAragraph B of article 159 of the 5 Year Development Plan	Tax Holiday
Tourism	50 %	Perpetual	IDTA-Article -132 Note 3	Tax Credit
Export of Services & Non-oil Good	100 %	During 5 Development	IDTA-Article 141	Tax Holiday
Handicraft	100 %	Perpetual	IDTA-Article 142	Permanent Exemption
Educational & Sport Services	100 %	Perpetual	IDTA-Article 134	Permanent Exemption
Cultural Activities	100 %	Perpetual	IDTA-Article 139 Paragraph L	Permanent Exemption
Salary in Less-Developed area	50 %	Perpetual	IDTA-Article 92	Tax Credit
All Economic Activities in Free zones	100 %	20 Years	Article -13 the free zone Act	Tax Holiday
Profits of Private and Cooperative companies used for development, reconstruction and renovation of existing industrial and mining units	50 %	Perpetual	Paragraph A of article 159 of the 5 Development Plan, 15 % was added to the exemption as of 2010	Tax Credit

Deductible Expenses

Expenses which are deductible in the assessment of taxable income are listed in the Direct Taxes Act. These expenditures must be supported to a reasonable degree by documentary evidence and are exclusively connected with the earning of income during the year in question. The categories of deductible expenditure are as follows:

The cost of goods and raw materials	Expenses incurred in the maintenance and upkeep of the premises owned by the enterprise
Personnel costs	Transportation expenses
Rental of enterprise's premises in case of being rented	Expenses related to transportation and entertainment for employees, and warehousing costs
Rent of machinery and equipment	Fees paid in proportion to the services rendered
Costs of fuel, electricity, lighting, water and communication	Interest and fees paid for the carrying out of the enterprise operation
Business insurance	Cost of repair and maintenance of machineries and business equipment
Royalties, duties, rights and taxes paid	Abortive exploration expenditures for deemed mines
Research, development and training expenditure	Membership and subscription fees connected with the business operations
Compensation paid for damages resulted from the business operations	Bad debts, if proved
Cultural, sports and welfare expenditures paid to the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs in respect of workers	Currency exchange losses computed in accordance with accepted accountancy practice
Reserves against doubtful claims	Normal wastage of production
Losses of legal persons	The reserve related to acceptable expenses of the assessment period
Minor expenses incurred in connection with the rented premises of the enterprise	Expenses for purchasing of books and other cultural and art goods for employees and their dependents

Lossess, withholding Taxes, Depreciation

Losses

Losses sustained by all taxpayers engaged in trading and other activities are accepted by the tax authorities; will be carried forward and written off against future profits for a period of three years.

Withholding taxes

Five percent of every contract payment may be withheld by the payer and accounted to tax authorities. Such a withheld tax constitutes an advance payment of the final tax due.

The payers of salaries are obliged, when paying or allocating the same, to compute and withhold there from the applicable taxes and to remit, within thirty days, the deducted amounts together with a list containing the names and addresses of recipients and the amount of the payments, to the local tax assessment office.

Depreciation

Depreciation of assets is deductible in the assessment of taxable income. Depreciation rates range from %5 to %100 and the period over which assets may be depreciated ranges from 2 to 15 years.

Value Added Tax (VAT) in IRAN

The VAT in Iran is levied on the sale of all goods and services and their imports, except 17 items listed in Article 12 of the VAT Act (VATA) as the exempted ones. The VAT, however, does not include the export of goods and services through official Customs gates. Therefore, the taxes paid for the export of goods and services will be refundable by submitting the Customs clearance sheets and valid documents. Currently, the VAT rate stands at 6% (VAT rate for two special goods of cigarettes and jet fuel is relatively higher). To reduce the country's dependency on oil revenue, the Law on the 5th Five-Year Development Plan provisioned an annual one-percent increase in the VAT rate to put it at %8 at the end of the Plan, i.e. 2016. Economic activities in free trade and industrial zones are exempted from the VAT.

Agreements for the Avoidance of Double Taxation

To facilitate cooperation between Iranian and foreign residents and to promote trade and economic exchanges with foreign countries, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has applicable mutual Agreements for the Avoidance of Double Taxation.

The List of Iran's Applicable Agreements for the Avoidance of Double Taxation are as follows:

No.	Country	No.	Country
1	France	21	Algeria
2	Kyrgyzstan	22	Indonesia
3	Kazakhstan	23	Ukrain
4	Qatar	24	Bahrain
5	Georgia	25	Belorussia
6	Lebanon	26	Bulgaria
7	Pland	27	Venezuela
8	Kuwait	28	Pakistan
9	Serbia	29	Romania
10	Malaysia	30	South Korea
11	Turkmenistan	31	Azerbaijan Rep.
12	Turkey	32	South Africa
13	Tunisia	33	Germany
14	China	34	Austria
15	Russia	35	Jordan
16	Sri Lanka	36	Armenia
17	Switzerland	37	Uzbekistan
18	Syria	38	Spain
19	Sudan	39	Tajikistan
20	Croatia	40	Oman

INVESTMENT LICENSING PROCEDURE

- ▶ Foreign Investment Service Center
- ▶ Investment Licensing Procedure
- ▶ Documents Required by the OIETAI for the Issuance of Foreign Investment Licensing Procedure

Foreign Investment Service Center

The Center for Foreign Investment Services (the Center)was established at the premises of the Organization for Investment, Economic and Technical Assistance of Iran, pursuant to Article 7 of " the Foreign Investment Promotion and Protection Act" of 2002. The Center is intended to provide an efficient organization for streamlining and expediting the affairs related to foreign investment undertakings in Iran. For this purpose, fully authorized liaison representatives from relevant executive agencies including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, the State Organization for Tax Affairs, the Customs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Central Bank, the General Directorate for Registration of Companies and Intellectual Property, and the Organization for Protection of the Environment have been stationed at the Center. These representatives will assist foreign investors by ensuring efficient execution of the processing and services entrusted to their relevant agencies in connection with foreign investment projects.

Key services offered by the Center include:
Dissemination of information and provision of necessary guidance to foreign investors concerning investment in Iran.

Necessary coordination concerning the issues related to foreign investment including issuance of the declaration of establishment , the environment protection license, the permits for subscriptions relation to water, electricity, fuel and telephone, the license foe exploration and exploitation of mines, etc. from the relevant authorities, prior to the issuance of the investment license. Necessary coordination for the securing of entry visa, residence and employment permits for foreign nationals involved in foreign investment projects.

Necessary coordination concerning issues related to foreign investments subsequent to the issuance of the investment license including registration of joint venture company, registration of order for importation of machinery and equipment, and issues related to importation and repatriation of capital, customs and tax affairs, etc.

Coordination among various official agencies in connection with requests and applications made by projects involving foreign investment.

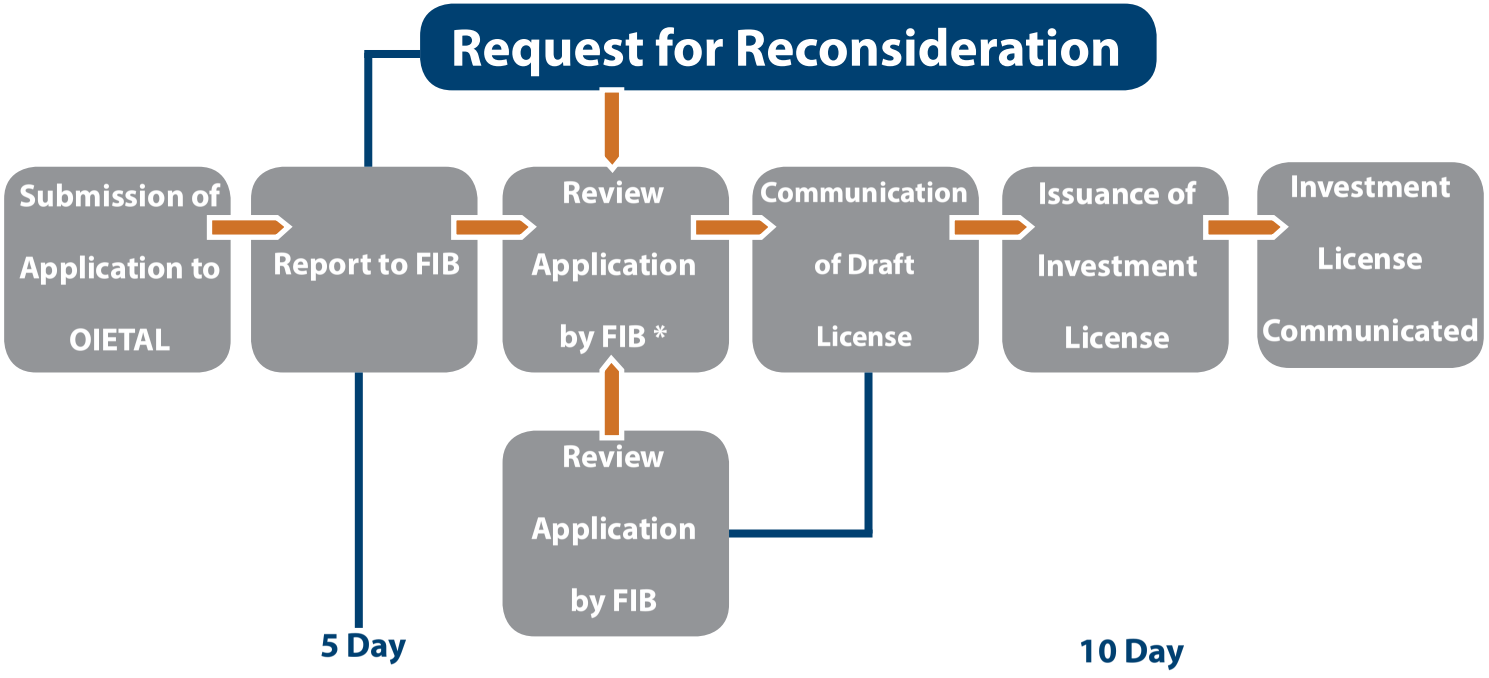
General supervision concerning the fulfillment of decisions surrounding foreign investment projects.

Conduct of affairs related to foreign investment by the Center has been organized in a manner that foreign investors can easily lay hand on all required information and services without any need for further referral to a host of different executive bodies. In fact, services rendered by the Center are not limited to prior-investment stages; foreign investors may, at any time and any stage ever after, refer to the Center and benefit from its services.

The performance of the Center since its establishment proves that the establishment of the Center is an effective step toward expediting the affairs of foreign investment undertakings. It is expected that further development of relations between the Center and foreign investors will increasingly enhance the efficiency of the Center in carrying out its assigned duties and responsibilities.

The Centers with the same tasks mentioned above established in the center of all provinces.

Investment Licensing Procedure



* Foreign Investment Board

Documents Required by the OIETAI for the Issuance of Foreign Investment Licensing Procedure

1. Application Form
2. Establishment License / Primary agreement / Preliminary agreement of the relevant Iranian organization
3. Official letter of the foreign investor to submit to the OIETAI
4. The foreign investors background including a brief history of the company ,the year of establishment, area of activities in case of foreign investor is a natural person, a photocopy of passport and resume shall be provided.
5. A list of machinery, equipments and CKD part which may be imported into the country as a part of the foreign investors capital (if available).
6. In case that part of the foreign investor's share is in the form of technical know –how, a draft of the contract outlining the conditions of the transfer of technology.
7. Any further useful information.

ANALYSIS OF THE IRON AND STEEL SUB-SECTORS

- ▶ Current Position of Resources and Mining Industries of Iran
- ▶ Iron and Steel Sector in IRAN
- ▶ Iron Ore Concentrate

Current Position of Resources and 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 signifcant 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 (2014)

IRAN Iron Ore
14th in world Ranking, with a Reserve of 2.5 Billion Tons

Concentrate Iron Ore
Current Production: 24 Million Ton
Target for2025: 66.2Million Ton

Lump and Fine Iron Ore
Current Production: 27 Million Ton
Export: 24 Million Ton

Pellletizing Plant
Current Production: 21 Million Ton
Target for 2025: 54.6Million Ton

Pig Iron (BOF)
Current Production: 2.2 Million Ton
Target for2025 :5.9 Million Ton

DRI (Direct Reduced Iron)
Current Production: 16 Million Ton
Target for2025: 54.6Million Ton

Crude Steel
Current Production: 14 Million Ton
Target for 2025: 46.1Million Ton

Total Crude Steel
Current Production: 16 Million Ton
Target for202 :52 Million Ton

Iron Ore Concentrate

Company (Annual Product MT)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
GolGohar Mining and Industrial Co.	8	9	11	12	12	12	14	14	14	14	14
Chadormalu Mining and Industrial Company	10	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
Iran Central Iron ore co.	2	3	3	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	7
Middle East Mines Industries Development Holding Company (MIDHCO) - JalalAbabd Plant	-	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Sangan irone ore Mine (The total production capacity of Mobarakeh, Imidro, Melli Bank, ..)	2.5	2.5	2.5	9	14	15	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5
Gohar Zamin	-	-	4	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	2	2
SABANOUR Mining and Industrial Development Company.	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total Production	22.5	29	36	46.5	52	55.5	60	60	61	61	62

DETAILED LOOK AT THE METALS AND MINING INDUSTRY IN IRAN

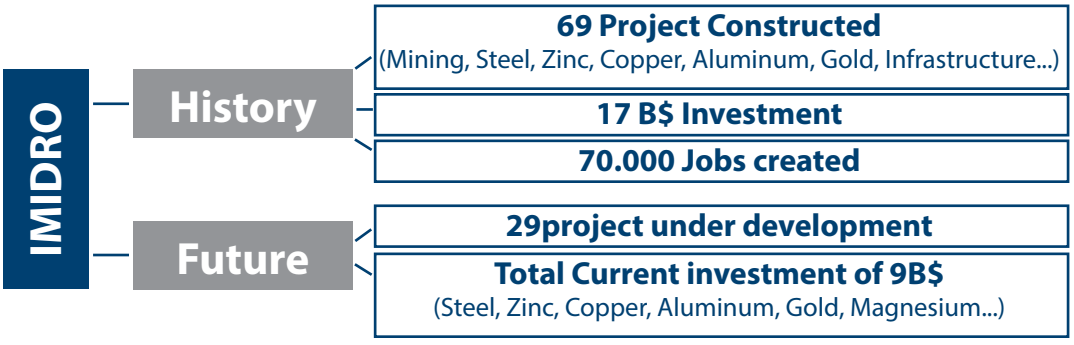
►Iranian Mines and Mining Industries Development and Renovation Organizaition (IMIDRO)

- Introduction
- IMIDRO's Vision in Mines and Mining Industries
- Performance in 2013/14 (As per IMIDRO's Annual report)
- IMIDRO's Mine Group
- IMIDRO's Steel Group
- IMIDRO's Copper Group
- IMIDRO's Aluminum Group
- Exploration

Introdcution

In execution of Article 6 of the Centralizationof Industrial & Mining Activities Act and forthe purpose of evaluating and determining the overall strategies and policies, executingthe projects relating to the construction andthe renovation of metal related industries,extraction and processing of mineral productsas well as executing exploration projects,the Iranian Mines and Mining IndustriesDevelopment & Renovation Organization(IMIDRO) was established and officially registered on 2001.05.02) 02/12/1380).

It was then decided that this organizationis to be administered in accordance to theEstablishment of Industrial Development& Renovation Organization of Iran (IDRO)Act of 68-1967) 1346) and the articles of associations of this organization.Based on the cabinet decree and in accordance to clause A of article 4 of Iran's 4th Economic, Social and Cultural Development Plan Act, IMIDRO was defined as a specialized parent company of Ministry of Industries & Mines, which runs 50 subsidiary companies. However, a number of such companies have been privatized and IMIDROhas been through some structural changes since that time. Consequently, today, this organization controls 27 companies in total, which are active in steel copper, mine and cement industries.



IMIDRO's Vision in Mines and Mining Industries

IMIDRO is responsible for achieving Iran's development objectives defined in the 2025

To achieve Our Vision and desired capacity, an estimate investment of 40 billion US$ required.

Product's Name	Our Visin (year 2025)
Steel	52 Million MT
Copper Cthode	800.000 MT
Aluminium	1.5 Million MT
Zinc	300.000 MT
Mineral Products	200 Million MT
Gold	10,000 Ton

Performance in 2014/15 (As per IMIDRO's Annual report)

Production Performance of the Subsidiaries in 2014/15

Product	Production Quantity		
	2013/14	2014/15	
	Performance (thousand ton)	Performance (thousand ton)	Budget
Crude Steel	14,308	14,847	15,711
Final Steel Products	11,561	11,675	12,559
Copper (Cathode)	189	194	194
Aluminum	349	354	304
Coal (concentrate)	922	810	904
Iron Ore	33,694	34,082	35,151

Comparative Export Performance of Subsidiaries in 2014/15

Group	Performance 2013/14		Performance 2014/15		% Change in 2013/14 in Comparison with 2014/15	
	Quantity (thousand tons)	Value (million USD)	Quantity (thousand tons)	Value (million USD)	Quantity (thousand tons)	Value (million USD)
Steel	1,402	784	4,310	1,351	207	72
*Copper	22	268	43	345	94	29
Aluminum	199	385	143	295	-28	-23
Mine	62	5	843	39	1,260	686
Cement	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	1,442	-	2,030	-	41

*Copper Group export tonnage is the sum of cathode and casting but the dollar value includes all copper products.

Comparative Sales Performance of Subsidiaries in 2013/14

Group	Performance 2012/13		***Performance 2013/14	
	Quantity (thousand ton)	Value (billion IRR)	Quantity (thousand ton)	Value (billion IRR)
Steel	14,800	108,310	16,807	255,864
*Copper	128	43,330	118	28,570
**Aluminum	381	11,473	332	24,548
Mine	30,590	5,111	32,400	66,733
Cement	0	326	-	0
Other	0	7,303	-	3,562
Total	-	175,854	-	379,277

* Copper Group total sales are sum of cathode and casting. Therefore the Rial value includes all copper products.
** Aluminum Group total sales are sum of aluminum ingot . Therefore the Rial value includes all aluminum products.
*** Production quantity related to all subsidiary units and sales value calculated based on considring IMIDRO's quota prcentage.

IMIDRO's Mine Group

Iran's iron ore reserves are estimated to be 2.7 billion tons which is %8 of total global reserves. Furthermore, this country possesses 11million tons of zinc reserves which accounts for %4 of world's total reserves. In addition, Iran is estimated to have 300 tons of gold reserves which are approximately %1 of global reserves.

Having produced 34 million tons of iron ore in 2013 (as opposed to the 32 million tons in the prior year) Iran became the tenth largest producer of iron ore in the world. Finally, Iran produced 922 thousand tons of coal concentrate (as opposed to the 831 thousand tons in the previous year) during the same period. The main objective of this group is to explore, equip, and exploit Iran's major mines. This group is the domestic producer and supplier of coke and iron ore to the steel plants. In addition, the Mine Group produces other mineral required for making steel including, limestone, dolomite, sandstone and quartzite.

IMIDRO's Steel Group

The products of this group include: flat, hot and cold roll, galvanized and crude steel products, all of which conform to international and national standards.

IMIDRO which represents Iran in the Global Steel Community became the 15th largest steel producer in the world in 2013. During 2012 Iran produced 14 million tons of crude steel.

The Steel Group is comprised of the following companies:

National Iranian Steel Co. (NISCO) - This company has defined seven steel projects with the objective of increasing Iran's steel production capacity. Having required finance in the amount of US1.86$ billion, these projects are currently under construction.

By 2016 all of these projects are expected to be launched with full capacity. The main projects of this group are comprised of seven provincial projects including the Sabzevar, Baft, Shadegan, Neyriz, Miyaneh, Ghaenat and Sepiddasht Steel Projects. Once launched inthe next two years, these projects are expected to boost Iran's annual crude steel production capacity by 6 million tons.

IMIDRO's Copper Group

Iran's copper reserves, which account for %4 of the world's total reserves, amount to approximately 2,600 million tons. According to the reviews made, Iran is situated on the global copper belt which stretches from northwest to southeast of this country. Copper cathode production in 2013 amounted to 188 thousand tons.

National Iranian Copper Industries Company (NICICO) is the leading company in this group. This company is engaged in exploration, extraction and exploitation of Iran's copper mines. This company is also involved in the production, distribution and sales of beneficiated products of copper ore and copper metal both domestically and overseas. Furthermore, the scope of activities of NICICO includes entering into partnerships and attracting investments in projects relating to copper industries as well as carrying out all financial, commercial, industrial and mining operations and services within Iran or abroad, which directly or indirectly relate to all or each of the above-mentioned scopes of activity.

The expansion projects in this group include: Sarcheshmeh and Songun Expansion Projects, Chehel Koureh Copper Project, Khatoun Abad and Shahr Babak (Meydouk) Copper Melt Expansion Projects.

IMIDRO's Aluminum Group

Iran produced 350 thousand tons of aluminium and 248 thousand tons of alumina during the reporting fiscal period, demonstrating an increase of %2 and %9 respectively. This group is composed of Iran Aluminum Co. (IRALCO), Almahdi Aluminum Co. and Hormozgan Aluminum Project (Hormozal). IMIDRO's projects which are on this group's agenda include: alumina production projects from Nephelyn Syenite Sarab, Almahdi Anode Production, Jajarm Aluminium Plant Construction, South Aluminium, Masjed Soleiman Aluminium, Guinea Bouxite, Iran Aluminium Anode Production, Persian Gulf Alumina Production.

Iran Aluminum Co. (IRALCO) The establishment of this company was first decided and ratified by the Government in 68-1967) 1346) and the building construction and installation of equipment began two years later. In 02-1971 with two production lines and an annual capacity of
45,000 tons, this plant was finally utilized. Following the Islamic Revolution another three production lines were added to the existing lines. The initial production capacity reached 120 thousand tons/annum. Products include: T-bars thousand pound ingots, casting alloys, such as: slabs, and billets etc. As a company which is concerned with
the protection of the environment, IRALCO began the construction of an aluminium plant equipped with 200 ka technology in 2002. This plant was launched five years later.

Neekouieh Gold Exploration Area

Location & Access Roads

Neekouieh gold exploration area locates in north of Takestan, west Ghghazan division and 1.5 Km of south east of Neekouieh.

Exploration Activities:

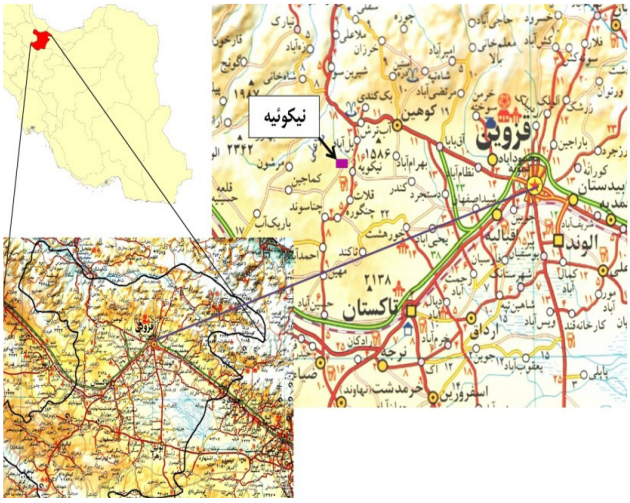
Gold general exploration;
Complementary gold exploration;
600 m3 trenching;
Drilling of 1300 meter exploration holes, (19 holes);
Perfroming geophysica surveys, totally 3000 points; using IP & RS methods;

The reserve Charactersitics:

Mineralized vein with a length of 1500 meter and thickness of 3-1 meter. The main ores include chalcopyrite, bornite, galena, sphalerite, malachite, magnetite and hematite;
The ore containing zone with 45-0.5 ppm silver and 3.17 – 0.028 ppm gold with gold and silvermineralization;
The Nee kouieh gold reserve has been estimated as 31000 ton ore, with an average grade of 0.7 gr per ton.

Infrastructures:

The distance of the deposit to the railway: 50 Km;
The distance of the deposit to the main road: 1 Km;
Power lines: 1 Km;



Siahjangal Gold Exploration Area

Loaction & Access Roads

The area can be accesed via 85 Km Zahedan-Mirjaveh asphalt road. The areal extent of the this exploration area is nearly 140 hectare.

Exploration Activities:

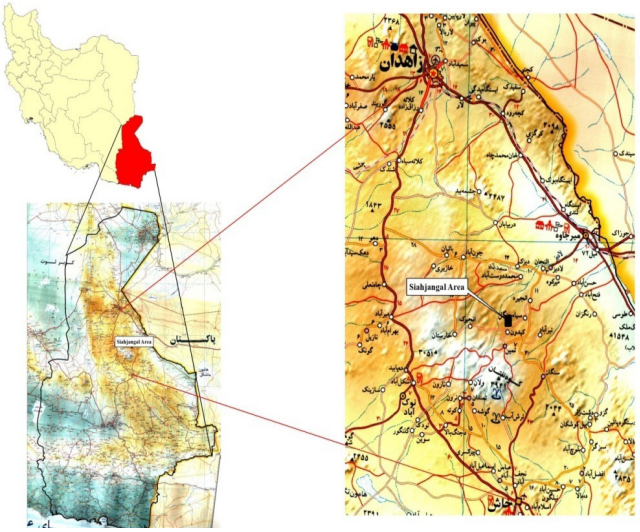
Preliminary exploration;
Detailed exploration;
Core drilling or trenching, 1500 meter, totally;
Lithigeochemical sampling & core drilling and trenching, 3000 samples;
geoelectric & magenitic suites, 1500 points;

Reserve Charactersitics:

Gold reserve or gold ore with an average grade of 2 ppm gold;
Thickness of mineral veins 0.5 to 1 meter and 100 to 150 meter length;
Epithermal ore or coppermineralization as malachite,pyrite,chalcopyrite, cuprite and magnetite;
Estimation of gold reseve in the high grade zone of the exploration area, 500 Kg.

Infrastructures:

The distance of the deposit to the railway: 41 Km;
The distance of the deposit to the main road: 10 Km;
Power lines: 10 Km



Glujeh Gold Exploration Area

Location & Access Roads

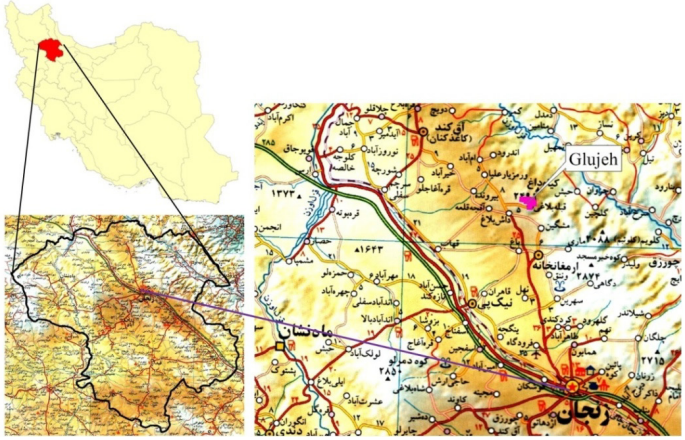
Glujeh gold-bearing copper exploration area with a approximate extent of 0.8 Km2 locates 45 Km north of Zanjan and 5 Km of Meshkin village and 1.5 Km west of Rashtabad old mine.

Exploration Activities:

Preliminary gold exploration;
Detailed gold exploration;

Reserve Characteristics:

Gold reserve with an ore tonnage of 1.5 Mt and average grade of 1.5 gr per ton gold.(containing 2140 Kg pure gold);
containing pure silver with 9 ton reserve base;
containing vluable ores such as lead, zinc and copper as accompanying elements;
mineralization in two major veins as well as two minor veins and some siliceous veins;
the longest vein with a length of 450 meter and average thickness of 7.5 meter and average grade of 2.89 gr per ton.
second vein with a length of 200 meter and average thickness of 5 meter and average grade of 3.3 gram, per ton.
the ore bearing veins are in the form of crushed shearing band riched in iron hyroxide and its major mineralization consists of galena-chalcopyrite,ephalerite, oxides and iron, copper, zinc, lead carbonates.



Kouhedam Gold Exploration Area

Loaction & Access Roads

The study are with an extent of 257 Km2 is located between 80 Km north east of Ardestan and north of Deghsorkh desert, 90 Km far from Ardestan.

Exploration Activities:

Geological mapping, 1:250000 and 1:100000 by Tecnoexport company in 1981;

Exploration activity undertaken in Mileh Area:

Geological mapping at 1:5000 scale in an an areal extent of 3 Km2 area;

Lithogeochemical aluvial sampling and heavy ore , 220 samples;

Trenching and tunnel cleaning, 240 m3.

Reserve Charactersitics:

Lead scarn ore in the form of vein and thin bed as well as carbonated copper (malachite – Azurite);

Veins containing leadmineralization with a lenghth of 5-4 meter and thickness of 1 to 10 Cm;

The ore contains 0.11 gr gold per ton and 6.61 gr silver per ton

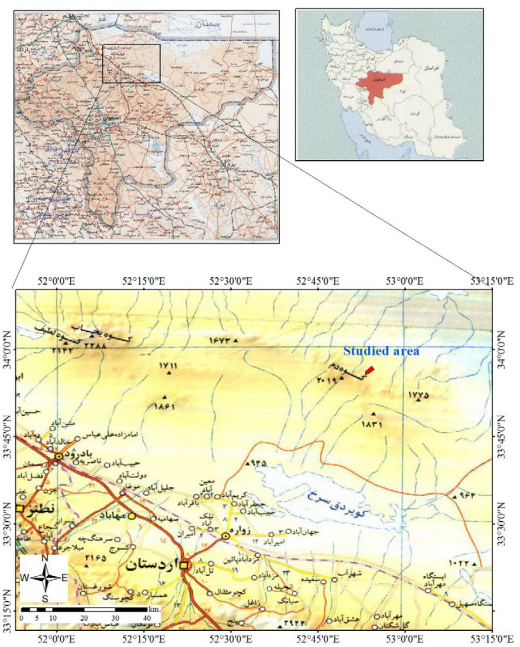
Infrastructures:

Deposit distance to railway: 66 Km;

Deposit distance to the main road: 65 Km

Power lines: 65 Km;

The nearest big mines: Nakhlak lead & zinc mine;



Gardanehshir Lead & Zinc Exploration Area

Loaction & Access Roads

Gardenehshir exploration area with an approximate areal extent of 3 Km2 locates at 45 Km southwest of Ardestan and 80 Km northeast of Esfahan.

Exploration Activities:

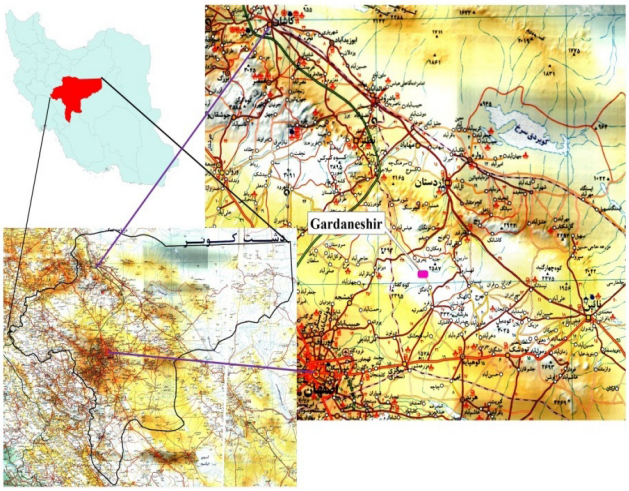
General lead & zinc exploration;
Geological mapping, 1:5000 in an areal extent of 3 Km2;
Trenching and tunnel cleaning for 50 m3;

Reserve Charactersitics:

mineralization in zones with thicknesses of 2 to 10 meter and more than 50 meters;
Remarkable lead & zinc reserve of sulphid and oxidized type with a relatively high grade;

Infrastructures:

Deposit distance to railway: 20 Km;
Deposit distance to the main road: 10 Km
Power lines: 7 Km



Mileh Iron & Copper Exploration Area

Loaction & Access Roads

Mileh exploration area with an areal extent of 48 Km2 locates in Esfahan provice and 25 Km northeast of Anarak and 12 Km south of Nakhlak lead & zinc mine at Mileh-Doumsefid - Chahgorbeh mountain ranges.

Exploration Activities:

General exploration;
1:25000 geological mapping in an area of 47 Km2 area;
Lithogeochemical aluvial sampling and heavy ore , 310 samples;
Trenching and tunnel cleaning, 50 m3.

Reserve Characersitics:

An area with an extent of 8.9 hectare containing lead mineralization in the form of galena, zinc ore formation in the form of esphlerite and smithsonite as well as minor copper ores in the form of azurite and malachite. The lead average grade reaches to %57.

An area with an extent of 6.4 hectare in which the major minerlization include cooper ores in the form of malachite, chalcopyrite wih little chalcocite,. The maximum garde of copper in this area is %25, zinc %16, and lead %20.

An area of 82.6 hectare which is a minerlization zone with a lenghth of 1.15 Km, and thickness of between 5 to 10 meter and with a east-west trend and dip of 70 degree to the north. The maximum lead grade in this area is %25, zinc %0.17 and copper %1.4.

An area of 84.9 hectare containing copper minerlization with a mxaimum grade of %1.6 in the form of azurite, malachite and little chalcocite, chalcopyrite and covellite. The width of copper minerlization is 2 meter and its length is 250 meter, at most.

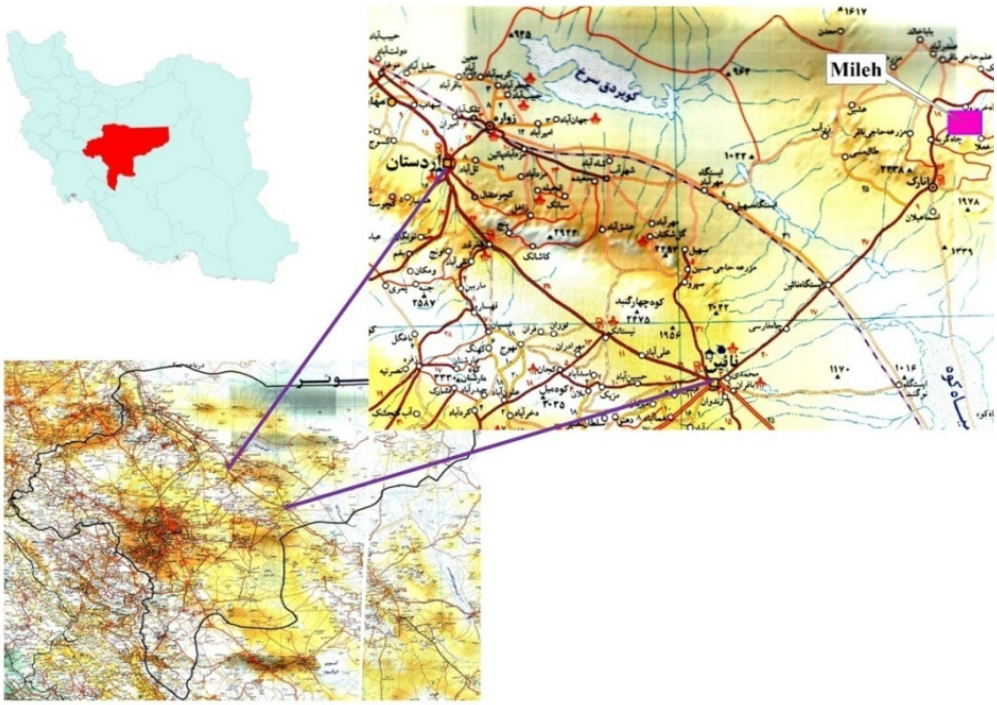
An area of 50.4 hectare including copper minerlization in the form of malchite associated with silice veins and with maximum elemenst grade of copper %4, lead %12 and zinc %0.17.

Infrastructures:

Deposit distance to railway: 70 Km;

Deposit distance to the main road: 3 Km

The nearest big mines: Nakhlak lead & zinc mine;



Mile Exploration Area of Shekarab Khowr Agate

Loaction & Access Roads

The exploration area of Shekarab Khowr Agate with an aerial extent of 348 hectare locates in an aerial distance of 20 Km south east of Khorbiabanak in Esfahan province. The area can be accessed by the following roads:

1) Nayeen-Anarak-Khowr and or

2) Damghan-Moaleman-Jandagh-Khowr

Exploration Activities:

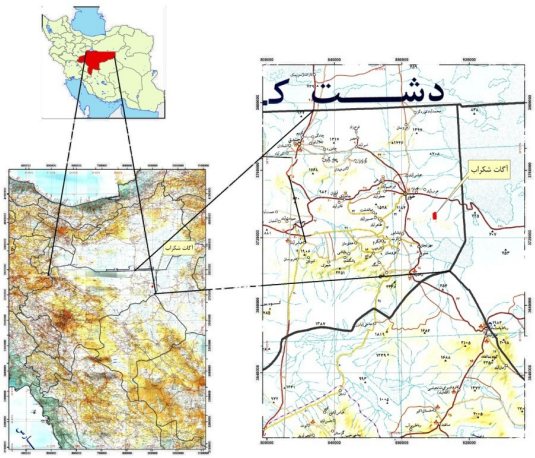
General exploration;
1:5000 mapping with an areal extent of 4 Km2;
Initial lathe of the gem samples for the reserve;
follow up for obtaining exploration certificate;

Reserve Charactersitics:

The proven reserve of the semi-precious stone of 15420 Kg and the possible reserve is 30840 Kg;
The main gems in this area includes Agate, especially gray and white blue, Chalcedony and Jasper;

Infrastructures:

The distance of the deposit to the railway: 100 Km;
The distance of the deposit to the main road: 9 Km;
Power supply: 9 Km
Big mines near the deposit: Khowr & Biabank Potash mine at the vicinity of the area.



Chahbashe Manganiferous Iron Deposit

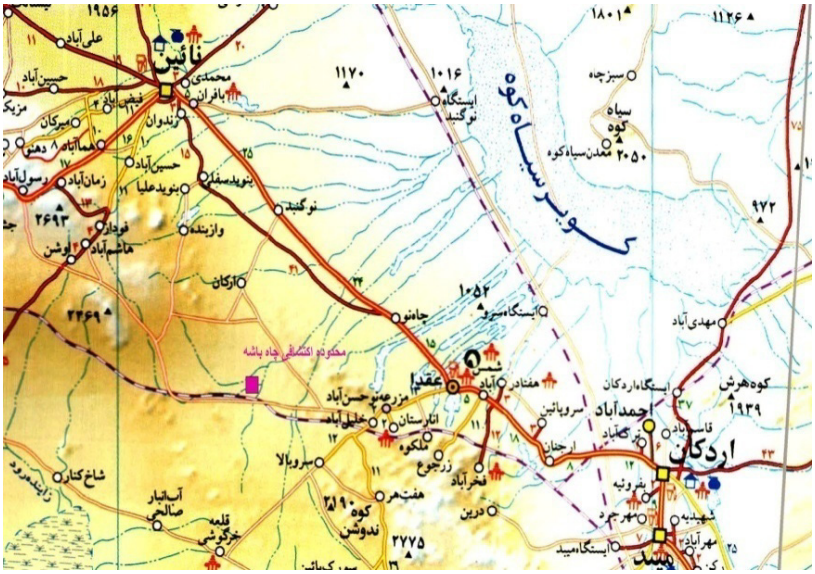
Chabashe deposit is located 150 Km esat of Esfahan and 63 Km southesat of Nayeen. The deposit can be accessed via Nayeen as well as dirt road (45 Km) and asphalt road (17 Km). The nearest railway station of Khoma in Kerman-Esfatheat of Warwara region and 10 Km of Chahbashe area.

Exploration Activities Undertaken :

Prospecting and reconnaissance of the deposit;
General exploration;
Detailed exploration at scale of 5000 :1;
Preparation of extraction plan and technical & economical feasibility study;

Infrastructures:

The distance of the deposit to the railway: 10 Km;
The distance of the deposit to the main road: 45 Km;



Farzneh Sangan Iron Deposit

Loaction & Access Roads

Sangan Iron ore depoits in the Korasan razavi province are loacted 300 Km south east of Mashhad city, 68 Km south west of taibad, 40 Km south east of Khaf as well as 18 Km north east of Sangan.

Activities undertaken:

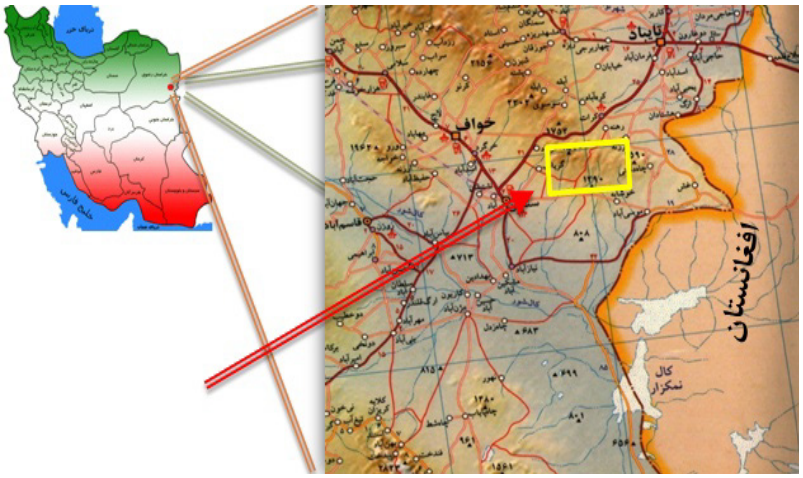
1:20000 geological mapping;
1:5000 geological mapping of iron anomalies (locally);
Manometric and gravimetric mappings;
Geological & topographical mappings;
950 meter trenching;

Drilling:

Petrographic & geochemical studies;

Infrastructures:

Distance of the mine reserve area to railway is 45 Km (Khaf railway);
High voltage power supply in the vicinity of the mine reserve area;
Proximity to the Sangan under extraction mines as well as Sangan concentrate plant;



Sebarz Copper Exploration Area

Loaction & Access Roads

Sebarz ore deposit is located north east of Esfahan and 30 Km north west of Anarak. this abandoned mine can be accessed by Anarak-Nakhalk road. The deposit is located in Darreh Anjir mountain. The highest and lowest point of the deposit is 2188 and 1400 meter , respectively.

Exploration Activities:

General exploration;
1:20000 mapping for an areal extent of 33 Km2;
290 samplings;
Cleaning and cutting the tunnel wall, 50 Cubic meter;

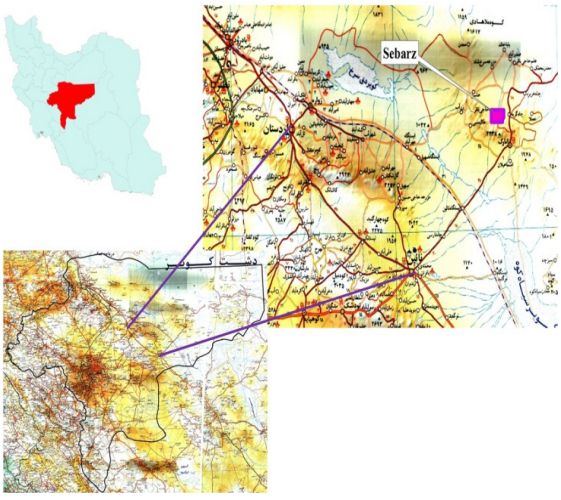
Reserve Data:

Siliceous and siliceous- calcite veins (with a thickness of less than 5/0 meter) mainly with copper ore formation;
Main ores including chalcopyrite, chalcosite, Bornite, galene, sphalerite and pyrite;
The genes and possible origin of the mineral in Sebarz area is five-element hydrothermal type;

Infrastructures:

Deposit distance from railway: 53 Km
Deposit distance from the main road: 7 Km
Power Lines: 7 Km

Big mines near the deposit: Nakhlak lead & zinc mines located at a distance of 15 Km



Senjedak Sangan Iron Deposit

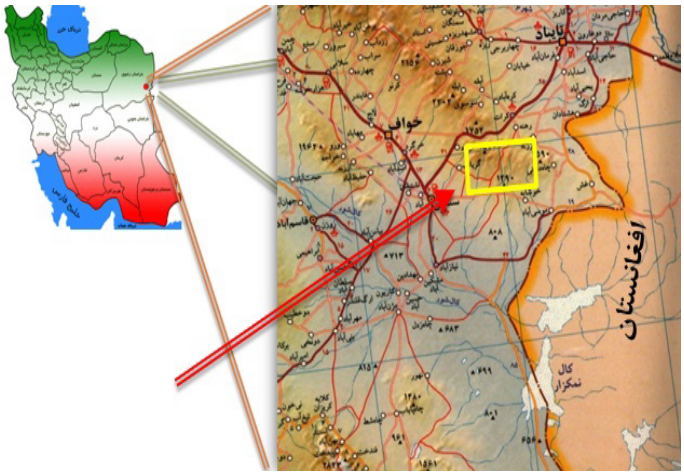
Sangan Iron ore depoits in the Korasan razavi province are loacted 300 Km south east of Mashhad city, 68 Km south west of taibad, 40 Km south east of Khaf as well as 18 Km north east of Sangan.

Exploration Activities Undertaken :

1:20000 geological mapping;
1:5000 geological mapping of iron anomalies (locally);
Manometric and gravimetric mappings;
Geological & topographical mappings;
950 meter trenching;
Drilling;
Petrographic & geochemical studies;

Infrastructures:

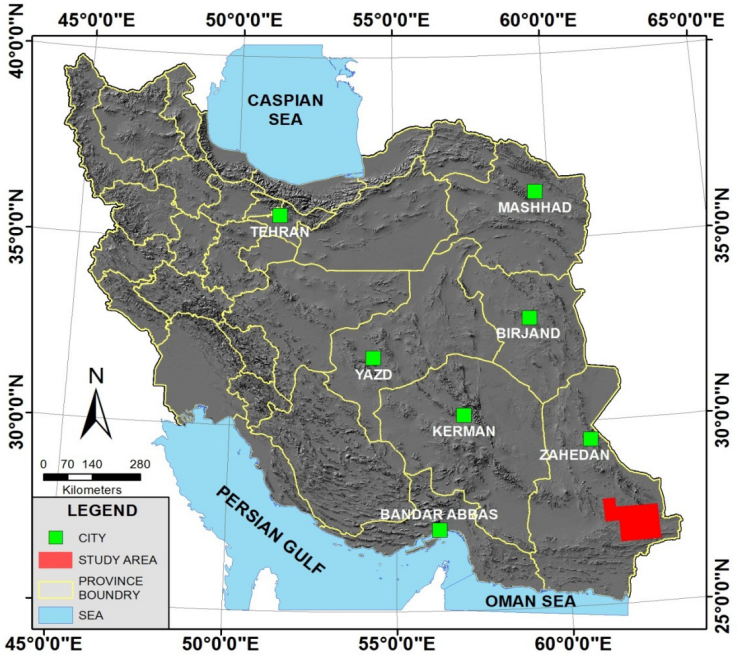
Distance of the mine reserve area to railway is 45 Km (Khaf railway);
High voltage power supply in the vicinity of the mine reserve area;
Proximity to the Sangan under extraction mines as well as Sangan concentrate plant;



Senjedak Sangan Iron Deposit

Activities Undertaken :

Collection of all required data and information and the prepared reports;
Determination of Ore formation of ploy metal and chrome, Nickel and Manganese;
Identification of host rock mass and he suitable base;
Identification of suitable structures trends and density mapping of the fault;
Determination of geochemical abnormalities based on alluvial data;
Identification of fault related deformation using satellite-aided ATER & ETM mapping
Converting the resulting data into maps;
Assimilation of the maps into GIS space;
prioritize the results for each ore type;



Result: Identification of nearly 25 high potential areas with an areal extent of 1200 Km2 for poly metal and chrome and Manganese

Sistan- Baluchestan Province Border Line Area

(Areal Extent: 15000 Km2)

Activities Undertaken :

Collection of all required data and information and the prepared reports;

Determination of ore formation of:

porphyry copper, ultra maphic copper, stratified ploy metal, epithermal gold, mezothermal gold, stratified copper and magmatic chrome

Identification of host rock mass and the suitable base;

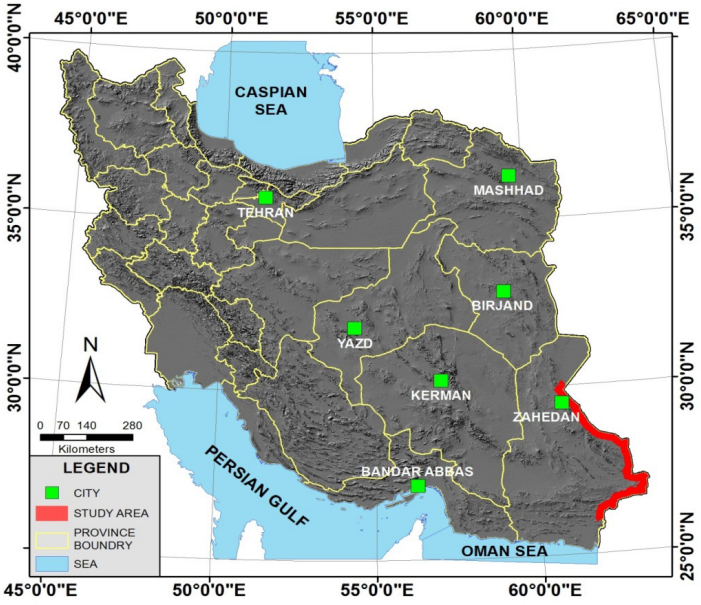
Identification of suitable structures trends and density mapping of the fault;

Determination of geochemical abnormalities based on alluvial data;

Identification of fault related deformation using satellite-aided ATER & ETM mapping

Converting the resulting data into maps;

Assimilation of the maps into GIS space;



Result: Identification of nearly 143 high potential areas, ore formation of porphyry copper, ultra maphic copper, stratified ploy metal, scarn lead & zinc, epithermal gold, mezothermal gold, stratified copper and magmaticchrome.

MAJOR PLAYERS

GolGohar Mining and Industrial Co.

GolGohar is the largest producer of iron ore in the Middle East.

GolGohar Iron Ore Co is located in southern Iran, 50 km from Sirjan, in southwest of Kerman Province (latitude 7°29,N and longitude 19°55.E) surrounded by mountains over 2500 m high. In 1969, GolGohar Iron Ore deposits were discovered by Iran Barite Company. GolGohar follows a mining tradition in this region which dates back 900 years. GolGohar Mines contain 6 ore bodies spread over an area of 40 square km. The total deposits of iron ore in the region are estimated to be over 1.135 billion tons.

The major ore body has a deposit of more than 650 million tons. GolGohar is connected to the Trans-Iranian Railway through the Tehran-Bandar Abbas line.At GolGohar, 6 million tons per year of concentrate is produced through crushing, dring and wet grinding, and magnetic separation methods using low intensity magnetic separators. Dry magnetic separation extracts %65 of the final product and the rest is obtained by a process of wet magnetic separation.A concentrate production line to process an additional 2.5 million tons per year of is under construction and will be in operation in the near future. The construction of a 5 million ton/year pelletizing unit next to existing installations was recently completed and is currently commencing production.

Industrial project for total production of 22.5 MTPA Iron Ore Concentrate, 20 MTPA Iron Ore Pellet, 5 MTPA Hot Rolled Mill:

1st and 2nd Phases of Projects:

- 2 line of Iron Ore Concentrate Project with total capacity of 4 Mtpa
- Pelletizing Plant Project with capacity of 5 MTPA, project physical progress: %80
- 1.7 *2 MTPA Mega Module Direct Reduction Plant, Physical Progess of 1st project 2 ,%95nd one: %5
- 1.5 MTPA Steel Making Plant (Gol e Gohar Iron and steel Co.)
- 1 MTPA Direct Reduction Plant, Completed on 2014 (Jahan Foolad)
- Steel Making Plant, 1MTPA Billet (Jahan Follad)
- 2 line of Iron Ore Concentrate Project with total capacity of 4 Mtpa (Gohar Zamin)
- Pelletizing Plant Project with capacity of 5 MTPA, Project Physical Progress: %80 (Gohar Zamin)

3rd Phase of Projects (From 2015 to 2019):

- 1.5 MTPA Steel Making Plant and 3MTPA Hot Strip Mill (Gol e Gohar Iron and steel Co.)
- 1MTPA DRP + SMP and 2 MTPA Hot Rolling Mill

INFRA STRUCTUR'S PROJECTS:

- Power plants Projects: Combined recycle power plant (500 MW) project ,5 unit of 25 mw power plant
- Water: water transfer lines project with capacity of 110 CMPA, started in 2013
- Natural gas: The existing 20 inches pipelines with capacity of 300,000 CM/h can transfer the main part of required natural gas for phase 1 and 2 of industrial - projects. The 2nd pipe line will be constructed to transfer the required natural gas for 3 phase of industrial projects.
- Water recycling from Tailing
- Expansion project for loading/unloading stations of both truck and wagons.

Chadormalu Mining and Industrial Company

Chadormalu Mining and Industrial Company is the main Iron Ore Concentrate producer for Iron Making by Direct Reduction in Iran. Beside of iron ore concentrate the company produce also up to 1,000,000 ton/year crushed Iron Ore for using in Blast Furnaces in Iran as well for Export purpose.The Company was established on June 1992, as a Private Joint Stock Co. Later, on 21st April 2003 the legal status of the company changed to Public Joint Stock Co. and has been registered on Tehran stock exchange.

Chadormalu products:

1- Iron ore concentrate as main product:- The annual design capacity by Fe %60 feed ore is 1.7 Mio ton for each line.- Due to several modifications and improvement depite of decrease of feed Fe grade to about %56 – 55 the annual capacity of each Line has been increased to 2.1 Mio ton.- Total concentrate produced in 4 existing lines is 8.4 Mio ton annually.- upon completion of line 5 which is under construction and will be commissioned in January 2012, the total annual Iron Ore concentrate Production will be increased to 10.5 Mio ton.

2- Phosphate (Apatite) concentrates as by product: Three lines are also equipped for producing Phosphate concentrate. The Annual total capacity is 140 thousand tons.

3- Lump and Fine Ore production: Total annual capacity for lump and fine ore is 1.2 Mio ton.

4- Pellet production: The nominal design capacity of Ardakan Pelletizing Plant is 3.4 Mio ton. ...

Expansion Project:

Company target is to increase its annual Iron Ore concentrate Production to 8 Mio ton.For realization of this purpose Beneficiation Line 4 is under contstruction and Line 5 is going to be established.Besides of above Expansion Projects, CMIC established a Pelletizing Plant which is under construction and is located near Ardakan with access to the rail road of Chadormalu – Isfahan.The capacity of the Plant is 3.4 Mio ton per year and is Planned to be commissioned in first quarter of 2007.

Iran Central Iron ore co.

Iran Central Iron Ore Company, an exploration, extraction, and mining company, produces iron ore. The company was founded in 1970 and is based in Tehran, Iran.

Middle East Mines Industries Development Holding Company (MIDHCO)

Middle East Mines Industries Development Holding Company (MIDHCO) - Public Joint stock, with the support of Pasargad Financial Group (Bank Pasargad) and more than 6,000 shareholders was established in the year 2007 with a registered asset of 1,000 million Rials and in 2011 was accepted to the OTC Market. Today the number of shareholders have exceeded 9000 people and the asset has risen to 5250 million Rials.

MIDHCO, relying on expert and senior managers with long experience in mining and industry, through strategy planning, programming and designing several major projects in mining and mineral industries, has the objective of reaching to the production rate of 2.4 million tons per year in steel making industries, 50 thousand tons of copper cathodes per year and an investment of about 50000 billion Rials.

In the first phase, two iron ore Concentrate Plants with the capacity of 2 million tons each have been exploited in cities of Sirjan and Zarand .Direct Reduction Steel Making Project of one million tons, Coke making plant with acapacity of 800 thousand tons, coal preparation plant of 550 thousand tons per annual capacity and Ferro Siliceous plant with acapacity of 12 thousand tons are coming into operation in 2012.

The 11 subsidiary companies of MIDHCO are active in Iran and abroad, creating synergy in the Holding Company. MANA (Iran Industrial Development and Renovation Construction Company), MISECO (Middle East Industry Standard Engineering Company), and MESSCO (Middle East Shining Sun Commercial Company) besides the companies which are designed for implementing copper and steel industries projects, are responsible for providing specialized services.

Sangan Mines

This mine is one of the largest mineral areas in Iran, also considered to be one of the Middle East's richest deposits.
it is divided in three major zones; western, central and eastern.
These iron ore deposits contain a total geological resource of 1.2 billion tons of mostly magnetite with a Fe grade from 27 to %61.

Since the Sangan iron ore mine has a good potential of iron ore IMIDRO is developing an open pit mine complex and supporting facilities for the production of iron oxide concentrate and pellets in 5 phases.
The total planned production of this project is 20 million tons per year .
The iron ore concentrate produced in the process will consist of mainly magnetite, with high iron content. It is suitable for the production of direct reduction grade oxide pellets.
At the first phase , which is the biggest national project in the eastern part of Iran, 5 Mtpy iron ore concentrate and pellet will be produced. In this phase, the first Sangan iron ore concentrator plant with the capacity of 2.6 Mtpy have been completed 2012 and is producing now.
The second concentrator plant by 2.4 Mtpy capacity and pelletizing plant with 5 Mtpy capacity are under construction and phase one will be with the total capacity of producing 5 Mt concentrate and pellet per year.

Gohar Zamin Iron Ore Co.

Concentrate

The equipment for production of 4 MTPA concentrate from Area 3 Run Of Mine (ROM) mainly consist of crushing, material handling system for delivering the crushed ore to the crushed ore blending stockpile and all the necessary concentration equipment up to the delivery of concentrate to the related stock piles.Goharzamin Iron Ore Operation Contractor will carry out all the work related to mining and delivery of the ROM up to the crusher bunker.

Primary Crushing

ROM from ore body with size of less than 1500mm will be tipped into primary crusher feed bunker.Recovery of ROM material from stockpile will be by front-end-loader and discharge into the crusher feed bunker.A stationary heavy-duty rock breaker will be installed to break any oversize rocks that are tipped into the crusher but cannot fit into the crushing chamber. The crusher discharge bunker collects the crushed rock and provides surge control ahead of the crushed ore transporting conveying system.Maintenance cranes will be installed for maintenance tasks including main shaft/rotor assembly & removal as well as replacement of the linings.A dust extraction system withdraws fumes and dust from the crusher bunker area.Dust collected by the bag house will be feed by a rotary feeder onto the primary crusher discharge conveyor.

Crushed Ore Blending Bed and Stockpile

The blending beds will be designed to be fully automatic clean up and little or no operator attention during normal operation.The blending bed facility including conveyors, stackers and reclaimer will be designed to suit the coarse heavy nature of the primary crushed ore and will utilizeonly heavy and extra heavy-duty equipment. All conveyor transfer points will be lined with appropriate replaceable wear materials and of the rock box design. Alltransfer points will be fitted with level probes and automatic dust suppressionsprays.Automatic re-claimers will reclaim the primary crushed ore, traveling transversely to the stockpile to enable maximum blending. The reclaimed ore will be conveyedto the mill feed bins located at the beneficiation Plants.The live storage capacity of the blending bed shall be adequate to feed the beneficiation Plants for minimum of 15 days.

SABANOUR Mining and Industrial Development Company

Sabanour is one of the Iran's leading Iron Ore producers with operations in Hamedan and Kurdistan provinces. We sell lump and fine product from all our three mines including BabaAli, Galali, and Shahrak and Iron Ore Concentrates from Shahrak operation in Kurdistan and Asadabad operation in Hamedan.
Assets

Shahrak Mine:
Our principal Iron Ore operations are based in Kurdistan province at a 100 Kilometers distance from a town, Bijar located in northern western of Iran. Shahrak mine comprises a complex integrated system of eight ore bodies with 40 million metric tons of definite storage which could end up to 50 million metric tons with further exploration operations.The average grade of magnetite Iron Ore for this site is 50 % though the grade of upper parts reaches up to 60 %. Shahrak operations have an annual production capacity of 750,000 Tons of Lump and Fine Iron Ore and one million tons of Iron Ore Concentrates. Our Shahrak operations include open pit mines, a concentration plant, and also a pellet plant. At the moment the low grade products of this mine are exporting to the Global market. In early future the low grade products will be used as a Feed for the Concentrate Factory which is currently under construction.

Baba Ali Mine:
The Baba Ali operations are based in Hamedan province at a 35 Kilometers distance from a city of Hamedan. Baba Ali mine comprises of two Ore bodies with 6 million metric tons of definite storage. The operation license of this mine has been issued in 1991.The average grade of the magnetite iron ore extracted from this mine is 52 % with high sulfur content which is not consumable in the domestic market and is being exported presently, though in near future it can be used as a Feed for the concentrate factory. Baba Ali operations has an annual production capacity of more than 200,000 metric tons of lump and fines, 550,000 iron ore pellets and 600,000 metric tons of concentrates. Our Baba Ali operations include open pit mines, a concentration plant, and also a pellet plant.

Galali Mine:

The Galali operations are based in Kurdistan province at a 40 Kilometers distance from a mine Baba Ali. The definite storage of this mine is 10 million metric tons which is expected to reach 20 million metric tons by ongoing exploration operations. Operation license of this mine has been issued in 1993 and the average grade of magnetite Iron Ore extracted from Galali mine, is 54 % with high sulfur content which is also being exported to the international markets. Galali operations have an annual production capacity of more than 400.000 metric tons of iron ore. Our Galali operations include open pit mine

Shahrak Iron Ore Pellet factory in Kurdistan Province Location:

Kurdistan province, 100 kilometers from northwest of Bijar town, in neighborhood of Shahrak mines complex.

Annual production capacity: 920,000 metric tons.

First phase operation: Au gust 2013Product: Iron Ore Pellet - usable in direct reduction plantFirst phase operation: August 2013

Product: Iron Ore Pellet - usable in direct reduction plant

The overall investment: Approximately 140 billion rials

Human resources: 100 employees directly within three shifts and also 300 people indirectly (In total 400 people)

Completion time: March 2015

Operational life: 15 years (16.5 million tons of iron ore concentrate will be required as a feed)

AsadAbad Iron Ore Concentrate factory in Hamedan province

Location: Hamedan province at 45 kilometers from Sanandaj Rd, in neighborhood of Hamedan Steel Plant

Annual production capacity: 600,000 metric tons

Product: Iron Ore concentrate (68 %) - usable in pelletizing

Input: 1.1 million metric tons of low and medium grade iron ore per year from

BabaAli and Galali mines
The overall investment: 851 billion rials
Human resources: 100 employees involved directly within three shifts and 300 staff indirectly (In total 400 people)
Completion time: 10 months for the first phase + 14 months for the complementary phase (In total 24 months) 3 to 4 months implementation phase
Operational life: 10 years (11 million tons of feed will be required)

AsadAbad Iron Ore Pellet factory in Hamedan province

Location: Hamedan province at 45 kilometers from Sanandaj road, in neighborhood of Hamedan Steel Plant
Annual production capacity: 550,000 metric tons
Product: Iron Ore Pellet - usable in direct reduction plant
Input: 600 thousands metric tons of low and medium grade iron ore per year from BabaAli and Galali mines
The overall investment: 107 billion rials
Human resources: 100 employees involved directly within three shifts and 300 staff indirectly (In total 400 people)
Completion time: August 2014
Operational life: 10 years (6 million tons of feed will be required)

STEEL MAKING

Mobarakeh Steel Company

Mobarakeh Steel is the largest steel producer in Middle East and Northern Africa and the largest DRI producer in the world. Guided by a mission to play the leading role in Iran's industrial, financial, and social growth, it is the quality producer of more than %50 of Iran's steel in all major markets including automotive, construction, household appliances, and packaging. Mobarakeh Steel operates in seven industrial complexes and employs more than 20,000 people in different parts of the country.





Mobarakeh Steel Company, now one of the largest industrial units in Iran, was constructed in an area of 35 square kilometers near the city of Mobarakeh and 75 km to the southwest of Isfahan.

Construction operations began in 1981 and into the years of war and under aerial attacks of enemy fighters. Building and technical operations done during the construction phase of Mobarakeh Steel are unique in the Middle East, for example near 18.7 million cubic meters of excavation and over 1.845 million cubic meters of concrete, 1.8 million square meters of formwork and 80,000 tonnes of reinforcement bars, about 150 thousand tonnes of metal structures, one million square meters of roofing and more than 500 tonnes of equipment and machinery were installed.

The first electric arc furnace went functional in October 1991 and factory production lines were inaugurated by the then president on January 1992 ,12. With the introduction of company's steel products to the market and the gradual increase of production up to the nominal capacity of 2.4 million tonnes a major part of this strategic need of country was satisfied.

In the years after reaching the nominal capacity, to meet the increasing demands of domestic and foreign markets, the company planned increases in its capacity in the form of expansion projects, using the experience and financial credit from domestic and foreign sales, the first phase of development projects were carried out. The production capacity of the company is planned to reach 11.5 million tonnes as the following expansion projects are being executed:

• Steel-making under-roof development plan in two phases of 5.4 and 7.2 million tonnes capacity increases. All the projects of the -5.4million-tonne-phase are in their final stages and regarding the -7.2million-tonne-phase the necessary permits have been acquired and the needed infrastructures are in place.

• Development project of Saba Hot-rolling Plant which was annexed to Mobarakeh steel in 2006 has increased the plant's capacity from 700thousand tonnes to 1.6 million tonnes.

• Also Hormozgan steel was merged with Mobarakeh Steel on March 2011 and its capacity is planned to be increased from 1.5 million tonnes to 3 million tonnes.

Esfahan Steel Company

Esfahan Steel Company (ESCO) is the first and largest manufacturer of constructional steel products in Iran.
This complex started production in 1971 with annual capacity of 600,000 MT. Taking advantage of state of art world technology this company has been reconstructed and expanded recently.

Production Process :
The hot metal rendered from blast furnace is converted into molten steel through LD converters (by blowing oxygen) and after secondary metallurgy process is casted into blooms and billets in continuous casting machine.
Finished products of this company are classified as Constructional Steel products.

Khouzestan steel company

Khouzestan steel company is the second crude steel producer in Islamic Republic of IRAN and one of the most pioneer economical agencies in the country which plays a vital role in the region and national interests.
This company was established in 1973 and built on 3.8 square kilometers in the vicinity of Ahwaz city, which is the capital of Khouzestan province in the south west of Iran.
This company is the first producer of Iron and steel in the country based on Direct Reduction method and Electric-Arc Furnaces technology, which was officially operated in 1987 and have achieved the nominal capacity of (1.5) million tons per year then by executing the expansion projects capacity increased up to 2.4 in first phase and in the second phase it is increased up to 3.2 million tons per year. During these years Khouzestan steel company fully committed to satisfy its customers in both quality and services and evidence to that, obtained several certificates such as quality management system

K.S.C's main production units

Pelletizing plants :

K.S.C includes two pelletizing units with a nominal capacity of each 2.5 million tons per year. These units convert the concentrated iron ore to production pellets.

Direct reduction plant

This unit converts the pellets into sponge iron (direct reduction iron); the plant comprises four Midrex modules with a total capacity more than 2.45 million tons of D.R.I per year.

Steel making plant

This unit converts D.R.I to Slab , Bloom and Billets.

The steel making plant consist of :

Six Electric Arc Furnaces.

Three Ladle Furnaces (LF).

Two double strands slab continuous casting machins.

A six strands bloom continuous casting machines.

Two six strands billet continuous casting machines.

The casting machines converts the molten steel to Slab , Bloom and Billets with an annual capacity of approximately 2.4 million tons.

COPPER

NATIONAL IRANIAN COPPER INDUSTRIES CO. (NICICO)

National Iranian Copper Industries Company as the largest copper producers in Iran has three active production units of Sarcheshmeh Copper Complex, Sungun Copper Complex & Shahre Babak Copper Complex.

NICICO Products

Copper is the strategic product of the company and includes copper concentrate and its derivative products as well as leaching copper cathodes. The company products include refined copper (cathode copper), 8 m wire rods, slabs and billets that are produced based on the following standards:

Cathode copper: ASTM B115, Wire rod: ASTM B49 , Slab & Billet: ASTM B5

In addition to the above-mentioned products, intermediate including copper concentrate, copper anode, sulphuric acid, anode slag, molybdenum and molybdenum oxides.

Sarcheshmeh COPPER COMPLEXES,..

Sarcheshmeh Copper Complex

Sarcheshmeh Copper Complex is located 160km southwest of Kerman and 50km south of Rafsanjan. The region's altitude averages about 2600m, the highest spot of which approximates 3000m. Sarcheshmeh ore bodies, situated in the central part of Zagros ranges, consist of folded and faulted early tertiary volcano-sedimentary rocks.

Production units of Sarcheshmeh Copper Complex involve the mine itself, concentrator, smelter, refinery, foundries and leaching.

Shahre Babak Copper Complex

Shahre Babak Copper Complex is located in Kerman province 42 Km northeast of Shahre Babak and 132 Km northwest of Sarcheshmeh copper mine. The old name of the mine body of this region was Lachah which is called Meiduk Mine due to its proximity to the Meiduk village. The region's altitude averages about 2842m.

Base on the latest geological evaluation, total mineable reserves of this region with cut-off grade of %20 is 185Mt, with average grade of %0.57 copper.
At present, the complex has working units such as Meiduk copper, Meiduk copper beneficiation plant, Khatoon Abad copper and leaching plant.

Sungun Copper Complex

This complex is located at eastern Azerbaijan at 130 Km north of Tabriz and 30 Km Varzeghan in a mountainous region. Base on the latest geological evaluation, total mineable reserves of this region with cut-off grade of %22 is 350, with average grade of %0.59 copper.
Currently, production line of this complex includes Sungun copper mine, beneficiation plants no. 1 and 2 and molybdenum plant.

NICICO' STRATEGIC PLAN

Prospective:

And efficient organization in the field of copper production & supply at a global scale

The company intends to increase its capacity to 400,000 ton copper content up to 2018, with implementation of its development plan which has been started from some years ago. To this end, the required investment from 2015 to complete the projects is estimated to be 21733 billion Rial and 1153 million Euro. It is worthy to note that the required investment will be provided though the company's resources, bonds, banking facilities, usance and other methods and contracts with due regard to their possibility and economic justification.

Mission

NICICO' mission is exploration and extraction of copper mining resources and their associated elements, converting these elements to high value-added products and maximum profitability.
NICICO realizes its mission through working at the global scale in the following fields:
Mineral exploration, extraction and processing.
Produce products high value-added products.
Marketing and trading products, materials parts and shares.
Training, research and development
Rendering technical-engineering services and supply technology

INVESTMENT PROJECTS IN THE FIELDS OF EXPLORATION

Grooh Indice located in Kerman province; Kerman ;
Zaorek Indice located in Kerman province; Jirooft ;
Lordkhizan Indice located in Kerman province; Anbarabad ;
Raziabad Indice located in Kerman province; Jirooft ;
Dar-e- Hamzeh Indice located in Kerman province; Jirooft ;
Sinabad Indice located in Kerman province; Jirooft ;
Babshamel Indice located in Kerman province; Bardsir ;
Mahoor Chahkaleh located in Esfahan province; Ardestan ;
Chahtorsh Indice located in Yazd province; Sadoogh ;
Kouhgharkonan Indice located in Yazd province; Ardekan ;
Bidstar Indice located in Sistan & Balouchestan province; Zahedan ;
Bagh Golan Indice located in Kerman province; Jirooft ;
Pourchangi Indice located in Sistan & Balouchestan province; Zahedan;
Sarmeshk Deposit located in Kerman province; Baft ;
Kahang Deposit located in Esfahan province; Ardestan ;
Bandarhanza Deposit located in Kerman province; Baft ;

INVESTMENT PROJECTS IN THE FIELDS OF EXTRACTION, PRODUCTION & INFRASTRUCTURES FOR DEVELOPMENT

Extraction Projects:
Chah-Firoozeh Mine located in Kerman province, Shahre Babak;
Ijoo Mine located in Kerman province, Shahre Babak;
Daraloo Mine located in Kerman province, Bardsir;
Nouchon Mine located in Kerman province, Sirjan;
Darreh Zereshk Mine located in Yazd province, Taft;
Aliabad Mine located in Yazd province, Taft;
Chehlkoureh Mine located in Siatan & Balouchestan province, Zahedan;
Mazrae Mine located in East Azarbaijan province, Taft;
Baghe khoshk Deposit located in Kerman province, Sirjan;
Sarkouh Mine located in Kerman province, Sirjan;
Lar Mine located in Siatan & Blaouchestan province, Zahedan;

NICICO Infrastructures Projects:
Water supply & transfer from the Persian Gulf
Power plant development projects

Research-Application Projects:
Dust Leaching Design & Construction Project;
Low-grade sulphid soils Biohip construction;
Production & Recovery Selenium metal;
Roasting & Leaching of Copper Concentrate;
Production of nano particles of atomic gold;
Design & Construction of Roasting Blast;
Design & Construction of Pressurized Reactor for Concentrate Leaching;
Production of Fertilizers of Ammonium Sulphate & Super Phosphate for use in the production units;
Design & Construction of production of titanium unit from dam slag using Nano technology;

Relative Advantages of Investment in NICICO' Projects

Availability of water supply and energy infrastructures in the mines located near the three NICICO' complexes;
Lack of concentration of exploration and extraction in a special province and distribution of these projects throughout the country, from northwest to southeast;
Availability of the experienced and qualified contractors and consultants to render technical & engineering services in the fields of exploration and extraction;
Use of NICICO's experiences in implementation & extraction & exploitation of mining projects;
Supply considerable part of equipment for projects as well as mine development by NICICO;

COPPER

Almahdi Aluminum Co.

This company was established with an initial capital of US5.1$ billion and with the objective of producing 110 thousand tons of aluminum/annum, which could then be increased to 330 thousand tons/annum. By the end of 120 ,2002 pots were launched boosting production capacity to 55 thousand tons/annum. Later during the 2004 and 2005 periods, another 120 boilers were constructed and hence, this complex reached

its forecasted nominal annual capacity of 110 thousand tons (Phase I). By May 2006 construction work on Phase II also known as the Hormozgan (Hormozal) Aluminum Project was commenced. Initial investments of this project amounted to IRR8,000 billion (including 800 Euros and IRR2,000 billion). The main objective of this project was to launch 228 pots with annual capacities of 148 thousand tons. It is noteworthythat this project was constructed as a joint-venture between Iranian specialists and a foreign contractor completed within 40 months in September 2009.