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Iran's mining opportunities

Being located in a geographically strategic area and passing through the geological metal belt, Iran has great copper, iron ore, coal, bauxite, gold, lead, zinc,... reserves. In terms of total strategic reserves, Iran is in the list of top 5 countries in the world, however, only less than 10% of mineral exploration has been conducted in it, which, if developed, Iran will definitely become one of the main mineral hubs in the world.

Also, Iran's steel is among the top 10 steel producers in the world with production of about 30 million mt/year, which aims to improve the quality and quantity of its products among the world's steel leaders.





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Iran's Mining Investment Opportunities

By: Sobhan Mirzaei (chief editor of Iranian Mine24-www.madanbidar.ir news website)

With the world's growing population, the demand for energy supplies is constantly increasing, and on the other, fossil fuel resources are running low. This imbalance in supply-demand chain of these products for a country like Iran which relies heavily on its oil and gas income causes serious problems. In order to downplay the effects created by these problems on the country's economy it needs to move towards increasing its non-oil revenue. Given the abundance and diversity of mineral resources and their high value added, the country can gradually move away from oil economy and increase its export of mineral products and share of mining sector in its economy. The areas within the mining sector which offer promising investment opportunities are as follows:

Explorations

Due to the shortage of exploration facilities and equipment in Iran, deep explorations are difficult to pursue and the less accessible mines that are located at a greater depth have remained relatively untouched till now. Therefore, developing mine exploration alongside mine extraction can potentially lead to an increase in the country's mineral resources and is an area that can receive investment. Furthermore, the industry sector which has accounted for 38% of Iran's economy, relies on mining exploration in order to keep up at this rate and even increase its contribution to the country's economy. Making investment in mining exploration can help bring huge revenues for mine owners and also create investment projects in this sector as well.

Extraction

The investment priorities of this area include mechanized extraction of coal mines, extraction of Potassium and Magnesium from brines; extraction of raw materials that are required for producing aluminum such as bauxite and other types of metallic and non-metallic minerals.

Processing of Mineral Products

Given Iran's vast and diverse mineral resources, it has always held a high position in international markets including that of China, Italy, India, etc. By processing its mineral products, Iran can fulfill its potentials. The production of decorative stones requires modern technologies which would help reduce the final cost, generate more value-added and ultimately create an opportunity to export a high quality product that can compete in international markets.

Using Renewable forms of Energies for Mining

Making a simultaneous investment in mining and renewable forms of energy would reduce the cost of the project. Given the geographical location of mines in Iran and also sufficient sunlight there is a great opportunity to maintain 100% of the energy required for mineral projects from renewable resources (i.e. solar and wind farms) which would also make the project in compliance with environmental requirements and considerations.



Geological Survey & Mineral Exploration of Iran

“Records of Geological and Exploration Activities in Iran at a Glance”

The diversity of geological structures together with the existence of different minerals in the Iranian territory indicating a suitable basis for various studies and investments in the infrastructure and mining sector are considered as one of the advantages and benefits of this country. Iran has 68 types of different minerals among which iron ore proven reserves and copper ore reserves are respectively 2.7 billion tons (0.8% of the world's total reserves and 2.6 billion tons (0.4% of global reserves). Iran is also of 11 million tons of zinc (4% of global reserves). The total proven reserves of Iran mines are estimated about 60 billion tons which is expected to reach over 100 billion tons thanks to the implementation of the country's first exploration priority in an area of 500,000 square kilometers. That is why the mining sector and mineral industries are taken into account as one of the most important and influential fields in the production and trade of this country.

Having 1% of the world population, Iran has possessed 7% of the global mineral reserves. Massive underground resources, exceptional geographical location between East and West, North and South, vast national market, huge regional market comprising 15 neighbors with 600 million population, long seacoasts, land fertility with diverse orchard agro products and large diverse economy are parts of the country's capacities of course many of which still intact.

The Geological Survey of Iran as a governmental-specialized complex and the executive arm of the Ministry of Industry, Mine and Trade at the beginning of the mining cycle, has been capable of promoting the contribution of the mining sector in the field of Earth Science and Mineral Exploration while benefiting from appropriate competitive advantages including the use of professional power and valuable experts, access to the state-of-the-art technologies of the world, the expansion of suitable activity centers throughout the country as well as participation in the international scientific assemblies.

Having started the various studies in the field of earth sciences and the process of producing basic information following the qualitative and quantitative reconnaissance of the Earth's crust and its layers, GSI shifted the activities of this knowledge-based state organization towards the depth of the earth and the

generation of basic information in the field of identification and discovery of mineral deposits.

Accordingly, the main task of GSI is to produce national information (basic geology, exploration, construction, natural hazards and infrastructure one). From a data and information viewpoint this task is summarized in three areas of data generation, data processing and data maintenance, dissemination and standardization. The structure of these activities has been designed and managed by bearing in mind the tasks of such technical departments as geology and exploration (data producers), geomatics and laboratories (data processing) and geosciences database (data maintenance, dissemination and standardization).

The activities of the Geological Survey of Iran are divided into two areas: “wealth production through generating the basic information and discovering new mineral deposits” and “wealth conservation via finding the origin and monitoring the natural geohazards” both of which play a significant role in GDP. Conducting geological and exploration studies as the state duty of the government nationwide, in practice, GSI creates not only value added but also wealth by discovering metallic and non-metallic deposits and creating the sustainable employment and empowerment of the private sector.

It is worth mentioning that considering the role of mining and mining industries in the gross domestic product (about 7%) and also compensation for damage caused by natural hazards in the country (about 6%), serious attention to this organization will be vital for its effective role.

The last but not the least, The Geological Survey of the Islamic Republic of Iran for over 6 decades of its activity has attempted to produce basic geological and exploration information at various scales with a careful look and proportionate to its modern equipment and knowledge while benefiting from valuable experts and also based on the index system of the country's base maps. Providing geological and exploration maps including almost 100 maps at scales of 1:1000000, 1:100000, 1:250000, 1:25000, and newly 1:50000 indicates the conscious and continuous activities of the organization experts all around the country.

IMIDRO performance report; Launching 202 investment projects worth \$22 billion

Iranian Mines and Mining Industries Development and Renovation Organization (IMIDRO), as the executive arm of the Ministry of Mines and Mineral Industries, has created a new prospect for this sector in the field of knowledge, which is found to be in full conformity with the government's general directions. Although IMIDRO used to act as a "leader and facilitator" in base metal production and development as well as investment projects, and then sought promotion of cooperation with the private sector, diversification of financing sources and infrastructure development was a role model, but in the new age; This leadership focuses on "knowledge and use of modern technology" in such a way to increase productivity, promoting competitiveness, developing domestic manufacturing and contribute to the economic independence of the country. This plan has come to be known as "strategic plan" of IMIDRO in the new age.

Investment leadership

The total investments conducted by IMIDRO from the beginning until 2022 (20 years) reached \$22.2 billion, and included 202 new projects. Of this figure, a total of \$256 million was allocated to the underway projects last year (creating jobs for 880 people).

Launching three steel manufacturing projects (Sefid Dasht, Neyriz, and Qaenat steel plants) as well as the restoration of Parvadeh 4 coal mine (after a 14-year hiatus) from the finance sources, as well as reconstruction of the Meibod steel production line using the investments made by "Chadormalo mining and industrial company" and Mehdi Abad mine concentrate mega Project are put on the agenda of this organization during the current year.

Comparison between export and import value

During 20 years, the import of mineral products and mineral industries reached \$5.1 billion. In the previous year, the import volume reached 4.6 million mt. Meanwhile, last year, the export

volume of this sector reached \$12.3 billion, which is 2.4 times more than the import volume. The mineral products and mineral industries exported by this sector reached more than 48 million mt.

Focusing on less privileged areas

This policy included various actions and programs such as exploration projects, launching projects, infrastructure development, etc. The estimated value of projects launched in these areas is \$1500 million. These projects are conducted in a variety of provinces such as Sistan and Baluchistan, Kermanshah, North Khorasan, Fars, Kurdistan and Hamadan.

Digital transformation; documents of entry into the 4th generation technologies

Taking into account the technological transformations and the emerged needs in the mining sector and mineral industries, IMIDRO has taken the first faltering steps towards compilation and finalization of the "strategic document for entry into the 4th generation technology"; with emphasis on 18 stratifies pivoting around digital transformation and intelligentization of mining industries. In this document, human capital development and skill enhancement, innovation, technology and infrastructure, smart governance, comprehensive security and investment and financial incentives are implemented in three sectors "Government, IMIDRO and companies".

Major measures for technological development

Major measures for technological development include localization



and launching special hydrates production line during the current year, cooperation with the Iranian Vice Presidency for Science and Technology and preparing list of technological priorities, investment in projects for solid fuel production from rubber



and plastic (used as flux in the furnaces of mining industries), conclusion of contracts with three knowledge enterprises for production of membranes used in water desalination, absorption and storage of CO₂ gas for direct reduction plants, as well as a dump truck simulator.

Localization and production of Boehmite

As part of attempt to enter new fields of knowledge, "Boehmite production from nepheline syenite" has been localized and patented in the Azarshahr Research Center. This valuable material is one of the basic ingredients of all kinds of catalysts and alumina adsorbents. In addition, a semi-industrial unit for production of catalysts for hydrodesulfurizing naphtha (HSD) was launched in Azarshahr last year, using limestone and nepheline raw materials extracted from the mines of East Azarbaijan province (all the stages including design, equipment supply, construction and installation were carried out by local forces).

Localization system

In a joint attempt which was meant to facilitate localization and reduce reliance on foreign exchanges, IMIDRO and the Iranian steel producer association launched "Steel Chain Comprehensive System of Localization" and uploaded 26,000 items of localized goods. Development of targeted business networks, aggregation and integration of needs and capabilities, saving a total of \$1.7 billion through localization over the past 3 years, and formulation of plans for development of a system related to the localization of other minerals, are also among the other measures taken by IMIDRO along the path of development, localization and knowledge.

Development of exploration projects

Focusing on one of its five strategies which has come to be

known as "linking to the global chain of exploration, extraction and processing of mines and mineral industries" IMIDRO has been trying to pursue some programs such as "exploration of new and diverse mineral resources", "development of a suitable platform for attracting domestic and foreign investment", "investment in exploration projects in deprived areas with huge mineral resources", "creation of a multi-product economy" and "exploration of strategic metals and procurement of feed required by industries".

From 2013 to 2021, about 81 exploration zones covering a total area of 489,000 square kilometers were assigned to IMIDRO and the Iran Minerals Procurement and Production Company (IMPASCO). Today, less than 72,000 square kilometers of the assigned zones are at the disposal of this organization (and IMPASCO) and the rest have been assigned to private sector. In 2022, this organization invested about \$24.500 in exploration projects. The exploration studies conducted by this organization over the past years led to acquisition of 166 exploration licenses and the registration of 511 promising zones. The estimated value of reserves obtained from exploration projects during 2013-2021 is \$28.8 billion.

Plans for retrieval of critical and strategic minerals

Bearing in mind the need of the country's industries for vital and strategic minerals and seeking to contribute to further development of the supply chain of these types of minerals, IMIDRO has formulated plans and implemented some purposeful projects in the aforementioned field since 2021, as part of this plan, two short-term and long-term plans were defined to achieve the pre-determined goals. The short-term program encompassed the development of a roadmap for vital and strategic minerals, with emphasis on the needs of domestic industries, appraisal and monitoring of domestic markets, production of reliable data for decision-making and implementation of long-term plan. This program was implemented in 2022. The long-term program was also launched this year and was primarily meant to develop IMIDRO's executive activities in the field of exploration and extraction of vital minerals (including iron, copper, gold, cobalt, lithium, bauxite, bitumen, coal, molybdenum, etc.), enabling the private sector and knowledge enterprises to enter get involved in the supply chain and raise awareness and create a communication network for activities in the aforementioned field.

THE LARGEST PRIVATE MINE IN IRAN

Shinning Copper's processing company is located in Takht-e Gonbad, Sirjan, Kerman.

Complex is included largest copper mine and concentrator with full product cycle in private sector of Iran.

The mine activity started in 2010 and in consequence the flotation plant and SX-EW plant were installed. Directly 2500 employees are hired to run several units. Such as: Mine, Crushers, Exploration, Flotation phase 1-2 and 3 (under installation), SX-EW, QC, Engineering, Civil, Heavy machine service, Waste dam, Power station, HR and administration.

Our target is meet the best and most quality and quantity in various copper product in west Asia.



MINE AND PLANTS

The mine reserve hit 53 million tons sulfide copper ore which 50,000 meters new drilling exploration shows 300 million tons of new ore reserve.

Flotation plants 1-2 produce 50,000 TPA copper concentrate and after complete development phase 3, the total products meet 200,000 TPA.

Development for complementary products is planned for the installation of furnace and rod plants.



ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES SAFETY AND HR TAKEN TO NEW LEVEL

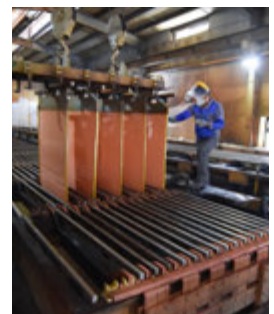
A waste dam with 30 million m³ is constructed to collect the waste of the flotation plant and preserve the environment and underground water safe and recycle water to decrease water consumption.

Thickeners and Fog cannons are other solutions in the mine site to keep the earth and sky non-polluted.

COPPER CONCENTRATE PRODUCTION PLANTS



CATHODE PRODUCTION



Zarrin Madan Chaf Mining and Industrial

Zarrin Madan

Company commenced operations in the steel industry in 2015, specializing in exploration, extraction, and processing. At present, the company oversees the Gelmande iron ore mine and is currently planning a second line with additional equipment to optimize iron ore productivity. The processing line's present productivity is below its capacity, and the proposed line will aid in its improvement.

The company is committed to safeguarding natural resources sustainably while complying with environmental regulations and preserving human dignity. Along with the Gelmande mine, the company oversees the Houz Vali mine, which is in the process of conceptual studies for the production line and overburden removal.

Aside from the steel industry, the company holds a license to operate the Qeshlaq copper mine, which is currently in the planning phase.



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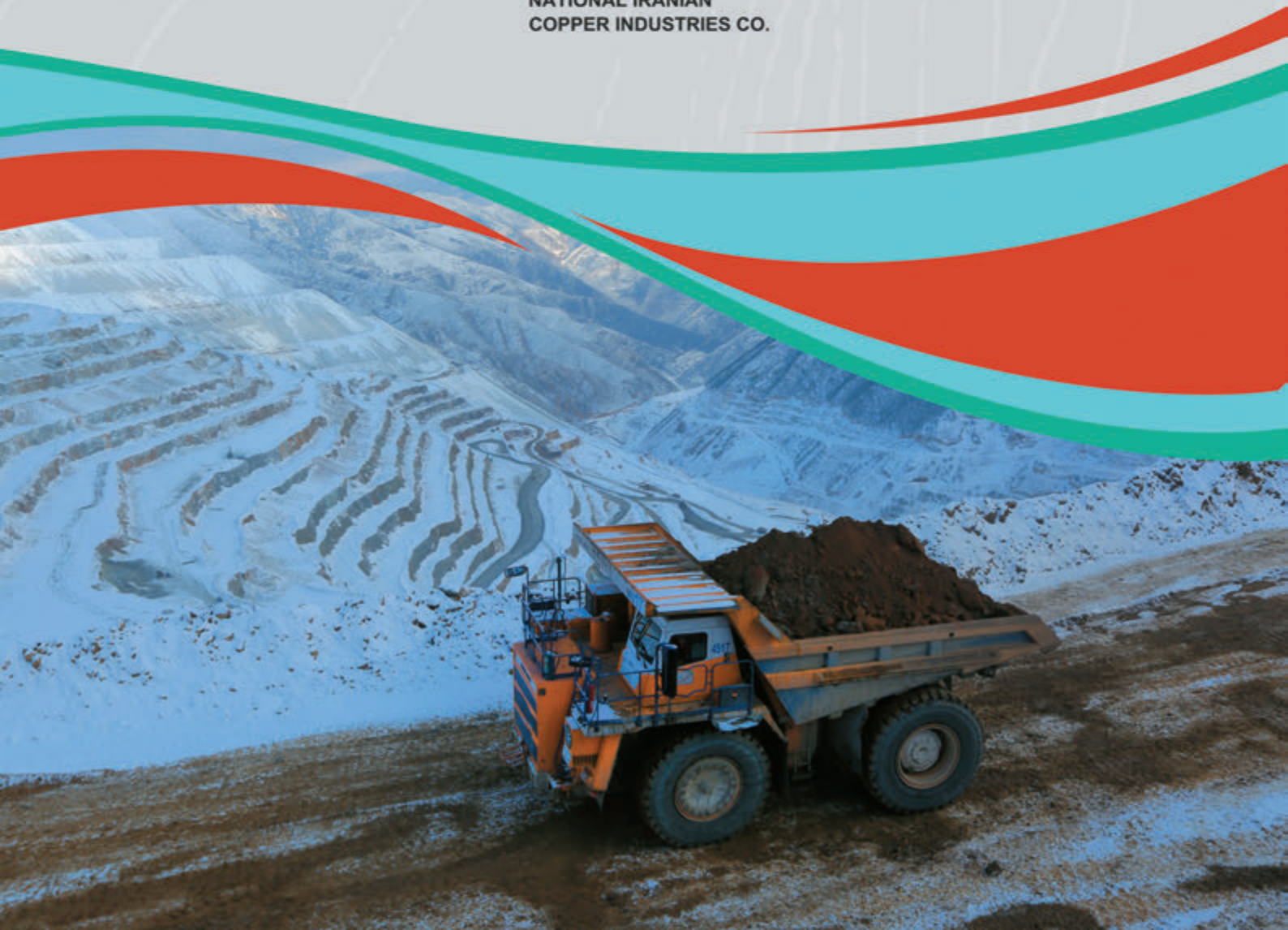
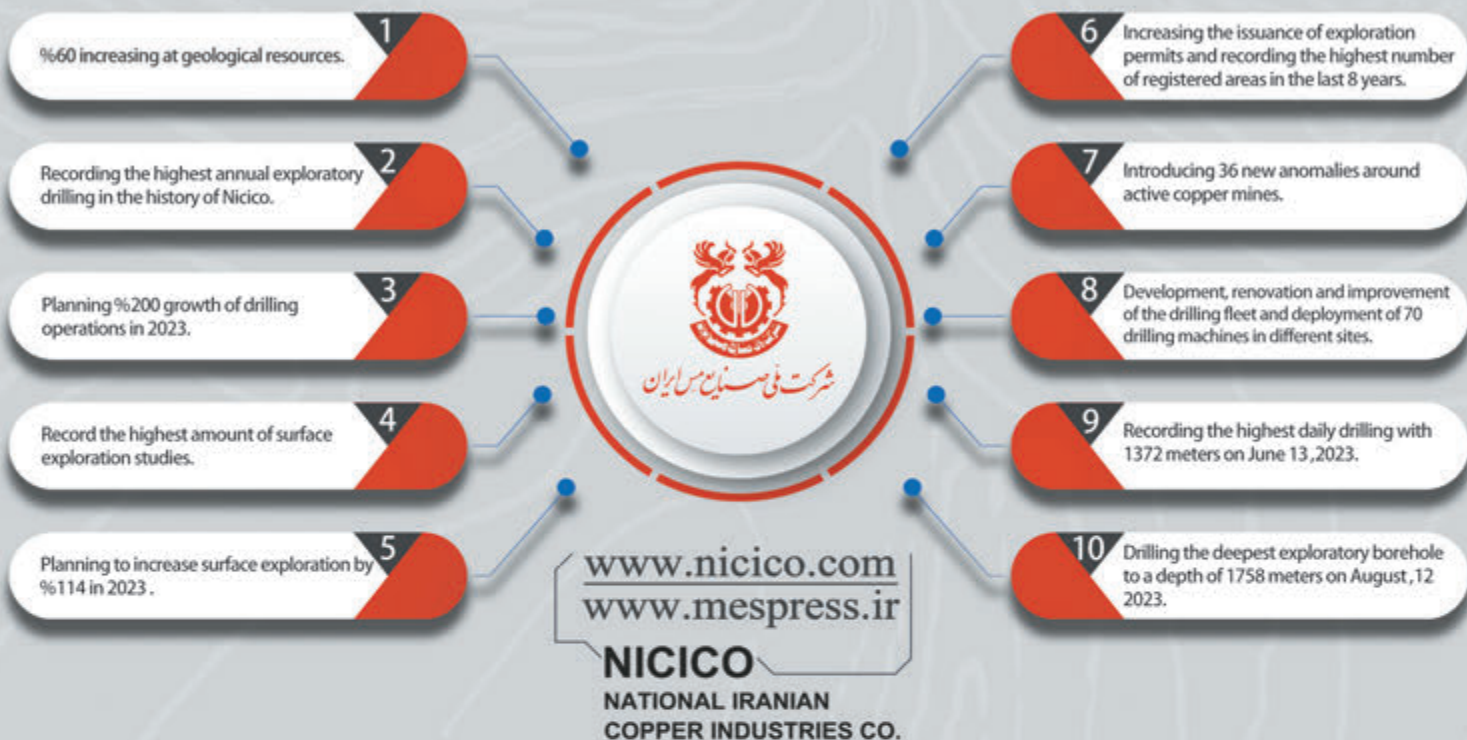


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The performance of National Iranian Copper Industries Company (NICICO) In the discovery section



Sangan steel mining industries company (SMIC)



Products:

5 million mt/year iron ore concentrate

5 million mt/year iron ore pellet

15000 mt/year metal balls in
Sangan Steel Atieh mining and
industrial company(subsidiary of SMIC)

According to development plans:

Iron ore concentrate and pellet production
will reach 7.5 million mt/year



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Ali Amraei, the CEO of Sangan Steel Mining Industries Company (SMIC):

Green Mining, a Way to Sustainable Development

The occurrence of scientific revolutions has become an inevitable phenomenon. The gap between the agricultural and the bourgeois revolutions has remarkably reduced compared to the gap between the third and fourth industrial revolutions, and discussions about the fifth revolution have emerged before the completion of the fourth revolution. However, the overlapping of boundaries from the third industrial revolution (TIR) onwards is such that it sometimes makes the classification of revolutionary indicators doubtful.

The occurrence and existence of such characteristics is the important thing; however, classifying them does not deviate much from the fundamental subject. Nevertheless, the crucial issue is the extent to which these indicators overlap and coexist with the sustainable development's broader concept. "Kemble" and "Hick" suggest the triple objectives as important for sustainable development. Economic, ecological, and social objectives are important, and a rational balance and proportionality between them may create a dynamic, beautiful, and prosperous world for all. Although the first and second industrial revolutions quickly advanced industry and economy, critics believe in the environmental indicators' imbalance and its social problems. An economic-profit-based approach is something considered responsible by many people for climate change and environmental issues. Conferences and international agreements from Brundtland, Rio, and London to meetings stemming from growing concerns reflect the importance of the environmental field for the global community.

Regardless of substantive contradictions and violations of mainly political, balanced, and proportional agreements, development cannot be achieved without considering the proportion between the development's three main dimensions. It is perceivable that enriching each side will result in the weakness of another side. Nowadays, the main issue is to find a rational solution between industrial development and environmental protection. Effective and scientific steps in this path were the third and fourth

industrial revolutions. It is impossible to disregard industrial growth and development, which is one of the economic necessities for sustainable development, under the pretext of environmental conservation, ecosystem integrity, biodiversity preservation, and the growing concerns of enthusiasts in this field. Furthermore, we cannot endanger the planet's well-being due to industrial development. What is evident is that industrial development, including mining, steel, and electronic and telecommunications industries create value chains eventually followed by growth, welfare, efficiency, and dynamism in societies,



affecting key indicators like social cohesion, community empowerment, and institutional development as the social indicators of sustainable development. A closer look reveals that resolving the conflict between growth and industrial development and environmental protection is the key solution to this dispute.

In the meantime, the scientific growth provides the rapid movement towards industrial development. It can be argued that a crucial aspect of modern scientific achievements is their alignment and sensitivity to the Earth's ecosystem. New scientific and industrial findings within the framework of sustainable development prioritize environmental concerns and social issues alongside industrial development and

economic growth.

Today, the mining and steel industry is mentioned as a key strategic component of industry and economy. The mining and steel industry, besides oil and petrochemicals, are the key industries in terms of gross domestic product (GDP). Although serious environmentalists consider them very polluting, the pollution caused by industries like electronics and even agriculture should not be ignored. Since the development process is in a direct relationship with natural resources, it will both affect the environment to some extent and intensify the sensitivity of environmental enthusiasts. Nevertheless, accepting that industrial development and the environment are in the same framework is part of the ultimate solution to this dispute. Due to the scientific advancements in industries like steel, copper, and other metals, there is a growing effort to find alternative solutions from the beginning to the end of the supply chain, as these industries heavily rely on extracting raw materials from nature. The occurrence of the third and subsequently the fourth industrial revolutions has brought the idea and aspiration of entering the post-carbon era closer to the realization more than ever. The increasing use of renewable energy sources, the energy obtained from solar panels, and clean energy from wind power, moving towards the energy internet, i.e. creating energy hubs in neighborhoods and sharing it (green electricity), as well as transformation in transportation fleet are all drivers for upgrading technologies in the industrial and mining sectors.

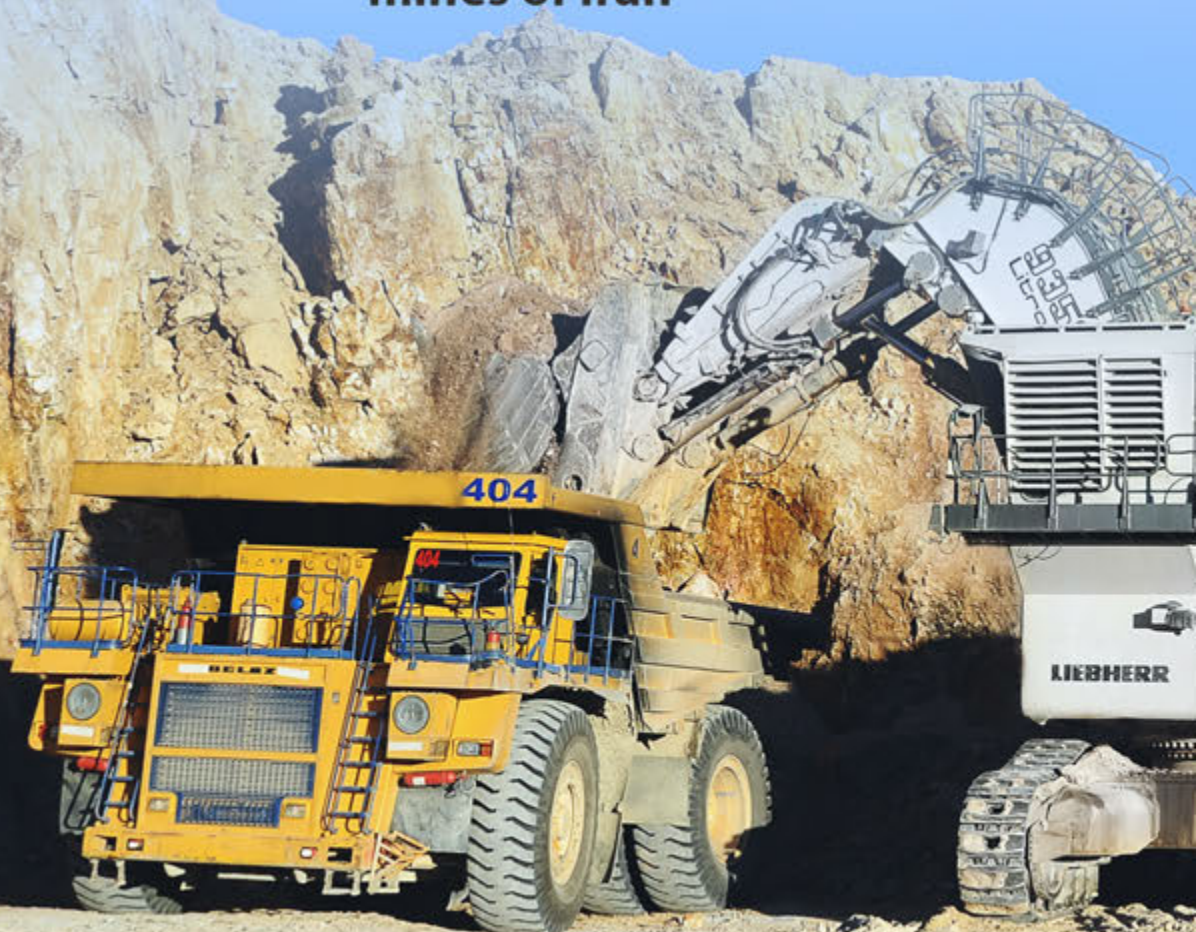
Nowadays, alongside green steel, the concept of green mining has become prevalent. With around two decades of life, this phenomenon has opened a window into the mining sector, with one of its key effects being environmental conservation and protection. Scientific progress has resulted in a shift from traditional industrial paradigms towards modern and green methods. The green mining approach involves using scientific methods to decline the environmental damage in the mining sector. The use of traditional methods and equipment with older technology at the exploration, extraction, and transportation stages had enhanced the environmental impact of mining. At present, the use of satellite equipment and geophysical and mineralogical methods in pioneer countries in mining sector such as China, Australia, Sweden, etc., has yielded satisfying results. At the next stages, using innovative

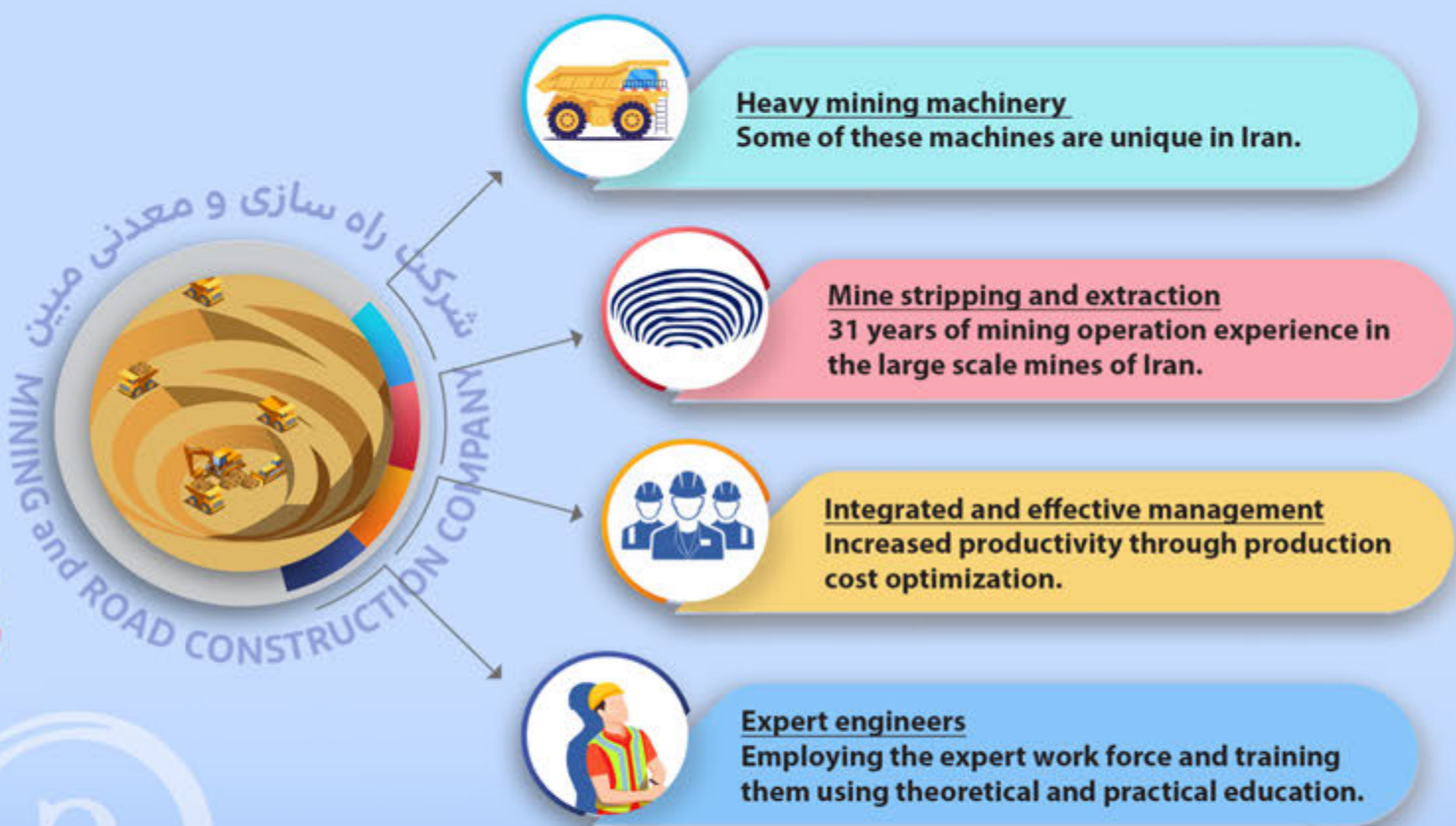
technologies instead of older methods (i.e. electromagnetics instead of chemicals) at the stage of upgrading minerals and increasing their upgrade has reduced the adverse environmental effects.

Mine reclamation and afforestation, fully secure disposal of industrial effluents, maintaining and recycling waste, and controlling acid and acidic runoff to maintain and securely disposal of FeS₂ are some of the significant actions in green mining significantly contributing to environmental protection. Ultimately, as a social approach within the framework of corporate commitment to the environment and human social life, the rehabilitation of abandoned mines is on the agenda. This matter is crucial since in which the two key dimensions of sustainable development, i.e. economic growth through industrial development and environmental responsibility, operate in full coordination. Consequently, it contributes to greater well-being, development, and a less polluted world. The use of underground mining technology is another beneficial and environmentally friendly solution in the mining sector with a significant impact on the uniformity and sustainability of aspects of development. However, it is worth noting that this matter requires a complete redesign of the mining sector's macro plans and precise scientific policies. Still, besides the strategy of transforming abandoned mines into museums, it may be a significant strategy to strengthen the sustainable development process. While various countries all over the world are moving towards green mining, it is essential for Iran, with its abundant mineral potential and diverse mineral resources, alongside a suitable workforce, to more seriously take steps towards higher competitiveness in global markets. In this regard, developing a macro-level strategy, employing state-of-the-art technologies throughout the global mining chain from exploration to transportation, and equipping transportation fleets in mines, and changing blasting methods, as well as utilizing the potential of the private sector while observing higher laws may be the way forward. It is evident that adhering to different dimensions of sustainable development necessitates serious determination and comprehensive efforts, and industrial and economic development and environmental protection and preservation will simultaneously lead to a favorable, profitable, and balanced outcome without excluding any of its dimensions.



Registration of more than 1.2 billion tons of extraction and stripping operations in large-scale mines of Iran





2 Management and Utilization of more than 300 heavy mining machines



Iran (I. R)
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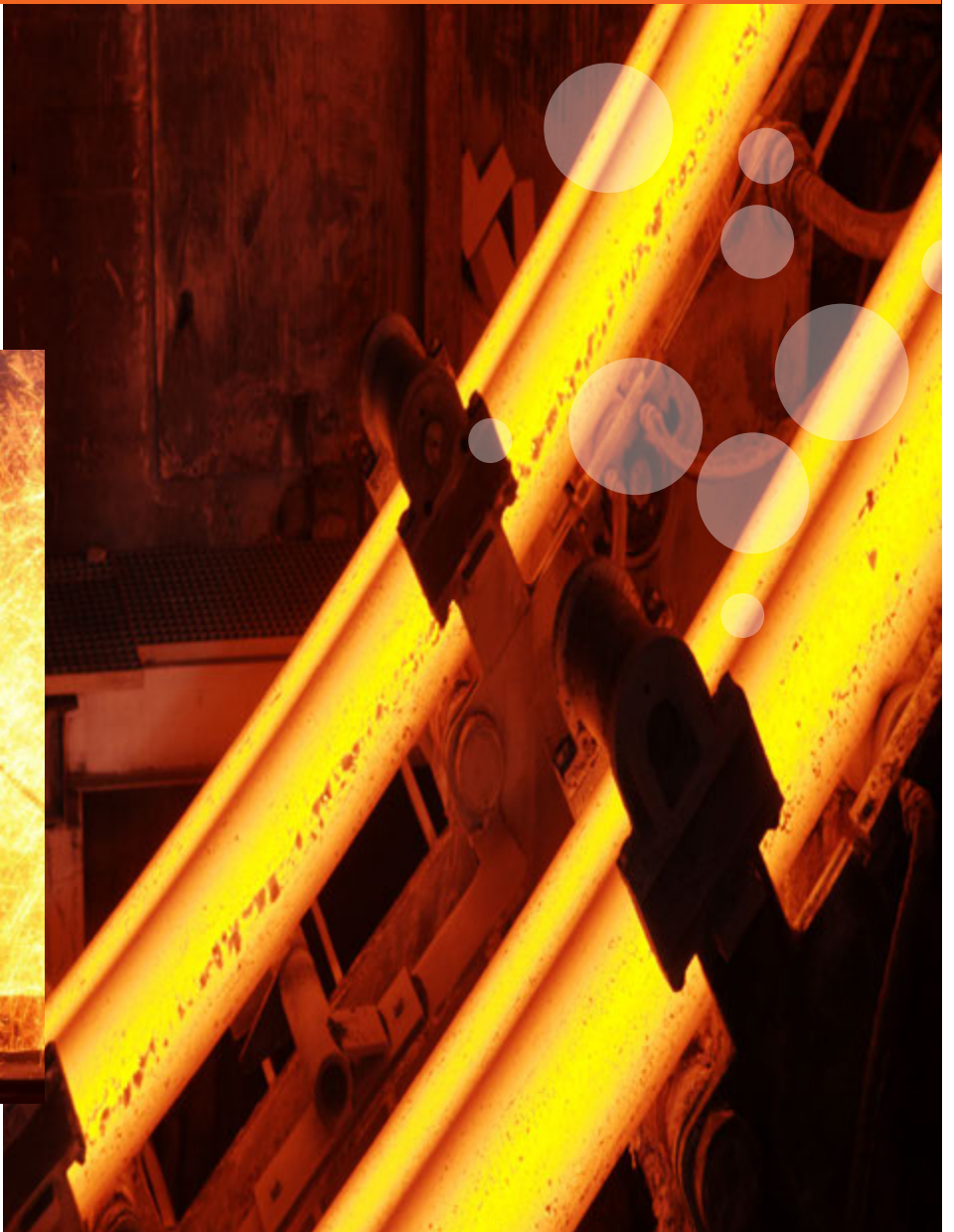
Ongoing Projects

Completed Projects





- Investment in Mehdiabad zinc mine
(The second largest zinc reserve in the world)
The annual production goal is 800,000 tons of zinc concentrate with a grade of at least 35%
- Mining operations of Sungun copper mine.
Activity history: Since 1999
Load tonnage carried: Over 390 million tons
- Mining operations of Miduk copper mine.
Activity history: Since 1989
Load tonnage carried: Over 350 million tons
- Mining operations of Chah Firuzeh copper mine.
Activity history: Since 2010
Load tonnage carried: Over 90 million tons
- Mining operations of Chah Gaz iron ore mine.
Activity history: From 2011- 2017 and again from 2020 till now
Load tonnage carried: Over 80 million tons



10 years after its establishment, Ghadir International Mines and Industries Development Company with 19 companies as its subsidiaries is a prestigious holding and has an important place among Iran's steel producers and mining industry.

Improving the level of production in Iran's mining industry has been one of the most important company's practices for enhancing the level of national production and livelihood in Iran.

For the sake of economic empowerment, Islamic Republic of Iran has entered a new and unprecedented arena of non oil export, steel production and mining industry, which promises a bright future along with maintaining national independence and countering extensive sanctions.

Ghadir International Mines and Industries Development Company has established a chain of businesses from exploration and exploitation to production and export in the provinces of Tehran, Kerman, Fars, Yazd, East Azerbaijan, Mazandaran, Semnan, West Azerbaijan, Hormozgan and Markazi. Geographical distribution and diversity of products and services are determinant features for the position of GIMIDCO within the structure of productive, intermediate and transformative industries.

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Paya Mineral Resources Exploration Management Company

Paya Mineral Resources Exploration Management Company (PAMECO) has started its activities since 2018 in the field of mineral exploration studies within 13 geological zones of Iran. PAMECO is now acting as one of the prestigious and leading companies in the Iranian mining industry. The shareholders of PAMECO are the country's known mining and industrial holdings, such as Mines and Metals Development Investment Company (MMDIC), Ghadir International Industries and Mines Development Company (GIMIDCO) and Sadr Tamin Investment Company (STIC). In line with the mission and strategy and considering compliance with legal requirements, PAMECO has the following goals:

- Conducting exploration studies within PAMECO's certified exploratory areas
- Joint investment in promising geological zones of Iran and foreign countries
- Supplying mining machines & equipment
- Feasibility studies to start exploration activities or investments in neighborhood countries
- Feasibility studies to establish an outstanding mineral analysis laboratory



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Iran's capital market experts say:

Sabanour will have bright future

Iranian Sabanour Mining and Industrial Development Company (SMIDC) has two concentrate and pellet plants in Hamedan province. The pellet product with favorable quality characteristics is used as raw material for steel factories in the country. Also, the production chain of this mineral complex is active from the production stage of granulated iron ore and its consumption as raw material for the concentrate factory in Kurdistan province.

Sabanour Mining and Industrial Development Company operates in the industry of "extraction of metal ores (iron ore) and its processed products" and it is currently the biggest iron ore, concentrates and pellets producer in the west and northwest of the Iran. This company ranks sixth among other producers of this group in terms of sales and export volumes.

The review of the company's activities and performance shows that "Kunour" has been able to gain a favorable position in Iran's stock market with its management plans in the field of developing mineral exploration, so capital market experts believe that a bright future lies ahead for this company and its shareholders.

SMIDC was established in 1986 as a private stock, and then in 2011, the company's type was changed to a public stock. since April 2012, the company's shares have been publicly offered on the over-the-counter. After the approval of the stock exchange organization, the company's shares have been traded in the Tehran stock market since May 2012. This company is currently one of the subsidiaries of the Mines and Metals Development Investment Company (MMDIC) and is the final company of Mobarakeh Steel Group. It should be noted that in 2014, the name of the company was changed from the raw material supplier to Sabanour Mining and Industrial Development Company.



Sabanour mining and industrial development company

Development of mineral exploration in SMIDC

Sabanour Mining and Industrial Company is the biggest producer of iron ore products in the west of the country, which is active from the stage of exploration, extraction, processing of iron ore to the production of concentrate products and granulated pellets. Granular iron ore of this company is produced in Baba Ali, Gelali and Shahrak and Korkore mines in Hamedan and Kurdistan provinces. The granulated iron ore product of mines with favorable quality specification is used as feed for Sabanour concentrate plants.

The pellet product with favorable quality specification is used as raw material for steel plants in Iran. Also, the mineral production chain of SMIDC in

Kurdistan province is active from the stage of granulated iron ore production and its consumption as raw material for the concentrate plants. Launching plan of Bijar pellet plant and other projects of this complex are in the final stages of the chain. The plan to increase the production capacity of Sabanour plants is also followed seriously.

The less raw material sales, the more profit

Sabanour Mining and Industrial Development Company has transferred the ownership, exploitation and operation of the 1 million mt/year Kurdistan pellet plant to Saba Omid West Middle East Company in 2018

About 70 percent of the shares of this company belong to SMIDC

and 30% belong to another Mines and Metals Development Investment Company's subsidiaries, named as Tejali Mines and Metals development Company.

Due to the very positive prospect of steel products production in Iran, iron ore producers have also moved towards completing their production process and have abandoned raw sales. Within the next few years, the major distribution, the production concentrate will be converted into pellets and as a result, the

company's products will increase despite the domestic sales.

Based on the mineral exploration, the definitive reserve of Gelali Qorve mine, which was licensed for exploration in 1993, is 18 million mt.

SMIDC has made investments in the field of steel chain in Kurdistan, and has undertaken the executive operations of this project, which is the biggest concentrate plant in the west of the country. About \$150 million has been allocated for the construction of Gelali concentrate plant, which will create jobs for 200 people directly and 1,500 people indirectly. The iron ore needed in Gelali concentrate unit is supplied by this mine, which requires 4 million mt/year iron ore to produce 2 million mt/year of concentrate in this unit.

The establishment of a 2 million mt/year concentrate factory in Gelali Qorveh is one of the other ongoing projects of Sabanour Company, and it will be put into operation in the next 2 years.

According to capital market experts, the recent correction phase of "Konour", which was preceded by the correction of the general index, has led to a 23% correction in the price of this share since the middle of May. The price analysis from the technical aspect shows that the corrective phase of the share has formed a decreasing triangle pattern (descending triangle) in terms of movement structure during these last two months.

GOLGOHAR IRON & STEEL DEVELOPMENT CO.

GISDCO

Products



HDRI / CDRI

Production capacities



Gohar DRI plant with production capacity of 1.7 Mt/y
Kowsar DRI plant with production capacity of 1.85 Mt/y

Development is Our Belief

Golgohar Iron and Steel Development Company, by implementing the steel project, will produce 3 million tons of steel sheets with a thickness of 0.8 to 20 mm in the near future.



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**GOLGOHAR IRON &
STEEL DEVELOPMENT CO.**

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**ИНЖИНЕРНАЯ КОМПАНИЯ
ФАКУР САНАТ ТЕГЕРАН**
Генеральный подрядчик



1-е место по Производительности Среди Иранских Компаний-Генеральных подрядчиков 2015
Компания-пионер входит в число **“10 ведущих компаний Ирана”** Три года подряд 2019-2021
Место среди 100 богатейших иранских компаний: 99-е место 2019 93-е место 2020 67-е место 2021

ОБЛАСТЬ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

• МИНЕРАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ

- Переработка и Обогащение Железной Руды Iron
- Гранулирование Железной Руды
- Обработка Меди
- Алюминиевая Промышленность

• ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕННО-СБЫТОВАЯ ЦЕПОЧКА В ЧЕРНОЙ МЕТАЛЛУРГИИ

- Производство стали и литье
- Горячая и холодная прокатка
- Обработка полосы

• НЕФТЬ, ГАЗ И НЕФТЕХИМИЯ

Сфера услуг

- МЕТОД ВЫПОЛНЕНИЯ ПРОЕКТА
(EPC, EPCC) +F

- ИНВЕСТИЦИОННЫЙ МЕТОД
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БОЛЕЕ 50 КРУПНЫХ И МЕГАМАСШТАБНЫХ ПРОЕКТОВ В СФЕРАХ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ



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GENERAL CONTRACTOR



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Pioneer Company Among "10 Leading Companies of Iran" For Three Consecutive Years 2019-2021

Position Among Iranian 100 Fortune Companies:

Rank 99 2019

Rank 93 2020

Rank 67 2021

FIELDS OF ACTIVITY

● Mineral Industries

- Iron Ore Processing & Beneficiation
- Iron Ore Pelletizing
- Copper Processing
- Aluminum Industries

● Iron and Steel Value Chain

- Steel Making & Casting
- Hot & Cold Rolling
- Strip Processing

● Oil, Gas and Petrochemicals

SCOPE OF SERVICES

● PROJECT EXECUTION METHOD

(EPC, EPCC) +F

● INVESTMENT METHOD

BOT, BOO

SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION
OF MORE THAN 50 LARGE AND MEGA SCALE PROJECTS IN THE FIELDS OF ACTIVITY



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