

شرکت معدنی و صنعتی گل گهر (سهامی عام) Golgohar Mining & Industrial Co.

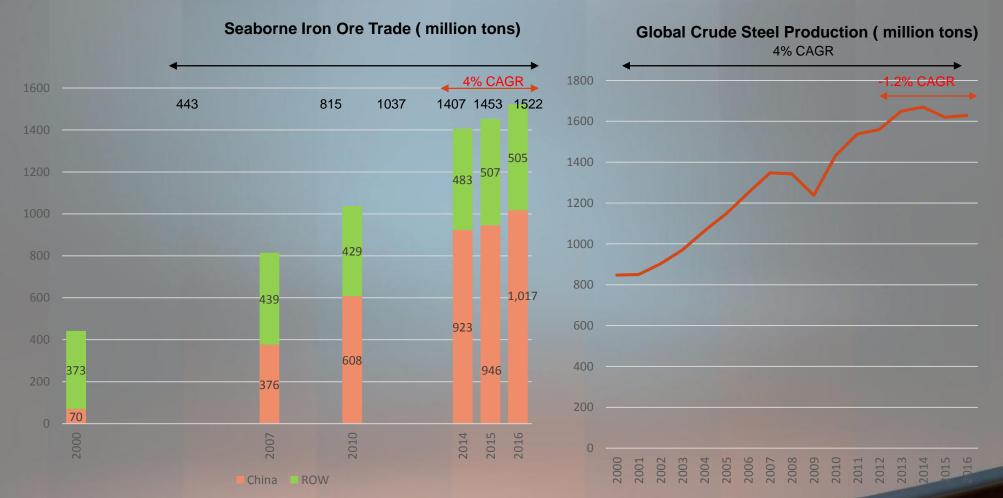
آنده بازار آی و فولاد جالتی ا و اسرانزی ای

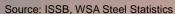
آنده آین و قولاد

April 2018 World Bank commentary:

- The economy is expected to maintain a steady growth of slightly over 4%, increasingly based on non-oil sectors, and fueled by a recovery in consumption and investment demand and overtaking the contribution of net exports. Some signs of pickup in the construction sector -- historically a lead in or of economic activity -- also appear to confirm this trend.
- In the medium term, inflationary pressures are likely to increase due to a widening output gap and further currency depreciation, pushing the consumer price index (CPI) inflation into double-digit territory again.

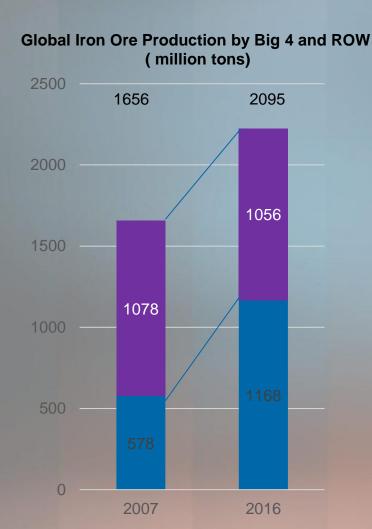
The seaborne iron ore trade has been growing at 2x global crude steel production rates. Since 2014, the trade continued to grow despite the fall in global crude steel production





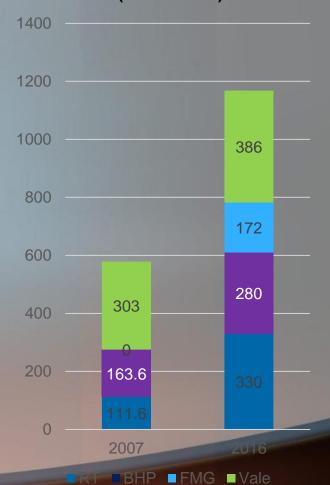


Rio Tinto alone has increased production by 218Mt, followed by start up of FMG's greenfield mines of 172 Mt



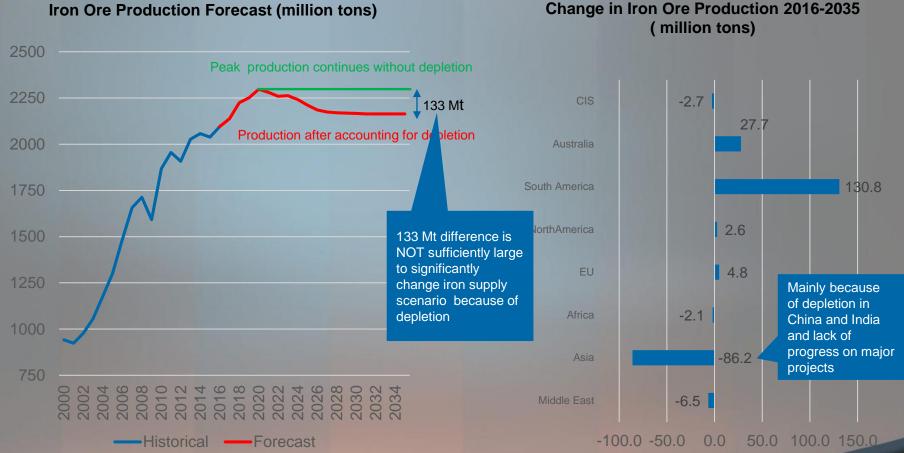
■Big 4 ■ROW

Change in Iron Ore Production by Big 4, 2007-2016 (million tons)





The pipeline of committed projects and associated reserves in the mines suggest that the industry can sustain production of 2.1 billion tons in the long term

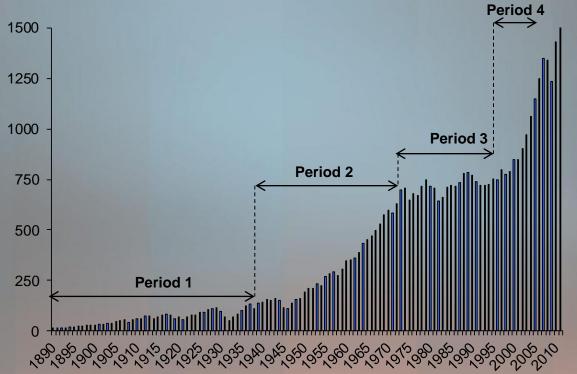


Source: Tex Report, SNL, Hatch



Since 1890 global steel production has grown at 4 % p.a – faster than global GDP - to over 1.6 billion tonnes within four distinct periods

Global Annual Steel Production/Mt



	Period	CAGR/%		
1	1890 - 1940	4.9		
2	1941 – 1974	4.7		
3	1975 – 2000	1.1		
4	2001 - 2016	4.4		
	1890 - 2016	4.0		



From 2015 to 2030 crude steel production is forecast to increase by 377 Mt (+ 23%). India and SE Asia will account for 90% of the growth. China's steel production could decline by 128Mt.

Crude steel production forecasts, Mt & CAGR%, selected years, base case

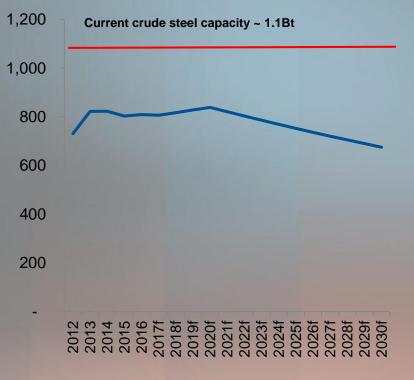
	2012	2015	2020	2030	CAGR % 2012 - 2030	Volume difference, Mt 2015 - 2030
China (incl. Hong Kong)	731.0	803.0	838.6	674.9	-0.4%	-128.1
Other East Asia	203.1	219.0	249.1	425.1	4.2%	+206.1
Europe Steel	208.5	202.0	173.8	216.0	0.2%	+4.0
CIS	111.0	101.5	136.0	126.3	0.7%	+24.8
North America	121.6	110.0	117.6	168.2	1.8%	+58.2
South America	46.4	43.9	38.8	61.4	1.6%	+17.5
Africa	15.3	13.7	25.8	49.7	6.8%	+36.0
Middle East	24.7	29.4	32.0	43.9	3.2%	+14.5
India	77.6	89.0	83.0	223.8	6.1%	+134.8
Oceania	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.0	-0.8%	-0.7
World	1,545.0	1,617.2	1,700	1,994	1.4%	377

Source: Hatch, public forecasts



The Chinese steel industry will need to restructure and reshape itself to survive the ongoing crisis before its economics return to some level of normality

Forecast crude steel production vs. crude steel production in China (000t)

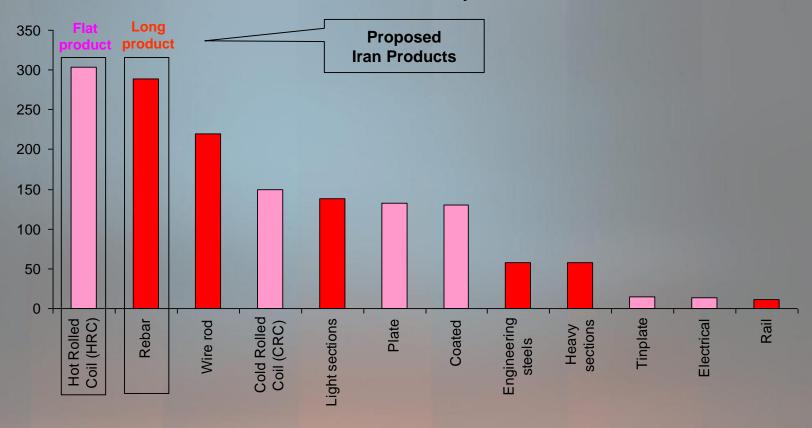


- Given China's large share and importance in the global steel industry, the changes in its industry will largely shape the global steel industry strategic landscape and economics
- Currently the capacity utilisation is about 78%
- The Chinese steel industry faces the following challenges:
 - Slower Market Growth and perhaps close to peak demand
 - Overcapacity and economic returns are weak
 - Difficult to pass raw material price increase to customers
 - Declining iron ore quality from domestic mines
 - Generating surplus to invest
 - Increasing Customer Service requirements
- The age of large step changes in capacity build up in China is largely over. This is due to:
 - Difficulties in securing finances
 - Environmental concerns
 - Weakening of the 'carte blanche' government support to the industry



The 2 proposed Iran products are the highest volume products manufactured globally: Hot Rolled Coil and rebar

Global Steel Production by Product 2017/Mt



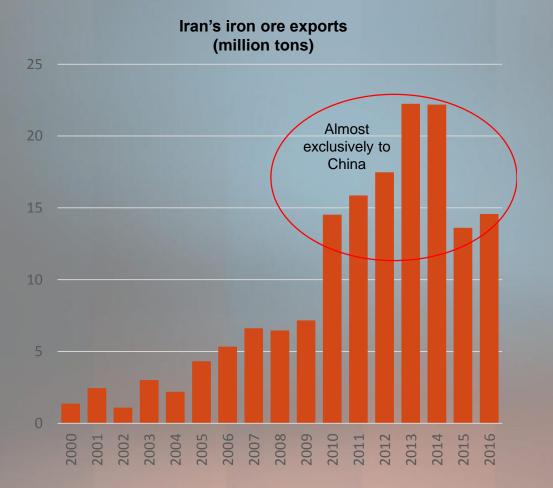


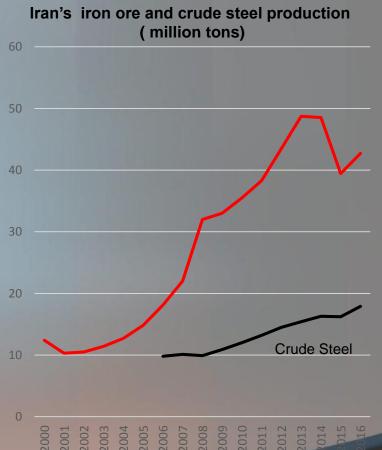
The main steel consuming sectors within MENA are construction, oil & gas and equipment

	Regional Steel Consumption by Region/Mt								
2012	Automotive	Equipment	Shipbuilding	C	Construction	Oil and Gas	Metal goods	Total	
China	81	174	28	١	298	37	66	6	84
CIS	6	13	2		25	8	5	6	0
Developed Asia	18	33	7	۱	69	8	16	l l	151
Eastern Europe	4	8	1		14	2	4		33
India	8	15	3		41	3	7	Ц	76
MENA	8	21	2		53	6	7		97
North America	17	23	5		44	9	15		113
Oceania	1	2	0		3	1	1		7
Other develop- ing Asia	7	15	2		30	4	7		66
South America	8	16	2		30	5	8		70
Sub Saharan Africa	1 1	3	0		5	1	1		12
Western Europe	19	34	5		59	7	18		143
Total	180	356	57	Ì	672	91	155		1,511



Iran's exports to China have declined by 34% since 2012, mainly due to (a) increasing demand from its domestic steel industry and (b) fall in iron ore production









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تقاط قوت وراه کار پای شرکت پای ایرانی

Iran value chain, business scope

The business in this value chain benefits from several important competitive advantages:

- •Conventional, name-brand, state-of-the-art mineral processing, pelletization, ironmaking and steelmaking technologies
- Low-cost domestic iron ore
- Low-cost natural gas
- Low-cost electric power
- Favorable, low Iranian Rial currency
- Good, existing infrastructure for logistics and materials handling;
- •Competitive labor costs and experienced labor force Critical input costs are benchmarked here:

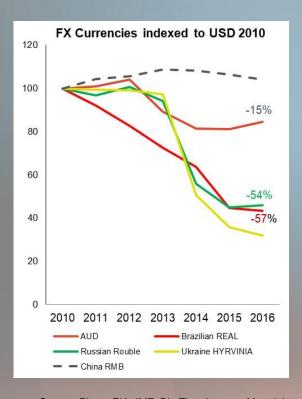
Cost of energy and water in different countries

Country	Natural Gas			Electricity		Diesel fuel		
	\$US/m3	\$US/	GJ	\$US/kWh		\$US/L		
Iran	0.034	0.	96		0.018	0.09		
Russia	0.057	1.	61		0.04	0.7		
US	0.09	2.	55	0.05	5 - 0.07	0.7		
Saudi Arabia	0.047	1.	32		0.048	0.1		

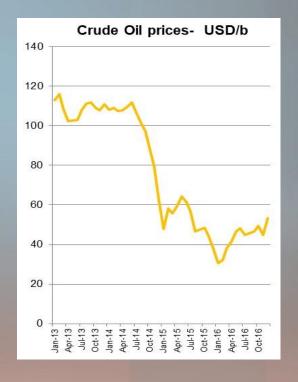


The cash costs for major iron ore exporters in Brazil, Australia, has reduced due to a combination of factors – currency depreciation, reduced fuel costs and cost reduction initiatives

1. Depreciating currencies



2. Reduced Fuel Costs



3. Sustained Cost Reduction Initiatives

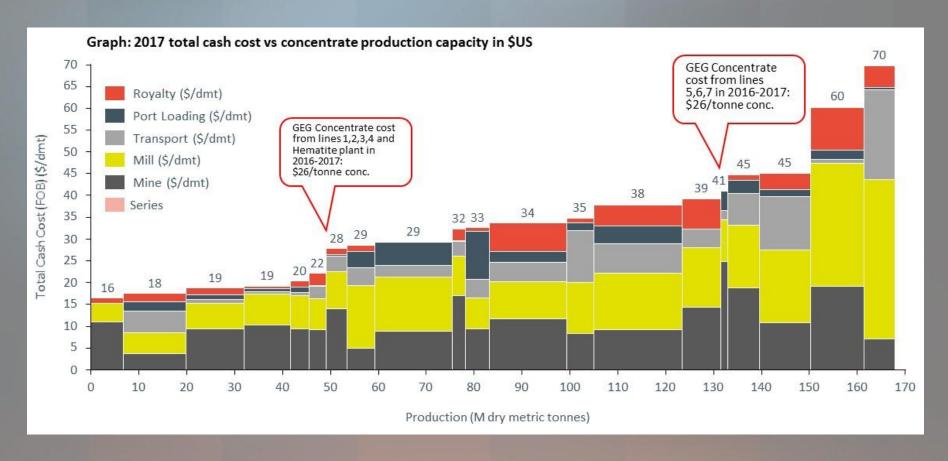
Examples - Rio Tinto

- Reduced contractor hiring
- Reduction in Travel Costs
- Achieving production increase without headcount increase
- Reduction in training and assessment activities
- Micro attention to cost structure savings

Source: Platts, EIA. IMF, Rio Tinto Investor Materials



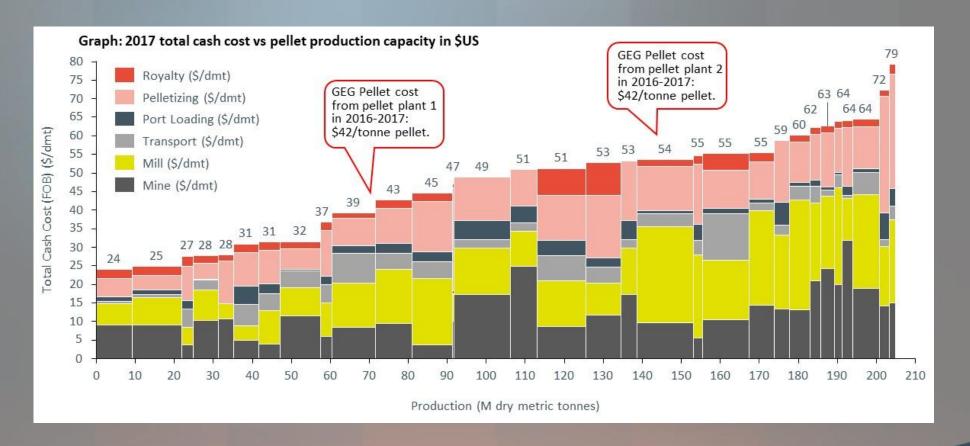
Cash Cost for Concentrates and Iran's position on the cost curve



Source: SNL Mine Economics Cost Curve – Iron Ore



Cash Cost for Pellets and Iran's position on the cost curve

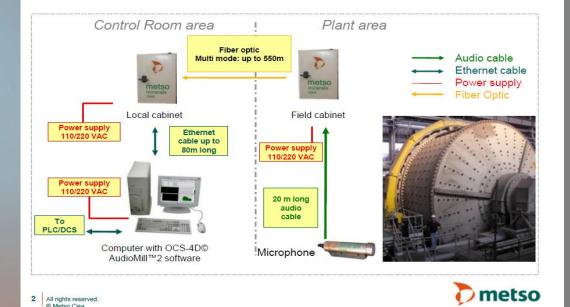




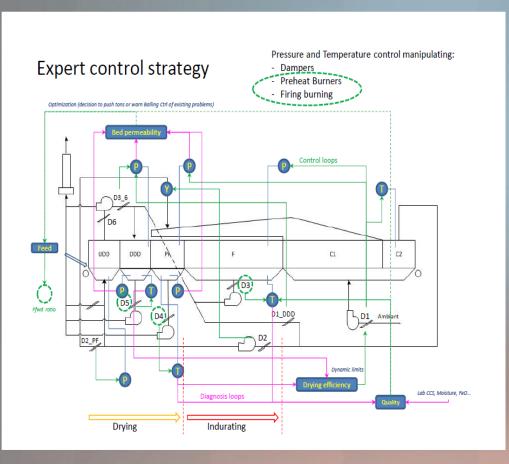
اسفاده از تکولوژی سل جهار

- Reduction in production fluctuation 40%
- Production Quality Increase 30%
- Increase Efficiency 5%
- Reduction in Energy consumption 5%
- Production Quantity Increase 6%
- Water Consumption Reduction 3%

General Layout

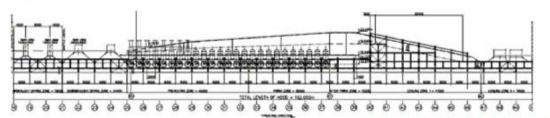


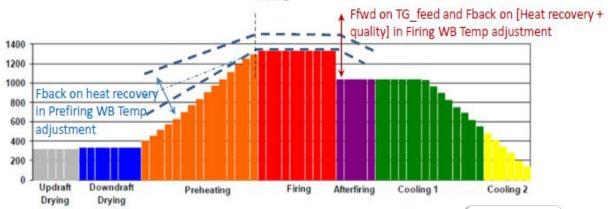






Pellet Induration







شبه سازی و شاسایی کلوکاههای افزایش تولید

		Mine 1 - 254 mm Diameter Holes					
		Structure					
		Fine In-situ block size < 0.47 m RQD < 45%	Coarse In-situ block size > 0.47 m RQD > 45%				
	Hard	Domain H					
	UCS > 90 MPa	4.0 x 4.5 m ST = 4.0 m SD = 1.5 m PF = 0.81 kg/t					
	Medium	Explosive Emulsolite Domain MC Domain MC					
Strength	UCS 50 - 90 Mpa	4.5 x 5.0 m ST = 4.0 m SD = 1.5 m PF = 0.49 kg/t Explosive Emulsolite	4.0 x 5.0 m ST = 4.5 m SD = 1.5 m PF = 0.52 kg/t Explosive Emulsolite				
	Soft	<u>Domain S</u>					
	UCS < 50 MPa	5.0 x 6.5 m ST = 4.5 m SD = 1.5 m PF = 0.32 kg/t Explosive Emulsolite					

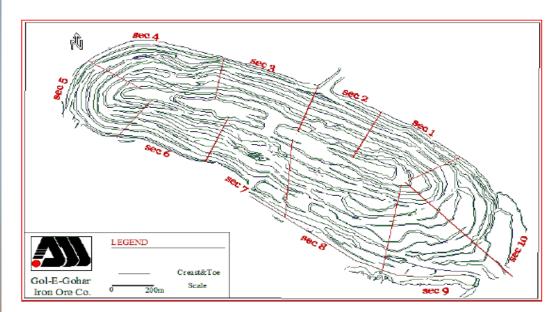


Figure 2-3: Golgohar Mine 1 Open Pit Geotechnical Domains



Mine-to-Plant Optimization of the Golgohar Operation - Phase 4 Progress Report Lines 1, 2 and 3 - Sept. 11, 2018

Lines 1, 2 and 3 Line 3 Cyclones AG MIII L3-2 L3-4 L3-5 From Line 1 -L1/2-6 L3-11 Dry Middlings L3-10 L3-15 Wet Magnetic L3-12 A L3-16 Separation Ball Mill L3-22 L3-24 L3-12 B Wet Concentrate L3-20 Ball Mill 2 Š Wet Tailings Dewatering L3-23 Cone L3-25 Processing Line 3 Survey

ing Line 3 Survey

Figure 2-1: Survey Sample Points

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