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please see pages: 16

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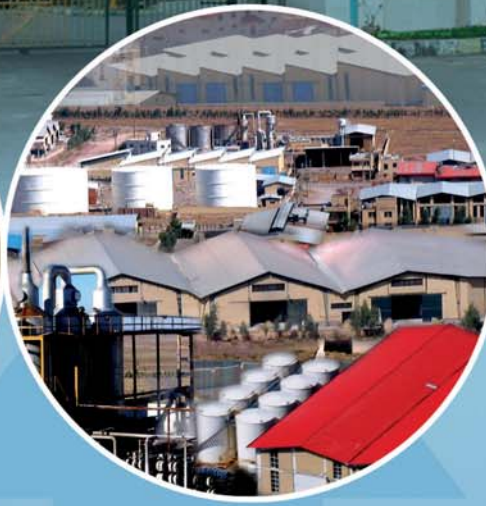


Qom Salafchegan

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Dry Port



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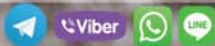
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Weld-to-Structure Coupler



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Placing on boundaries of
Azerbaijan, Armenia &
Nakhchivan

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participation

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Shiraz Mayor's message



Big 5 is a useful event organized annually in the Middle East region. Middle East is a great construction market. It is so dynamic which make the market getting bigger and bolder than anywhere else.

Big 5 may contribute to local economy by creating local jobs and business opportunities. In addition, finding buyers and suppliers will be facilitated by holding such events. Big 5 is a great opportunity to put the innovative products and technologies. It is also a great venue to find partners and peers to carry out urban projects and/ or entering new vibrant markets.

As you may know Iran is great dynamic market where there are many low-risk investment opportunities. As a major metropolis of Iran, Shiraz is a heaven for profitable and low-risk investment. It is the largest academic, cultural and economic center of southern Iran. Shiraz's economic base is in its provincial products. Industries such as cement production, etc. dominate. Agriculture has always been a major part of the economy in and around Shiraz.

To boost the provincial economy particularly manufacturing in electronics and communications, Shiraz Special Economic Zone or the SEEZ was established in 2000 to realize the following objectives:

1. Fars province Economic growth and development and being enjoyed by the potential abilities of this province.
2. Attending the universal markets and producing and exporting goods. Encouraging local and international investors to enter the production circle.
3. Practical measurement to create employment and reducing unemployment in the province.
4. Making use of the huge amount of cash which exists in Fars province and has the second place in this case after Tehran in the country.
5. Attracting science and transferring technology via scientific and industrial cooperation with international companies.
6. Supporting industries and local artisans and creating facilities for them.

As Shiraz has become one of the top tourist destinations heading to Iran, more and more opportunities are created for national and international investors. Today, the City of Shiraz has defined different domain in which investors could invest. In so doing, the municipality of Shiraz has prepared the required infrastructures and plans to facilitate the investment. These facilitative plans include exemption from municipal charges and taxes for the recreational projects and building hotels etc. Derak 580-hectar Park project located at highlands of Shiraz is the recent project open to the national and international investors and Shiraz Municipality has prepared the infrastructures thereof.

Shiraz is the oldest and most well-known medical center in southern Iran. The reputation of its hospitals has gone beyond the borders of Iran and its fame is still growing. Thus it is not surprising that Shiraz has, in recent decades, been the hub for health tourism in southwest of Iran. Organ (kidney and liver) transplant is one of the fields for which Shiraz is recognized in Iran and world over.

Shiraz is home to a vibrant academic community. The Shiraz University of Medical Sciences was the first university in Shiraz and was founded in 1946. Still it is ranked as one of the best universities at national, regional, and international level.

Today, City administrative offices are determined to define and offer different investment opportunities in all aforementioned areas through the use of natural, cultural and social resources available to would-be investors and all those interested in investing in Shiraz. Meantime, the City of Shiraz also offer great opportunities for interested people to invest in construction of administrative, entertainment, etc. by preparing and providing the required infrastructures at highlands of shiraz.

The City of Shiraz always welcomes with open arms the investment in different domains. And it is ready to cooperate with national and international investors in accordance with IR Iran investment promotion and protection acts.

The Main Advantages of Investment In Qom Salafchegan Special Economic Zone

- 1) Attracting Domestic and Foreign Investors considering low rate costs of manufacturing expenses to create and enter the competitive marketing environment.
- 2) Right now, this zone is divided into 3 phases, two of which are running.
- 3) Capital freedom in the form of import and export and gaining benefits of any trading and manufacturing activities to attract foreign investors as per and compatible with the legislation made and issued on the aim of attracting and supporting investment.
- 4) %60 of the whole country main industries are located in an area of 230KM diameter of this zone.
- 5) Accessibility to the main political, economic, trading and industrial cities of the country such as Isfahan, Arak, Saveh and Tehran.
- 6) Located on the trading-industry crossroad of 17 provinces.
- 7) Accessibility to the country railroad network and connecting to this network in near future.
- 8) Establishing the first international airport by private sector in a distance of 20Km from the zone.
- 9) Freedom from all country official custom regulations.
- 10) Importing all machinery to the zone without following the official custom issues and paying taxes.
- 11) Importing all raw materials without following the official custom regulations and paying taxes.
- 12) Enjoying the Vat and tax exemption as per the rate of VAT concerned with.
- 13) Establishing manufacturing, packaging, assembling and any other processing activities to enjoy VAT.
- 14) Importing and discharging commodities from other zones and customs on the sight of transit permission and vice versa.
- 15) Enjoying no time limitation for storing the imported commodities in warehouses with the least charges.
- 16) Releasing the whole or part of the imported goods to others on the sight of the warehouse receipt.
- 17) Accepting warehouse treatable receipts and the certificate of origin issued by the zone authority to open credits by domestic banks.
- 18) Enjoying mild climate conditions appropriate for a vast variety of trading and manufacturing activities or storing the goods in public and private warehouses.
- 19) Putting insurance on all commodities imported into the zone since entering the zone up to getting released both in public and private warehouses.
- 20) Enjoying tax exemption for manufacturing units for 7 years since they receive their License of Production.
- 21) Paying no ordinary taxes run inside the country.
- 22) Owning the land with appropriate conditions and receiving the document of ownership in case of starting construction and progress made up to %40.
- 23) Registering foreign companies with %100 ownership.
- 24) Land and construction ownership for all real and legal identities for all domestic and foreign investors.
- 25) Leasing and selling the lands or constructions to others in ease and as per the regulations issued by the zone authorities.
- 26) Issuing all required letters of permissions and licenses by the zone authorities for all activities such as manufacturing, packaging or processing.
- 27) Issuing Commercial Card by the authorities of the zone, having made the required arrangements with the officials concerned.
- 28) Supplying and accessibility to all types of energy sources in ease and fare price.
- 29) Easing the relationship between the employer and the employee according the labor regulations set and issued by the zone.
- 30) Accessibility to various human source of either simple ones or the expert ones.
- 31) Enjoying foreign workers in each manufacturing unit and issuing work permission and residential letter by the zone authorities.
- 32) Receiving the title of "DRY PORT" for the first time in Iran to this zone.

Iranian minister:
“In all ports, there are opportunities for foreign investors”



Abbas Akhondi is calling for private investment, both domestic and foreign, into the country's ports.

Iran's minister of Roads and Urban Development said that "positive and interesting" discussions have been held with China, India and Russia.

Dr Akhondi said that Iran sees potential in its southern ports. He proposed to increase the competitiveness of these facilities on the Persian Gulf by allowing them to service larger ships. He added that the Iranian government has just decided to establish a Free Trade Zone (FTZ) in one of them, Bushehr.

Iran wants to make rail transport to and from ports quicker and cheaper, Dr Akhondi continued. The country needs private investments to expand these rail connections, especially to better connect the southern ports on the Persian Gulf with the northern ports on the Caspian Sea. The Minister said that there were ongoing discussions with countries around the Gulf and around the Caspian to facilitate that.

"In all ports, there are opportunities for foreign investors," Dr Akhondi said, insisting that various kinds of investment models could be implemented.

Torkan FTZs help achieve Iran Vision 2025 goals



Free trade and industrial zones help Iran to achieve the goals of Iran Vision 2025, said the secretary of the Supreme Council of Iran's Free Trade, Industrial and Special Economic Zones.

Akbar Torkan, who was speaking at the inauguration ceremony of Maku Free Trade Zone Fairground, called on all organizations to contribute to materializing the targets of Iran Vision 2025.

He suggested the use of free trade zones as pilots for implementing the ideas and plans adding that banking system revision project could be launched in the zones.

Appreciating the officials of Maku Free Trade Zone, he said that the zone can be upgraded to a developed trade hub.

In June, Torkan said attraction of investment is Iran's basic strategy for the development of free trade zones.

He told reporters at the one-day conference on the investment opportunities in Iran's free trade zones in Dubai, the UAE, that Iran's policy on such zones is to create suitable grounds for domestic and foreign investments.

Torkan added that transfer of modern technology is another step that Iran is considering to develop

its free zones.

Elaborating on the capacities of Arvand Free Trade Zone in southwestern Iran, the official added that Arvand Free Trade Zone enjoys high potentials for establishing tourism and industrial facilities and attracting investors.

"Iran seeks to further strengthen economic relations with all regional countries, including the United Arab Emirates, and encourage joint investment in its free zones," he said.

Torkan added that investors are greatly interested in investing in petrochemical, chemical and food industries in Arvand Free Trade Zone.

The one-day conference on the investment opportunities in Iran's free trade zones, which was held in Dubai on June 13, was attended by Torkan, Iran's Ambassador to the UAE Mohammadreza Fayyaz, a group of Iranian businesspeople and investors, as well as a number of businesspeople from the UAE and Saudi Arabia.

The gathering focused on the role of free zones in Iran's economic development, ways of attracting foreign capital and technology to Iran's free zones, and major grounds for investment in Arvand and Chabahar free trade zones.

Iran's construction industry forecast to grow 4.5% in 2016: BMI

The BMI Research (formerly Business Monitor Online) revised its construction industry growth forecast for Iran in 2016 from 3.2 percent to 4.5 percent thanks to the removal of the majority of international sanctions and release of new historic data.

The lifting of sanctions will result in the gradual return of private investment as well as improve Iran's access to funding for projects, the report said. As such, the country's risk profile - particularly in the financing stage of the project life cycle - will foreseeably continue to improve.

In addition, the British research institute estimates an average of 6.1 percent growth in Iran's construction industry over the next five years as a result of the lifting of international sanctions and strong demand for infrastructure. However, persistently low oil prices will reduce government revenue, limiting public spending in infrastructure.

As the published report proves, the lifting of sanctions is already having a positive impact on Iran's capability to finance infrastructure projects. Reflecting the reduced risk in the financing stage, Iran now scores 34 out of 100 in the Financing Risk pillar of BMI's Project Risk Index (PRI), from a previous score of 18.8.

Moreover, greater competitiveness in Iran's labor market will be required to support growth in the construction industry, according to the report.





WB forecasts 4.7% economic growth for Iran in 2018

The growth of Iran's GDP is projected at 4.7 percent in 2018, a World Bank report forecasted.

In its June 2016 Global Economic Prospects report, the World Bank (WB) has suggested that Iran's GDP would stand at 4.9 in 2017 and 4.4 in 2016.

In the Islamic Republic of Iran, the combination of low oil prices and uncertainty surrounding the timeline for the lifting of sanctions slowed growth significantly, the report suggested.

According to the report, growth in the Middle East and North Africa was an estimated 2.6 percent in 2015, slightly down from 2.9 percent in 2014 and broadly in line with January estimates.

The report further added that the easing of sanctions has opened Iran to international trade and investment.

In April 2016, Iran's crude oil production was 3.6 million barrels per day (mbd), 25 percent higher than average monthly production in 2015, and already at the upper end of the 0.5-0.7 mbd increase estimated last October for the post-sanctions period.

The post-sanctions era also holds strong promise for the Iranian financial services, mineral and metals, and manufacturing industries.

To the extent that higher Iranian oil production marginally reduces global oil prices, the impact of the country's reintegration into the global economy is likely to be negative for other oil producing countries, including those in the Middle East, the report said.

The impacts of the Islamic Republic of Iran's reintegration into the global economy through trade channels are more challenging to assess, but exports from the European Union to the Islamic Republic of Iran, for instance, stand to approximately double if they rebound to the levels seen prior to the tightening of sanctions in 2012.

Meanwhile the report highlighted that countries neighboring Iran may benefit from increased trade links and travel.

IMF anticipates 4.5% GDP growth for Iran in 2016

ECONOMIC GROWTH



The International Monetary Fund (IMF), in its latest report titled *Regional Economic Outlook: Middle East, North Africa, Afghanistan, and Pakistan (MENAP)*, predicted a 4.5 percent real GDP growth for the Islamic Republic of Iran in 2016. According to the report, Iran will experience a 4.1 percent GDP growth in 2017, while the country's consumer price inflation will stand at 7.4 percent in 2016 and 7.2 percent in 2017.

Current account balance in Iran will hit 4.2 percent of GDP in 2016 and 3.3 percent of GDP in the year after.

For MENAP oil exporters, IMF foresees 4.7 percent inflation in 2016 and 4.2 percent one in 2017. The anticipated figures are 7.4 percent and 9.8 percent in 2016 and 2017, respectively, for MENAP oil importers.

Current account balance in MENAP oil exporting countries will reach -4.4 percent in 2016 and -1.8 percent in 2017. For MENAP oil importers, the factor will be at -4.8 percent in 2016 and -4.7 percent in 2017.

Real GDP growth for MENAP oil exporters will stand at 3.3 percent in 2016 and 2.9 percent in the following year. The figures will be 3.6 percent and 4.2 percent for MENAP oil importers in 2016 and 2017, respectively.

Based on the report, oil prices remain the key driver of the outlook for MENAP oil exporters given their high dependence on hydrocarbon budget revenues and exports.



Investment Opportunities in Shiraz

Tel : +98 713 6361746

Email: info@shirazinvestment.ir

Sohrab Sepehri Residential, Cultural, Commercial complex

Usage : Residential , Cultural , Commercial , services

Land Area: 9317 M2

Total Constructed Area: 32856 M2

Project Location: Parvin Etesami Blvd. Sohrab Sepehri avenue

Municipal District: 7

The total value of the project: 628/2 Billion rials

The capital of municipality: 188587 million rials

The capital of investment partner: 439569 million rials

Share of municipality: 30/02 percent

Share of investment partner: 69/98 percent



Economical Information		
Title	Amount	Unit
Construction Period:	3	Month
Sales Period:	3	Year
Internal Output Rate:	34/04	Percent

	Technical Information		
	use	Number of floors	Total Area
Residential Complex	Private Parking	2	5606
	Residential	6	15000
Commercial-Cultural Complex	Private Parking	1	3000
	Commercial-sport	1	3500
	Recitative-Commercial	1	2000
	cultural	1	2000
	office	1	1750



Talash Administrative - Commercial Complex

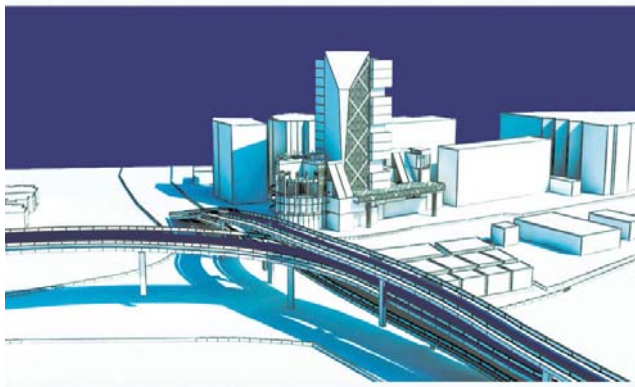
Usage: Commercial, Administrative
 Land Area: 6863 M2
 Total Constructed Area: 35469 M2
 Project Location: Golestan town entrance-kes-havarz avenue -next to the fire station
 Municipal District: 10
 The total value of the project: 714 Billion rials
 The capital of municipality: 341739 million rials
 The capital of investment partner: 372300 million rials
 Share of municipality: 47/86 percent
 Share of investment partner: 52/14 percent



Economical Information		
Title	Amount	Unit
Construction Period:	3	Month
Sales Period:	3	Year
Internal Output Rate:	54/85	Percent

Technical Information		
use	Number of floors	Total Area
Private Parking	3	14412
Related Service	1	4804
Commercial	1	5273
Residential	4	10980

Mirzaye Shirazi Station Complex



Usage : Administrative - Commercial
 Land Area: 2554 M2
 Total Constructed Area: 20147 M2
 Project Location: Mirzaye shirazi intersection and Shariatee Ave
 Municipal District : 6
 The total value of the project : 1178/3 Billion rials
 The capital of municipality : 608585/096 million rials
 The capital of investment partner : 373338/756 million rials
 Share of municipality : 61/98 percent
 Share of investment partner: 38/02 percent

Economical Information		
Title	Amount	Unit
Construction Period:	3	Month
Sales Period:	4	Year
Internal Output Rate:	44/74	Percent

Technical Information		
use	Number of floors	Total Area
Private Parking	3	5025
commercial	6	9363
cultural	11	5759

Water Park Project



Usage : Recreative – Sport

Land Area: 30/000 M2

Total Constructed Area: 37100 M2

Project Location: Husseini Al-Hashimi High Way

Municipal District: 10

The total value of the project, including land price, taxes and construction costs are estimated to be 1350 billion Rials that will be calculated in accordance with the current rate at the time of the call for auction .

Economical Information		
Title	Amount	Unit
Construction Period:	3/5	Month
Use	Number of floors	
Parking	16000	
Commercial	2300	
The Sport package	5200	
Water Sports Complex	13600	

Pardis e Tuba Complex



Economical Information		
Title	Amount	Unit
Construction Period:	4	Month
Sales Period:	5	Year
Internal Output Rate:	41	Percent

use	Total Area
Multifunctional Complex	473700
Commercial-Office Complex	100500
Residential Complex	54000
Parking	460000

Pardis e Tuba Complex Usage : Commercial , Residential, Services

Land Area : 170000 M2

Total Constructed Area : 1088200 M2

Project Location : Cement Factory Lands

Municipal District : 4 The total value of the project : 22490 Billion rials

The capital of municipality : 4/118/921 million rials

The capital of investment partner : 18/371/906 million rials

Share of municipality : 18/31percent

Share of investment partner: 81/69 percent

Rahbarmah Sport Complex

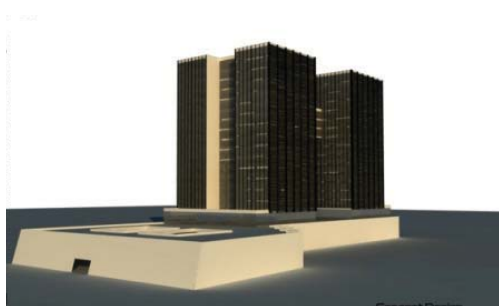
Usage: : Sport – Commercial
 Land Area: 2340 M2
 Total Constructed Area: 12640 M2
 Project Location: Shariati Blvd Rahbarmah Street - Alley 25
 Municipal District : 6
 The total value of the project : 385 Billion rials
 The capital of municipality : 172652 million rials
 The capital of investment partner : 213045 million rials
 Share of municipality : 51 percent
 Share of investment partner: 49 percent



Economical Information		
Title	Amount	Unit
Construction Period:	3	Month
Sales Period:	4	Year
Internal Output Rate:	34/83	Percent

Technical Information		
use	Number of floors	Total Area
Private Parking/installations	3	4920
Commercial-sport	2	3040
Sport	4	4680

Ehsan Station Complex



Usage : Administrative, Commercial
 Land Area : 12605 M2
 Total Constructed Area : 117126 M2
 Project Location : Ehsan Square
 Municipal District: 6
 The total value of the project : 4472 Billion rials
 The capital of municipality : 2/087/600 million rials
 The capital of investment partner : 2384530 million rials
 Share of municipality : 46/68 percent
 Share of investment partner: 53/32 percent

Economical Information		
Title	Amount	Unit
Construction Period:	5	Month
Sales Period:	9	Year
Internal Output Rate:	34/01	Percent

Technical Information		
use	Number of floors	Total Area
Private Parking	3	36990
commercial	5	35757
cultural	2	5671
office	14	38708

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6

Energy Security

Iran with close to $\frac{1}{5}$ of total global proved gas reserves as the leading country and ranked 4th in proved crude oil reserves is one of the most sustainable resources of supplying hydrocarbon fuels in the world. An extensive national pipeline network to deliver fuel, together with 74,000 MW of installed electrical generation capacity ensure energy security. **14th Largest Electricity Producer**



7

Low Effective Rate of Taxation

Iranian companies enjoy a flat 25% corporate tax rate and shareholders are not liable to any tax on dividends, while exports are exempt from any taxation and under certain circumstances tax holidays of up to 15 years can be obtained.

15 Years Tax Holidays

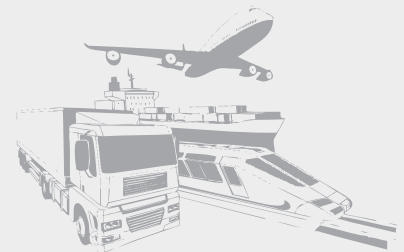


8

Developed Infrastructure

Through substantial investments, Iran has developed its ports, rail and road networks and air transport systems, creating the perfect foundation for economic development and prosperity.

103 Airports **13,000 km** Railroads



9

Young Educated Labor Force

With some 3.7 million students at various stages of higher education, Iran possesses some of the best educated youth in the developing world.

79 m Population



3.7 m Students



10

Untapped Tourism Potential

Ancient history, the heritage of some of the world's greatest empires, exquisite arts and crafts, rich cultural heritage, refined and varied cuisine, diverse climate and breath-taking natural wonders provide the perfect platform for Iran to tap into the fast growing and lucrative global tourism market.



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The benefits of business in Iran



After the signature on 14 July 2015 of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) by Iran, China, France, Russia, United Kingdom, United States, Germany and the European Union, executives around the globe toasted this game-changing breakthrough. In fact, Iran is the only sizeable economy to remain closed off from international business in an ever more globalized world – representing an enticing growth opportunity for multinationals.

In this regard, expert from global consultancy Roland Berger and CMS have investigated the business prospects in Iran and published an analysis document entitled “How to do business in Iran successfully”.

This enthusiasm towards Iran from the global business community is well-founded as the country offers some compelling reasons to do business. Foreign companies will find Iran a rewarding target for their goods, technology and expertise.



1. Strong fundamentals

Iran is the 17th largest country in the world and its population of 78 million is similar in size to Germany. Apart from its sheer size, Iran is rich in natural resources: it is the world's largest proven natural gas reserve holder (18.2 % of total) and the third in terms of conventional crude oil reserves. Iran also boasts vast reserves of copper, iron ore, zinc and lead. Iran is not only rich in natural resources but also in history and culture as one of the world's oldest civilizations dating back over five millennia.

2. Sophistication

Although economically classified as a developing or emerging market, Iran can be considered in many ways a developed country. For example, it has strong established industries such as auto manufacturing and pharmaceuticals; its rail infrastructure is internationally respected and the metro system in Tehran can compete with its European counter-

parts; Iran has impressive education standards with a youth literacy rate of 98% and a university enrolment rate of 58%; Iran ranked 16th on global output of academic articles and is placed 43rd worldwide on availability of scientists and engineers.

The Iranian population is tech-savvy and rapidly digitizing with 35 million smartphones and an Internet penetration above 50%. Social media usage is widespread and Iran has witnessed a surge in online services in the past few years. For example, the country's leading ecommerce player, Digikala, is already estimated to be worth around USD 300 million.

3. Ambition

The Iranian government has ambitious plans for the country's future with domestic industries being stronger exporters, reduced unemployment and research and development to become even more central to growth. Iran is increasingly nurturing SMEs

and business creation, and on the 'Ease of Doing Business' Index for the category 'Starting Your Own Business', Iran is currently ranked 62nd out of 189 countries. These initiatives demonstrate an ambitious drive for Iran to become both a hub in a region with more than 400 million inhabitants and a global business player to be reckoned with.

4. Help needed

Iran's allure is derived from the business opportunities it offers. Iran's natural resources ignite great interest and have a prominent role in the Iranian economy; for example, in 2014, 80% of the USD 64 billion exports were hydrocarbons, of which more than 75% found its way to China, India and Turkey. Now, once sanctions are eased, other coun-

tries should be able to tap into these natural resources. On the other hand, Iran announced plans to increase output significantly, offering opportunities for foreign companies. Also, Iranian consumers are an unquestionable attraction for foreign companies. One survey by On Device shows that 66% of respondents prefer imported goods because of their perceived better quality. Currently, China is the major source of imports, accounting for 44% of the total, but Western companies are well positioned to challenge them.



Iran has capacity to generate 60 GW renewables



Iran has capacity for generation of 60 gigawatts (GW) electricity from renewables, Vice Chairman of Environment Committee in Tehran Chamber of commerce, Industries, mines and agriculture, Hamid reza Salehi said.

"Iran could supply domestic needs and also export if this capacity become operational," he said.

Currently Iran's nominal and actual power generation capacity stand at 76 GW and 59 GW.

Iran plans to add 26 GW to power generation capacity by 2021, of which 5 GW would be renewables.

Currently, renewables share 0.32 percent of Iran's electricity generation capacity. Iran plans to generate 7-10 GW renewable power by 2025.

Salehi said that Ministry of Energy planned and announced power purchase prices and guaranteed purchase pattern of electricity is also intended for foreign investments.

According to him in years to come with population growth and rise in economic activity in Iran, the electricity consumption will rise automatically. "So consumption of gas as a form of clean energy will rise also. In this situation renewables 5 percent share in energy basket is very small".

He said that realization of generating 60 GW renewables depend on foreign investments.

However, Iran ranks first and forth in term of gas and oil reserves in the world. Currently, about 85 percent of Iran's total power generation is thermal and this figure would remain unchanged in next five years.

On the other hand, the cost of renewable power generation is higher than thermal electricity.

Iran needs 600 to 700 thousand euro finance to generate one megawatt electricity in a Combined-Cycle Plant, the spokesman of parliament's energy commission Asadollah Gharekhani told Trend, adding that the volume for renewables may exceed one billion euro.


Iran plans to invest \$30 billion in power sector, including generation and grid by 2021.



Nasir al-Molk Mosque Mosque of Whirling Colours in Shiraz

From the outside, the Nasir al-Molk Mosque in Shiraz, Iran, seems like a fairly traditional house of worship -- but it's hiding a gorgeously colorful secret. The multitude of stained glass windows turn the inside of the mosque into a riotous wonderland of color that is absolutely breathtaking. You can only see the light through the stained glass in the early morning. It was built to catch the morning sun, so that if you visit at noon it will be too late to catch the light. The sight of the morning sunlight shining through the colorful stained glass, then falling over the tightly woven Persian carpet, is so bewitching that it seems to be from another world. Even if you are the world's least religious person, you might feel your hands coming together in prayer naturally when you see the brilliance of this light. Perhaps the builders of this mosque wanted to show their "faith" through the morning light shining through this stained glass.

Take it to the bridge: the Tehran architect striking the right chord in Iran and beyond



Bridges have always been close to the heart of Iranian identity. Isfahan, Iran's top tourist destination and a former capital of Persia, boasts two spectacular bridges from the 16th century Safavid dynasty when the city was at the centre of Islamic art and culture.

So it is no surprise that a new hi-tech award-winning structure has appeared in the Iranian capital, Tehran. What is a surprise is that it was designed by a young woman.

Tabiat ("nature") bridge, the largest of its kind in Iran, was architect Leila Araghian's first project. She designed it five years ago while a student, winning a local competition for a plan to connect two parks separated by a highway in north Tehran.

It was built over two years and was unveiled in late 2014 by Tehran's mayor, Mohammad Bagher Ghalibaf. It has since become a popular place for hangouts and morning sports. Last month, as Iranians celebrated an ancient festival of outdoor picnicking, thousands flocked to the bridge.

"I didn't want it to be just a bridge which people would use to get from one park to another," said Araghian, who is now 31. "I wanted it to be a place for people to stay and ponder, not simply pass."

Built on three large pillars, the 270-metre curved structure has broad entrances, multiple pathways and three floors of restaurants and cafes and sitting areas. It was recently named among the winners of the Architizer A+ awards, a global architectural competition based in New York.

Tabiat is reminiscent of Isfahan's Siosepol, whose name means bridge of 33 arches, and Khaju bridge, which are a place for public meetings, poetry reading and traditional tea houses.

I used to say it's just a piece of design on the paper, I couldn't believe it would be built one day Leila Araghian said, she initially lacked confidence and wasn't sure people would welcome her modern design. But now, as she sets foot on the structure that was once just an idea in her head, she can see the scale of her achievement.



"I used to say it's just a piece of design on the paper, I couldn't believe it would actually be built one day. It's a good feeling to see people are enjoying it, to see them sitting on the benches or just hanging out. It gives me more confidence for my future work but when I come to think of it, it's one of those things that you get to do only once in your lifetime."

Araghian studied architecture at Tehran's Shahid Beheshti University and together with a colleague, Alireza Behzadi, founded Diba Tensile Architecture. The Italy-based Maffei Engineering helped with the technical side of the Tabiat project.

It hasn't all been easy. At one point, an Australian company delayed providing Araghian and her colleagues with computer software they needed because the project originated in Iran, which was under international sanctions because of its nuclear programme.

At home, Araghian is happy the city authorities trusted her although she was young and without

much experience. "That's very valuable to me," she said.

Under Ghalibaf, Tehran has built a significant number of new bridges, tunnels and parks. Speaking during Tabiat's inauguration ceremony, the mayor expressed delight that its designers were from the younger generation. "This is the longest pedestrian bridge in our country and has been designed beautifully by our youth," he said.

Kamran Rezaianpour, a professor and director of the Idehandish architecture company, said Tehran's municipal budget had significantly increased under Ghalibaf.

"He pays a great attention to monumental projects which last long, something like France where presidents tend to leave such structures behind," Rezaianpour said. Commenting on the design of Tabiat bridge, he added: "Such projects will break the taboo of working on complex designs in Iran and will pave ways for more avant garde Iranian architects."

A look at Iranian Modern Architecture

Here are some highlights and points of interest selected from a much larger body of incredible designs in Iran.



Asef Office Building Tehran, Iran

The front of the Asef Office Building is defined by its sun blinds, these chevron-shaped aggregations give shade and act as balcony railings and as plant containers for what will one day be a verdant façade.

Shahkaram Office Building Karaj, Iran

The face of the Shahkaram Office building is an exercise in playful modulation. The 14 floors have been grouped into seven rows of giant squares, featuring two different types of decorative Iranian Orosi windows, which have been cut and rearranged.



Dashte-Noor Gymnasium Mazandaran Iran

A curving residence hall that literally looks out over the horizon offers a graceful spin on a form is one of the most unique gymnasiums in Iran because of its modern building.



Sharifi-ha House Tehran, Iran

While the country's history Modernist and Persian-inspired architecture is stunning, there's something to be said about a new example of high-tech, head-spinning design. This rotating, seven-story home, can be difficult to visualize without floorplans, but the concepta series of rotating rooms offers a technically complicated yet impressive display of technology.



Baranoosh Residential Building - Tehran, Iran

The Baranoosh Residential building features a number of interesting details: the fluttering grid of the stone cladding, for instance, or the balcony railings that appear uniform yet are unique for each apartment.



Afsharian's House Kermanshah, Iran

Today's house, tomorrow's
apartment...

Afsharian's house situated in
Kermanshah-Iran with a 312sqm
land area is a three-storey
building belonging to a couple
and their children (a son and a
daughter).

We must bear in mind that, the
pictures represents only three-
fifths of a house. Floors four and
five, which will elongate the
already dramatic front, are to
be added when the two child-
ren of the house-builders reach
adulthood.

Eshan Pond Textile Factory - Qom, Iran

An angular factory complex
created on the industrial out-
skirts of the ancient city, the
building draws from the forms
and shapes of the textile indus-
try, appearing like a massive,
futuristic sewing machine



Construction market of Iran to see strong growth

Overview of Iran's Construction Market



Despite the challenges surrounding the drop in global oil prices and the Iranian government experiencing problems in financial cash flow due to years of sanctions, Iran's construction market is expected to continue a relatively steady growth at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 6.1% from 2016 to 2020. Combined with a population of nearly 80 million inhabitants, and 64% under the age of 35, the country has the ingredients to become a major player in the global construction market.

The total construction market size in Iran is forecast to close at \$154 billion at the end of 2016, and expected to reach \$196 billion by 2020. The lifting of the sanctions in have improved investor and consumer confidence, as many are optimistic that additional funds will pour into construction projects. The construction growth has been primarily driven by the residential segment, accounting for 45% of Iran's market, due to a severe shortage of housing stock. The demand stands at 1.5 million housing units per year, and the current market is only able to supply 700,000 units. In 2009 alone, it was estimated that 750,000 additional units were needed each year, solely to cater to Iran's young couples embarking on married life.

Overview of Iran's Construction Market
Iran is expected to see growth not only from new

housing development, but in renovations of existing buildings as well. In addition to upgrading old buildings for general safety and upkeep, many buildings across Iran require reinforcement and renovation in case of earthquakes. The government has announced plans to provide 1.8 million loans over a period of six years, from 2014 to 2020, ranging between \$7,500 and \$18,700, to help pay for renovation and upgrade projects.

Despite a 3% CAGR in the construction market for overall growth between 2013 and 2015, according to the Central Bank of Iran (CBI), it should be noted that Iran experienced a 32% decline in the number of construction permits issued within urban areas in fiscal year 2014-15, compared to 2013-14. With the lifting of sanctions earlier this year, and foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows expected to increase, this trend is expected to turn around.

With infrastructure playing a critical role in Iran's plans to attract FDI into the country, the government has prioritised infrastructure development in its strategic plans. The government is planning to nearly double the size of the country's 13,000 kilometres railway network to cover 25,000 kilometres by 2025.

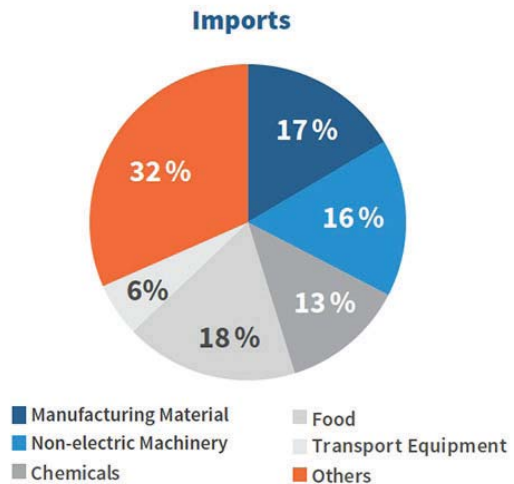
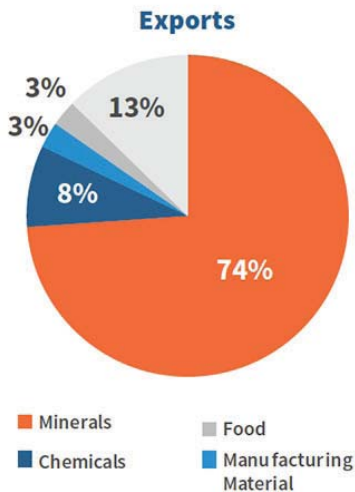
The country has also announced a number of construction projects for the development of dams, tun-



nels and various industrial projects. In 2014, 475 tenders, worth \$88.3 billion, were awarded in Iran. Projects included the construction of 745 kilometres of freeways, 5,626 kilometres of highways, and 2,970 kilometres of main roads across the country. Much has changed in Iran over the past five years, after the country was cut-off from the international financial system and global markets. Iran today has the ability to manufacture many of the construction materials, products, and machinery it was unable to produce a decade ago, and many of these industries have grown into sustainable local economies for the country.

Despite Iran’s impressive domestic manufacturing capabilities, there are still many finished products and solutions where there is great demand. In addition, sanctions have made the cost of construction materials high compared to other markets in the region – providing new players with opportunities to win market share with the right pricing strategy. All in all, the construction sector is set for growth. The government needs to develop its infrastructure further in order to draw in the FDI it so desperately needs. In a region where low oil prices have hit the construction sector hard, new growth opportunities are always welcome.

Iran’s Trade Value by Type
(avg. % Share by Value, 2009-2013)



Turning to renewable energy in Iran



Iran is turning to renewable energy forms in order to avoid the side effects of generating power in traditional ways.

Just like many other countries, Iran has turned to renewable energies because traditional ways of power generation inflict serious harm to the environment. There is great potential in Iran for developing solar energy platforms.

The country lies on the solar belt that is between 25 and 40 degrees northern latitude. Iran has 300 sunny days in a year. Approximately 70 percent of the Iranian soil is capable of exploiting solar energy. In the hottest parts of the count-

ry, it is possible to generate 6 kilowatt hours of electricity per square meter.

Recently contracts have been signed with companies from Germany, England, China, Sweden, Austria and elsewhere to construct solar power plants.

Also, Iran's center for wastewater treatment in southern Tehran treats wastewater produced by 4,200,000 people. The wastewater goes through a number of filters where garbage and big particles are separated. It then receives air. Next, the mud required for biogas is formed in special tankers and biogas is produced.



Chehel Sotoun Palace

Located about 340 km south of Tehran (The capital), Esfahan or Isfahan is the capital of Esfahan Province and Iran's third largest city after Tehran and Mashhad.

Esfahan was once one of the largest cities in the world. It flourished from 1050 to 1722, particularly in the 16th century under the Safavid dynasty, when it became the capital of Persia for the second time in its history. Even today, the city retains much of its past glory.

Esfahan is a multi-ethnic city and Muslims, Jews and Christians live peacefully together. It is also famous for its Islamic architecture, with many beautiful boulevards, covered bridges, palaces, mosques, and minarets. This led to the Persian proverb *Esfahān nesf-e jahān ast*: "Esfahan is half of the world".

The architecture of Esfahan is made up of eight traditional forms which taken together form the foundation in the same way that music was once based on a finite number of notes. These are modulated by the use of colors and textures to leaven the surfaces and are held together in an overall construction akin to that of a sonata in which connection leads to culmination through a transition space. To appreciate the skill of the architects and designers fully, it is necessary to have an appreciation of these fundamental concepts i.e. garden, platform, porch, gateway, dome, arched chamber, and minaret, although in the geometry and architecture of the buildings they are woven together to present a seamless whole.

Chehel Sotoun (also Chehel Sotoon) is a pavilion in the middle of a park at the far end of a long pool, in Isfahan built by Shah Abbas II to be used for the Shah's entertainment and receptions. In this palace, Shah Abbas II and his successors would receive dignitaries and ambassadors, either on the terrace or in one of the stately reception halls.

The name, „Forty Columns,“ was inspired by the twenty slender wooden columns supporting the

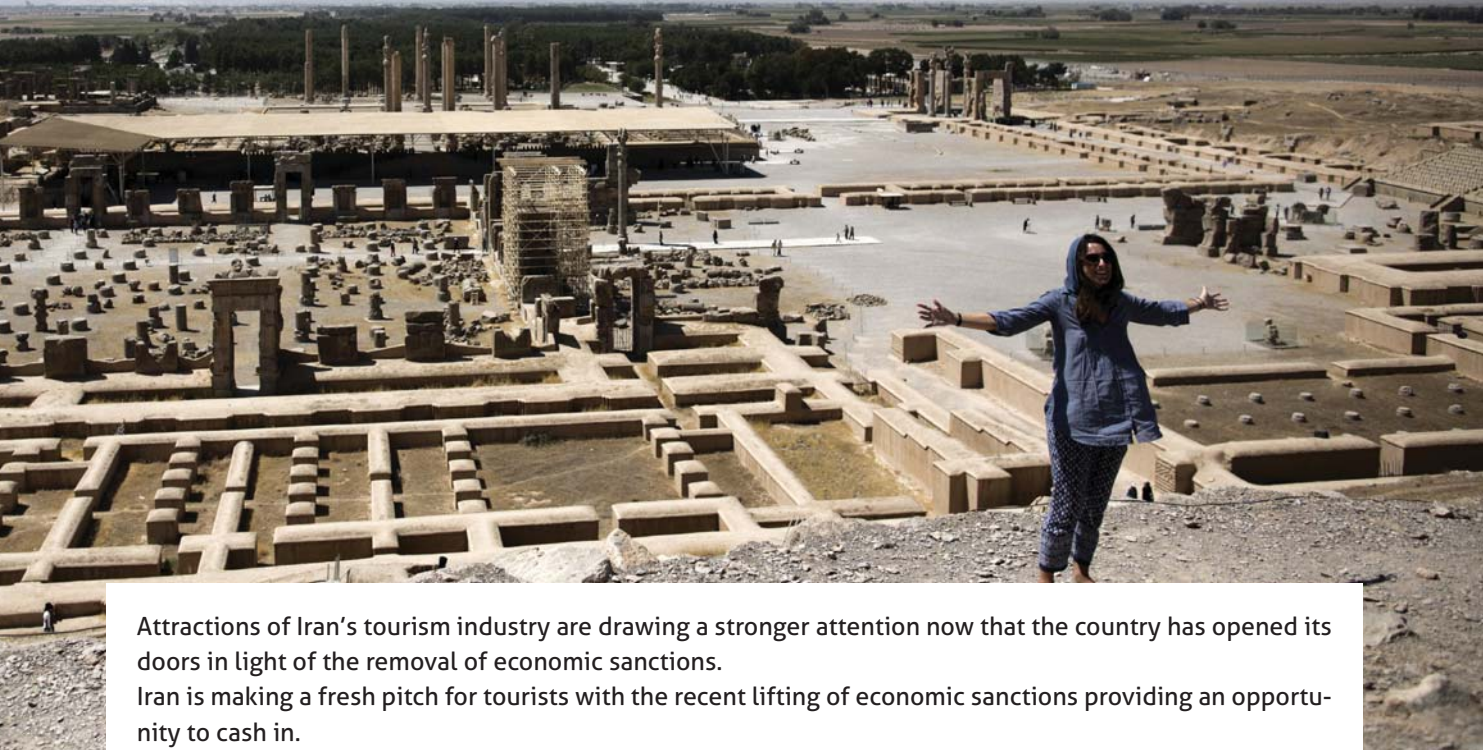
entrance pavilion, which, when reflected in the waters of the fountain, are said to appear to be forty. As with Ali Qapu, the palace contains many frescoes and paintings on ceramic. Many of the ceramic panels have been dispersed and are now in the possession of major museums in the west. They depict specific historical scenes such as a reception for an Uzbek King in 1646, when the palace had just been completed; a banquet in honor of the Emir of Bukhara in 1611; the battle of Chalderan against the Ottoman Sultan Selim II in 1514 in which the Persians fought without firearms; the welcome extended to the Mughal Emperor, Humayun who took refuge in Iran in 1544; the battle of Taher-Abad in 1510 where the Safavid Shah Ismail I vanquished and killed the Uzbek King. A more recent painting depicts Nadir Shah's victory against the Indian Army at Karnal in 1739. There are also less historical, but even more aesthetic compositions in the traditional miniature style which celebrate the joy of life and love.

The magnificent talar or verandah is the dominant feature of the palace and the slender columns, over 40m tall, which support it are cut from single chenar trees (*platanus orientalis*). The roof is also made from chenar tree beams and inset with complex decoration. The surface of much of the throne room is still covered with mirrored glass and this probably also was used on the pillars, as it was in the palace of Ali Qapu, so as to give the appearance of a roof floating in the air.

Looking out over the pool from the Verandah, one is able to appreciate the importance attached historically by Persians to the concept of „talar“ which fulfilled their love of sitting in the garden while they were protected from the light and heat.

On the outside of the building there are some particularly interesting pictures of European figures, presumably based on the ambassadors and their retinue who would have stayed in the palace from time to time.

Iran tourism industry attracting attentions



Attractions of Iran's tourism industry are drawing a stronger attention now that the country has opened its doors in light of the removal of economic sanctions.

Iran is making a fresh pitch for tourists with the recent lifting of economic sanctions providing an opportunity to cash in.

Tourists, and the healthy revenues they could generate, are among the huge economic changes stemming from the nuclear deal.

Iranian officials have already said that about five million foreign travelers visited Iran in 2014, and that the country aims to attract 20 million tourists, spending \$30 billion, by 2025.

Entry procedures have been simplified, meaning visitors from only 11 countries are not eligible for a visa on arrival.

The United States, Britain, Canada and France top the exclusion list but some people will not be put off by the restrictions.

Tour operators say the demand has been so acute that they are racing to add new departures and selling them in record time, it reported.

Iran hosts some of the world's oldest cultural monuments, including 19 UNESCO World Heritage Sites, and its varied terrain ranges from desert locales to ski resorts.

A tourism adventure to Iran could all start right in capital Tehran and with skiing if you are visiting the country during winters. The city's Tochal ski resort is one of several close to the capital.

Most tourists will then make trips to Isfahan, Shiraz and Yazd, cities which are internationally known to be much more beautiful and relaxed than Tehran.

Among the popular sites in Isfahan is Imam Square, second in size only to Tiananmen Square in Beijing, but with water fountains and impressive architecture the Iranian site is much more attractive.

There have been 4.16 million visitors in the first nine months of the Iranian year, which started in March 2015, up five percent from a year earlier, according to the tourism ministry.

French or English speaking guides are booked up to the end of 2017 and the four or five star hotels in Isfahan, Shiraz and Yazd are sold out months in advance.

Fereshteh Pasargad Hotel

Fereshteh Pasargad Hotel is a mixed-use complex currently under construction in the Elahieh neighbourhood of Tehran, Iran. After completion, it will be the tallest building in Iran.

The complex is being developed on a 4,575 square meter area and includes over 105,000 square meters total area with a height of 160 meters over 46 floors. It will consist of parking on 9 floors, commercial and office spaces with conference halls and crafts stores on 7 floors, 3 floors for mechanical and electrical uses, amusement centres and restaurants on 4 floors, 1 floor for a lobby and 30 floors of five-star hotel accommodation.

The construction of the project has started in 2011 and it is estimated for completion in 2019.

Undoubtedly, the most important feature of Fereshteh Pasargad Hotel Project is the conceptual design by Zaha Hadid.

The design of Fereshteh Pasargad Hotel is very different from those seen in Iran so far; it can be considered a pioneer and a turning point in Tehran's architecture once it takes shape.

As reported by Zaha Hadid herself, the main idea on which the exterior architecture of the building rests is as follows:

The building grows from the inside to the outside like a triple butterfly unfolding its beauty by spreading out its wings and covering 360° of views; organic forms such as tree branches and ice facing have been the source of inspiration for the columns of the facade.

Designer and Architect:

Zaha Hadid and Patrik Schumacher

Project Specifications:

- Building Permit for 46 floors.
- Licensed by the Tourism Authority for the construction of 5 Stars hotels apartments.
- Land area of 4574 square meters and after Correction change to 4000 square meters .
- Total area of 106,000 square meters.
- 25,000 square meters in the nine-story parking garage for 630 vehicles up to 1,200 vehicles by mechanized system.
- An area of 17,000 square meters of commercial units on 7 floors including shops, restaurants and coffee shops.
- Administrative units including 2,200 square meters.
- Including 80 units 1- 4 bedroom super luxury apartments.
- Suites include 250 of super luxury 60 sqm units.
- International venues conferences and celebrations.
- Gentlemen and ladies gym in 5000 sqm.
- In the first 16 floors will be occupied by 100% and 35% in next 30 floors.





UAE ready to invest in Kish

Economic activists and investors from the United Arab Emirates have indicated their willingness to invest in economic activities on Iran's Kish Island.

The group of UAE businesspeople and economic activists conferred with the Managing Director of Kish Free Trade Zone Organization Ali Asghar Mounesan.

The group represents a private company involved in operating commercial flights and providing services to private jets.

During their meeting with the managing director of Iran's Kish Free Trade Zone Organization (KFTZO), the UAE businesspeople and investors discussed conditions for cooperation with KFTZO and taking advantage of the advanced facilities of Kish International Airport.

The group also discussed the possibility of using the equipment and services at the Kish Airport, including technical, engineering, and maintenance services for the construction of special hangars and launching private jet flights to the mainland.

The UAE businesspeople also toured Kish Island and became acquainted with advanced facilities and investment opportunities on the Persian Gulf island.

The visit by the UAE delegation followed a recent trip to the UAE by Mounesan during which he invited UAE investors as well as Iranian businesspeople living in the Persian Gulf country to invest in Iran's Kish Island.

The United Arab Emirates business hub of Dubai hosted an international conference on the investment opportunities in Iran's free trade zones in mid-June.

The one-day conference was attended by Secretary of the Supreme Council of Iran's Free Trade, Industrial and Special Economic Zones Akbar Torkan, Iran's Ambassador to the UAE Mohammadreza Fayyaz, a group of Iranian businesspeople and investors, as well as a number of businesspeople from UAE and Saudi Arabia.

The role of free zones in economic development of Iran, ways of attracting foreign capital and technology to Iran's free zones, and major grounds for investment in Arvand and Chabahar free trade zones, were the main topics of discussion at the event. On the sidelines of the conference, Torkan told reporters that Iran's policy toward free zones is to create suitable grounds for the attraction of domestic and foreign investments. "Iran seeks to further strengthen economic relations with all regional countries, including the United Arab Emirates, and encourage joint investment in its free zones," he added.



Kish the Right Place for Investment

Relying on the Law for the Administration of the Country's Free Zones and the Programs that have been approved by the High Council of Free Zones as well as highest level authorities, KFZO offers investors countless facilities and privileges.

Domestic and international investors may be assured that their investment and legal entitlements are guaranteed in Kish Free Zone. The following is a list of some of the investment facilities and advantages available to investors on Kish Island:

- 1- The unique natural and climatical features of Kish and its fascinating coast, coupled with a pleasant weather in almost seven months of the year. The island hosts over 1.5 million domestic and international tourists annually.
- 2- A rich historical background in international trade and commerce.
- 3- Kish Island is located close to the mainland Iran with a population of more than 60 million, and a vast market in the region and the world.
- 4- The Kish Island is just a few miles off the southern Iranian coasts and only a few hundred miles from the southern Persian Gulf states.
- 5- Availability of integrated sea, railway and road transit network to the Central Asian region.
- 6- Restriction-free foreign investment and ownership for natural and corporate entities independently or in partnership with the KFZO or the private sector.
- 7- Tax exemption for 15 years.
- 8- The legal entitlements of foreign investors are guaranteed.
- 9- Compensation paid by insurance for possible losses sustained by investors (in accordance with a contract that has been signed by the KFZO, the banking system and insurance companies).
- 10- No entry visa is required for foreign nationals.
- 11- Flexible monetary and banking regulations.
- 12- Availability of Labor Law facilities applicable to the Free Zones drafted in compliance with the guidelines of the International Labor Organization (ILO).
- 13- Investors are entitled to the right of repatriating the net profits, the principal and gains derived from economic activities by the foreign investors as well as the hard currency capital invested by the Iranian citizens and the funds resulting from the repatriation or transfer of such capital.
- 14- Import and export of all kinds of goods in any quantity, except those forbidden by the sacred law of Islam, are permissible.
- 15- Import of goods for provisional storage in the warehouses of the KFZO.
- 16- Trade exchanges between Kish and overseas market are not subject to the import-export regulations when registered with the customs office.
- 17- Exemption in part or in whole from custom duties and commercial benefit tax for the amount of added value, on the export of goods produced in Kish to other parts of the mainland.
- 18- Airport and port duties exemption for imported machinery, raw materials, parts, equipment and tools required by the manufacturing units.
- 19- Provision of land
- 20- Investors are assisted to erect sheds and workshops.

First European bank to open Iran's office



Austria's Raiffeisen Bank International (RBI) says it wants to open a branch in Tehran "as quickly as possible," becoming the first foreign lender to set up shop in Iran after the lifting of sanctions. RBI is in "intensive talks" with Iranian banks as Tehran is rejoining international banking system, its board member Peter Lennkh said in an interview with Austrian newspaper Wirtschaftsblatt. According to Press TV, he said "We are already working on the preparations and want to offer our customers everything the sanctions relief allows."

Lennkh said RBI had a very good deal of business in Iran before sanctions were imposed on the country in 2012 and "would like to be again the leading bank in Iran's business."

International lenders are linking up, though slowly, with their Iranian counterparts using global transaction network SWIFT.

Central bank officials have said banks from European countries including Germany, France, Britain and Italy, have been in talks to open branches after the lifting of sanctions.

Commerzbank has said it is reviewing its policy of not doing business in Iran.

Foreign investments welcomed in Iran: CBI governor

TEHRAN- The Governor of the Central Bank of Iran (CBI) Valiollah Seif in a meeting with Vice Chairman of China Investment Corporation (CIC) Li Keping admitted that to accelerate its economic growth, the Islamic Republic warmly welcomes attraction of foreign investments.



Referring to the friendly relations between Tehran and Beijing, Seif expressed Iran's tendency towards further expansion of bilateral commercial ties, underlining that countries, such as China, which kept their relations with Iran close and protected the country under the sanction era, stand among its priorities to deepen ties with in post sanction time. Keping, for his part, showed inclination for development of ties with Iran and noted, "We have started our cooperation with Iran's National Development Fund (NDF) since two years ago but for improving our cooperation, we require CBI to provide us data about Iranian government's politics on financial issues, attraction of foreign investments, and foreigners' economic activities in Iran."

The NDF and CIC explored areas to launch joint ventures and to establish a fund aimed at financing private sector projects in Iran, IRNA reported. According to the report, Ding Xuedong, the head of CIC, heading a high-ranking delegation, met with Safdar Hosseini, the chairman of the NDF, in Tehran. During the meeting, Hosseini mentioned some of the potential areas for joint investment among which Infrastructure projects in the field of oil, gas, petrochemical projects, agriculture and construction of greenhouses and fish farming in cages could be mentioned. Xuedong, for his part, noted that as a Capital institution, CIC is eager to learn more about Iran's market and its investment opportunities.

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SWISS FIRM TOLGA EAGER TO INVEST IN IRAN'S SOLAR INDUSTRY

A leading Swiss photovoltaic (PV) company expressed willingness for presence and investment in Iran's market following the termination of anti-Tehran sanctions. During a joint meeting with officials of Iran's Energy Ministry as well as Renewable Energy Organization in Tehran, senior executives from TOLGA expressed their keenness for cooperation in Iran's solar power generation industries. In the meeting, the Iranian officials outlined the country's investment process and capacities in the field of photovoltaic and renewable forms of energy. TOLGA officials said that they are ready to invest in construction of photovoltaic power plants to generate electricity in Iran. Both sides agreed to finalize the details of cooperation in another meeting in the near future. Iran is the biggest producer of electricity in the Middle East, generating over 70,000 megawatt-hours.

SOUTH KOREA TO BUILD 800-BED HOSPITAL IN TABRIZ

Chancellor of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences Mohammad Hossein Soumi said that South Korea is to construct a 800-bed hospital in Tabriz. Speaking to reporters he said relative memorandum of understanding (MoU) on construction of the hospital has been inked with Iranian officials. The new hospital is to be replaced for Shohada and Shahid Madani hospital, he said. In the inauguration ceremony for treatment center for patients diagnosed with epilepsy, he said, "Meeting the demands of patients are among our main concerns and the officials are to remove their shortcomings at the earliest."

TURKISH FIRM SIGNS \$4.2B POWER PLANT DEAL WITH IRAN'S ENERGY MINISTRY

A major Turkish energy company has finalized a \$4.2 billion deal with Iran's Energy Ministry to set up seven natural gas power plants in the Islamic Republic of Iran. Turkish energy company Unit International said in a statement that it has inked an agreement with Iran to build seven power stations with about a combined installed capacity of 6,020 megawatts in seven separate regions of Iran. "Unit International has reached a deal with the Iranian Energy Ministry worth some \$4.2 billion to build natural gas combined cycle power plants," Unit said, adding the agreement was signed at a ceremony in Tehran on June 1. Unit International is owned by Unal Aysal, the former chairman of major Istanbul soccer club Galatasaray. Back in April, Iran and Turkey signed eight memorandums of understanding (MoUs) to strengthen bilateral cooperation in various areas. The cooperation documents were signed in a ceremony in Ankara on April 16, attended by Iranian President Hassan Rouhani and his Turkish counterpart Recep Tayyip Erdogan.

FRANCE'S VINCI EYES CONSTRUCTION OF BULLET TRAIN STATIONS IN IRAN



The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Vinci SA, a France-based company, said the group is in initial talks with Iran over construction of high-speed train stations in the Islamic Republic following the termination of anti-Tehran sanctions.

Vinci SA is holding preliminary discussions with its relevant Iranian counterparts to build high-speed train stations in the country, Xavier Huillard was quoted as saying by Reuters.

He added that the company is also discussing opportunities in oil and gas sector in Iran. The official added that Europe's largest construction and concessions company also plans to design, build and operate new terminals for two airports in Iran.

IRAN SEEKS FOREIGN INVESTMENT FOR WATER PROJECTS

TEHRAN- Iran has currently 1.5 quadrillion rials (about \$42.8 billion) worth of unfinished water projects which it aims to finance by foreign investment and getting loans from the World Bank and the Islamic Development Bank, said Iran's deputy minister of energy for water and wastewater Rahim Meidani.

Meidani said, "Government's funding for water infrastructures is not sufficient for running the water projects and we seek other sources of finance."

The official announced the government allocated 6 trillion rials (about \$1.714 billion) to the water sector in the budget plan of the past Iranian calendar year (which ended on March 19, 2016), adding that the same amount is expected to be assigned for the current year.

Energy Minister Hamid Chitchian said in January 2016 that foreign companies have declared preparedness to transfer technology to Iran in the field of water and wastewater treatment plants.

According to him, Iran transferred financing of 97 water and wastewaters projects worth 44.8 trillion rials (about \$1.239 billion) to the private sector.

JAPAN SETS SIGHT ON DEVELOPMENT OF IRAN'S CHABAHAR PORT

The Japanese government has expressed willingness to contribute to the development of the southeastern Iranian port of Chabahar, a report said.

According to a report by Japan's Nikkei newspaper, Tokyo hopes to join India and play a role in the construction of port of Chabahar, which is set to include a port and an industrial complex. In April, the Indian government announced plans to invest some \$20 billion to build fertilizer and petrochemical plants at Chabahar.

The report further said Tokyo is keen to build stronger ties with Tehran, adding Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe hopes to reach a deal during a planned visit to the Iranian capital later this year. The Japanese government hopes to start drawing up specific plans for Chabahar development by the end of this year through the Japan International Cooperation Agency. Chabahar is the closest and best access point of Iran to the Indian Ocean and Iran has devised serious plans to turn it into a transit hub for immediate access to markets in the northern part of the Indian Ocean and the Central Asia.



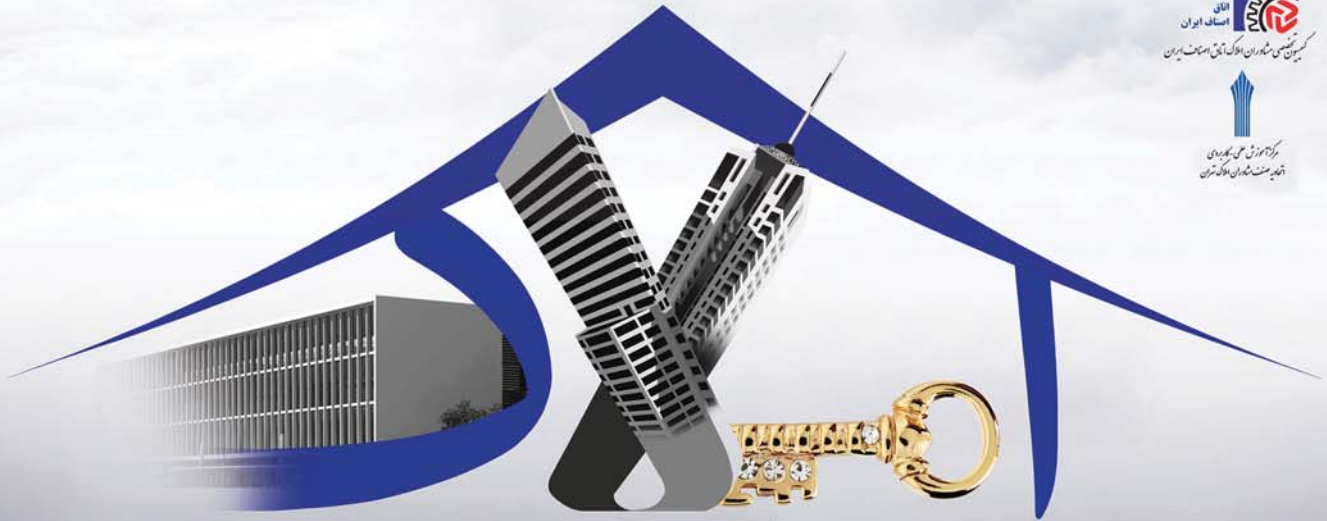
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GROUP OF INDUSTRY

- Real Estate Companies
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- Property and Real Estate Investment
- Financial and Banking Companies
- Architecture and Planning
- Governmental Property Developers
- Construction Project Management / Project Control
- Building Management , Maintenance and Operation
- IT Companies and Technologies in Real Estate Business
- Real Estate and Property Developers in free zones
- Educational Organization for Real Estate and Property

EXHIBITION PROFILE

- ExhibitionTitle The 4th Real Estate and Property Exhibition
- Date 24 to 27 February 2017
- Venue Tehran Permanent Fairground
- Organizers Iran Real Estate and Property Association
Banian Omid Co. 4S Global Sdn,Bhd
- Tel +98(21)22001749 / 50
- Fax +98(21)22004528
- E-mail info@iranpropertyexpo.com
- Website www.iranpropertyexpo.com
- Parallel Events Real Estate and Property Conference

TIME TABLE

- Deadline for Participation 25 Jan 2017
- Deadline for submitting visa Application 04 Feb 2017
- Deadline for Submitting Exhibitors Information to be 04 Feb 2017
- Published in the Exhibition book 04 Feb 2017
- Finishing Stand Construction and Decoration 22 Feb 2017
- Delivery of Stand to Exhibitors 23 Feb 2017
- Deadline for submitting Stand Construction Detail (if any) 23 Feb 2017
- Opening Ceremony 10 AM 24 Feb 2017
- Dismantling of Stand 28 Feb 2017



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- Production grades: ST 37/ ST44/ ST 52

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- Plain wire rod:
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- Standard: Iranian national standard no. 6030
- Ribbed wire rod:
- Size: 8 and 10 millimeters
- Standard: Iranian National Standard no. 3132
- Bundle weights: 2 * 1 ton coils
- Grades: ST37-2/RST24-2/SAE 1006 1008,1010/SWRYII/SG2/S2



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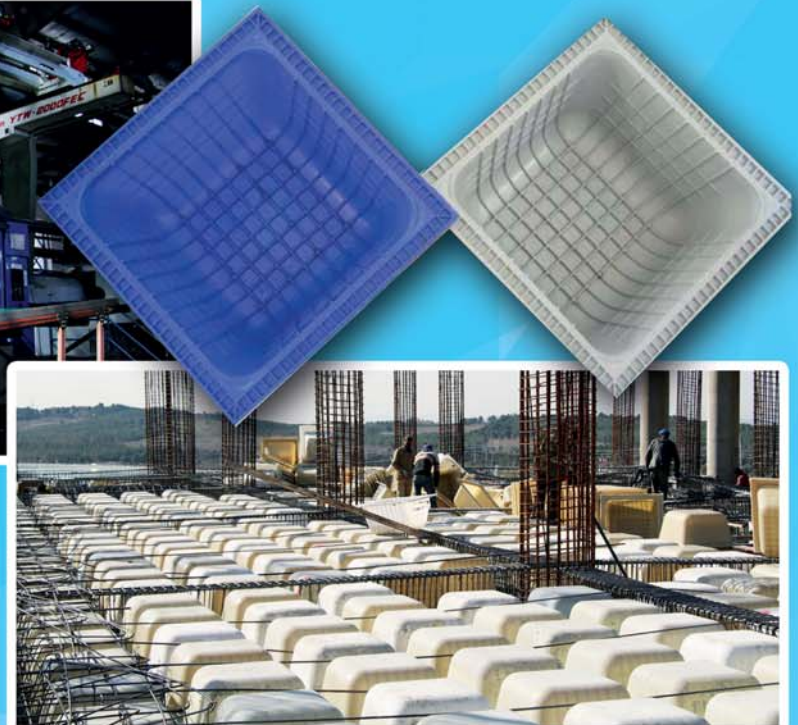
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