

Ministry of Housing & Urban Development

# FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN THE HOUSING SECTOR OF IRAN

# IN THE NAME OF GOD

## Human Development Indicators in Iran

- > Life expectancy: 70.2
- ≻ Rate of Literacy:
  - 6 years old and more: 84.6% 6-29 years old: 97.2%
- Children and young adults' Rate of Education: 72.8%
- ▶ Iran rank of education from 1: 0.792
- ➤ National Urbanization Indicator: 68.47%
- ➢ Young population: 26%

### Profile of the Macroeconomics and the Housing Sector in the Islamic Republic of Iran (2006-007)

≻No. of Household	17.5 million
≻Housing stock	15.97 million units
➤Amount of investment in the	<b>21 billion dollars</b>
housing of the whole country	
➤Housing share of total capital formation	25-35%
➤Housing share of GDP	5.6%
≻Investment return	30%
>Housing share of total employment	13%
>Average annual demand for housing for	<b>1.2 millions Units</b>
the next 5 years	
Production of housing	838,000 units
Housing production per 1000 person	1.2 units

## Macro-Scale Information on the Housing Sector

Average construction cost for 1 m<sup>2</sup> of urban residential buildings in the first half of 2008 : 350 dollars

At present, the average price of a housing unit in urban areas is about 10 times the annual income of an urban household

The average rate of cyclic inflation in the housing sector during 1992-2007 has been 21.4

## Macro-Scale Information on the Housing Sector (2006)

Average price and cyclic growth rate of 1 m<sup>2</sup> of housing in metropolitan areas (1992-2007) in USD

Metropolis	<b>Average price for the 2<sup>nd</sup></b> half of 2007	Cyclic growth rate
Tehran	1,515	24.1
Mashhad	585	23.3
Esfahan	680	22.6
Tabriz	448	21.8
Shiraz	447	21.6
Karaj	657	23.1

## Legal Basis for Foreign Investment in the Housing Sector

- \* Foreign Investment Promotion and Protection Act (FIPPA)
- Seneral policies in the fourth five-year development plan of the I.R. of Iran
  - $\checkmark$  To attract more foreign investment resources, and advanced technologies
- The fourth five-year development plan of the I.R. of Iran-Housing sector
  - $\checkmark$  to encourage and promote foreign investment in the housing sector
- The Law for the Regularization and Protection of Housing Production and Supply
  - $\checkmark$  protection of domestic and foreign investments in implementation of production projects

## **Purposes of Foreign Investment in the Housing Sector**

➤To increase the amount of investment in the housing sector

>To introduce modern construction technologies into the country and to elevate quality and quantity in the construction industry through supporting foreign housing mass production companies and contractors

## I.R. of Iran Protection through Enactment of FIPPA Foreign investment in Iran

#### >Some reasons to invest in Iran

 $\checkmark$ A unique geographic location at the heart of a cross-road connecting the Middle East, Asia and Europe

 $\checkmark$ Vast Iranian domestic markets as well as quick access to the markets of the neighboring countries

 $\checkmark$ A nation-wide network developed infrastructure in the areas of telecommunication, energy, and rail and road transportation

✓ Low utility cost like water, electricity and local and international phone calls (at present these sectors are public; however, according to the general policies of the present government they are being privatized)
 ✓ Reduced income tax rates of the firms and companies as a fiscal incentive

✓ Enactment of the new Foreign Investment Promotion and protection Act (FIPPA) to substitute the former Law (LAPFI)

#### I.R. of Iran Protection through Enactment of FIPPA Foreign Investment Promotion and Protection Act (FIPPA)

The purpose of the ratification and amendment of FIPPA is to enhance the legal framework and operational environment for foreign investors in Iran, and to introduce foreign technology in order to realize the economic development of the country.

#### Some specific enhancements introduced by FIPPA are as follows:

1.Broader fields for involvement by foreign investors including in major infrastructure projects;

2.Broader definition given to foreign investment, covering all types of investments

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

4.Creation of a one-stop shop called the "Center for Foreign Investment Services" at the Organization for Investment, Economic and Technical Assistance of Iran (OIETAI or Organization) for focused and efficient support for foreign investments made in the country;

5.More flexibility and facilitated regulatory practices for the access of foreign investors to foreign exchanges for the purposes of transfer of capital;

The objectives of accepting foreign investment in Iran
 1.Enhance economic development and growth
 2.Increase employment opportunities
 3.Allow access to and develop technologies and managerial skills
 4.Enhance quality of products
 5.Boost the country's export capabilities

#### >Definition of Foreign Investment

Employment of Foreign Capital in activities where the risk of the return of capital and accrued profits of which is undertaken by the investor. FIPPA classifies foreign investment in two general categories: i) legal participation (Foreign direct investment, FDI), ii) contractual arrangements

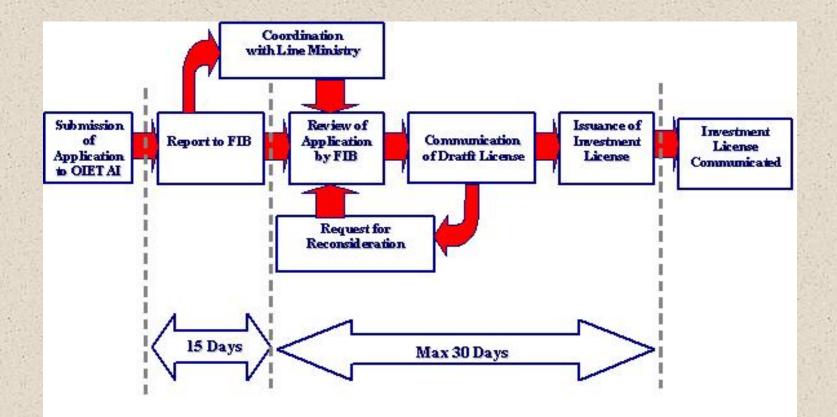
#### >Ceiling of Foreign Investment

The volume of direct foreign investment shall not be subject to any minimum and maximum.

Definitions of Iranian company and foreign company Iranian company: The term "Iranian Company" refers to a company incorporated and registered in Iran according to Iranian Commercial Code, even if a hundred percent of its shares or stocks belong to foreign individual or legal enetity.

 $\checkmark$  Foreign company: Any company incorporated and registered outside Iran. (Establishing a branch or representative office is not considered as foreign investment).

## I.R. of Iran Protection through Enactment of FIPPA investment licensing



- Fundamental rights recognized under FIPPA in favor of foreign investors are as follows:
- ✓ The right to transfer profits (dividends) as well as capital and gains on capital in foreign exchange;
- ✓ The right to receive compensation resulting from expropriation (deprivation of ownership) and nationalization of foreign capital;
- ✓ The right to receive compensation resulting from the enactment of law and/or Cabinet decrees causing prohibition or interruption in the implementation of financial contracts of foreign investors;
- ✓ Convertibility and transferability of the funds resulting from various investment contracts and transfer of technology agreements into foreign exchange;
- ✓ Possibility of submission of investment disputes to international tribunals;
- ✓ Recruitment of foreign technicians in affairs related to investment projects;
- ✓ Export of goods and services without any commitment to reintroduce export proceeds to the country;

✓ Keep foreign exchange resulting from export outside the country

Direct access to and possibility of withdrawal of export proceeds out of escrow accounts established in banks outside the country;

#### Foreign investment and insurance

Foreign investor may insure his/her investment against noncommercial (political) risks with an insurance agency in his/her respective country

#### >Land ownership and foreign investors

 $\checkmark$ land ownership in the name of foreign nationals is not permitted. However, in the event that the implementation of foreign investment project results in the establishment of an "Iranian Company", ownership of land in the name of that company which bears an Iranian identity would be permissible

✓ Ownership of land to the extent typically required for personal use by foreign nationals is permissible. Recognition of such ownership is dependent upon a specific permission from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

#### >Types of foreign capital

In addition to cash, foreign capital can include all types of noncash capital comprising of machinery, equipment, spare parts, raw material, know-how and expertise services

#### Foreign cash capital imported to the country

 $\checkmark$  Foreign cash capital shall have to be imported into the country through banking system and/or the official channels acceptable to the Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran

 $\checkmark$  That portion of imported foreign exchange required to be converted into rials at the discretion of the investor, shall be purchased by the recipient bank at the current rate, and its equivalent in rials shall be deposited in the account of the J.V.C. or the investee firm

 $\checkmark$  Is it possible for the foreign investor not to convert the imported foreign exchange into rials but use it for foreign purchases

#### >Formalities required for the importation of non-cash capital

Importation of non-cash capital items related to foreign investment projects are not subject to the formalities of importation of commercial commodities and can be imported directly into the Country based on the list approved previously.

#### > Criteria for the importation of know- how

It is considered as acceptable types of foreign capital and after evaluation and registration, upon the approval of the relevant Ministry shall be imported into the Country.

#### >Taxation, tax exemption and foreign investment

 $\checkmark$  The rate of income tax for legal enteties in Iran is 25% of the taxable income. It is 25% for all types of companies, whether Iranian or foreign ones, that is equally applied

 $\checkmark$  80% of the income derived from producing and activities of cooperative and private sectors are tax exempted for a term of 4 years.

 $\checkmark$  All enterprises for domestic and international tourism that have obtained permits from the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance shall enjoy an annual exemption of 50% of their applicable taxes

#### **Requirement for enjoying tax exemptions**

1.If located out of a 120-kilometer radius from the center of Tehran,

2.If located out of a 50-kilometer radius from the center of Isfahan,

3.If located out of a 30-kilometers radius from the centers of provinces (except for the Industrial Estates within this radius)

 $\checkmark$ 100% of taxable income of all units located in less developed areas shall be tax exempted for a period of 10 years

Various Types of Tax Exemptions

Activity Sector	<b>Rate of Exemption</b>	Length of Exemption
Agriculture	100%	Without limit
Industries and Mines	80%	4 years
Industries & Mines in deprived areas	100%	10 years
Tourism	50%	Without limit
Exports	100%	Without limit

#### Facilities offered for entry visa of foreign investors

- The relevant executive agencies, are required to proceed with the issuance of visas, residence permits and work permits for foreign investors, directors, experts and their immediate family members in relation to the investments covered by FIPPA, at the request of the OIETAI confirming their status as investors
- OIETAI is required to ensure the access of the general public to all information related to investment, foreign investors, investment opportunities, Iranian partners, fields of activity, and other information available to the Organization.

>Obligations for foreign investor(s) to have local partner(s)

It is by no means obligatory to have local partner, but in most cases foreign investors themselves are willing to in order to take advantage of their local partners familiarity with the business environment, regulatory and administrative requirements and opportunities locally available.

#### I.R. of Iran Protection through Enactment of FIPPA Performance of the Foreign Investment Sector From 1993 to May 20, 2008

- 1. During this period, investments amounting to 33.4 billion dollars have been made under (FIPPA) on 452 projects.
- 2. The housing sector absorbed about 910 million dollars of foreign investment with 51 projects in this period of time.
- 3. During the years of 2006 and 2007, the housing sector had the potential to absorb 20% of the total amount of foreign investment in the I.R. of Iran.
- 4. This indicator is envisaged to increase to 30% during the fifth five-year development plan of the country.
- 5. More than 30% of foreign investment has been made by Asian countries in 26% of projects.

#### Points from Tax laws Related to the Housing Sector

- >Each absolute transfer of properties shall be taxed at a flat rate of 5% of the transaction value
- ➤The first absolute transfer of newly-built buildings whether residential or otherwise, with the certificate of work completion dated less than two years, shall be taxed at a flat rate of 10% in addition to the aforementioned absolute property tax and based on the value of building transacted.
- Individuals and legal entities will not pay any tax on the income derived from the construction and sale of the building
- > the government is duty bound to take appropriate measures concerning the following:
- Planning for the production and provision of the construction material needed for the housing sector
- Support the production of standardized construction material and new technologies, and if necessary to issue the permit for the import of construction material, and
- Prevent the import of non-standard construction material
- ➤All housing production projects for the low-income groups and housing production in the dilapidated urban fabrics will enjoy a discount of around 50% on construction tariffs and construction density fees. The remaining amount can be paid in installments and will not be subject to any commission fees.

## **Potentials for investment in Iran**





#### Urban Development Procedures in the Islamic Republic of Iran

#### Peri-Urban Development Approach

Objective: to utilize lands appropriate for urban development located in outer city boundaries in order to respond population spillover of large cities and housing for the staff of industrial complexes

Urban Discontinuous development in the framework of creating new towns and satellite towns Urban Continuous Development in the framework of land development located in urban peripheries

#### Inner Development Approach

Objective: Focus on the urban central fabrics through the infrastructural development and the enhancement of potential capacities within the cities

•Utilize land via renovation of dilapidated fabrics and amalgamation of land parcels
•Utilize land gained from the relocation of unauthorized uses in cities such as military barracks, etc
•To restore and rehabilitate buildings

•Renovate & reconstruct old neighborhoods

Head Organization: New Towns Development Company

Head organization: NLHO Head organization: UDRO and NLHO

## Projects Presented by the National Land and Housing Organization (NLHO) open to investment

#### Specifications of the projects carried out by the National land and Housing Organization (NLHO) open to investment

Project Title	Place	Area		Land-use
		Land(1000m <sup>2)</sup>	Built Area(m) <sup>2</sup>	
1. Besat 33-floored Tower	Tabriz	8.2	43.9	Administrative- commercial
2. Zomorrod Towers	Tabriz	550	430	<b>Residential-commercial</b>
3. Shahid ASbbaspour complex	Tehran	6.67	10.71	Administrative- commercial
4. Arash complex	Qazvin	21.5	99.67	<b>Residential-commercial</b>
5. Caspian complex	Qazvin	2.2	8	<b>Residential-commercial</b>
6. Pardis complex	Ahwaz	46	40.7	Commercial-Services- cultural
7. Hormozan complex	Bandar Abbas	15.50	33.31	Commercial-Services- cultural
8. Morvaride Shomal (The North Pearl)	Rasht	94.4	253.89	<b>Residential-commercial</b>
9.Kiakolaye	Langroud	2700	975	<b>Recreational-sports</b>
10.Bezin	Shiraz	25	70	<b>Residential-commercial</b>

## Projects Presented by the Urban Development and Revitalization Organization

## Urban Development And Revitalization Organization Proposed Projects

- Project name: Hakim
  Province:North Khorasan
  City: Shirvan
  Location: End of West
  Hakim St.
- Total Area: 7.3 ha



Building areas according to specific uses					
Uses	Resident ial	Commerc ial	Office	Educatio nal	Roads and Green Spaces
Open spaces	21076	14051	-	3786	34671
Building Areas	82278	29920	19946	-	-

	I Toject I manee Specification		
Item	Caption	Index	
1	IRR	87%	
2	NPV	24 million €	
3	Project Cost	34 million €	
4	Project Period	3 years	

## Urban Development And Revitalization Organization Proposed Projects

- Project name: Zaferanieh
- Province:Khorasan Razavi
- City: Heidarieh
- Location: Taleghani St.
- Total Area: 10.8 ha

	Project Finance Specification		
Item	Caption	Index	
1	IRR	42%	
2	NPV	8 million €	
3	Project Cost	82 million €	
4	Project Period	3 years	

#### **Building areas according to specific uses**

Item	Uses	Open Spaces	Density	Constructable Space
1	Residential	21039	400%	93087
2	Mixed Residential and Commercial	23281	Residential 189% Commerci al 100%	Residential 44000m <sup>2</sup> Commercial 23281m <sup>2</sup>
3	Local Commercial	8119	140%	11367
4	General green Spaces	1660	-	-
5	Roading area and services spaces	53827	-	-

## Urban Development And Revitalization Organization Proposed Projects

- Project name: Farzan
- Province:South Khorasan
- City: Birjand
- Location: Shahid Rastgoo Moghaddam St.
- Total Area: 7.4 ha

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「ない」は語い	Project Finance Specification				
1	ltem	Caption	Index		
1000	1	IRR	30%		
	2	NPV	20 million €		
いたの、「日本」のない	3	Project Cost	41 million €		
#	4	Project Period	4 years		

#### **Building areas according to specific uses**

Item	Uses	Open Spaces	Density	Constractable Space
1	REsidenti al	33457	45	117099
2	Commerci al-Office	11152	15	33456
3	Local Commerci al	3717	5	6691
4	Green Spaces and road	26023	35	-
5	Parking	-	-	31000

## Urban Development And Revitalization Organization Proposed Projects

- Project name: Opening of Shoaie St.
- Province:Khorasan Razavi
- City: Mashhad
- Location: Bagh Rezvan
- Total Area: 3.6 ha



	Building area	s according	to specific uses	
Building area	Uses	Roading Area	Residential and Commercial Spaces	Total Area
66088	Residential- Commercial	24151	12111m <sup>2</sup>	36262

	Project Finance Specification			
Item	Caption	Index		
1	IRR	37%		
2	NPV	13 million €		
3	Project Cost	46 million €		
4	<b>Project Period</b>	6 years		

### Urban Development And Revitalization Organization Proposed Projects

- Project name: Opening of Sharestan-e-Razavi
- Province:Khorasan Razavi
- City: Mashhad
- Location: Sharestan-e-Razavi St.
- Total Area: 5.3 ha

Building areas according to specific uses							
Building area	Uses	Roads	Residential and Commercial Spaces	Total Area			
144983	Residential- Commercial	25320	28498m <sup>2</sup>	53813			

#### **Project Finance Specification**

Item	Caption	Index
1	IRR	24%
2	NPV	6 million €
3	Project Cost	71 million €
4	Project Period	8 years

# **Projects Presented by the New Towns Development Company**

# New towns Parand

- Province: Tehran
- Location: South-west of Tehran, across from the Imam Khomeini International Airport
  Distance from the Tehran metropolis: 35 km
- •Objective of establishment: to supply housing for part of population spillover of the southwestern zone of Tehran and to accommodate the staff of Imam Khomeini International Airport
- •Area: 15000 hectares
- Projected population: 150 thousands





#### Specifications of the projects open to investment in Parand

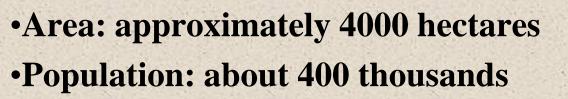
Title	Area of land (1000m <sup>2</sup> )	Built Area(m <sup>2</sup> )	Land use
1 Educational cultural contour			Decreational
1.Educational-cultural centers	310	186	Recreational
2. Camping	30	18	Services
3.96-bed hospital	15	9	Clinical
4. carting	210	126	Leisure-sporting activities
5. Global village tourist-historic complex	500	300	Cultural-recreational
6. tourist-recreational complex	400	240	Recreational
7. Kouhsar wooded park	500	300	Recreational
8. Cycling track	70	42	Leisure-sports
9. World trade complex	860	516	Commercial
10. Amusement park	2500	15	Recreational
11. Olympic village	1360	816	Sporting activities
12. Flower and birds garden	40	2.4	Cultural
13. Metro Station	50	3	Services
14.Special stadium of the city	480	288	Sports
15. Traffic training park	500	3	Services



## New Towns Golbahar

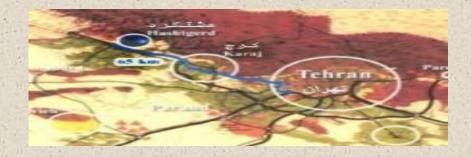
Province: Northern (Razavi) Khorasan
Location: North-west of Mashhad, south of Mashhad-Quchan ring road

Distance from the Mashhad metropolis: 35 km.
The objective of the establishment of the town: to prevent from irregular urban sprawl and informal settlement in the urban peripheries of large cities like Mashhad Metropolis



#### Specifications of the projects open to investment in Golbahar

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Area of land	Built	Land use	IRR
$(1000m^2)$	Area(m <sup>2</sup> )		%
6.78	4.07	Commercial	29
111.21	151.24	4 floored residential	19
51.07	107.24	6 floored residential	31
19.82	52.09	8 floored residential	22
34.57	118.25	12 floored residential	69
3.43	4.16	Recreational- sports	25
39.6	13.1	Recreational	15
24.7	7.56	Sporting activities	20
0.5	0.5	Services	28
53	31.8	tourist-leisure	34
2.99	6.36	Commercial	38
3.56	3.56	Commercial	24
	(1000m <sup>2</sup> ) 6.78 111.21 51.07 19.82 34.57 3.43 39.6 24.7 0.5 53 2.99	(1000m²)Area(m²)6.784.07111.21151.2451.07107.2419.8252.0934.57118.253.434.1639.613.124.77.560.50.55331.82.996.36	(1000m²)Area(m²)6.784.07Commercial111.21151.244 floored residential51.07107.246 floored residential19.8252.098 floored residential34.57118.2512 floored residential3.434.16Recreational- sports39.613.1Recreational- sports24.77.56Sporting activities0.50.5Services5331.8tourist-leisure2.996.36Commercial



# New towns Hashtgerd

- •Province: Tehran
- •Location: the extention of the southern slopes of Alborz Mountains and northern margins of central Iranshahr desert land
- Distance from Tehran Metropolis:
  65 km. fromTehran to the west adjacent to Tehran-Quazvin free way
  Population: 500 thousands





# New towns Hashtgerd

**Objective of the establishment of the Town:** 

- To attract the Tehran and Karaj population spillover
- Ideal distance between Tehran and the new town that is connected to Tehran continuously
- Appropriate non-agricultural lands with public ownership that could be acquired
- Appropriate slope for urban development and appropriate soil to establish high rise structures
- Good access to water resources: ground waters, dams, etc.
- Good geographical and natural conditions with temperate climate of highlands
- Good proximity to nearby large cities





### Specifications of the projects open to investment in Hashtgerd new town

8				and a property of
Area of land (1000m <sup>2</sup> )	Built Area(m <sup>2</sup> )	Land use	Profitability %	Project periods
14.34	34.37	Residential- commercial- cultural		
6.37	10.73	Educational	27.5	2 yeas
6.4	22.67	Residential- commercial- cultural	54	3 years
-	-	Recreational	-	
4.21	2.19	Sporting activities	61	3 years
12.93	75.63	Residential- commercial	36	2 years
	Area of land (1000m <sup>2</sup> ) 14.34 6.37 6.4 - 4.21	Area of land (1000m²)       Built Area(m²)         14.34       34.37         6.37       10.73         6.4       22.67         -       -         4.21       2.19	Area of land (1000m²)Built Area(m²)Land use14.3434.37Residential- commercial- cultural6.3710.73Educational6.422.67Residential- commercial- culturalRecreational4.212.19Sporting activities12.9375.63Residential-	Area of land (1000m²)Built Area(m²)Land use %Profitability %14.3434.37Residential- commercial- cultural-6.3710.73Educational cultural27.56.422.67Residential- commercial- cultural54Recreational-4.212.19Sporting activities6112.9375.63Residential- sidential-36



## New Towns Andisheh

Location: south-west of Tehran, north-west of Shahryar, and south-east of Karaj Distance from the Tehran metropolis: 30km. Area: 1400 hectares Projected population: 100 thousands

**The basis for the design of Andisheh New town:** Emphasis on the use of spatial values in Iranian cities

Special attention to the cultural, recreational, and amenities uses

Focus on the design and the details of urban landscape and furniture

Attempt to conform with the concepts of sustainable development



#### Specifications of the projects open to investment in Andisheh new

Title	Area of land (1000m <sup>2</sup> )	Built Area(m²)	Land use
1. CDB	11.42	37	Commercial
2. Commercial-residential mixed used in 3 phases	38.3	107	Commercial
3. Sports, adults leisure	56.5	5.8	Sports-recreational
4. Sports, recreational for children	25	4.2	Sports-recreational
5. lodging, tourist, accommodation	11.94	14	Recreational- accommodation
6. Clinical-health care	24.5	23	Health care
7. Leisure-cultural	7.4	8.9	<b>Recreational-cultural</b>
8. Administrative	11.35	68	Administrative
9. Services	10.54	50	Services
10. Iran Electronic Commercial complex	5.5	28	Administrative, Commercial, Services & stock market hall

**Investment returns are anticipated as at least 30%.** 

**Construction period is estimated to be 3 years.** 

# New towns Pardis

- Province: Tehran
- •Location: East of Tehran on the way from Abeali to Tehran
- Distance from Tehran Metropolis: 25km.
  Population: 200 thousands
- •Objective of the establishment of the Town: to supply housing for the population spillover of the Tehran metropolitan area, Pardis new town is designed in six phases

# Specifications of the projects open to investment in Pardis new town

Title	Area of land (1000m <sup>2</sup> )	Built Area(m <sup>2</sup> )	Land use
1.Darreh Behesht	7.4	-	Recreational- tourist
2. Residential tower 1	11.6	46.55	Residential
3. Residential tower 2	16.26	41.57	Residential
4. Residential tower 3	18.36	47.24	Residential
5. Subway & bus station Complex	400	490.38	Administrative transportation
6. Park, artificial Lake, hotel& cable car	106.75	25.47	Recreational- tourist
7. Khalij-e-Fars commercial Complex	53	99.64	commercial
8. Commercial complex (including seven project)	19.55	27.78	commercial
9.One phase from Eivanekei	500	-	Residential



- Province: Isfahan
- Location: south- east of Isfahan-Shiraz road
- Distance from Isfahan: 15km.
- Population: 320 thousands Area: 3000 hectares Objective of the establishment of the Town:

# New towns Baharestan



- to attract and supply housing for the population spillover of Isfahan
- To create a secondary city in order to set the urban hierarchy in the area
- To attract a part of activities that are exclusively centralized in Isfahan
- To transfer the increasing population of the area to the unused (Mavat) lands in order to protect agricultural lands from squatter settlements
- To preserve the historical delicate values of the city of Isfahan
- To establish industrial centers for the production of light home appliances
- To establish service centers to prevent the centralization of services, especially higher education centers in Isfahan

### Specifications of the projects open to investment in Baharestan New Town

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Title	Area of land (1000m <sup>2</sup> )	Built Area(m <sup>2</sup> )	Land use
1. Administrative & public services	211	150	Services-commercial
2. Hotels, apartment-hotels	140	100	Services-amenities
3. Administrative & public services	141	100	Services-administrative
4. Cultural & recreational shopping mall	211	150	Cultural, leisure, commercial
5. Residential housing units	176	125	Residential
6. Sporting activities & recreational	210	150	Recreational, sporting activities
7. Administrative-services	211	150	Administrative, services

# New towns Poulad

- Province: Isfahan
- Location: South west of Isfahan, adjacent to Isfahan- Shahr-e-kord road, 10 km from Iron mill, 35 km. from Mobarakeh Steel Mill and 15 km. from Sepahan Cement Plant
- Distance from Isfahan: 15km.
- Population: 320 thousands
- Area: 7000 hectares
- **Objective of the establishment of the Town:**
- 1. To supply housing for the staff of Isfahan Iron Mill
- 2. To supply housing for the staff of main industries located in the west of Isfahan area
- 3. To attract the growing population of adjacent towns and cities
- 4. To centralize part of administrative, educational, cultural, recreational activities and services of the area
- 5. To create balance in the residential and services hierarchy and sustainability of settlement system



#### Specifications of the projects open to investment in Pouladshahr

Now Town

		New lov	vn		
Title	Area of land (1000m <sup>2</sup> )	Built Area(m <sup>2</sup> )	Land use	Rate of return %	Project period
1. Accommodation & lodging complex	20	5	Accommodation- recreational	24	2 years
2.Commercial services complex	100	15	Commercial- services	33	4 years
3. Artificial lake	30	4	Sporting activities recreational	24	3 years
4.tourist complex & wildlife park	44	4.5	tourist- recreational	38	3 years
5. Permanent exhibition site	1650	300	Services- Exhibition	21	10 years
6. Cultural-artistic complex	11	2	Cultural-artistic	22	2 years
7.Residential complexes (Mehr project )	830	320	Exclusive residential	17	7 years
8.tourist village	125	15	Recreational Accommodation	30	5 years
9. Subway station	35.1	35.1	Services	33	5 years

### New towns Majlesi

- •Province: Isfahan
- •Location: South-west on the highway to Isfahan
- •Distance from Isfahan: 65km.
- •Distance from Mobarakeh Steel Mill: 6km.
- •Population: 140000 Area: 3000 hectares
- •Objective of the establishment of the Town:
- •To establish new economic hubs outside of the area
- •Equalized/harmonious population distribution in the area
- •To preserve the green belt around Zayandeh Roud River
- •To apply control over industrial urban sprawl
- •To drive the city expansion towards the southern part of Zayandeh Roud

•To supply housing for the population of the area and those employed in Mobarakeh Steel Works and the relevant industries, nearby agricultural and services sectors, and production workshops within the city



# Specifications of the projects open to investment in Majlessi New Town

Title	Area of land (1000m <sup>2</sup> )	Built Area(m <sup>2</sup> )	Land use	Rate of return %	Project period
1. Athletic site	964.37	52.96	Sports	10	5 years
2. Hotels complex	33.69	17.9	Recreational	50	4 years
3. Commercial- services, Subway complex	15	15	<b>Commercial-services</b>	25	3 years
4. Kowsar central Roundabout	46	-	Cultural center, Museum (landscaping)	20	3 years
5. Commercial- residential complex	100	-	Residential- commercial	50	4 years
6. Amin industrial Site	2677.82	702.92	Industrial (site preparing)	50	1 years



- •Province: Fars
- •Location: North-west of Shiraz
- •Distance from Shiraz: 15km.
- •**Population:** 200000

### New towns Sadra



- •Area: the area and legal boundaries of Sadra New Town are about 5000 hectares and the city boundary is set as 36000 hectares
- •Objective of the establishment of the Town:
- •Reasonable and harmonious/equalized distribution of the urban population of Shiraz
- •To supply housing for the population spillover of the cities of Shiraz, Marvdasht and Zarghan
- •To prevent the destruction of orchards and agricultural lands
- •To create the opportunity to regularize the city of Shiraz

#### **Specifications of the projects open to investment in Sadra**

Title	Area of land (1000m <sup>2</sup> )	Built Area(m <sup>2</sup> )	Land use
1.Manoosh Recreational, tourist	550	Under	<b>Recreational-sports-amenities</b>
2. To design urban open spaces	40	Design	Services-commercial
	2700		Private gardens
	1080		Urban agriculture
	400		Thematic gardens
	400		Recreational-sports complex
3. Various projects for the equipped center of the city	-		Under design
4. To build the sewage treatment plant to the eastern part	250		Services
5. To build the sewage treatment plant to the western part	200		Services
6. To create 100 units or garden-Cities	200		
7. Central general hospital of the city	15		Clinical
8. Advance the construction Andishe park	150		Recreational
9.Science & literature Park	100		Recreational
10. To build the great commercial complex	10		commercial
11.Sports	50		Sports
12.Subway station	10		Services
13. Traditional & local markets	10		

### New towns Shirin Shahr

- Province: Khouzestan
- Location: South-west of Ahwaz and to the east of Karoun River in the center of five agriculture and industral complexes
- Distance from Ahwaz: 21 km.
- **Population:** 120000

Specifications of the projects open to investment in shirin Shahr New Town

Title	Area of land (1000m <sup>2</sup> )	Built Area(m <sup>2</sup> )	Land use
1. Recreational-tourist complex	1300	400	Recreational- tourist- residential sporting activities
2. Construction of 1500 Housing units	2500	1500	residential

### New towns Shirin Shahr

#### **Objective of the establishment of the Town:**

- To supply the housing of the employees of the existing industries and also the staff of the oil fields and industries, and the employees of future industries in order to ensure the proximity of residences and workplace
- To direct the population spillover of Khouzestan province away from the Ahwaz metropolis and with a reasonable distance from central areas
- To prevent the formation of informal settlements in Ahwaz Metropolitan area
- To prevent increases in land prices in Ahwaz
- To reduce the construction costs as the land prices are low in this town
- To preserve the green belt around Karoun River
- To attract funds and investment into the Khouzestan province
- To create a new economic and sports activities hub, having a strong economic structure

Approved technologies in line with the industrialization of housing construction in the Islamic Republic of Iran

- Mass production of housing is only possible through industrial methods with well-targeting, planning, management and harmonious growth of the relevant industries
- In order to industrialize building construction in the I.R. of Iran common industrial construction systems have been reviewed from the viewpoint of structure, safety against fire, thermal performance, acoustics, duration, construction material, Strong and weak points and have been recommended to the housing developers as the approved systems

Approved technologies in line with the industrialization of housing construction in the Islamic Republic of Iran

- 1. Light-Weight Steel Frame Structure (LSF)
- 2. Non-load- Bearing Light-Weight Steel Frame Panels
- 3. Single 3Dimentional Sandwich Panel System Single 3D)
- 4. Double-Wall 3Dimention Sandwich panel system (double 3D)
- 5. Non-load bearing 3dimensional sandwich panel system (3D panel)
- 6. Modular and integral metal modules for monolithical concreting
- 7. Tunnel forming system
- 8. Pre-cast load-bearing wall structure with light-weight concrete
- 9. Semi-pre-cast composite steel-concrete frames
- **10.Fiber cement board**

Approved technologies in line with the industrialization of housing construction in the Islamic Republic of Iran

- 11. Autoclaved aerated concrete blocks (AAC)
- 12. Double wall system
- 13. Insulated concrete forms system
- 14. Welded wire cages
- 15. Welded steel truss for joists
- 16. Structures' forming with Shams system

**17. Reinforced concrete slab with polypropylene formwork blocks** 

- 18. Composite steel-concrete slabs
- **19.Wood Cement Boards**

**20.Concrete Structures Forming With Flying Table System** 

## **Related Site**

### <u>www.mhud.gov.ir</u> <u>www.iraninvestment.org</u> <u>www.iraninvestment.ir</u>

 contain comprehensive information regarding foreign investment in the Islamic Republic of Iran