

Iran: report on a promising market

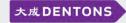
Montreal, Canada February 14, 2018





Priority Sectors of Interest

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Four Major Priority Sectors of Interest

- Health and Life Sciences
- Pharmaceutical Products
- Agriculture and Agri-food
- Infrastructure and Construction





Health and Life Sciences

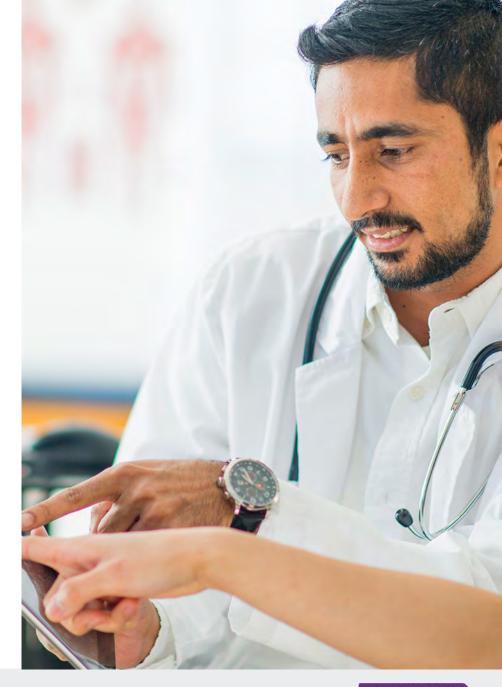
Introduction

- The World Health Organization classifies the Iranian health system as one of the strongest in the world.
 - Iran spends approximately 6 percent of its GDP in the health sector, which represents approximately US\$826 per inhabitant. The Iranian government has increased healthcare budget on an annual basis and the health care spending is said to reach nearly \$40 billion in 2020.
- The government recently took measures under the **Healthcare Transformation Plan (HTP)**. The plan has set forth 3 main objectives:
 - Increase healthcare spending;
 - Improve quality of services;
 - Improve accessibility of healthcare services.



Introduction

- The local government has already made significant investments of over US\$3
 billion in hospitals. Almost 50 cancer, dialysis and medical imaging centres are also under development.
- The government forecasted a
 US\$17 billion investment
 requirement in the next five
 years to meet the mid-term
 demand.





Needs in the Healthcare System

- There is currently a severe undersupply of hospital beds and medical centres.
 - The current number of hospital beds per 1 000 people in Iran is 1.7 while the world's average is 3.1. The government has set a target for the ratio to reach 2.6 in 5 years.
- Over 50% of current medical centre capacity is categorized as "worn out", needing overhaul and renovation.
- The number of medical centres needed in coming years:
 - · Mega Hospitals: 20;
 - Dialysis Centres: 412;
 - Cancer Clinics: 87;
 - Diagnostic Centres: 500;
 - Emergency Units: 750 (average per province).



Strength of the Medical Services Sector

- Advanced and sophisticated human capital in practitioner, education and research & development levels.
- High percentage of basic healthcare insurance coverage.
- Low import duties on medical equipment with no real local competition.
- High emphasis on foreign direct investments and FIPPA.
- Diverse medical resources with specialized hubs.



Investment Opportunities

1) Greenfield Projects:

- Opportunities offered by the government, the Social Security Organization (SSO) and projects that can be defined in collaboration with the private sector or international partners.
- The government has introduced a public-private partnership (PPP) program for 4 main categories: hospitals, cancer treatment centres, dialysis centres and medical imaging centres.





Investment Opportunities

2) Brownfield Projects:

- Unfinished projects that are offered by the Ministry of Health and Medical Education (MoHME) and SSO.
- Many current operating hospitals and other medical centres need refurbishment and renovation.
- The MoHME has a set of unfinished projects that are offered for coinvestment

3) Acquisition

 Acquisition of hospitals and medical centres currently operating in good condition with the owners looking to outright sell or looking for partnership opportunities.





Pharmaceutical Products

Introduction

- With the release of sanctions, imports will pick up again to reach **US\$1.16 billion in 2019**. The market has forecasted to become the 4th largest pharmaceutical market in the Middle East and North Africa region by 2024 in terms of market size.
- Iran has a lively pharmaceutical market. The sector is made up of approximately 100 companies, with most focused on drug manufacturing.
- Between 90% and 97% of the country's finished medicinal product requirements are produced locally, as well as around 50% of the raw materials needed as inputs.
- Owing to the critical importance of affordability and local production growth, the government is reaching out to international companies in the near to mid-term for heavy investment in domestic production.



Iran Pharma 2017

- At Iran Pharma 2017, it was said that what Iran needs is not new drugs, save for a few niche products, but modern production technologies and ways of increasing economies of scale.
- Iran has slowed its production of advanced medication due to a technology shortage. Imports in this sector represented only 5% of market volume, but accounted for 38% of its global value.
- New ideas for financing in the health industry arose:
 - Before there is a product, capital is needed. And the lack of it seems to be the Achilles' heel of the Iranian pharmaceutical industry.
 - Solution: venture capital funds.



- 1) Positive Market Dynamics
- Iran's nominal GDP is forecast to grow by around 12% annually, reaching a nominal GDP of \$665 billion in 2020.
- Iran's population is also on the up. By 2020, it will have 84.2 million inhabitants
- The Iranian pharmaceuticals market valued by BMI Research at \$1.9 billion in 2015 – is predicted to grow at a compound annual growth rate of 6%.
- Iran is also building a government-backed \$2 billion "Industrial Pharmaceutical City" near Tehran. It will house incubators and startups under the same roof as research labs and biotech producers.



- 2) Pharmaceutical Infrastructure
- Approximately 60 plants produce almost 40 billion drug units each year, meeting 96% of domestic demand. Most do not meet international good manufacturing practice standards, but government initiatives are addressing this.
- Research and development focuses mainly on new generic drugs, although investment in novel products is increasing: 12 new treatments for diseases, including cancer and diabetes, were launched in 2015, for example.





3) Skilled Workforce

- Around 80% of Iranians receive a secondary education and the literacy rate is more than 98%, according to the UN. When it comes to science and medicine, its high standards of education appear to be paying off.
- In 2012, the science database Scopus ranked Iran 17th in the world in terms of output of scientific papers and 23rd in terms of highly cited medical articles in 2011



4) Competitive Landscape

- The sector is made up of about 100 companies, with most being focused on drug manufacturing. Some also carry out R&D, import non-locally produced drugs or provide distribution, offering ample potential for cooperation.
- The largest producer is Darou Pakhsh Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Company. The company generated revenues of over \$700 million in **2014** and is listed on the Tehran Stock Exchange.

5) Trade Crossroads

 Iran has always enjoyed a prime position on international trade routes. Its geographic location also makes it an ideal export hub for Central Asia.





Agriculture and Agri-Food

Introduction

- Due to the sanctions period, both the agricultural sector and the area of food production have suffered from a lack of new modern technology and lack of product diversity and specialized products.
- Food Sector
 - Expected Growth: in 2016, expected growth in the Iranian food market was estimated to be around 2.5% per year, which corresponds to a growth of 60 billion USD per year.
- Characteristics of the agricultural sector in Iran:
 - Most farms are small and many are not economically viable;
 - Private farmers and ranchers perform 93% of the cultivation activities;
 - Protectionist measures motivated by the goal of encouraging local production and reaching food self-sufficiency and independence, but opportunities for foreign firms exist.



Opportunities in the Agricultural Sector

- Need for modernization of farming equipment:
 - Farming machines are worn out and use antiquated farming techniques.
 - Locally produced tractors and agricultural machinery have been largely cut off from new technologies and development.
 - The agricultural sector needs an overall modernisation update:
 - · Mechanization of farms;
 - Automation systems for animal husbandry.
- Technologies that promote efficiency of use of natural resources:
 - Modern systems and technologies that can reduce the consumption of natural resources, in particular water, increase effectivity and productivity of Iranian agriculture are also highly required:
 - Irrigation systems and drainage networks;
 - Water collection and recycling systems.
 - Iran currently suffers from deficits of two key agricultural resources: water and soil.



Water and Soil Deficits

Water

- Iran is exploiting 97% of surface waters and 70% of its ground water supplies, whereas the international benchmark for surface water use is 40%.
- The agricultural sector is responsible for more than half of the total water consumption in Iran, but only contributes to around 11% of Iran's GDP.
- Over-construction of dams and ineffective use and management of water supplies and sources.

Soil

- Insufficient fallow periods have led to land overuse and less fertile soil.
- According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the correct application of fertilisers could increase yields by 60% without expanding the cultivated areas in Iran.



Food Sector: Greater Demand for Food Products

- Greater need for foreign food supplies expected in the coming years due to various factors:
 - The GDP-growth in Iran has increased from 0.9% in 2015 to 4.6% in 2016. The Economist Intelligence Unit predicts that Iranian GDP will increase further, reaching 5.4% in 2017 and **5.9% in 2018**;
 - This positive development in Iranian economy is expected to contribute to a general increase in household spending and thus, an increase in food consumption and demand for specialized food products.
 - Population growth;
 - Migration of rural population to major cities (less farms to produce food);
 - Less local food productivity due to overconsumption of water and natural resources.

15 February 2018 大成 DENTON

Food Sector: Opportunities

- Specialized machinery for food processing and packaging industry.
- Food supplements.
- Food additives.
- "Canadian" brand.







Infrastructure and Construction

Introduction

- The Iranian infrastructure sector shows huge room for improvement, with inward foreign direct investment (FDI) and new technology needed to enhance the country's ageing transport system and utilities.
- In the Global Competitive Report from the World Economic Forum 2016-2017, Iran was ranked **76th out of 138 countries** for the quality of its overall infrastructure.
- The country is expected to address its investment deficits, thereby creating investment opportunities in the coming decade of about US\$250 billion to US\$300 billion in its transport infrastructure and another US\$120 billion to US\$150 billion in the area of power generation, water supply and waste-water treatment.



Railway network:

- With a target to more than double the country's railway network to 25,000 km by 2025, the Iranian government is planning to invest about US\$25 **billion** in its rail networks, including the construction of the Tehran-Isfahan high-speed rail and the electrification of the Tehran-Mashhad railway.
- Since sanctions were lifted, Iran has signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with France to improve the railway stations of Tehran and Mashhad, and another with Germany to upgrade the country's railway system software.



Metro network:

 The expansion of Tehran's metro network is another project that has attracted considerable attention from international suppliers.





Aviation infrastructure:

- The Iranian government also intends to upgrade its aviation infrastructure as air traffic increases.
- According to the chairman of the Iranian parliament's civil aviation commission, Iran is looking to add as many as 500 new aircrafts in the next three to five years.
- Eg., Vinci Airports (with Iran's Kayson Inc.): Expansion of the airports in Mashhad and Isfahan, Iran's 2nd and 5th largest airports respectively.





Port infrastructure:

 Development is also underway in many Iranian ports, including the thirdphase expansion of the Shahid Rajaee Port in Bandar Abbas and construction of new terminals at Chabahar and Negin Island in Bushehr.

Water projects:

- According to Iran's energy minister, the country already has 160 large dams in operation and 90 more are under construction.
- There are currently major investments by the Iranian government, such as an annual US\$7 billion in water infrastructure.
- For the water sector alone, Iran aims to attract US\$12 billion of investment for its water and waste-water services projects by 2021.



Renewable Projects:

- Given its climate, Iran has plenty of potential when it comes to renewable energy.
- Large-scale Projects:
 - 2017: Norway's Saga Energy signed a €2.5bn (\$2.9bn) deal with the stateowned Amin Energy Developers to build a solar power plant with generating capacity of up to 2GW over the next five years.
 - UK's Quercus said it planned to deliver 600MW of solar power in Iran at a total cost of some €500m.
- Smaller-scale Projects:
 - Joint venture of Germany's Adore and Switzerland's Durion: 20MW Mokran solar power plant completed in Kerman province and a 100MW solar plant planned for an adjoining site.
 - April 2017: Iran's Ghadir Electricity and Energy Company and Greece's Metka announced they had completed a 10MW plant close to Isfahan.

Opportunities for Canadian Firms

- Specialized consulting/engineering services:
 - Infrastructure projects;
 - Mining and Oil & Gas Projects;
 - Tourism Industry (Hotel constructions Eg., Mélia and Accor);
 - Consulting in specialized areas related to infrastructure:
 - Eg., software systems and management expertise to support infrastructure constriction.
- Equipment suppliers.
- Partnering with local firms to bid for Iranian projects.
- Iranian Government keen to attract investment through various arrangements:
 - Build-Own-Operate (BOO), Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT), etc.
- Europeans (Italy, France) and Asian (China, South Korea) very present in Iran.

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