AUSTRADE SAUDI ARABIA & TURKEY MINING WEBINAR

August 16 2018
Developing the mining sector is critical for Saudi Arabia to diversify its economy away from a dependence on oil.

Saudi Arabia has ambitious plans to raise the value of its mining operations to reach SR 260bn ($69.3bn) under Vision 2030 and create more than 100,000 jobs.

The new Mining Strategy released last month is focused on encouraging foreign investors.

Main minerals in Saudi are: Gold, Zinc, Copper, Phosphate, Bauxite, and Aluminum.

The Saudi mining sector is in need of training, mineral processing technology, equipment and proven expertise to develop mineral-based manufacturing.
GEOLOGICAL MAP OF SAUDI ARABIA

Source: Saudi Geological Survey
TURKEY MINING OVERVIEW

• The mining industry has seen dramatic growth, however is in its infancy

• Driven by a net energy and infrastructure commodities deficit, the development of the natural resources sector is key priority for the Turkish Government.

• New liberalised investment environment, large investment/tax incentives - junior mining territory

• Large untapped resource potential - 50 different minerals & metals in economically viable quantities (the largest gold producer in Europe)

• Turkish Coal production (85Mt per annum) comes from 33 lignite and 3 major hard coal basins, with others unexploited

• At least 40 per cent of Turkey’s prospective area is not yet explored and only at shallow depths where exploration exists
SAUDI MINING SECTOR

Saleh Al Agili
Advisor at the Ministry of Energy, Industry, and Mineral Resources

Ahmed Mohamed Halabi
Head of Mining Investment Service Unit at Deputy Ministry of Mineral Resources

Mohamed Omar Tayeb
Head of Statistics Department at the Deputy Ministry of Mineral Resources

Abed Hakmi
Senior Business Development Manager, Austrade Riyadh
Mining Industry in The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Shaping and Delivering on the Vision 2030 Strategy for KSA Mineral Value Chains

Presented By
Saleh Al-Aqili

August 16th, 2018
**Current contribution of mineral value chains to the Saudi economy**

- **GDP contribution**: 17 Billion USD
- **Fiscal revenue contribution**: 1.3 Billion USD
- **Gross exports**: 7 Billion USD
- **Sector employment**: 250 thousand jobs

**Other contributions**
- Sector supplies critical materials required by major KSA sectors (such as construction, chemicals, oil and gas)
- Many SMEs operate in downstream industries in particular
Saudi Arabia is already a major metallic commodity producer but few value chains either meet local demand or are fully-integrated.

**Upstream**
- Confirmed resources of 382 million tons
- No mining production

**Midstream**
- Casthouse production of ~840k tons per year (more than local consumption)

**Downstream**
- Local production focuses on rebars while more than 50% of flat steel products imported

### Iron
- No production

### Aluminum
- Confirmed resources of ~300 million tons
- Bauxite reserves fully meet alumina requirements for midstream production

### Copper / Zinc
- Confirmed resources ~1 million tons each (copper, zinc)
- Production of ~50K tons/year (Cu eq.)

### Precious Metals (gold)
- Resources of ~19-20 million ounces
- Production less than 200K ounces/year

**Metals**

**Importance of the Mining Sector**
- Resources of ~19-20 million ounces
- Production less than 200K ounces/year
- One operating gold refinery

**Bauxite reserves fully meet alumina requirements for midstream production**

**Crude steel output of between 9-10 million tons per year**

**Significant wire and cable production**

**Limited production of flat and other long products**

**Local production focuses on extruded products and can sheet but KSA is large extruded, flat, and wire product importer**

**Local production focuses on rebars while more than 50% of flat steel products imported**

**Importing a large share of gold to meet local demand**

**Resources of ~19-20 million ounces**

**Production less than 200K ounces/year**

**One operating gold refinery**

**Significant wire and cable production**

**Limited production of flat and other long products**

**Local production focuses on extruded products and can sheet but KSA is large extruded, flat, and wire product importer**

**Importing a large share of gold to meet local demand**

**Resources of ~19-20 million ounces**

**Production less than 200K ounces/year**

**One operating gold refinery**

**Significant wire and cable production**

**Limited production of flat and other long products**

**Local production focuses on extruded products and can sheet but KSA is large extruded, flat, and wire product importer**

**Importing a large share of gold to meet local demand**
In major non-metallic commodities, KSA is a net importer of many products while capitalizing on advantages to also be a net exporter in other products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Non-metals</th>
<th>Upstream</th>
<th>Midstream</th>
<th>Downstream</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fertilizers</td>
<td>Resources in excess of 2.3 billion tonnes of phosphate</td>
<td>Phosphate exports of over 1.2 million tons/year ($P_2O_5$ basis, even before Wa’ad Al Shamal ramp-up)</td>
<td>Concrete/aggregate production fully covers local demand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cement</td>
<td>Abundant limestone, clay, and gypsum resources</td>
<td>Over 61 mn tons of cement production (8th largest global producer) and more than 350 million tonnes of aggregate</td>
<td>Exporter of flat and container glass but importer of fiber glass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glass</td>
<td>Abundant silica sand resources but no natural sodium carbonate resource</td>
<td>Exporter of flat and container glass but importer of fiber glass</td>
<td>Importer of fiberglass (129 K tons) and technical glass products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceramics</td>
<td>Large potential resource base of raw materials (kaolin and clay)</td>
<td>Among the top ten ceramic tile consumers with local production covering only 35% of local demand, sanitary ware production covers 50% of demand while other segments (bricks) cover full demand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inorganic compounds</td>
<td>Salt production exceeds 2 million tonnes</td>
<td></td>
<td>Exporter of compounds related to petrochemical industry (e.g. ethylene dichloride) and an importer of some inorganic compounds (e.g. pure calcium carbonate)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IMPORTANCE OF THE MINING SECTOR

Gross in-situ value of KSA mineral resources significant across many major commodities

USD Billion

- **Iron ore**
  - 90% Confidence: 70
  - 50% Confidence: 36
  - 10% Confidence: 18

- **Niobium**
  - Under study

- **Phosphate**
  - 90% Confidence: 321
  - 50% Confidence: 233
  - 10% Confidence: 102

- **Uranium**
  - Under study

- **Gold**
  - 90% Confidence: 229
  - 50% Confidence: 101
  - 10% Confidence: 46

- **Copper**
  - 90% Confidence: 222
  - 50% Confidence: 23
  - 10% Confidence: 7

- **Zinc**
  - 90% Confidence: 138
  - 50% Confidence: 39
  - 10% Confidence: 3

- **Silver**
  - 90% Confidence: 37
  - 50% Confidence: 6
  - 10% Confidence: N/A

- **Feldspar**
  - 90% Confidence: 18
  - 50% Confidence: 11
  - 10% Confidence: 3

- **Limestone**
  - Abundant and will satisfy local demand for thousands of years

- **Bauxite**
  - 90% Confidence: 14
  - 50% Confidence: 11
  - 10% Confidence: 9

- **Silica**
  - Abundant and will satisfy local demand for thousands of years
The value of the KSA’s geological resources could exceed 1 USD trillion.

Saudi Arabia’s gross, real mineral potential

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metal</th>
<th>Fertilizer</th>
<th>Industrial Mineral</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>281</td>
<td>1,309</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Confidence level: 90%, 50%, 10%
Saudi Arabia is the fourth largest net importer of mineral products globally

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Net Imports USD, 2015</th>
<th>Total Imports USD, 2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>52.5</td>
<td>24.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>44.6</td>
<td>19.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GCC ex-KSA</td>
<td>32.6</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Korea</td>
<td>24.7</td>
<td>9.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KSA</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Globally, the Kingdom is:
- Third in barite consumption
- Sixth in ceramic tile consumption
- Eighth in cement consumption
- Top 15 in steel consumption
KSA spends significantly below benchmarks on mineral exploration

Global comparison of spending on exploration and its results
USD/km²

KSA spends far below benchmark

Equivalent annual spending in KSA compared to other countries

Gold discoveries
Million ounces

Spending on gold exploration
USDb (2005-2014 cumulative)

SOURCE: SNL Metals 2010-2015
Achieving the full potential of Saudi Arabian mineral value chains by 2030 could increase GDP contribution by 4x

SECTOR VISION

Develop mineral value chains to become the third pillar of Saudi industry by capitalizing on KSA’s mineral endowment and domestic demand to deliver GDP diversification and job growth depending on mineral resources and domestic demand and making use of global markets

SECTOR OBJECTIVE FUNCTIONS

**2035 TARGETS**

- Create growth engines beyond oil and gas
- Improve current account balance
- Diversify government revenue
- Create high value jobs for Saudi Nationals
- Drive remote area economic development

**FULL POTENTIAL SCENARIO**

- Grow total sector GDP impact by 58 USDb to 75 USDb
- Reduce net imports by 10+ USDb (USDb)
- Increase annual government revenue by 2.9 USDb (USDb)
- Create 265,000 new jobs
- Develop remote areas creating 40k jobs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiative</th>
<th>2015A</th>
<th>2030F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Growth engines</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve current account balance</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diversify government revenue</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create high value jobs for Saudi Nationals</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Develop remote area economic development</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>40+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

USDb (real, 2015)
**A COMPREHENSIVE STRATEGY FOR THE MINING SECTOR - INITIATIVES AND POTENTIAL**

KSA has the opportunity to achieve tremendous growth in many pockets of opportunity that would make it a leading mineral value chain player globally.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iron</th>
<th>Fertilizers</th>
<th>Inorganic compounds</th>
<th>Base metals</th>
<th>Cement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 x</td>
<td>Among top 3</td>
<td>Pioneer in Innovation</td>
<td>10 x</td>
<td>%50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than doubling the production of steel to meet full long steel demand and 80%+ self-sufficiency in flat products</td>
<td>Increasing production to over 7.5 million tonnes (P205 basis) to become a top 3 global phosphate producer</td>
<td>Becoming an innovator in inorganic chemical manufacturing</td>
<td>Increasing mining output 10 times while creating fully-integrated value chains</td>
<td>Increasing cement production in line with local demand while enhancing energy efficiency</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aluminum</th>
<th>Ceramics</th>
<th>Gold</th>
<th>Glass</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Among top 10</td>
<td>Among top 10</td>
<td>10 x</td>
<td>2 x</td>
<td>Expansion in new value chains (uranium, titanium, rare earth elements, Niobium / Tantalum, basalt fibers, mineral-based catalysts)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Become a top 10 producer of primary aluminum metal and an exporter of high value added downstream products</td>
<td>Achieve self-sufficiency in ceramic industry across application markets</td>
<td>Increasing gold mining output 10 times relative to today</td>
<td>Maintain current net export position in float glass and container glass while achieving self-sufficiency in fiber glass</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Several critical changes are being proposed within the revised Mining Law and Regulations that will support balanced growth.

**Summary of key changes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>License Types</th>
<th>License application and issuance guidelines</th>
<th>License transfer, change of control, mortgage, and termination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **License Types** | • Streamline license portfolio:  
  — 1 Reconnaissance license  
  — 1 Exploration license  
  — 3 Exploitation licenses  
  — 1 General Purpose License (for related infrastructure not located on Mining License)  
  • Eliminate material collection license.  
  • Merge raw materials quarry license into Mining License, retain Building Material Quarry license | • First-come, first-serve for all licenses  
 • Online applications submission and automated processing procedures.  
 • For exploitation: clear financial/technical standards, robust plans required for construction, mining, rehab  
 • Streamline application and reporting requirements  
 • Standardize reporting to ensure upload-ability into NGD based on disclosure rules  
 • Modified Clauses to enhanced investor protection |
| **License size, duration** | • Increase maximum size of precious and base metals exploration license size to 500 sq. km  
 • Create variable exploration license duration/sizes tied to mineral classes  
 • Create shorter exploration license for industrial minerals (typically a process-focused endeavor that can be achieved in shorter duration)  
 • Create graticular block system – each licence area must be made of these blocks - to avoid land sterilization | • Indirect transfer through change of control must be notified to MEIM (but no consent required)  
 • For both direct and indirect transfers, clear grounds for refusal similar to license application criteria  
 • Only need to register any mortgaging of license as critical to raising financing  
 • Clarification of appeals process, initially to Minister and then to Board of Grievances  
 • Increased penalty for breaches of the Mining Law and Regulations |
| **Rehabilitation obligations** | • Mandate Rehabilitation Plan as a pre-condition of License grant  
 • Require ongoing rehabilitation during life of License  
 • Provision of security for Rehabilitation costs – but flexibility in reserving method based on creditworthiness (e.g., parent guarantee vs. escrow) |
## Potential Investment Opportunities

### Exploration
- Drilling services and equipment, new tech in drilling technology.
- Laboratory services.
- Mining industry Consultation such as:
  - mineral assessments,
  - open pit and underground design,
  - modelling
  - and feasibility studies

### Exploitation
- Mining waste management and solutions
- Vocational training services
  - Exploration,
  - Exploitation
  - EHS.
- Mining sector HR services.
- Standardization and compliance services

### Support & Environment
- Environmental studies consultation
- EHS:
  - Environment, Health and Safety services provider
  - EHS inspection
  - EHS total solutions
- Rehabilitation related services
- Logistics support services
The Proposed New Mining Investment Law

Feedback form available online

- The proposed new mining law is available on the website of Deputy Ministry of Mineral Resources www.dmmr.gov.sa, the feedback form accessible via below link:

  http://new.dmmr.gov.sa/mop/Pages/NewMiningProjectRules.aspx
TURKISH MINING SECTOR GENERAL ENERGY AND COAL MINING

Prof. Hakan Benzer
Director of International Mining Center, Ankara, Turkey

Ms Tibet Kara
Business Development Manager, Austrade Istanbul
Once established in Turkey, Turkish and international companies have exactly the same rights.

Mining investments (including exploration) are supported by the measures of the region regardless of the location.

**Tax Deduction:** Reduced tax rates for investor’s income (50-90 %) until the total deduction reaches to a certain percentage of capex. (15-65 % of capex, in the case of project based incentives up to 200% of capex). For R&D investments, all R&D expenditures are deducted from tax base.

**VAT Exemption:** Investment machinery and equipment imported and/or locally provided within the scope of the incentive certificate will be VAT exempt.

**Customs Duty Exemption:** Investment machinery and equipment imported within the scope of the incentive certificate will be customs duty exempt.

**Interest Rate Support:** For investment loans, a certain portion of the interest share will be covered by government. (3-7 % points for TL-denominated, 1-2% points for forex-denominated loans) (500K-900K TL).

**Land Allocation:** Government land will be allocated for the investments, if no land is available in OIZs.

**Income Tax Withholding exemption** will provide exemption from income tax withholding. (only for Region 6).
1. Majdanpek: 1000 Mt @ 0.6% Cu, 0.3 g/t Au
   Borska Reka: 403 Mt @ 0.7% Cu, 0.3 g/t Au
   Veliki Krivelj: 750 Mt @ 0.44% Cu
2. Rosia Montana: 14 Moz Au
3. Chelophech: 4 Moz Au
4. Skouries: 568 Mt @ 0.35% Cu, 0.47 g/t Au
   Olympias: 3.3 Moz Au
5. Kışladağ: 10.3 Moz Au
6. Çöpler: 4.6 Moz Au
7. Cevizlidere: 446 Mt @ 0.4% Cu, 0.1 g/t Au
8. Sungun: 450 Mt @ 0.74% Cu
9. Sari Gunay: 10 Moz Au
10. Sar Cheshmeh: 1200 Mt @ 0.7% Cu
11. Saindak: 440 Mt @ 0.41% Cu, 0.5 g/t Au
12. Reko Dıq: 730 Mt @ 0.64% Cu, 0.4 g/t Au

±1 Moz Au

Australia Unlimited
KIŞLADAĞ
10.3 Moz Au

EFEMÇUKURU
9.6 g/t Au @ 1.7 Mt

OVACİK
7.6 g/t Au @ 4.2 Mt

KIZILTEPE
7.6 g/t Au @ 0.5 Mt

GÜMÜŞKÖY
0.5 g/t Au, 193.0 g/t Ag @ 20.0 Mt

KAYMAZ
6.3 g/t Au, 5.3 g/t Ag @ 1.1 Mt

MASTRA
12.0 g/t Au, 8.0 g/t Ag @ 1.0 Mt

ÇÖPLER
4.6 Moz Au

KAYMAZ
6.3 g/t Au, 5.3 g/t Ag @ 1.1 Mt

KIZILTEPE
7.6 g/t Au @ 0.5 Mt

MASTRA
12.0 g/t Au, 8.0 g/t Ag @ 1.0 Mt

GÜMÜŞKÖY
0.5 g/t Au, 193.0 g/t Ag @ 20.0 Mt

KAYSERI
500 km

SCALE: 1/4 000 000

ERGANİ
1.0 g/t Au @ 31.4 Mt

KUYÜKÇEKOCA
5.0 g/t Au, 1.0% Cu @ 1.0 Mt

GÜMÜŞKÖY
0.5 g/t Au, 193.0 g/t Ag @ 20.0 Mt

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GOLD MINES
GOLD DEPOSITS
COPPER MINES & DEPOSITS
REQUIREMENTS FOR WORKING WITH TURKEY

- Innovation and Best Practices
- Business growth and Competiveness
- Sustainability
- True R&D collaboration between suppliers, miners and researchers.
- Setting up relationships and partnerships
**STRATEGY PILLARS AND ACHIEVEMENTS**

**GOVERNMENT**
- MOU with Queensland Government June 2015
- Large Ministerial delegation to Australia June 2015
- Jorc/Umrek workshop April 2016
- IMARC participation since 2016 – largest in 2017 with 12 high level Turkish companies and senior government
- Ministerial visit to Australia Nov 2017 – Mine Safety and Methane Gas focus
- Mine Safety Board set up by Turkish Govt. modelling Australia- Queensland University won the proposal

**INDUSTRY**
- Bi annual Mine Safety Conferences with Turkish Miners Association (2014 – 2016 and 2018)
- MTAP project with two key customers
  - **Demir Export**- Gas Chromatograph and Tube Bundle System (can service the MENA region)
  - **Polyak**- 2 Australian senior managers (outcome of the visit to Australia in 2015) and key customer network

**AUSTRALIA TURKEY CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE FOR MINING**
- Founded March 2015. Hosted by the University of Queensland and the Hacettepe University in Ankara, with endorsement from Turkish government
- Series of workshops and seminars showcasing Australian capabilities (potential collaboration with EBRD and other stakeholders)
- Mine Safety Training Centre project is in progress with Istanbul Technical University (ITU) 250 m underground tunnel is built at ITU Campus
ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION BY SOURCE

- Termik: 193,5
- Rüzgar: 31,6
- Hidrolik: 7,0
- Güneş: 2,231,8

Kaynak: TEİAŞ, 2018

COMPARISON OF 2016 TO 2006, IN THE CONTEXT OF INSTALLED CAPACITY

- Körün: 10,196.8
- Svı Yakıtlar: 2,396.5
- Doğal Gaz: 445.3
- Çok Yakıtlı: 41.3
- Hidrolik: 6,551.0
- Jeotermlal: 26.4
- Rüzgar: 820.9
- Güneş: 5,751.3
- İthal Kümür: 8,133.9

Kaynak: TEİAŞ, 2018
Lignite Resource Before 2005: 8.3 Billion Tons
Lignite Resource in 2018: 8.3 + 8.97 = **17.27 Billion Tons**

**Total Coal Resource:** 18.77 Billion Tons

**1991-2005:** Total coal drilling about 71.238 m.

**2005-2016:** Total coal drilling increased to 1.839.718 m.

Australia Unlimited

THERMAL POWER PLANTS FED BY DOMESTIC COAL

**TOTAL INSTALLED CAPACITY, 2017**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL INSTALLED CAPACITY, 2017</strong></td>
<td><strong>83.139 MW</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>THERMAL POWER PLANTS FED BY DOMESTIC COAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>9.872,6 MW</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RATIO IN TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>% 12</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DOMESTIC COAL:**

18.77 BILLION TONS

**TOGETHER WITH NEW LIGNITE FIELDS:**

- Eskişehir Alpu (1,5 BT)
- Konya Karapınar (1,8 BT)
- Afyon Dina (940 mT)

**TOTAL DOMESTIC IN THE FUTURE:** ≈ 30.000 MW
TKI’S SOMA COAL MINE DIVIDED TO 4 LICENCES BY NEW TENDERS JUNE 2018

**İMBAT MINE CO**
- **Tender Date**: 15.05.2018
- **İhale oranı**: 30.5%
- **Rezerv**: 170 milyon ton
- **Ortalama kalori**: 2600 Kcal/kg
- **Kömür kalınlığı**: 21.98m
- **Derinlik**: 400-900 metre
- **Yıllık üretim planı**: 6 milyon ton/yıl

**FERNAS MINE CO**
- **İhale tarihi**: 29.05.2018
- **İhale oranı**: 34.2%
- **Rezerv**: 111 milyon ton
- **Ortalama kalori**: 3200 Kcal/kg
- **Kömür kalınlığı**: 22.07m
- **Derinlik**: 700-900 metre
- **Yıllık üretim planı**: 4 milyon ton/yıl

**SOMA COAL MINE OPERATED BY TKI (O.P + U.G. MINE)**

**DEMİR EXPORT+FERNAS CO**
- **İhale tarihi**: 05.06.2018
- **İhale oranı**: 43.2%
- **Rezerv**: 70 milyon ton
- **Ortalama kalori**: 3000 Kcal/kg
- **Kömür kalınlığı**: 22.07m
- **Derinlik**: 700-1100 m
- **Yıllık üretim planı**: 4 milyon tont/yıl
# KEY MINING EVENTS IN 2018-2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8-10 Oct 2018</td>
<td>MENA Mining Exhibition, Dubai, UAE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 Oct- 1 Nov 2018</td>
<td>Saudi &amp; Turkish delegation visit to IMARC, Melbourne, Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-4 Dec 2018</td>
<td>3rd Mine Safety Conference, Istanbul, Turkey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-3 Feb 2019</td>
<td>Saudi Mining &amp; Minerals, Riyadh, KSA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-19 April 2019</td>
<td>International Mining Congress in Antalya, Turkey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23-26 Oct 2019</td>
<td>MINEX, Izmir Mining, Natural Resources &amp; Technologies Fair, Izmir, Turkey</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Abed Hakmi
Austrade Riyadh
T: +966 11 28 16177
E: Abed.Hakmi@austrade.gov.au

Tibet Kara
Austrade Istanbul
T: +90 212 393 8537
E: Tibet.Kara@austrade.gov.au