INTERNATIONAL
Exhibition Of Export
Capabilities Of The
Islamic Republic Of Iran

Completing Competitive Value Chains

Islamic Republic of Iran

- Mining Industries
- Petrochemicals and Chemicals
- Electrical and Electronics
- Processing and Agriculture
- Tourism and Handicrafts

2ND SHIRAZ EXPO 2026

Second International Exhibition

شیراز اکسپو ۱۴۰۵



11-16 October 2026

Fars International
Permanent Fairground

Visiting hours: 10:00-17:00

11-16 October 2026
Fars International
Permanent Fairground

Visiting hours: **10**AM to **5**PM

وزارت میراث فرهنگی گردشگری و صنایع دستی
سازمان توسعه تجارت ایران
Trade Promotion Organization of Iran
جمهوری اسلامی ایران وزارت امور خارجه
خانه صنعت، معدن و تجارت
شرکت نمایشگاه های بین المللی فارس
وزارت صنعت معدن و تجارت
استانداری فارس

2ND SHIRAZ EXPO 2026

INTERNATIONAL
Exhibition Of Export
Capabi lities Of The
Islamic Republic Of Iran

The Second International Exhibition of Export Capabilities to Target Countries



استانداری فارس
وزارت صنعت معدن و تجارت
شرکت نمایشگاه های بین المللی فارس
اتاق بازرگانی، صنایع، معادن و کشاورزی ایران
خانه صنعت، معدن و تجارت
جمهوری اسلامی ایران وزارت امور خارجه
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وزارت میراث فرهنگی گردشگری و صنایع دستی

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Islamic Republic of Iran

Iran covers more than 1,648,195 square kilometers and is the world's sixteenth-largest country by area. It lies in southwestern Asia and is part of the Middle East. Geographically, it occupies the southern half of the northern temperate zone. About 90% of the country lies within the Iranian Plateau. Iran is generally mountainous and semi-arid, with an average elevation of more than 1,200 meters above sea level. More than half its area consists of mountains and highlands, one quarter of plains, and less than one quarter of other types of land.

Iran borders Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan and Armenia to the north, Turkey and Iraq to the west, Pakistan and Afghanistan to the east, and the Sea of Oman and Persian Gulf to the south. Its total perimeter is 8,731 kilometers: 2,700 kilometers of maritime borders and 6,031 kilometers of land borders.

Iran: The Region's Transit Hub

The Islamic Republic of Iran has the capacity to influence the international system in three dimensions: geopolitics, energy, and culture and ideology. Geopolitically, its location places it near major powers such as Russia and within the United States' sphere of influence south of the Persian Gulf. Being situated in a region important to major powers naturally gives Iran a stronger role in their interactions. Major world trade routes run through or near Iran. With fourteen neighbors by land and sea, the country holds a significant share of global energy resources. Its transit advantage in the Persian Gulf is important for the movement of energy resources, including crude oil and gas condensates, and for energy and economic security under the concept of regional security. Iran links east and west and holds a strategic position. Its location, suitable rail, road and air networks, equipped and standard airports, northern and southern commercial ports, and north-south, Silk Road and Asian highway corridors connect Europe-Caucasus-Asia, Southeast Asia-South Asia, and China and Central Asia to open waters, creating exceptional transit opportunities for investment.



Eurasia: New Opportunities for Iranian Economic Diplomacy

Eurasia's historical, geographical and economic ties have consistently made it a key priority in the Islamic Republic of Iran's foreign-trade development roadmap. As a bridge between East and West, the region offers an unparalleled platform for diversifying export markets and reducing the effects of international restrictions. The free-trade agreement between Iran and the Eurasian Economic Union has not only minimized customs tariffs for a wide range of goods, but has also opened new horizons for industrial and transit cooperation and joint investment.

With its logistical advantages, including the International North-South Transport Corridor, Iran can play a pivotal role in facilitating the Union's supply chain. Eurasian markets need Iranian technical and engineering services, agricultural products, construction materials and medical equipment, offering Iranian companies a valuable opportunity to establish a strong market share through branding and participation in specialized regional exhibitions.

Economic relations with this region are more than a simple trade exchange: they create a strategic link for aligning industrial capacities. Success requires a shift from passive exports to active exports based on smart exhibition services. Holding joint specialized events and establishing Iranian trade centers in major cities such as Armenia, Russia and Kazakhstan can support technology transfer and cross-border industrial clusters. Now is the time to use capable exhibition infrastructure and purposeful public diplomacy, seize this window of opportunity for non-oil exports, and turn Iran into an exhibition and trading hub at the heart of Eurasia.

The Persian Gulf Region

The advance of the Indian Ocean and Sea of Oman into a crescent-shaped area south of the Zagros Mountains has created the semi-enclosed Persian Gulf. This body of water lies between Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates and Oman, forming part of the Middle East's maritime region in the Northern Hemisphere. It links Europe, Africa and South and Southeast Asia. Strategically, it connects three continents and is part of a transport system extending from the Atlantic and Mediterranean to the Indian Ocean. This explains its longstanding importance to world powers and traders. It is also a major source of global energy. Its political geography, strategy, energy and history give it special significance. Iran's northern shores enjoy particular political importance.

The region's countries have valuable oil resources and advantages in extraction and production costs, productive capacity, crude-oil quality, and transport. Important political and strategic ports attract considerable attention: Bandar Abbas, Bushehr, Bandar Lengeh, Kish and Khorramshahr in Iran; Sharjah, Dubai and Abu Dhabi in the UAE; and Basra in Iraq. The ports of the northern Persian Gulf countries supply a major share of the world's energy. Consequently, energy resources in the Persian Gulf have linked these countries' economic security to regional security.



Iran: The Middle East's Leading Maritime Trading Power

Today, more than 90% of the country's goods are transported by sea. Iran has 11 commercial ports with capacity exceeding 186 million tonnes of cargo. All fleets of the Islamic Republic can move more than 6.5 million tonnes internationally. Despite sanctions, Iran is an important international shipping country: large volumes of goods and oil products leave Iranian ports daily for destinations around the world. Several major southern ports handle these shipments, while many foreign transit vessels also enter Iranian ports each day, demonstrating Iran's important position in international transit. According to the US Central Intelligence Agency, Iran has 942 ships, the largest maritime trading fleet in the Middle East and more than one third of the region's vessels. The countries following Iran are the UAE with 767 ships, Saudi Arabia with 413, Bahrain with 190, Kuwait with 166, Qatar with 133, Iraq with 75, and Oman with 52.

Economic Advantages and Features

The eighteenth-largest economy in the world.

Positive economic growth despite economic sanctions.

A young, educated population.

Rich natural resources.

Strong, extensive economic infrastructure.

Natural and Mineral Resource Advantages

Diverse economic sectors and rich hydrocarbon and oil resources.

The world's fourth-largest oil producer.

The world's second-largest natural-gas reserves.

Tenth in tourism and fifth in ecotourism.

The highest number and volume of industries in the Middle East and North Africa.

Between fourth and tenth worldwide in pharmaceuticals and cables.

Leading reserves of aluminum, manganese and copper.

Fourth worldwide for diversity of agricultural production.

Fars: Gateway to Nations

Fars Province lies in southwestern Iran. Its area is about 123,000 square kilometers, 7.5% of Iran's total area, making it the country's fourth-largest province. It also contains 6.5% of the national population. It borders Isfahan and Yazd to the north, Bushehr and Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad to the west, Hormozgan to the south, and Kerman to the east. Its ethnic, national and religious diversity and its educational, medical and training facilities provide opportunities for tourism, investment, and economic, scientific and therapeutic development. Fars has a distinctive place in Iran's economic, social and cultural systems and civilization over the last hundred years. Its potential across all economic sectors makes it one of the country's capable provinces and deserving of particular attention.

Industry

Industry plays a special role in today's economy: growth and prosperity are impossible without industrial development. Fars has 4,272 active industrial units, capital exceeding 9,086,240 billion rials, and 109,596 direct jobs. Nationally, it ranks fifth for the number of units, third for investment and fifth for employment. The province contains 5.8% of Iran's active units and ranks fifth for licensed industrial establishments, after Tehran, Isfahan, Razavi Khorasan and East Azerbaijan. Since the new government's start, 1,395 new or expanded production units have begun operating. They have created 32,608 direct jobs through more than 522,157 billion rials of private-sector industrial investment. The province also has distinctive industrial capacities, including:

Tiles and ceramics.

GRP pipes and composite components.

Formalin and hexamine, industrial resin raw materials.

Licorice powder and extract, ranked first nationally.

A flour-production and related-products chain, ranked first nationally.

Food industries, particularly tomato paste.

Cement and gypsum; one of the country's major producing provinces.

Terminals and telecommunications power-supply equipment.

Wireless systems and current/voltage transformers, high-voltage equipment and electrical parts; a pioneering province.

Lead and zinc concentrates.

One of the country's largest producers of fiberglass products.

Large evaporators.

Major mining-machinery production.

Greater Shiraz Industrial Estate, the industrial hub of Fars and one of Iran's largest industrial estates, supports sustainable exports.

The Shiraz Special Economic Zone, covering 1,000 hectares, offers a suitable location for export-oriented industries.

The energy special zones in Lamerd (Fars) and Parsian (Hormozgan) support large industries along the extension of South Pars; access to water supply gives the southern region a promising future.

A complete iron and steel chain: iron ore, concentrate, pellets, sponge iron, steel billets and sections. Fars is becoming a major center for steelmaking, metallurgy, components and mold production.

Iran's largest aluminum producer.

The largest producer of refinery, petrochemical and steel-structure equipment.



Mining

Fars also has considerable mining capacity and capabilities, including:

- Potential iron-ore deposits in eastern Fars.
- Chromite deposits discovered in southern Fars; studies are being completed.
- Nickel identified and discovered as a strategic metal. Fars has the country's first and largest nickel resource, with 3.3 million tonnes of reserves at a grade of 0.4%; 0.11% has been exported.
- Large resources of building materials: limestone, gypsum, marl, sand and gravel, and others.
- 37 types of minerals have been identified in the province.
- 23 types are extracted.
- Decorative and façade stones offer export advantages and account for 18% of national production, with strong reserves, colors and quality.
- Industrial clays and minerals, notably kaolin, supply tiles and ceramics. Fars holds about 10% of national production and reserves. Abadeh is becoming Iran's second tile and ceramics hub after Meybod in Yazd.

Fars currently has 774 licensed mines with nominal extraction capacity of 53.8 million tonnes and 10,160 direct jobs. Its national rankings by mining indicator are:

Reserves	Extraction		Employment	Number of mines		Indicator
	Actual	Nominal		Active	Total	
4	6	4	4	2	4	National rank

The province extracts 23 types of minerals. Its most important mineral resources include:

Marble and Crystal Stone

There are 207 marble and crystal-stone mines in Fars. Their annual extraction of more than 3 million tonnes provides about 18% of the country's building and façade stone. These mines account for about 50% of mining employment in the province. Part of the stone is exported, while the remainder is used in more than 350 local stone-processing units.

Other extracted minerals include chromite, lead and zinc, copper, hematite and magnetite iron ore, gypsum, limestone, rubble stone, sand and gravel, manganese, barite, water salt, rock salt and marl, among others.



Foreign Trade

Fars's distinctive geography has helped it achieve prominent national positions in agricultural, food and industrial production, particularly steel, electronics and handwoven carpets. Its proximity to Persian Gulf and Sea of Oman countries, together with neighboring countries' demand for its products, provides a substantial opportunity to export the province's goods and services.

Exports are a central pillar of the declared resistance-economy policies. In recent years, better promotion of Fars's capabilities has brought its traders to European and Asian markets. In Iranian year 1402, the value of exports from Fars was 2 billion and 831 million dollars to 85 countries.

The province's principal exports, by priority and advantage, are aluminum, fertilizers, steel products, light and heavy carbonates, Shiraz oil and gas derivatives, cement and clinker, tomato paste, handmade carpets and rugs, electronics, fruit and fresh produce, dates, figs, biscuits, tiles and ceramics, agricultural products, health products and food industries, all benefiting from access to international transport routes.

Fars has extensive foreign-trade capacity: more than 545 active trading cards in exports, more than 353,000 domestic distribution units including major chains and organized networks, handwoven carpets, small and large retail chains, and an international exhibition site with 62 hectares of land and 17 hectares of roofed space. These capacities have made Fars one of the country's important provinces.



Agricultural Capabilities

Fars has consistently held leading national positions in agricultural production over recent years.

The province ranks second in field-crop production.

It ranks fourth for livestock products, and seventh for fisheries among inland provinces.

Agriculture in Fars makes a fundamental contribution to Iran's food security and a substantial share of national output.

Fars ranks first in horticultural production and is known for the diversity and quality of its orchard products.

It is a major center of meat and dairy production, with significant factories operating in these sectors.

Tourism Capabilities

With about 3,000 historical sites on the national register and four UNESCO World Heritage properties, Fars ranks first in Iran for historical and cultural heritage.

The province has 400 natural attractions in different locations; 84 have been identified as tourism destinations.

In health tourism, Shiraz is the medical hub of southern Iran and offers extensive capacity. It ranks first worldwide in liver transplants and has notable Middle Eastern expertise in treating cardiovascular, eye, oral and dental, skin and hair, infertility and other conditions, and in high-risk surgery.



Oil, Gas and Petrochemical Capabilities

- Large gas reserves in southern Fars and South Pars.
- Proximity to Asaluyeh, an important source of gas condensates and feedstock for downstream gas and petrochemical industries; Shiraz Petrochemical Company, Shiraz Refinery and several major chemical industries.
- Petrochemical design and engineering companies, petrochemical construction and installation firms, Shiraz University and other organizations provide specialist human resources.
- The Parsian Gas Refinery in Mohr County.
- Approval for construction of the province's second refinery.
- National leadership in composite pipes and GRP/GRE fittings, with 82% of domestic production. Alongside national supply and technical know-how for GRP manufacturing machinery, production lines have been implemented in other countries, including Turkey and South Korea.
- Major operating oil, gas and petrochemical projects, including Parsian Sepehr Refining Company.
- Operation of the Badr and Payman Dana refineries, producing light and heavy hydrocarbons, and projects under construction for gasoline, oil and gas.
- The Lamerd energy-industry special zone.
- A 9,000-hectare energy-industry special zone near Fars, Hormozgan and Bushehr, close to South Pars, North Pars in the Persian Gulf and other onshore fields.
- Approval to establish steel, aluminum and cement industries, all fundamental to Iran's industrial-development strategy, together with gas-processing units in the region.



International Exhibition of Iranian Export Capabilities

International trade is an integral part of foreign trade, and no marketing or advertising is more effective than an exhibition. The Second International Exhibition of Export Capabilities, under the trade name SHIRAZ EXPO 2026, is one of the fastest and most effective ways to develop marketing, economic and social ties and communication among international economic actors. It enables direct, face-to-face meetings with domestic and foreign trade delegations and visitors, the presentation of products and services, and the simultaneous strengthening of brands. In a concise description, this export-oriented trade exhibition is “live international marketing and advertising”: a place to connect with potential international customers. It is a major economic event whose organized activities and plans can deliver the best results.

With the aim of expanding trade between the Islamic Republic of Iran and other regional countries, the second Shiraz Expo 2026 will be held from 19 to 24 Mehr 1405, equivalent to 11-16 October 2026, at the Fars International Permanent Fairground. It covers 22,000 square meters in six dedicated halls, accommodates more than 500 booths, and welcomes both general and specialized target groups. The event is held with official authorization from the Trade Promotion Organization of Iran; the Iran Chamber of Commerce, Industries, Mines and Agriculture; the Fars Governorate; Fars's Industry, Mine and Trade Department; its Cultural Heritage, Tourism and Handicrafts Department; the Foreign Ministry's economic-diplomacy and provincial offices; other traders, organizations and relevant associations.

Among the objectives of this exhibition-policy event is effective engagement with international target audiences. It offers a unique chance to learn about Iran's export capabilities across different sectors. Manufacturers and providers can present goods and services needed by regional countries at one of Iran's largest international exhibition venues in Fars, positioning it as a gateway to target markets. Improving awareness among international audiences of Iranian brands and export-oriented knowledge-based companies is another distinctive mission.

Other special programs include consultations with Fars's chamber of commerce, other provincial chambers and Iran's joint chambers with regional countries, to encourage specialized and practical visits to the displayed products and services. Remote-visit infrastructure is also planned for all booths, allowing non-present visitors from around the world to connect with participants. Previous strong interest from export-capable industrial provinces across Iran and from regional countries, both as participants and visitors, is one of the exhibition's notable features.



Organizer, Operator and Main Supporters

ORGANIZER

Fars International Exhibition Company.

EVENT SUPPORTERS

Ministry of Industry, Mine and Trade / Trade Promotion Organization of Iran.

Foreign Ministry's Economic Diplomacy Department.

Iran Chamber of Commerce, Industries, Mines and Agriculture.

Joint chambers of commerce of Iran and target countries.

Fars Governorate / Fars Industry, Mine and Trade Department.

Fars Cultural Heritage, Tourism and Handicrafts Department.

Fars Chamber of Commerce, Industries, Mines and Agriculture.

Foreign Ministry representation in Fars Province.

Dates, Venue and Event Features

DATES

Duration: 6 days.

Dates: 19-24 Mehr 1405 / 11-16 October 2026.

Visiting hours: 10:00-17:00.

VENUE

Fars International Permanent Fairground, Golestan Town in the northern part of Shiraz; the leading and largest exhibition complex in southern Iran and the country's second-largest exhibition complex.

ALLOCATED SPACE

Area: 22,000 square meters.

Exhibition booths: 530.

Dedicated halls: Shiraz, Hafez, Sarv, Bahar, Narges, Mollasadra and Ordibehesht.



Benefits for Trade Delegations

- Discover a wide range of quality products and services available internationally.
- Compare the products and services on display.
- Choose the most efficient products and services suited to regional countries' needs.
- Meet and negotiate directly with manufacturers and service providers, and communicate requirements.
- Obtain extensive information quickly, saving time and energy.
- Identify profitable investment opportunities.
- Find cooperation opportunities in economic, scientific, cultural and tourism sectors.
- Receive new ideas for development and progress in different sectors.
- Consult and interact with Iranian traders, public officials, experts and specialists.
- Update technical knowledge of new technologies and standards.
- Increase awareness of applications of products and services in development infrastructure.

Key Objectives of the Event

- Stimulate production of goods needed by regional countries, develop international markets, and strengthen branding in foreign trade.
- Provide a platform to introduce high-quality Iranian export products.
- Disseminate Iran's new technologies and achievements across different sectors.
- Generate effective employment in foreign trade.
- Grow joint investment in Iran and regional countries.
- Expand scientific, technological, economic, cultural and tourism cooperation with regional countries.
- Exchange information and applied research, and plan innovation and competitiveness in internationally marketable export goods and services.
- Create an effective framework for optimizing exports by economic enterprises.
- Enable real marketing and closer familiarity between producers and regional countries' markets.
- Introduce domestic and foreign trade delegations to Iran's capabilities, capacities and potential.
- Encourage targeted competition to improve the quality of export-oriented goods and services.
- Provide a platform for live, direct international marketing and advertising.



Benefits for Participants (Exhibitors)

Introduce internationally marketable capabilities, products and services widely, and identify target groups effectively.

Build direct relationships with domestic and foreign trade delegations and understand their needs.

Understand competitors and learn about their services, products and plans.

Introduce and market new products and services internationally, gaining access to new business opportunities.

Attract investment and expand profitable activities toward Persian Gulf markets.

Connect with those working in foreign trade and expand international relations.

Research the overall conditions of Persian Gulf markets and plan accordingly.

Engage with partner companies for joint international activities.

Update export knowledge through modern foreign-trade methods, information exchange and applied research.

Identify talent and recruit foreign-trade graduates and international specialists.

Access multiple live, direct advertising opportunities.

Participate in practical specialized meetings to develop exports.

Identify and appoint sales representatives and service partners in Persian Gulf countries.

Build reputation and credibility with current customers and strengthen the company's international position.

Accelerate branding activities or raise international brand standing.

Increase international supply and demand in the relevant sector.

Develop exports and discover international markets, particularly in regional countries.

Conduct B2B negotiations and enable the conclusion of multiple commercial agreements.



Participating Specialized Product and Service Groups

EDUCATIONAL AND RESEARCH SERVICES

Scientific education.

Higher education.

Technical and vocational education.

Arts education.

Consulting services.

Research services.

FOREIGN TRADE SERVICES

Trade in dried fruits, nuts, dry produce and medicinal plants.

Trade in handwoven carpets and other handicrafts.

Trade in industrial and mineral products.

Trade in agricultural products: fruit, vegetables and fresh produce.

Trade in technical and engineering services.

TRANSPORT, TRANSIT, LOGISTICS AND CUSTOMS

International transportation.

International transit and logistics.

TECHNICAL AND ENGINEERING SERVICES

Industrial and mining technical and engineering services.

Construction, road-building and urban-development engineering.

Agricultural and natural-resource engineering.

Information-technology, computer and smart-system engineering.

MINERAL PRODUCTS

Non-metallic mineral products.

Metallic mineral products.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Livestock products: small and large livestock, poultry and honey bees.

Plant products: orchard, field and greenhouse crops.

Fisheries and aquatic products.

HANDICRAFTS AND HANDWOVEN CARPETS

Carpets and woven panels, kilim, gabbeh, jajim, zilu and felt.

Pottery, ceramics and tiles.

Metal handicrafts.

Stone handicrafts.

Leather handicrafts.

Marine handicrafts.

Wood handicrafts.

TOURISM SERVICES

Travel services.

Accommodation services.

Catering and hospitality services.

Medical tourism services.

FOREIGN TRADE SERVICES

Export and import of all types of goods.

Participating Specialized Product and Service Groups

Textiles and clothing.

Vehicles and transportation equipment.

Leather, bags, luggage and shoes.

Basic metals and fabricated metal products.

Construction materials and products.

MEDICAL AND HEALTHCARE SERVICES

Specialist and subspecialist hospitals.

Specialist and subspecialist outpatient centers.

Skin and hair clinics; dental clinics.

Eye clinics; outpatient surgical centers and other surgery services.

Midwifery and infertility counseling and services.

Nutrition and diet-therapy counseling and services.

Physiotherapy centers.

Traditional-medicine wellness centers.

Laboratories.

Nuclear-medicine services.

Medical imaging: bone densitometry, CT scans, MRI, radiology, ultrasound and mammography.

INDUSTRIAL, FOOD, BEVERAGE AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS

Industrial machinery, equipment and tools.

Agricultural machinery, equipment and implements: field and orchard farming, livestock, poultry and aquaculture.

Construction, civil-engineering, road-building and urban-development machinery, equipment and tools.

Medical, dental, laboratory and rehabilitation equipment.

Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment and tools.

Office and accounting equipment and machinery.

Audiovisual parts, equipment and products.

Renewable-energy generation parts, equipment and systems.

Chemical, refinery and petrochemical materials and products.

Oil, gas and petrochemical industry parts, equipment and systems.

Veterinary equipment and medicines.

Plastic and rubber products.

Cosmetics, sanitary and cleaning products.

Paper and paper products.

Wood and wood products.




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