ISHAQ JAHANGIRI

A REFORMIST POLITICIAN INVOLVED IN VARIOUS CORRUPTION CASES

UNVEILING
UNTOLD
REALITIES

CORRUPTION ALLEGATIONS



Investigating the Administrative and Financial Network of Jahangiri Brothers

IRAN
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Research Hypothesis:
Ishaq Jahangiri's family's close relationship with Qasem Soleimani was used to influence power structures and facilitate corrupt practices; the "Jahangiri dollar" policy was manipulated to channel funds into specific quasi-governmental networks and front companies for personal and political gain. Mahdi Jahangiri's rise in the Semega tourism empire and his role in the post-sanctions economic headquarters were strategic moves to leverage business opportunities for personal wealth accumulation.

I.Findings

1. Topline Findings

The investigation has incriminating evidence that the Jahangiri brothers have abused their positions. Ishaq Jahangiri is accused of administrative corruption, while Mehdi Jahangiri is accused of administrative and economic corruption. Ishaq Jahangiri allegedly used his position to acquire real estate at below-market prices and played a role in covering up certain corruption cases. On the other hand, Mehdi Jahangiri's involvement includes opaque business contracts related to his companies and allegations of embezzlement.

2. Identity

Hassan Jahangiri, the father of Mahdi and Ishaq Jahangiri, started his career as a mine laborer in the Esfandeghe area near Jiroft City in Kerman province. Later, he joined the Sirjan Agricultural Department, where he eventually retired. Hassan Jahangiri was blessed with five children: Mahdi, Ishaq, Ibrahim, Yaqoub, and Mohammad. Tragically, Mohammad lost his life in 1980, while Yaqoub met the same fate in 1984 during the Iran-Iraq war. The remaining three brothers, Ishaq, Mahdi, and Ibrahim, have since been actively involved in political and economic pursuits within the Islamic Republic.

Ishaq Jahangiri's life is a combination of personal milestones, political endeavors, and challenges that reveal the depth of his individuality. Let's delve deeper into his story to understand him beyond a list of facts.

Born in the small town of Baft born on January 1st, 1958, Jahangiri was perhaps associated with the typical rhythms of provincial life. He continued his studies and received a bachelor's degree in physics from Kerman University. Continuing on this path, he earned a master's degree in industrial engineering from the prestigious Sharif University of Technology, emphasizing his tendency toward fields that integrate theory with practical application.

Jahangiri's work began with the jihad to build the city of Jiroft, where he may have become deeply involved with the needs and aspirations of the local community. It was probably for

this reason that he gained the trust of his constituents and was elected to represent Jiroft on the Islamic Council (2005). Here, Jahangiri was not just a one-term representative. He was re-elected (2009).

In addition to his parliamentary duties, Jahangiri is a member of the scientific committee of the Baran Foundation. His relationship with Seyyed Mohammad Khatami, one of the most prominent reformist figures in Iranian politics, indicates his alignment with the ideologies of the government's reformists. In addition, his participation in the establishment of the Construction Agents Party shows Jahangiri's interest in political activity.

On a personal level, Jahangiri is a family man. He sees his children, Mohammad Hossein, Hoda, Faiza, and Mohammad Hossam, pursuing their academic and professional careers.

However, Jahangiri's record is not without controversy. The allegations surrounding his real estate purchases are serious, particularly the suggestion that he acquired assets below market value. These allegations cast a shadow over Jahangiri's honesty, especially if they are confirmed in the media.

In addition, Mirslim's revelation about Jahangiri's disregard for Article 44, which emphasizes the principles of privatization, points to possible administrative abuses. Such issues lead citizens to question the morals and motives of those in power.

Mahdi Jahangiri has been a notable figure in Iran's economic and political scenes. Pursuing doctoral studies in international economics, with a foundation in public administration and business, he rose to prominence during Mahmoud Ahmadinejad's tenure. His influential role as the Deputy Investment of the Cultural Heritage and Tourism Organization culminated in his resignation following a contentious event. Nevertheless, this was a springboard to greater achievements, leading to the foundation of "Semega" in 2008. This venture, which enjoys strong governmental ties despite its private facade, stands out in the Iranian tourism sector. Semega's notable affiliations and stakeholders, like the Tourism Bank and the Iran Tourism Group, speak volumes about its industry influence.

Notably, Mahdi isn't the sole Jahangiri vested in tourism. Ishaq Jahangiri's endeavors, especially during his vice-presidential tenure and the 12th presidential election, echo the family's collective ambition for Iranian tourism.
Ibrahim Jahangiri, the eldest son of the Jahangiri family, was born in 1936. Ebrahim Jahangiri did not become famous until 1992. However, he became famous when he was appointed as one of the first administrators of Kerman Province after the presidency of Hassan Rouhani. At that time, he was appointed as the Director General of Education of Kerman Province.

3. Suspected Kleptocratic Connections and Activities

Allegations of Questionable Real Estate Purchases Emerge in Iran's Election Debates

In the midst of the 2021/2022 election debates in Iran, Mohammad Qalibaf, the incumbent Speaker of the Parliament, took the presidential stage. During these pivotal discussions, attention turned to Ishaq Jahangiri and his involvement in questionable real estate purchases while holding public office. Stunning revelations appeared on the Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting, which shows that Jahangiri has bought properties at prices much lower than the market value.

The severity of these accusations gained more credibility when media and newspaper reports such as Tasnim confirmed their authenticity and exposed the suspicious nature of Jahangiri's real estate transactions.

Unveiling Disregard for Privatization Principles and Administrative Abuses

In the same election debates in Iran, Mirslim, one of the current members of the Expediency Discernment Council, revealed a disturbing aspect of Ishaq Jahangiri's activities. Mirslim revealed that during his tenure as vice president, Jahangiri ignored Article 44 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, an important framework that defines the principle of privatization. This revelation raises questions about the implementation and adherence to basic policies during Jahangiri's presidency.

Further scrutiny of Jahangiri's actions came to the forefront when Ahmed Alirezabigi, a Research and Investigation Committee member of the Privatization Organization, presented a comprehensive report. The report highlighted a range of violations committed by Jahangiri, exposing irregular pricing practices and a lack of transparency in the transfer of ownership for prominent companies such as "Iran Airtour" and "Kesht and Sanat Moghan."

These revelations shed light on potential shortcomings in the governance and regulatory mechanisms surrounding privatization processes.

Another instance of administrative abuse can be highlighted through the testimony of Akbar Alami, a member of the 6th Parliament. In his protest against Ishaq Jahangiri, who served as the Minister of Industry during the reform period, Alami revealed that Jahangiri had disbursed over 31 billion tomans in bonuses to his subordinate managers in 2018.

Ishaq Jahangiri's Role in Controversial Currency Spending and Monopoly Allegations Rock Iran's Economy

During the tenure of the 12th government from 2015 to 2021, a staggering $66 billion was allocated in 4,200-toman currency units to curb the rising prices of essential commodities. Ishaq Jahangiri, a prominent supporter of this government initiative, played a pivotal role, earning it the moniker "Jahangiri Dollar" in the media. However, despite the initial hype, statistical data reveals that this policy failed to achieve its intended objectives.

A significant portion of these funds found their way into quasi-government networks and non-genuine enterprises. Astan Quds Razavi, for instance, received approximately 5 million euros in foreign exchange, as disclosed in the official list of foreign exchange receiving companies. Notably, out of the listed companies, 10 entities chose not to utilize their subsidized foreign currency for imports, receiving a total of 21.5 million euros at the government rate.

During this controversial policy, Mehdi Jahangiri, the brother of Ishaq Jahangiri, came forward as one of the beneficiaries of the "Jahangiri Dollar" project. It was shockingly discovered that he had 847,200 dollars in "currency smuggling".

The implications of these revelations raise serious concerns regarding the efficacy and integrity of the "Jahangiri Dollar" policy, shedding light on potential irregularities and misconduct within the system. The need for transparency and accountability in the management of public funds has become a pressing issue in light of these allegations.

Massive Corruption and Embezzlement Unveiled at Mobarakeh Steel Complex Involving Prominent Figures, Including Ishaq Jahangiri

The Mobarakeh Steel Complex in Esfahan stands as Iran's largest steel production facility and one of the country's most profitable enterprises. However, recent revelations of corruption, embezzlement, and various violations within this lucrative establishment have sparked significant attention and media coverage.

In August 2022, an investigative report from the Investigation and Inquiry Committee exposed widespread corruption within the Isfahan Mobarakeh Steel Complex. The report detailed a staggering 90 instances of "violations, deviations, and imposition of damages," revealing an estimated misappropriation of over 91,800 billion tomans in less than three years. Notable figures implicated in the extensive three-hundred-page investigation report include Mahmoud Vaezi (minister in the Rohani government), Ishaq Jahangiri (First Deputy of Hassan Rohani), Abbas Akhundi (Rohani government minister), Mohammad Shariatmadari (Rohani government minister), Mohammad Atrianafar (member of the Central Council of the Construction Agents Party), Mehdi Karbasian (former Deputy Minister of Industry, Mines and Trade and Chairman of the Board of Imidro), and Abbas Rezaei (then Governor of Isfahan).

The violations committed against the Mobarakeh Steel Complex encompass not only embezzlement and the misallocation of funds but also the provision of gifts and support to state institutions such as the intelligence service, the Revolutionary Guards, and political figures. These illicit activities constitute a significant portion of the misconduct within the company, tarnishing its reputation and compromising its integrity.

Notably, Ishaq Jahangiri has attracted public attention due to the massive scandal at Mobarakeh Steel Company (MSC), the largest steel manufacturer in the Middle East. A detailed 296-page report by the Majlis exposed senior officials at MSC engaging in self-dealing, defrauding shareholders of a staggering $3.5 billion. In a quid-pro-quo arrangement, Ishaq Jahangiri appointed Vahid Mirzaee Bafti, one of the senior managers involved in the fraudulent activities, who in turn rewarded Jahangiri with millions of dollars and luxury cars.

Deep Ties Revealed: Ishaq Jahangiri's Family and Qasem Soleimani's Connection Unveiled

It is important to highlight the close relationship between Ishaq Jahangiri and his family with Qasem Soleimani, the infamous commander of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards-Quds Force (IRGC-QF). While this association had been known to insiders for years, it gained public attention when a photograph of "Haj Qasem" visiting the Jahangiri family's mother circulated on social media on March 21, 2017. This photograph offered a glimpse into the enduring bond between the Jahangiri family and Qasem Soleimani, fostering cooperation between Mahdi Jahangiri and institutions affiliated with the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps.

In December 2017, a protest letter published on Mahmoud Ahmadinejad's Telegram channel raised allegations of Qasem Soleimani's involvement in meddling with the case of

Mehdi Jahangiri. Ahmadinejad claimed that the release of Mehdi Jahangiri was influenced and mediated by Qasem Soleimani, the former regime president.

These revelations shed light on the complex network of relationships and potential interferences within the power structure

From Government Official to Entrepreneur: The Rise of Mahdi Jahangiri and the Semega Tourism Empire

Mahdi Jahangiri, a doctoral student in international economics, holds a bachelor's degree in public administration and a master's degree in business administration. His notable involvement in economic activities occurred during Mahmoud Ahmadinejad's presidency, where he played a significant role as the founder of Tourism Bank.

During his tenure as the "Deputy Investment of Cultural Heritage and Tourism Organization (ICHTO)" in the first government of Ahmadinejad, a controversy arose when, during a ceremony on November 18, 2008, 12 women dressed in local attire played the Daf and handed a copy of the Quran to the reciter using rhythmic gestures. Some Ayatollahs in Qom objected to this display, and in response to the increasing protests, Mahdi Jahangiri, the organizer of the conference, resigned from his position.

After his resignation, Mahdi Jahangiri established the private company "Cultural Heritage and Tourism Investment of Iran" (Semega) in 2008. Semega acts as the specialized mother company and executive arm of a tourism financial group, focusing on tourism and hotel management. Ebrahim Jahangiri, brother of Mahdi and Ishaq, serves as the chairman of the board of directors.

Iran's Cultural Heritage and Tourism Investment Company, known as Semga, was registered and established with a capital of 20 billion toman and swiftly formed six major subsidiary companies. Among these subsidiaries is the recently established "Tourism Bank," which saw its capital increase from 200 billion to 600 billion toman. Esfandiar Rahim Mashaei and Hamid Baghai were among the initial shareholders of Semga Company, and the CEO of this company is Mehdi Jahangiri, former deputy of Mashaei in the Cultural Heritage and Tourism Organization.

Despite its appearance as a private enterprise, "Semga," Iran's Cultural Heritage and Tourism Investment, is essentially a government-backed entity closely associated with the Cultural Heritage Organization. Even prior to its official opening in July 2008, a significant Memorandum of Understanding was signed in February of the previous year, granting unique privileges to this so-called "private" company. The memorandum effectively delegated the responsibilities of organizing cultural heritage to Semga under the pretext of implementing Article 44 of the Constitution, as directed by the revolutionary leader. In essence, the organization was obliged to transfer its assigned activities in all tourism matters, investments, and facilities, including hotels, complexes, and shares in its companies, according to a short-term schedule outlined in the regulations.

The presence of Baghai and Mashai during the underwriting of this company, along with their share purchases, sent a clear message to private sector economic activists that "Semga" enjoyed strong government backing and support. As one of the governmental rents received from the governmental authority, the right to use 31,000 square meters of land at Khomeini International Airport for 25 years and for the construction of Imam Airport Hotel Complex was transferred to this participation without any legal formalities or tenders.

According to official publications from the Tehran Stock Exchange, Semega's main shareholders include the Marketing Fund of Iran Tourism Group (10%), the Investment Fund of Tourism Bank (5%), Dele Alam Iranian International Trade Company (4%), Farazomran Ariana Company (3.5%), Arman Solidifying Company (3.17%), Caspin Talyedaran Tejarat Company (3.13%), and Alvand Investment Company (3.09%).

Semega's affiliated companies include Tourism Bank, Nagin Tourism Iranian Economic Company, Fragastar Fadak Spadan Company, Aria Ziggurat Tourism Development Company, Iran Urban Planning and Architecture Study and Research Center, and Mehr o Mah Investment Development Company. Semega also operates tourism leasing companies, Luqman Investments, Tandis Tejarat Bakhtar Construction, the development of Pars Ziggurat service and welfare complexes, and the operation and supply of Roxan hotels. On the other hand, Samga was also noticed by Ishaq Jahangiri. For example, Ishaq Jahangiri's emphasis on different occasions on the government's focus on the development of the tourism industry can be mentioned, to the point that he considered the tourism field as one of the topics of his work program when he participated in the 12th presidential election. Also, as the first vice president, on 12 September 2012, during his trip to Isfahan, he announced granting special facilities to the private sector and investors to develop the country's tourism infrastructure.

Mahdi Jahangiri's Rapid Rise: From Post-Sanction Economic Leader to Building an Empire of Six Prominent Companies

After the signing of the 2015 nuclear agreement formally known as the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) between Iran and the Western powers, a commission named "Post-Sanction Economic Headquarters" was formed in the Iranian Chamber of Commerce and Mahdi Jahangiri headed it to provide business opportunities between Iran and the West. Mahdi Jahangiri was appointed to lead it. The company was officially registered and established on July 7, 2008, with an initial capital of 20 billion tomans. Remarkably, within a short period, it successfully established six prominent companies. Among these companies, one noteworthy addition is the "Tourism" bank, which has witnessed a significant increase in capital from 200 billion to 600 billion tomans since its inception.

Mehdi Jahangiri: A Figure Linked to Money Laundering in Iranian Cinema

Mehdi Jahangiri has gained notoriety among cinema enthusiasts for his alleged involvement in money laundering within the Iranian film industry around 1390 (2011-2012). It is claimed that he used cinema to facilitate illicit financial activities, specifically by producing expensive yet unprofitable films.

One notable example is the film "City of Rats. 2," produced by Ali Sartipi and Manijeh Hekmat. The production received investment from "Hamwata Arya," an international trading company affiliated with Jahangiri's tourism finance group. The film's financial transactions and funding sources have raised concerns regarding possible money laundering activities.

Furthermore, Mehdi Jahangiri directed the film "Frog Aunt," helmed by Afshin Hashemi and produced by Fereshte, with support from the Tourism Bank. This particular production

received funding of 550 million tomans from the Farabi Government Organization, along with other sources of financial support.

Another figure relevant to the Iranian cinema scene is Tayerpour, who holds a permanent position on the board of Khana Cinema. Tayerpour also serves as one of the jurors for the prestigious state film festival, "Fajr." Additionally, Tayerpour is known to have familial ties to Mohammad Beheshti, the former head of the Cultural Heritage Organization. Notably, Tayerpour was involved in shooting the presidential campaign film for Ishaq Jahangiri, the brother of Mehdi Jahangiri, during the 2016 elections.

Controversial Figure Mahdi Jahangiri Lands Lucrative 20 Trillion Toman Contract with IRGC Affiliated Base

On November 17, 2019, the Khatam al-Anbia base, affiliated with the IRGC, signed an agreement worth 20 trillion tomans with the tourism finance group headed by Mahdi Jahangiri. The signing of this contract is remarkable because Mahdi Jahangiri, has a history of suspected financial misdealing. He was arrested in October 2016 on the "economic disturbance" charge by the Kerman Provincial IRGC. In March of the following year, the judiciary announced that the accused was released on bail. Finally, in February 2019, he was sentenced to four years in prison and fined for the crime of professional foreign currency smuggling and acquisition of illegal property. It was only shortly after his release that he secured the Khatam al-Anbia contract. In defence of the decision to award it, Base Commander Saeid Mohamad claimed Khatam al-Anbia’s contract with the Tourism Bank dated back a decade.

Ibrahim Jahangiri: A Journey in Management and Collaboration with Brothers

Ibrahim Jahangiri, the eldest son of the Jahangiri family, has taken on managerial responsibilities with the support of his brothers. He was born in 1336. Before 1392, Ibrahim Jahangiri did not possess a significant level of fame. However, after his brother Ishaq Jahangiri was elected as Hassan Rouhani's vice president, Ibrahim Jahangiri became one of the first managers to secure a position in Kerman province. During Khatami's reform government, he served as the Deputy of the General Directorate of Education in Kerman and retired during the 9th and 10th governments.

In 2014, Ibrahim Jahangiri embarked on economic activities with his involvement in the company "Bani Asai Ariani." In 2015, "Mehdi Jahangiri," the head of the tourism financing group, appointed Ibrahim Jahangiri as the Vice President of Human Capital Planning and Development for the tourism financing group.

4. Significance

The revelations about Ishaq and Mehdi Jahangiri's associations and alleged activities are more than just headlines; they offer a rare glimpse into the intricate web of political, social, and economic relationships in Iran. Such insights can reshape public perceptions and influence policymaking, both domestically and internationally.

Ishaq Jahangiri: The publicized relationship between Ishaq Jahangiri and Qasem Soleimani not only illuminates the interpersonal relationships among Iran's elite, but also points to a deeper level of cooperation and understanding between different power centers in the country. For the general public, this revelation may raise questions about the extent to which personal relationships influence political decisions, alliances, and even domestic and foreign policy trajectories. Such personal connections can influence the dynamics of power and help shape the direction of the nation, which can affect the daily lives of its citizens.

Mehdi Jahangiri: Mehdi's alleged involvement in money laundering within the Iranian film industry may shake the confidence of moviegoers and industry players alike. The Iranian film community, celebrated for its rich history and contributions to world cinema, could suffer reputational damage. The public may begin to question the legitimacy and source of funding behind Iranian film projects, leading to skepticism and potentially affecting audiences and investment. In addition, such allegations could create an atmosphere of suspicion and caution among aspiring filmmakers and industry professionals.

Beyond the immediate families and industries involved, these revelations could affect the way the public perceives its leaders and influential figures. Trust in institutions, both political and creative, could erode, leading to demands for greater transparency and accountability. The public may begin to question not only the Jahangiri family, but also other prominent figures and their possible undisclosed activities.

For international observers and policymakers, understanding these intricate connections is crucial. It helps formulate foreign policy, trade agreements, and even cultural cooperation. When allegations of corruption or undisclosed alliances emerge, they can affect diplomatic relations, trade negotiations, and international partnerships.

In sum, these revelations about the Jahangiri family underscore the intertwined nature of politics, economics, and personal relationships in shaping a nation's destiny. Such revelations remind the public of the need for vigilance, transparency, and accountability from those in power.

1. Impact on public discourse: The revelation of close ties between political figures such as Ishaq Jahangiri and military figures such as Qasem Soleimani can significantly alter public discourse. Citizens may question whether decisions made at the highest levels are truly in the public interest or whether they're driven by personal relationships and loyalties. This can lead to debates and discussions about the role of personal networks in policy formulation, government appointments, and national strategies.

2. Public trust and expectations: When high-ranking officials are perceived as acting on the basis of personal interests rather than the common good, trust in governance can erode. An erosion of trust can lead to public demands for reform, including calls for greater

transparency in government decisions, stronger anti-corruption measures, and an overhaul of the political system itself.

3. Cultural ramifications: In the case of Mehdi Jahangiri, the alleged financial irregularities within the film industry may have broad cultural ramifications. Since films are a major cultural export and a point of national pride, allegations of corruption could tarnish global perceptions of Iranian cinema. It could also dampen domestic enthusiasm for films, as the public becomes more critical and skeptical of the motives behind certain projects.

4. Economic Impact: For investors, both domestic and international, such revelations could signal instability and risk. The entertainment sector could face reduced funding, and mistrust could spill over into other sectors, hampering investment and collaboration.

5. Implications for other prominent figures: The spotlight on the Jahangiri family could lead to scrutiny of other influential families and networks in Iran. If public suspicion is aroused, other leaders may come under scrutiny, leading to further revelations, investigations, or even political upheaval.

6. International Relations and Diplomacy: On the global stage, these revelations provide other countries with deeper insights into Iran's internal dynamics. They may adjust their diplomatic strategies, trade negotiations, and foreign policies accordingly. Countries may be more cautious in their dealings, weighing the implications of these personal relationships before committing to agreements.

7. Education and awareness: As the public grapples with these revelations, there may be a renewed interest in political education, media literacy, and civic participation. Citizens may seek a deeper understanding of their country's politics and the role of personal networks in decision-making.

II. Methodology

1. Sources Utilized

We employed various methods in conducting this research, including Secondary Data Analysis, Archival Study, and Interviews. Initially, we collected information and carefully verified its accuracy. To gather details about the companies associated with the Jahangiri brothers, we referred to the stock exchange organization and cross-checked the information with the companies official websites. Additionally, we accessed data from stock exchange agencies and the Securities and Exchange Organization of Iran, specifically examining the names of directors affiliated with these companies. Through secondary data analysis, we analyzed the data collected by others. As part of this research:

Data collection platforms: Websites such as the Iran Stock Exchange Organization can provide valuable quantitative insights, such as the financial metrics of companies related to the Jahangiri brothers.

Data extraction tools: We extracted data from websites with Scrapy in Python

This comprehensive information can serve as a compelling foundation for further investigations. By consolidating scattered data into a centralized report, we have presented valuable insights.

2. Source Limitations

The information presented aligns with official sources such as the stock exchange organization, making it applicable across different sectors. It is particularly significant for civil activists as it sheds light on the connections between political figures and economic ownership. This information can be utilized by civil activists in campaigns addressing corruption-related issues.

Moreover, it is beneficial for think tanks and academics, as it helps identify the causes of economic development failures and illustrates the adverse effects of government intervention in the economy. This material also provides an opportunity for research institutes to conduct extensive studies on the systemic corruption within the governance of the Islamic Republic.

Journalists can find this information valuable, as it uncovers semi-private companies and introduces new research topics, allowing for the exploration of quasi-governmental financial holdings. Financial monitoring and anti-money laundering organizations can leverage this research to identify companies that may assist in monitoring and combating illicit financial activities within the Islamic Republic.

III. Appendix

Sources:

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Sixth parliament member's objection to Jahangiri for paying 31 billion bonus.
https://shorturl.at/knTW0

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Ishaq Jahangiri's support for the rent of 720 thousand billion tomans in Rouhani's government:
https://shorturl.at/jsy23

In this table we categorized all companies according to whether he is still member of the board (active) or resigned.
The next table cover only companies in which he is currently active.

A. The list of companies where Mahdi Jahangiri worked (A)

	Company name	Position	Co. Condition	Duration
1	Iranian Noavar tourism financial group	CEO& Chairman of the Board of directors	Active	Since July 13th 2019
2	Mahan mineral and industrial development	Chairman of the Board of directors	dissolved	Since July 7th 2019
3	Paliz negin Hirad	Chairman of the Board of directors	resigned	20.11.2018 to 03.11.19
4	Gardeshgary (tourism) Bank	Chairman of the Board of directors	resigned	16.09.18to 10.11.2019
5	Negin gardeshgary Iranian Economy	Chairman of the Board of directors	resigned	28.04.18 to 29.12.18
6	Fro Negin Iranian	Chairman of the Board of directors	resigned	21.04.18 to 21.10.18
7	Pars kimia constrictions	Chairman of the Board of directors	resigned	19.02.18 to 31.12.18
8	Tehran Mining and Agriculture Chamber of Commerce	Chairman & deputy Chairman of the Board of directors	resigned	16.12.17 to 23.04.19
9	Mehr_e_ Mader kariman charity	Chairman & deputy Chairman of the Board of directors	Active	Since 12.09.17
10	Iran's cultural heritage and tourism Investing	Chairman of the Board of directors	Active	Since 11.06.2017
11	Yas Fatima Al-Nabi Charitable Foundation	Chairman of the Board of directors	Active	Since 29.04.17
12	Lawan Oil and Gas Industry Engineering and Technology Group	Chairman of the Board of directors	Active	Since 17.09.16
13	Development of processing industries and mines of Mahan Sirjan	Chairman of the Board of directors	resigned	23.06.15 to 12.04.16
14	Iranian noavar Commercial development	Chairman of the Board of directors	Active	Since 05.01.15
15	Iranian Noavar Economic development	Chairman of the Board of directors	resigned	05.01.15 to 24.07.17
16	Noavaran kalaye sharq	Chairman of the Board of directors	resigned	22.12.14 to 30.07.16
17	Talshgaran andishe karad	Chairman of the Board of directors	resigned	15.06.14 to 29.04.18
18	Iranian tourism club	Chairman of the Board of directors	resigned	23.07.13 to 24.07.15
19	Tourism development Arya Zigorat	Chairman of the Board of directors	resigned	24.06.13 to 11.05.15

20	Development of Iranian tourism and world tourism	Chairman of the Board of directors	resigned	16.08.2008 to 21.02.2009

B.The list of companies where Mahdi Jahangiri is still active

	Company name	registration number	ID	P.O
1	Iranian Noavar tourism financial group	3207	14004740542	1994814867
2	Mehr_e_ Mader kariman charity	1394	14004410710	
3	Iran's cultural heritage and tourism Investing	350282	10103992454	1967863614
4	Yas Fatima Al-Nabi Charitable Foundation	34502	14004339916	1994814867
5	Lawan Oil and Gas Industry Engineering and Technology Group	422066	10320745958	1994814861
6	Iranian noavar Commercial development	466137	14004658761	1965949313

C. Companies in which Ebrahim Jahangiri worked in

	Company name	Position	Co. Condition	Duration
1	Pars Ziggurat Development of welfare service complexes	Chairman of the Board of directors	Active	Since 04.12.19
2	Ehya Still Foolad_e_Baft	Chairman of the Board of directors	Active	Since 07.10.18
3	Tose_e Omid Ofogh Gardeshgary	Chairman of the Board of directors	Active	since 14.10.18
4	Talashgaran Andishe Karad	Chairman of the Board of directors	Active	Since 16.09.18
5	Tandis Tejarat Bakhtar	Chairman of the Board of directors	Resigned	25.07.18 to 08.05.19
6	Development of tourism information technology in Iran	Member of the Board	Resigned	19.06.17 to 17.06.19
7	Aria Ziggurat tourism development	Chairman of the Board of directors	Resigned	11.05.17 to 28.12.19
8	Yas Fatima Al-Nabi Charitable Foundation	Chairman of the Board of directors	Resigned	26.04.17 to 29.04.17
9	Mika Raad Atiye Kish	Chairman of the Board of directors	Active	Since 04.12.16
10	Iranian Tourism Club	deputy Chairman of the Board of directors	Resigned	31.10.16 to 30.12.18
11	Baani Asay Ariani	CEO	Active	Since 31.10.15

D. Companies in which Ebrahim Jahangiri is still active

	Company name	registration number	ID	P.O
1	Pars Ziggurat Development of welfare service complexes	357739	10104064976	1967863618
2	Ehya Still Foolad_e_Baft	1623	14005000583	1518715814
3	Tose_e Omid Ofogh Gardeshgary	412764	10320651534	1435874391
4	Talashgaran Andishe Karad	408285	10320594260	1986633953
5	Mika Raad Atiye Kish	13282	14006399817	7941898472
6	Baani Asay Ariani	1103	10630177123	7556515521