

SODIUM CYANIDE

**MAADEN LOCALIZATION
OPPORTUNITY CARD**



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OPPORTUNITY SUMMARY

Case Summary

Secured Demand

Gold leaching has no substitute and Maaden provides stable, long-term base demand

Import-Led Market

Saudi sodium cyanide demand is largely imported, creating potential import-replacement opportunities

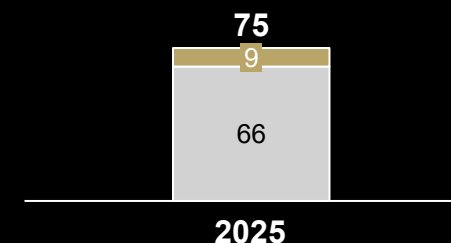
Attractive Economics

Costs are driven by ammonia and energy, where KSA offers a competitive structural advantage

Maaden & Market Demand

MEA demand, kmt (2025)

■ Maaden Demand ■ Rest of GCC Demand



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Localization Opportunity Overview

1

Anchored Gold Demand

Gold leaching has no viable substitute, and Maaden's gold operations provide a stable anchor demand that can underpin a ~20–40 ktpa sodium cyanide plant through long-term offtake

2

Clear Import Displacement

The Saudi market is largely supplied through imports, potentially allowing a local plant to displace imported volumes and compete for a significant share of domestic demand, subject to market adoption and commercial arrangements

3

Feedstock-Led Cost Position

Production economics are driven primarily by ammonia and energy, which together account for the majority of cash costs, and KSA's competitive gas pricing may support a competitive cost base

4

Lower Delivered Cost & Risk

Local manufacturing avoids international freight, port handling, and inventory buffers, potentially improving delivered cost versus imports. While materially reducing supply and safety risks

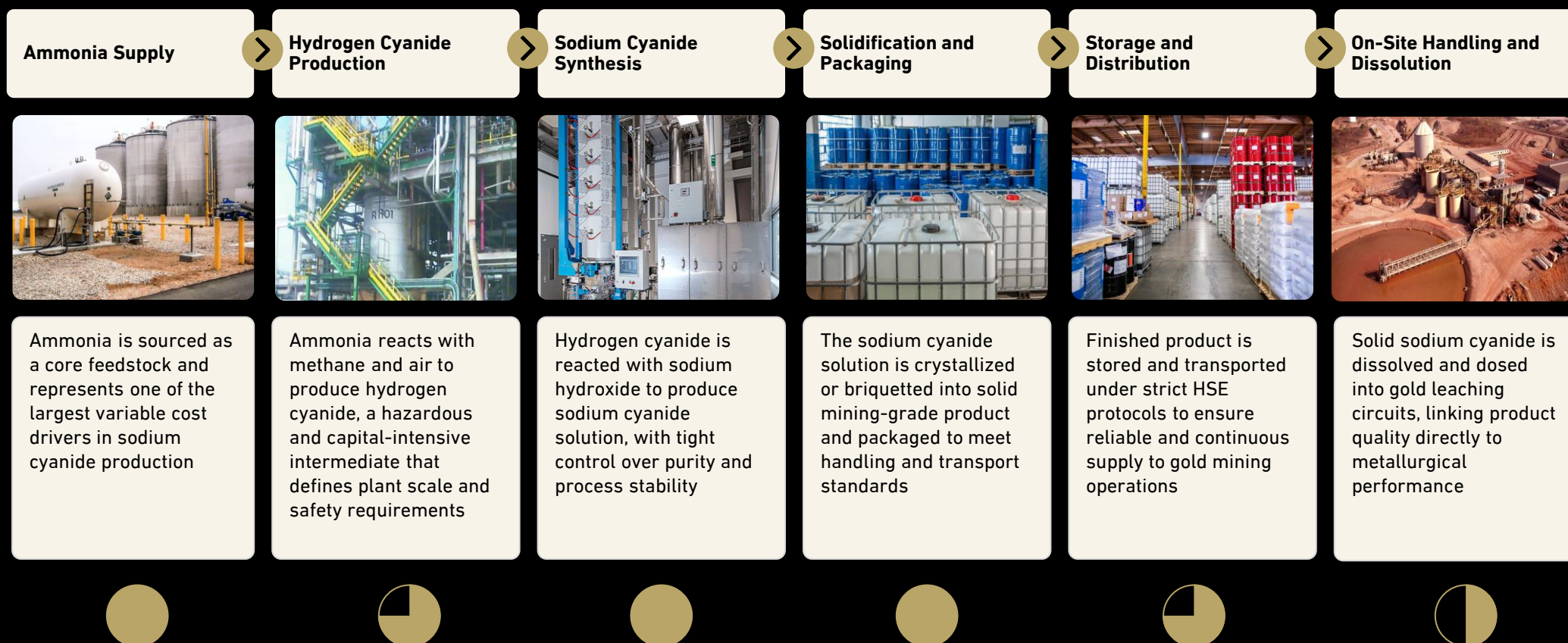
5

Scalable Growth Option

Beyond Maaden, a local sodium cyanide asset can supply third-party gold miners and expand into adjacent mining reagents, creating upside through volume growth and product adjacency

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VALUE CHAIN

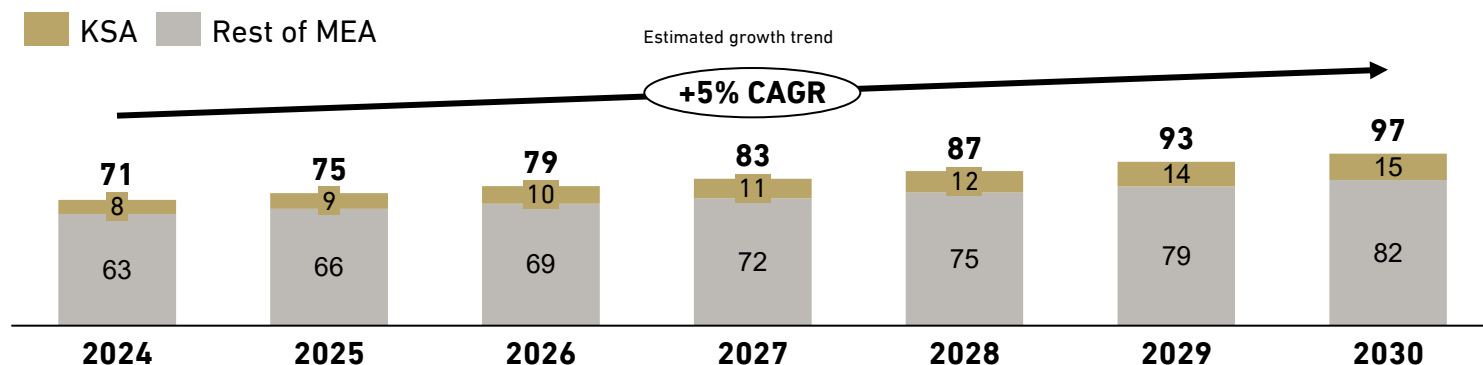


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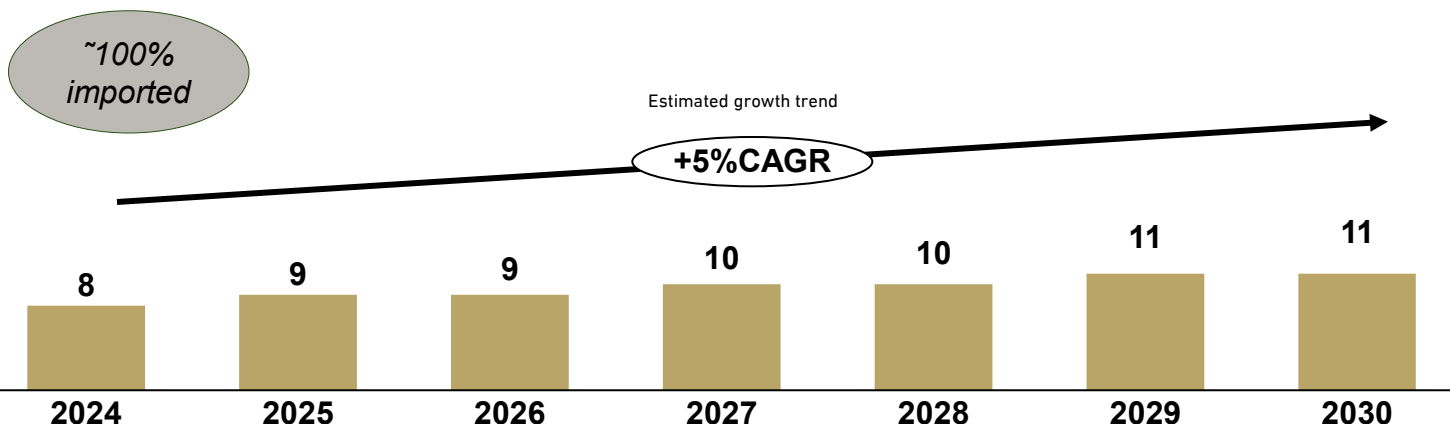
MARKET DEMAND & SUPPLY

Market Demand, kmt

KSA and Maaden effectively account for 100% of import in GCC



Maaden Demand, kmt



Market Trends & Demand Drivers

- 1 Growth in gold mining activity increases structurally recurring demand for sodium cyanide used in heap leaching and CIL/CIP processes
- 2 Saudi sodium cyanide supply remains largely import-led, with limited domestic production and exposure to cross-border logistics and safety constraints
- 3 Operators are placing higher emphasis on consistent product quality, purity levels, and secure handling across the supply chain
- 4 End users increasingly value reliable local availability, shorter lead times, and reduced dependency on international shipments

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The KSA ecosystem comprises six main categories, supported by key enablers

1. Infra & Supply Chain

 **The Saudi Authority for Industrial Cities and Technology Zones (MODON)**

 **Royal Commission for Jubail and Yanbu (RCJY)**

2. Financing

 **Saudi Industrial Development Fund (SIDF)**

 **Saudi EXIM Bank**

 **SME Bank / Kafalah**

 **Ministry of Industries and Mineral Resources (MIM)**

3. Licensing & Taxation

 **Economic Cities & Special Zones Authority (ECZA)**

 **Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority (ZATCA)**

 **Ministry of Investment (MISA)**

4. Market Access

 **Local Content & Government Procurement Authority (LCGPA)**

 **Saudi Export Development Authority (SEDA)**

 **PIF / Accelerated Manufacturing Program**

5. Workforce

 **Human Resources Development Fund (HRDF)**

6. Technology

 **National Technology Development Program**

7. Enablers

 **الهيئة السعودية للمواصفات والمقاييس والجودة
Saudi Standards, Metrology and Quality Org.**

 **المؤسسة العامة للتدريب التقني والمهني
Technical and Vocational Training Corporation**

 **منشآت
monsha'at**

 **المركز السعودي لكفاءة الطاقة
Saudi Energy Efficiency Center**

 **البنك الإسلامي للتنمية
Islamic Development Bank**

 **البنك للتنمية الاجتماعية
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK**

 **المركز الوطني للتنمية الصناعية
National Center for Industrial Development**