



METALS AND MINING



MARKET SIZE

GVA from mining and quarrying (US\$ billion)

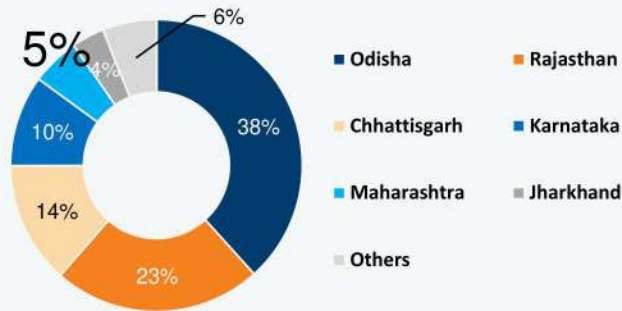


Note: RE - Revised Estimate ; GVA - Gross Value Added



SECTOR COMPOSITION

Share of States In Mineral Production FY26 (%)

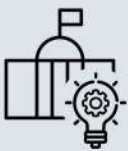


KEY TRENDS

Mineral Production in India (in US\$ billion)



Note: * - estimated



GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES



ADVANTAGE INDIA

- Demand growth:** In FY25, India has committed to achieve 50% of cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil sources by 2030. India has set the targets of achieving a total crude steel capacity of 300 million tonnes per annum (MTPA) and total crude steel demand/production of 255 MTPA by 2030-31. The demand of zinc is expected to double in India in the next five to 10 years on the back of huge investments in infrastructure sector, including steel, International Zinc Association
- Attractive opportunities:** On February 1, 2026, the Union Budget FY27 boosted the metals and mining sector by proposing mineral corridors and duty exemptions on capital goods for critical minerals. These measures are expected to increase domestic production, reduce import dependence, create jobs, and support sectors like EVs and renewable energy, strengthening India's self-reliance.
- Policy support:** India has boosted policy support for the metals and mining sector through key reforms. On February 03 2026, initiatives like the National Critical Mineral Mission and critical mineral auctions were highlighted. The Union Budget 2026-27 introduced Rare Earth Corridors and incentives to strengthen domestic value chains, while earlier reforms on December 31 2025 (MMDR amendments and eased mining rules) improved ease of doing business and mineral production.
- Competitive advantage:** FY27 Budget boosts metals and mining via mineral corridors, duty exemptions and MSME support, enhancing efficiency, supply chains and exports, positioning India for global competitiveness and a self-reliant manufacturing ecosystem.