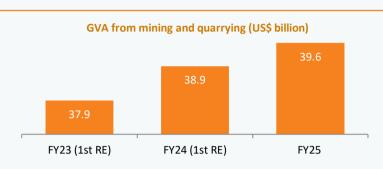


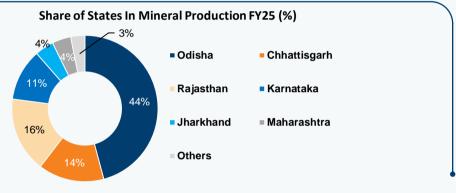
METALS AND MINING



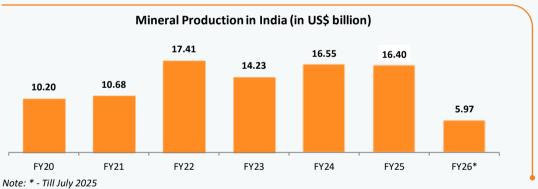


Note: RE- Revised Estimate; GVA - Gross Value Added















- Demand growth: In FY25, India has committed to achieve 50% of cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossif 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
- Attractive opportunities: Under the PLI Scheme for Specialty Steel, 57 MoUs with 27 companies have been signed, attracting investments of US\$ 3.55 billion (Rs. 29,500 crores), creating an additional capacity of 25 MT and generating employment for 17,000 people by FY28. In January 2025, the Ministry of Steel has introduced the PLI Scheme 1.1 for specialty steel, covering five product categories, which aligns with the existing PLI Scheme. This initiative aims to encourage greater participation in response to industry requests for relaxation. The PLI Scheme 1.1 will be open for applications from January 6 to January 31, 2025, and will be implemented from FY26 to FY30.
- Policy support: India launched the seven-year National Critical Mineral Mission in January 2025 with a proposed Rs. 16,300 crore (US\$ 1.9 billion) outlay and an expected Rs. 18,000 crore (US\$ 2.1 billion) investment by Public Sector Undertakings and other stakeholders to secure key minerals for clean energy and advanced technologies.
- Competitive advantage: In FY25 (Provisional), India had 1,973 reporting mines. Metallic mines are 772, and non-metallic 1,201, excluding atomic, fuel, and minor minerals.