



Confederation of Indian Industry

GLOBAL MINING SUMMIT 2022
Role of Minerals in Shaping a Sustainable Future
16th – 19th November 2022, Eco Park, Rajarhat, Kolkata, India

Programme Structure

Day 1: Wednesday 16th November 2022

1000 – 1115 hrs	Inaugural Session
1115 – 1200 hrs Tea Break	
1200 – 1320 hrs	<p>Plenary Session 1: Mining: Ease of doing business and a Sunrise future</p> <p><i>Mining contributes less than 2% to India’s GDP whereas in countries with similar geology it contributes 8-10%. If it reaches full potential, it can contribute in a big way to growth and job creation.</i></p> <p><i>The vision of the NMP must be achieved. Mining remains one of the few sectors still extensively controlled/over- regulated by the government. Like other sectors, it should be fully liberalised and regulated by an independent regulator at an arm’s length from the parent ministry.</i></p> <p><i>The practice of controlling the prices of various minerals via export taxes, export bans and other such measures should be completely ended. These skew the demand-supply equation and will lead to shortages/price rises in the longer run.</i></p> <p><i>Approvals, including EC and FC must be granted in a time bound manner. Once decided, 90 days or 120 days, a decision must be made within timeframe, else deemed approval may be given.</i></p> <p><i>The mining sector requires investors to have a long-time horizon. Therefore policies, whether regulatory or tax, must be stable over a long period to attract investment. Changes are too frequent in India.</i></p> <p>Session Focus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vision 2047: What does the mining sector want to achieve • NMP 2019: Achieving 200% domestic production, reduction of 50% import by 2026 • EoDB: Seamless Transition, Consistency of Policy, Freedom to Market • Single window – one stop approvals
1320 – 1415 hrs Lunch Break	
1415 – 1520 hrs	<p>Plenary Session 2: Securing Strategic Minerals to build an AatmaNirbhar Bharat</p> <p><i>India’s annual import of minerals and associated metals (excluding oil) add up to a massive 25% of the total import bill. India imports precious metals worth almost \$70 billion per year, almost 15% of its total imports. India’s production of diamond and gold is very small to the point of being negligible. With energy transition underway, the so far low demand of critical minerals like cobalt, nickel and lithium and rare earths will skyrocket. India’s production of these is negligible along with low level of exploration.</i></p> <p><i>The first step to import substitute both precious metals and critical minerals is to explore and establish commercial viability for mining. PSU-led exploration has focused on bulk minerals like iron ore and bauxite. An entirely new approach is required towards exploration.</i></p>



	<p><i>Focus on bulk surficial minerals will only yield a minor impact on overall imports. Underground mining is also better from an environment perspective. Technology is well developed to enable underground mining across India's geographies. But it requires appropriate policy to attract big ticket investment which can be truly transformational.</i></p> <p>Session focus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Strategic roles of Critical Minerals for India (growing demand vs. supply shortage, import dependence)</i> • <i>Special Policy regime for Critical Mineral: How Critical Minerals are different from shallow/bulk minerals – specific characteristics, exploration success ratio, contiguous nature.</i> • <i>Geological potential of Critical Minerals in India and exploration requirement</i> • <i>User industry prospective – EV/SME/Solar/Defence</i> • <i>International best practices for Critical Mineral development</i>
1525 – 1620 hrs	<p>Plenary Session 3: State Session: Ease of Doing Business</p> <p><i>Demonstrating an Investor friendly eco-system and a competitive investment climate offered by the State for mining</i></p> <p><i>Mining is a concurrent subject with both Centre and States sharing policy/execution responsibility. While Centre drafts overarching laws, execution is the domain of the States. Mining can be an important contributor to state revenues at a time when the fiscal deficits of states are increasing.</i></p> <p><i>States should play a more proactive role in leasing out mines</i></p> <p><i>Through the aegis of NITI Aayog states should invoke spirit of cooperative federalism to also influence Union Government policies/laws in a manner that is favourable to entire sector.</i></p> <p>Session focus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>What are the success stories from promoting investments in mining by the State</i> • <i>Scope for single-window mechanism for obtaining expeditious approval and clearances for operationalising the mines after auction</i> • <i>Need for coordination mechanism between Centre and State for rationalising the timelines for expediting clearances and according to regulatory approvals</i> • <i>Transparency and timely completion of Auction process, ability to take proactive steps for successful bidders to move to operating stages</i>
1620 – 1630 Tea Break	
1630 – 1735 hrs	<p>Plenary Session 4: Session with user industries of new age minerals like EVs, Solar PV manufacturers that use minerals & metals like copper and aluminium in big quantities focusing on their requirements, demand etc.</p>
End of Day 1	

Day 2: Thursday 17th November 2022

0930 – 1035 hrs	<p>Plenary Session 5: Responsible mining – how mining companies work towards a low carbon future</p> <p><i>Meeting the increased demand while preserving resources for future generations is need of the hour. The lever to make it happen is by incorporating sustainable & responsible mining practices to bring in equitable development of community and ecosystem while allowing the industry to be profitable & deliver value to its shareholders.</i></p>
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	<p>Session focus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Responsible Production - Facilitate and support the knowledge-base and systems for responsible design, re-use, recycling and disposal of product containing metal and minerals• Environmental Performance - Showcase continual improvement in environmental performance such as water stewardship, energy use and climate change• The Health & Safety - Showcase continual improvement in health and safety performance with the ultimate goal of zero harm• Social Performance - Pursue continued improvement in social performance and contribute to the social, economic and institutional development of country and society at large
1035 – 1145 hrs	<p>Plenary Session 6: Technology & Automation: How India can lead the way</p> <p><i>The mining industry is demanding higher productivity, safer solutions, more efficient equipment and environmental friendly technologies. The technology companies have developed many innovative products incorporating digital solutions into their products to meet the demands of the mining industry.</i></p> <p>Session focus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• High performance and efficient technologies• Mass production• Major technological improvements with integrated automation systems
1145 – 1200 hrs Tea Break	
1200 – 1315 hrs	<p>Plenary Session 7: Digital Mining: Transforming the Mining value chain</p> <p><i>The mining value chain offers huge potential to leverage the capabilities of emerging frontier technologies in disrupting the mining operations o unlock opportunities to accelerate discovery of ore deposits, improve extraction efficiencies during mining and mineral processing, smelting and refining, recovering value from tailings, create safer operations and reduce carbon footprint and socio-environmental liabilities.</i></p> <p>Session focus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Technology interventions opportunities in mining• Leveraging adjacency innovation• Interfacing digital and hardware innovations• Strategies to attract new technologies into mining industry• Outsourcing R&D and technology incubation
1315 – 1400 hrs Lunch Break	
1400 – 1515 hrs	<p>Plenary Session 8: Developing a cost-effective and efficient ecosystem for Mineral Logistics & Trade</p> <p><i>Effective and efficient logistics ecosystem plays an important role for economic growth of any country, particularly for a large and diversified country like India. Logistics system is pivotal for the success of 'Make in India' and 'Make for the World' visions as it has the potential to facilitate domestic and foreign trade, promote competitiveness of domestic industries, and reduce economic disparities across geographies. Manufacturing industries like steel, aluminium or cement require huge amount of raw material (minerals) transported from vast areas – domestically or imported.</i></p> <p><i>However, India has high logistics cost-to-GDP ratio (14-16% of GDP to global best practices of 8%). India ranked 42 in World Bank Logistics Index of 2018 across 160 countries. The newly launched National Logistics Policy acknowledges the urgency to reduce India's logistics cost and focuses on key areas such as process re-engineering, digitisation, and multi-modal transport to develop a technologically enabled, integrated, cost-efficient, sustainable and trusted logistics ecosystem in the country for accelerated and inclusive growth.</i></p>



	<p><i>Hon'ble Prime Minister also launched PM GatiShakti National Master Plan for providing multimodal connectivity infrastructure to various economic zones. Mining industry of India should deliberate on how to best utilize the existing transportation infrastructure as well as what is required to reduce mineral transportation cost to enhance competitiveness of domestic manufacturing industry.</i></p> <p><i>As trade plays an important role in overall development of a country's economy, eradicating the trade barriers for minerals is more important than ever before given the challenges and opportunities prevailing globally today amidst the geo-political scenario.</i></p> <p>Session Focus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Building a world class first-mile and last-mile infrastructure connectivity ecosystem for Mineral-based industries in India</i>• <i>Major contributors to the high logistics cost and roadmap to reduce the overall logistics cost</i>• <i>Reducing carbon footprint in mineral transportation</i>• <i>Driving Innovation in mineral transportation solutions</i>• <i>Eliminating the trade barriers and optimizing the duty structure for cross-border mineral trade</i>
1515 – 1630 hrs	<p>Plenary Session 9: Buyer Sellers Meet</p> <p><i>Roadmap for mining sector in India – perspectives from major mining companies on future business plans, technology and equipment requirements over the next 3-5 years</i></p>
Close of the Summit	
