



Confederation of Indian Industry



17th GLOBAL MINING SUMMIT 2024
Viksit Bharat: Role of a Sustainable Mining Industry
23rd – 24th October 2024
Science City, Kolkata, India

Programme Outline

Day 1: Wednesday 23rd October 2024

1000 – 1100 hrs	Inaugural Session
1100 – 1145 hrs	Inauguration of IMME Exhibition
1145 – 1300 hrs	<p>Plenary Session 1: Ease of Doing Mining <i>Mining contributes less than 2% to India’s GDP when 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. The vision of the NMP must be achieved. Mining remains one of the few sectors still over- regulated by the government. 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.</i></p> <p>Session Focus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Vision 2047: What does the mining sector want to achieve? What changes are required to achieve Vision 2047?</i> • <i>EoDB – Each speaker to put forward top 3 EoDB requirements from their perspective</i> • <i>How developed Nations increased GDP contribution of the Mining Sector through policy framework and best practices adopted by them</i>
1300 – 1400hrs	Lunch Break
1400 – 1515 hrs	<p>Plenary Session 2: Securing Critical Minerals to build an AatmaNirbhar Bharat <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. Focus on bulk surficial minerals will only yield a minor impact on overall imports. 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 mining and incentivization to attract domestic players.</i> • <i>Geological potential of Critical Minerals in India and exploration requirement</i> • <i>International best practices for Critical Mineral development</i>
1515 – 1530 hrs	Tea Break



1530 – 1630 hrs	<p>Plenary Session 3: State Session: Ease of Doing Business Demonstrating an Investor friendly eco-system and a competitive investment climate offered by the State for mining</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. States should play a more proactive role in leasing out mines. 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">• What are the success stories from promoting investments in mining by the State• Scope for single-window mechanism for obtaining expeditious approval and clearances for operationalising the mines after auction• Need for coordination mechanism between Centre and State for rationalising the timelines for expediting clearances and according to regulatory approvals• Transparency and timely completion of Auction process, ability to take proactive steps for successful bidders to move to operating stages
1630 – 1730 hrs	<p>Plenary Session 4: Technology & Automation: How India can lead the way</p> <p><i>The mining industry is demanding higher productivity, safer solutions, more efficient equipment and environmentally friendly technologies. The technology companies have developed many innovative products incorporating digital solutions into their products to meet the demands of the mining industry. The mining value chain offers huge potential to leverage the capabilities of emerging frontier technologies in disrupting the mining operations to 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">• High performance and efficient technologies• Efficient technologies in prospecting & exploration• Major technological improvements with integrated automation systems• 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
End of Day 1	

Day 2: Thursday 24th October 2024

1000 – 1100 hrs	<p>Plenary Session 5: Sustainable Mining: Greening of Mining Operations and Mineral Processing in tune with India's net zero targets</p> <p><i>Increasing growth rate and rapid urbanization in India have spurred the demand for natural resources, exerting pressures on the environment and raising sustainability concerns. The challenge for the mining sector is not just in the reforms required to unlock its potential but for the industry to regulate and assist the government in achieving its sustainable development goals. As responsible companies we should have a vision to mitigate environmental impacts, protect local communities and improve mining practices by greening mining operations and mineral processing.</i></p>
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1100 – 1115 hrs	Tea Break
1115 – 1230 hrs	<p>Plenary Session 6: Health and Safety: Making Mining Industry a Safer Workplace</p> <p><i>For decades, the mining sector has been challenged with the prevalence of mine accidents resulting in injuries, diseases and fatalities. Although the numbers have declined over the years, one mine accident resulting in a fatality is one too many, initiatives are in place to transform the sector through training and communication that will contribute to the decline of accidents and improve the general health of employees.</i></p> <p>Session focus:</p> <p><i>The session will focus on strengthening culture of health and safety with the use of modern technologies. It will also highlight on safety as a habit at mine sites and best practices to increase safety and making mining a healthier workplace.</i></p>
1230 – 1330 hrs	<p>Plenary Session 7: Start-ups to promote Research and Innovation in Mining and Mineral Processing</p> <p><i>To increase the GDP contribution of mining sector it is very important to promote Exploration, Research and Innovation related Start-ups and MSMEs in mining, mineral processing, metallurgy and recycling sector research and innovation in Start-ups and MSMEs which are working in the field of mineral sector, applied and sustainable aspect of mining and industrial applications. It is expected that this will bridge up the gap between R&D and commercialization as also to promote the ecosystem for a complete value chain in mining and mineral sector.</i></p> <p>Session Focus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• How to attract young talent towards mining sector Start-ups• The possible model for India, where Start-up ecosystem can be generated• What are the challenges faced by mining sector Start-ups in India• Best practices adopted by Global Start-ups in the mining sector• Success stories of Global Start-ups
1330 – 1415 hrs	Networking Lunch
1415 – 1515 hrs	<p>Plenary Session 8: Urban mining – What it takes to leverage recycling to meet new demands</p> <p><i>The world needs to de-carbonize and meet the growing demand of various minerals in a developing economies and consumption centres. Fresh mining will always have limitations and there is an urgent need to look at recycling of minerals termed “urban mining” especially from Electrical and electronics waste, battery recycling etc. Urban mining involves extracting metals, mainly non-ferrous varieties such as aluminium, copper, lead and zinc, from electronic and other wastes that urban areas predominantly generate. Recycling will have to meet a significant part of the growth needs for critical minerals, and it will help us deal with waste responsibly. As responsible companies we should we have a vision that not only focusses on efficient fresh mining but also work on recycling as a robust sustainable way for future.</i></p> <p>Session Focus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• What are the current progress made in developed countries in Urban Mining• The possible model for India, where e waste market is still largely with unregulated sector• What are the current status and who are taking key roles• What we learn from best in class to accelerate our journey• What regulatory changes are critical for this to take off as a business? Though process/policies in India for urban mining



1515 – 1530 hrs	Tea Break
1530 – 1630 hrs	<p>Plenary Session 9: Driving diversity Equity & Inclusion in Indian Mining Industry</p> <p><i>The mining industry has been a significant driver of economic growth and development for centuries, providing vital resources for the global economy. However, it has also been characterized by a critical gender imbalance, with men traditionally dominating the workforce. According to a report, women make up only 15% of the global mining workforce, with even lower representation in specific regions and subsectors. Moreover, this underrepresentation extends to leadership and management positions, where women hold just 16.9% of board seats in the top 500 mining companies globally. From an economic standpoint, companies with higher gender diversity have achieved higher levels of productivity and innovation. This is particularly important in the mining industry, where competition is fierce, and companies are constantly seeking new ways to improve efficiency and reduce costs. Additionally, a more diverse workforce can help mining companies attract and retain top talent, which signals a commitment to inclusivity and equal opportunity.</i></p> <p>Session focus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>The Benefits of Gender Diversity in Mining</i>• <i>Challenges Faced by Women in the Mining Industry</i>• <i>Occupational health and safety concerns</i>• <i>Limited access to education and training opportunities</i>• <i>Work-life balance and family responsibilities</i>• <i>Success stories: companies and individuals making a difference</i>• <i>Best Practices to increase women participation in the mining industry</i>
1630 – 1730 hrs	<p>Plenary Session 10: Buyers - 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	
