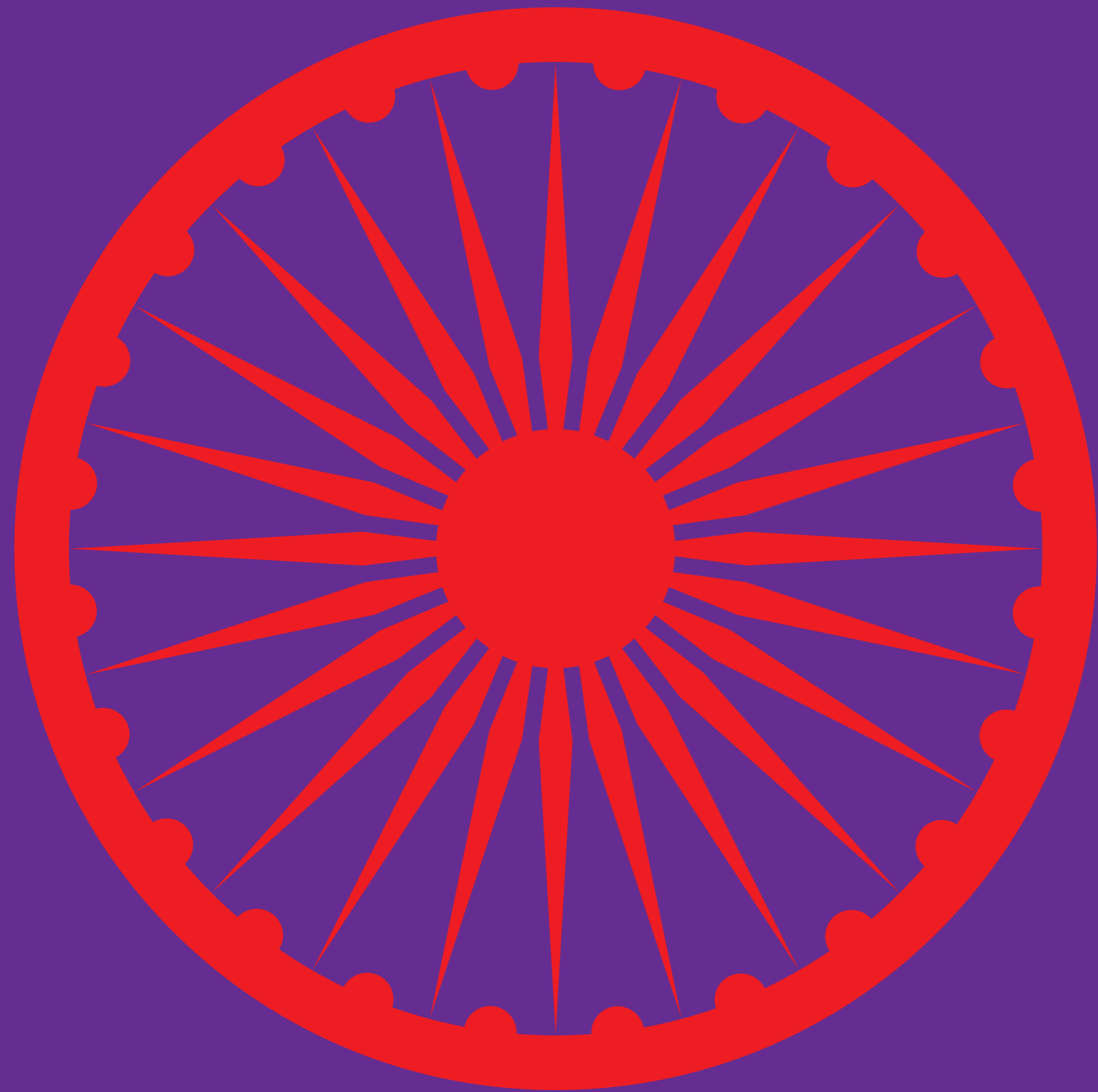


A stylized, high-contrast graphic featuring a man's face in profile, looking right. The face is rendered in yellow and black, with a prominent beard. Behind the face is a large, stylized pickaxe with a red handle and a yellow head. The background is a mix of purple, blue, and yellow. The text 'MAKE IN INDIA' is prominently displayed in the center, with 'MINING' in smaller text to the right.

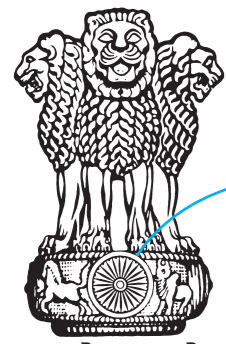
MAKE IN

INDIA

MINING



**FROM AGRICULTURE TO AUTOMOBILES
FROM HARDWARE TO SOFTWARE
FROM SATELLITES TO SUBMARINES
FROM TELEVISIONS TO MOVIES
FROM BRIDGES TO BIOTECHNOLOGY
FROM PAPER CLIPS TO POWER PLANTS
FROM ROADS TO CITIES
FROM FRIENDSHIP TO PARTNERSHIP
FROM PROFIT TO PROGRESS
WHATEVER YOU WANT TO MAKE:
MAKE IN INDIA**



सत्यमेव जयते

The Ashoka Chakra is a central element in India's national emblem and also forms the centrepiece of India's national flag. The wheel denotes peaceful progress and dynamism – a sign from India's enlightened past, pointing the way to a vibrant future.

Since time immemorial, the Lion has been the official emblem of India. It stands for strength, courage, tenacity and wisdom – values that are every bit as Indian today as they have ever been.





ROCK SOLID.

A PORTFOLIO OF 88 MINERALS. NEW INVESTOR-FRIENDLY POLICIES. INDIA'S RESOURCES - THE BEDROCK OF YOUR MINING STRATEGY.

20-30 YEAR MINING LEASES

302 BILLION TONNES OF COAL RESERVES

3108 OPERATIONAL MINES

6TH LARGEST BAUXITE RESERVES

5TH LARGEST IRON ORE RESERVES

NEW INITIATIVES

THE MAKE IN INDIA PROGRAM INCLUDES MAJOR NEW INITIATIVES DESIGNED TO FACILITATE INVESTMENT, FOSTER INNOVATION, PROTECT INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND BUILD BEST-IN-CLASS MANUFACTURING INFRASTRUCTURE.

1 NEW PROCESSES

- SPECIAL FOCUS ON EASE OF DOING BUSINESS
- DE-LICENSING & DEREGULATION

2 NEW INFRASTRUCTURE

- INDUSTRIAL CORRIDORS
- INDUSTRIAL CLUSTERS
- SMART CITIES
- NURTURING INNOVATION
- SKILL DEVELOPMENT

3 NEW SECTORS

- OPENING OF CRITICAL SECTORS LIKE DEFENSE, CONSTRUCTION AND RAILWAYS FOR FDI

4 NEW MINDSET

- DEDICATED TEAMS THAT WILL GUIDE AND ASSIST FIRST-TIME INVESTORS FROM TIME OF ARRIVAL
- FOCUSED TARGETTING OF COMPANIES ACROSS SECTORS

FACTS + FIGURES

REASONS TO INVEST

- India has vast minerals potential with mining leases granted for longer durations of 20 to 30 years.
- The demand for various metals and minerals will grow substantially over the next 15 years.
- The power and cement industries also aid growth in the metals and mining sector.
- India's strategic location enables convenient exports.
- India's per capita steel consumption is four times lower than the global average.
- India has the world's sixth largest reserve base of bauxite and fifth largest base of iron ore, accounting for about 5% and 8% respectively of total world production.

GROWTH DRIVERS

- With the Indian economy expected to grow by approximately 7% in the years to come, sectors such as infrastructure and automobiles will receive a renewed thrust, which would further generate demand for power and steel in the country. This is expected to provide a major thrust to the demand of minerals like coal and iron ore.
- Minerals like manganese, lead, copper, alumina are expected to witness double digit growth in the years ahead. There is significant scope for new mining capacities in iron ore, bauxite, and coal.
- India has an advantage in the cost of production and in conversion costs of steel and alumina.
- Sustained growth in India's automotive sector has been driving demand for steel and aluminium.
- The power sector accounts for a large share of the consumption of aluminium and coal in the country.
- Infrastructure projects continue to provide lucrative business opportunities for steel, zinc and aluminium producers.
- Demand for iron and steel is set to continue, given the strong growth expectations for the residential and commercial building industry.
- India has the 301.56 Billion coal reserves as of April 2014. Production of coal stood at 540 Million Tonnes and 557.7 Million Tonnes in 2012 and 2013, respectively.
- India ranks fourth globally in terms of iron ore production. In 2013, the country produced 136.02 Million Tonnes of iron ore.

STATISTICS

- India produces 88 minerals - 4 fuel-related minerals, 10 metallic minerals, 50 non-metallic minerals and 24 minor minerals.
- In 2012-13, India had 3108 operative mines - excluding mining areas for minor minerals, crude petroleum, natural gas and atomic minerals.
- India is slated to become the second largest producer of steel by 2015.
- Crude steel production increased at a CAGR of 8.2% between 2008-2011 to result in 76.7 Million Metric Tonnes.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

IRON & STEEL

→ The iron and steel segment offers a product mix which includes hot rolled parallel flange beams and columns rails, plates, coils, wire rods, and continuously cast products such as billets, blooms, beams, blanks, rounds and slabs as well as metallics and ferro alloy.

COAL

→ The coal market consists of primary coal such as anthracite, bitumen and lignite.

ALUMINIUM

→ The aluminium segment includes alumina chemicals, primary aluminium, aluminium extrusions and aluminium rolled products.

BASE METALS

→ The base metals market consists of lead, zinc, copper, nickel and tin.

PRECIOUS METALS & MINERALS

→ The precious metals market includes gold, silver, platinum, palladium, rhodium and diamonds.

FDI POLICY

- FDI up to 100% is allowed in exploration, mining, minerals processing and metallurgy under the automatic route for all non-fuel and non-atomic minerals including diamonds and precious stones.
- Mining and mineral separation of titanium-bearing minerals and ores, its value addition and integrated activities fall under the government route of foreign direct investment up to 100%.
- FDI in coal mining is allowed for captive consumption only.



FINANCIAL SUPPORT

KEY PROVISIONS OF THE 2014-2015 UNION BUDGET:

- Changes, if necessary, in the MMDR Act, 1957 to be introduced to encourage investment in the mining sector and promote sustainable mining practices.
- The Basic Customs Duty (BCD) on ships imported for breaking up is being reduced from 5% to 2.5%.
- Basic Customs Duty (BCD) on coal-tar pitch is being reduced from 10% to 5%.
- Basic Customs Duty (BCD) on battery waste and battery scrap is being reduced from 10% to 5%.
- Basic Customs Duty (BCD) on steel grade limestone and steel grade dolomite is being reduced from 5% to 2.5%.
- Full exemption from basic customs duty is being granted to pre-forms of precious and semi-precious stones.
- The variation level and the parameter of measurement with respect to re-import of cut and polished diamonds after certification/grading from a foreign laboratory/agency are being increased as a trade facilitation measure.
- Under the existing provisions of Section 35 AD of the Act, an investment-linked tax incentive is available by way of allowing deduction of the whole of any expenditure of capital nature (other than expenditure on land, goodwill and financial investment) incurred wholly and exclusively for purpose of the "specified business" during the previous year in which such expenditure was incurred.
- In order to promote investment in new sectors, few more businesses have been added under the above section. Those related to the mining sector are:
 1. Laying and operating a slurry pipeline for the transportation of iron ore.
 2. The above business shall begin operations on or after 01.04.2014. It also has the condition of lock-in period of 8 years for use of assets.

FISCAL INCENTIVES:

- One-tenth of the expenditure on prospecting, extraction and production of certain minerals during five years ending with the first year of commercial production is allowed as a deduction from the total income.
- Export profits from specified minerals and ores are eligible for certain concessions.
- Minerals in their finished form are exempt from excise duty.
- There is low customs duty on capital equipment used for minerals on nickel, tin, pig iron and unwrought aluminium.
- Capital goods imported for mining under the EPCG scheme qualify for concessional customs duty subject to certain export obligations.

STATE INCENTIVES

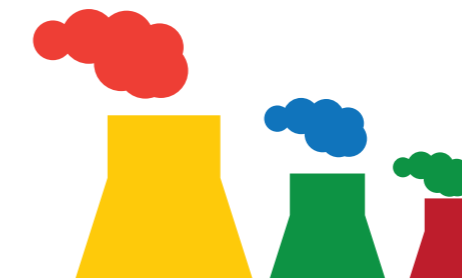
- Each state in India offers additional incentives for industrial projects, related to specific sector. Incentives have been provided in areas such as subsidised land cost, the relaxation of stamp duty on the sale or lease of land, power tariff incentives, a concessional rate of interest on loans, investment subsidies and tax incentives, backward areas subsidies and special incentive packages for mega projects.



SECTOR POLICY

THE NATIONAL MINERAL POLICY, 2008:

- The NMP enunciates measures like assuring rights to next stage mineral concession, transferability of mineral concessions and transparency in the allotment of concessions in order to reduce delays which are seen as impediments to investment and technology flows in the mining sector in India. The policy also seeks to develop a sustainable framework for optimum utilisation of the country's natural mineral resources for the industrial growth in the country and at the same time improving the life of people living in the mining areas, which are generally located in the backward and tribal regions of the country.





FOREIGN INVESTORS

- BHP Billiton (Australia)
- Rio Tinto (Australia)
- Vedanta Resources (UK)
- Indian Resources Limited (Australia)
- JFE Steel Corporation (Japan)
- Australian Indian Resources (Australia)
- China Steel Corporation (Taiwan)
- NSL Consolidated (Australia)
- Kolar Gold (Guernsey)

AGENCIES

- The Ministry of Mines, Government of India (<http://mines.nic.in>)
- Federation of Indian Mineral Industries (<http://fedmin.com>)
- The Geological Survey of India (<http://portal.gsi.gov.in>)
- The Indian Bureau of Mines (<http://ibm.nic.in>)
- The Aluminium Association of India (<http://aluminium-india.org>)



सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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