

**Rashtriya Khanij Chintan Shivir - 2026**



खान मंत्रालय  
MINISTRY OF  
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# **National Critical Mineral Mission (NCMM)**

**10<sup>th</sup> January 2026**



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# Background

## □ Hon'ble Prime Minister's announcement in Independence Day speech on August 15, 2025:

*“to secure resources essential for energy, industry, and defence, India has launched the National Critical Minerals Mission (NCMM), exploring 1,200 sites to ensure access to minerals essential for energy, industry, and defence.”*

## □ Budget announcement by the Hon'ble Finance Minister on 23rd July 2024:

*“We will set up a Critical Mineral Mission for domestic production, recycling of critical minerals, and overseas acquisition of critical mineral assets. Its mandate will include technology development, skilled workforce, extended producer responsibility framework, and a suitable financing mechanism.”*

## □ Establishment of the NCMM:

*The Union Cabinet, chaired by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 29 Jan 2025, approved the setting up of the National Critical Mineral Mission (NCMM).*

# Key Challenges



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- Low Resource availability, not commercially viable for extraction**
- High-Risk exploration and mining, long gestation period and high investment**
- Geographical concentration of processing technologies and resources/reserves**
- Fiscal and policy support by major economies to attract investment across the critical minerals value chain**



# Objectives & Components

## Objectives

- ✓ Secure a long-term sustainable supply of critical minerals; and
- ✓ Strengthen India's critical mineral value chains encompassing all stages from mineral exploration and mining to beneficiation, processing, and recovery from end-of-life products.

## Period

- ✓ FY 2024-25 to 2030-31



## Financial Outlay

Finance Heads		Source of Allocation	Total Allocation (Cr) (2024-25 to 2030-31)
Domestic Critical Mineral Exploration		NMET	3,000
		GSI	4,000
Risk Coverage for foreign sourcing		NMET	4,000
Support for exploration activities outside India		NMET	1,600
Recycling	Incentive scheme for Mineral Recycling	Budget	1,500
	Pilot Projects- Mineral Recovery	NMET	100
R&D and Human Resource Development		ANRF & other R & D schemes	500
International R&D Support		ANRF & other R & D schemes	500
Skill Development Centers		Budget	100
Critical Mineral Processing Parks		Budget	500
Stockpiling of Critical Minerals		Budget	500
<b>Total</b>			<b>16,300</b>
<b>Expected Investments by @PSUs, etc.</b>			<b>18,000</b>

## Expected Mission Outputs

Mission Objectives	Key heads	Total (2024-25 to 2030-31)
Securing Domestic and Foreign Sourcing	Domestic Critical Mineral Exploration Projects	1200
	Foreign Critical Mineral Mines (PSUs and Pvt.)	50
	Incentive scheme for recycling - total materials recycled (kt)	400
Strengthening Value Chains	Patents in critical mineral value chain	1000
	Skill development	10000
	Mineral Processing Parks	4
	Centre of Excellence	3
	Mineral Stockpile (cumulative)	5

# Progress in Each Component

# Achievements

## □ Exploration

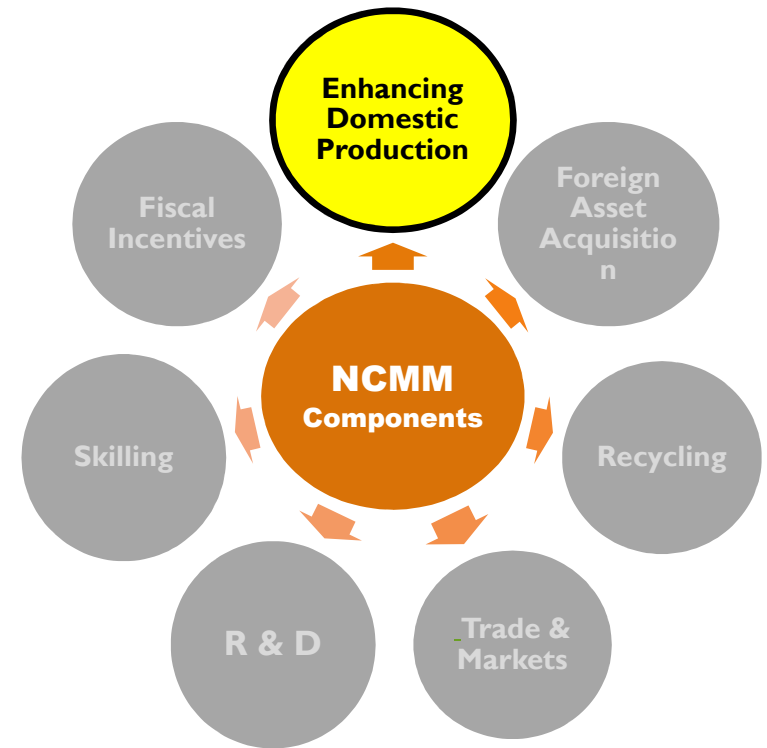
- ✓ Resources of many critical minerals available
- ✓ **1200** exploration projects target under Mission
- ✓ **523** exploration projects since April 2024:
  - 2024-25:** GSI =195, NMEDT=62
  - 2025-26:** GSI =230, NMEDT=36

## □ Auction of critical mineral blocks

- ✓ 100 blocks targeted under NCMM
- ✓ 34 blocks auctioned since April 2024 (Total 59)
- ✓ 23 blocks currently under auction

## □ Critical Mineral Processing Parks

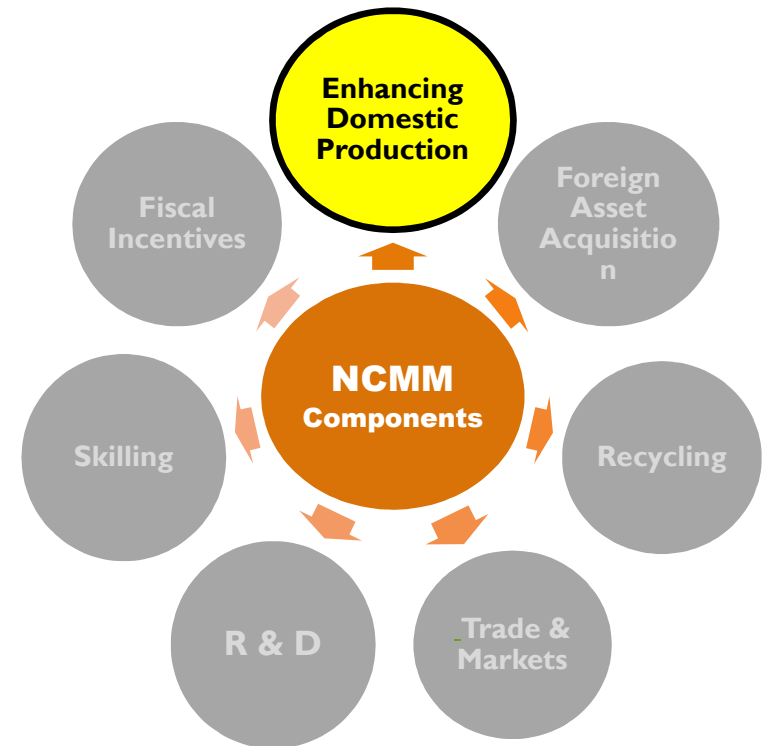
- ✓ To be Established using existing infrastructure
- ✓ Requested State Govts to explore the possibility of establishing the processing park in existing Industrial Regions/Parks



# Achievements

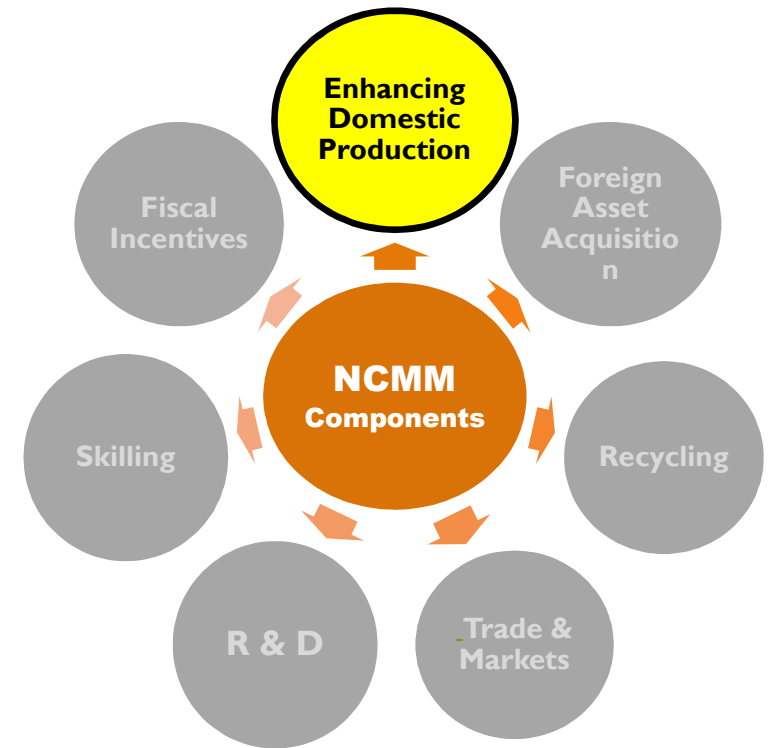
To fast-track and facilitate approvals for critical minerals:

- ✓ A Separate window for clearances for critical mineral projects is made in PARIVESH Portal.
- ✓ The Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Rules, 2023 has been amended w.e.f. 31.08.2025 to allow raising compensatory afforestation over degraded forest land, minimum double in extent, in case of mining of Critical and Strategic Minerals. This will expedite forest clearance for critical and strategic minerals.
- ✓ Critical Mineral Mining Projects have been included as projects of Security and strategic importance and exempted from public hearing. Further, these projects will now be appraised at Central level irrespective of lease area involved.



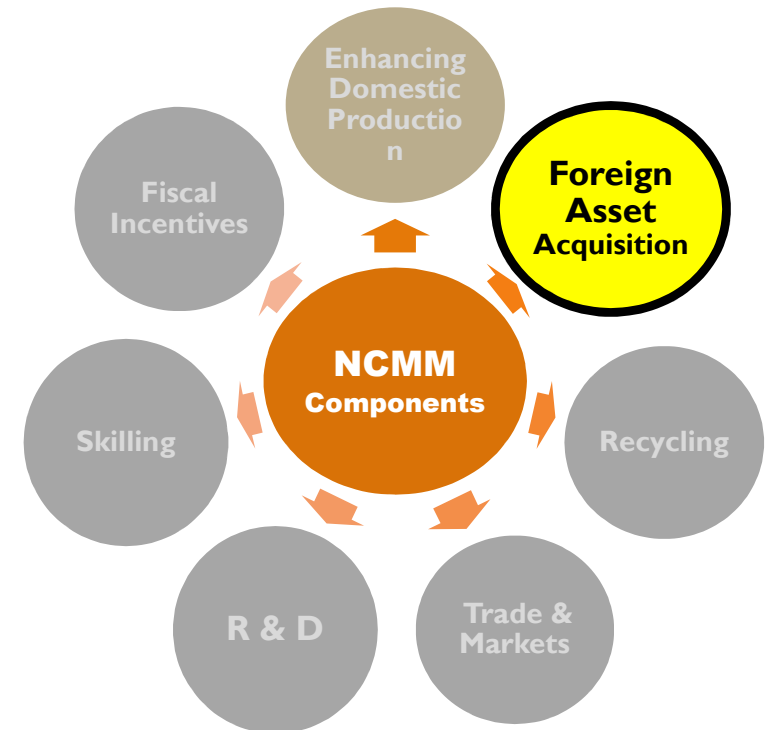
## Domestic Production-Current Status

- ❑ Currently, Graphite, Phosphorite, Rare Earth Elements (REE), Titanium bearing minerals and Zirconium bearing mineral produced in the country through mining.
- ❑ Some quantities of Tin, Nickel, Cobalt, Cadmium, Vanadium, Selenium and Platinum group of elements (PGE) also being produced in the country.
- ❑ Lithium, Nickel, Cobalt and Cadmium are also produced through recycling.
- ❑ Significant increase in demand for critical mineral in India by 2030 - for lithium by about 6-8 times, cobalt by 3-5 times, REE, nickel and graphite by nearly 1.5 to 2 times.



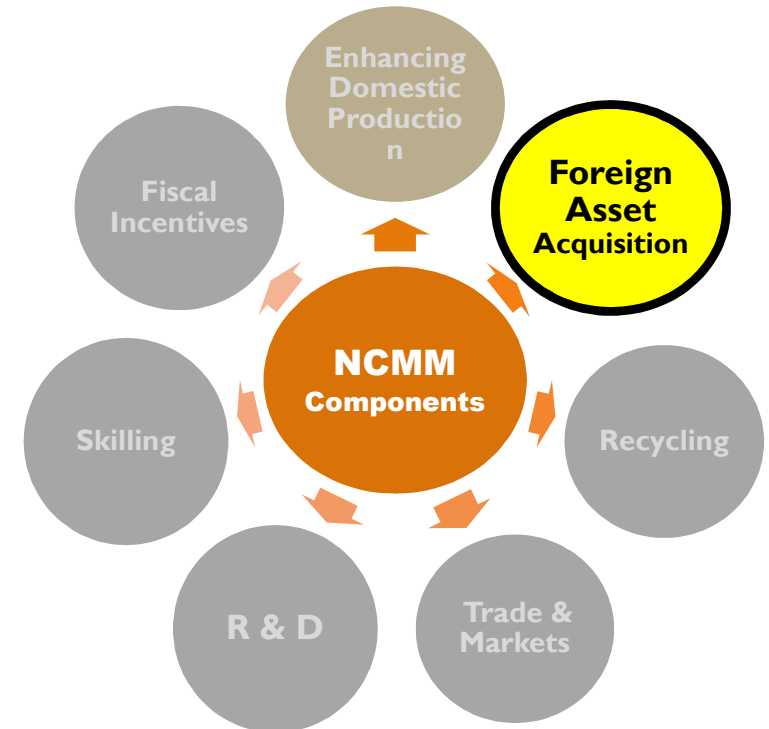
## Achievements (1/2)

- ✓ MMDR Act amended in Aug 2025 for expanding the scope of NMEDT to support critical mineral exploration and mining in other countries
- ✓ 5 Blocks of Lithium (Argentina) - production in 2029
- ✓ Inclusion of Indian project in MSP
- ✓ Facilitated public-private partnership for lithium project in Brazil & Refinery in India



## Achievements (2/2)

- ✓ In the last 3 months, multiple stakeholder meeting have been held.
- ✓ De-risking investments through risk mitigation instruments, supported by multilateral financial institutions, such as the World Bank's MIGA, ADB etc.
- ✓ Multiple discussions with financial institutions (IIFCL, NIIF, EXIM Banks etc.) for financing (Debt/Equity).
- ✓ Weekly meeting of a Group of PSUs to explore overseas opportunities.
- ✓ Fortnightly meetings under the chairmanship of Secretary (Mines) to review the progress.





## KABIL's Activities

- ✓ Acquired 5 brine-type lithium blocks in Catamarca, Argentina; 1st phase of non-invasive exploration completed. Feasibility study targeted by Dec 2027, production by end-2029.
- ✓ MoU signed (Mar 2022) between KABIL and Australia's CMO; projects shortlisted, detailed due diligence completed for 5 Lithium projects. Non-binding offer by the consortium of Indian PSUs submitted.
- ✓ KABIL, along with PSUs including Coal India, Oil India, ONGC Videsh, NLC India, SCCL, and Bharat Petro Resources, jointly evaluating projects for potential bidding in resource rich countries.

# Achievements

- ✓ On 3rd Sep 2025, the Union Cabinet approved a ₹1,500 crore Incentive Scheme to develop recycling capacity for production of critical minerals from End-of-life (EoL) material streams.
- ✓ Scheme rolled out on 2<sup>nd</sup> Oct 2025.
- ✓ Last date for application - 1<sup>st</sup> April 2026
- ✓ Annual recycling capacity of around 3 lakh tonnes
- ✓ Recover 40 KT critical minerals annually



# Achievements

- ✓ Funding for Research and Development (R&D) projects related to critical minerals to various Institutions/Laboratories/Start-ups/ MSMEs etc.
- ✓ NFTDC provided technology for REPM manufacturing in India
- ✓ 9 Centres of Excellence – linked with industry
- ✓ ₹210 Crore Funding under ANRF-MAHA CRM Research Program – Portal for application opened on 07.01.2026
- ✓ Guidelines for funding Pilot Projects for Recovery of Critical Minerals from overburden/tailings/fly ash/ Red mud etc. issued on 14.11.2025.
- ✓ One project on recovery of REE approved.



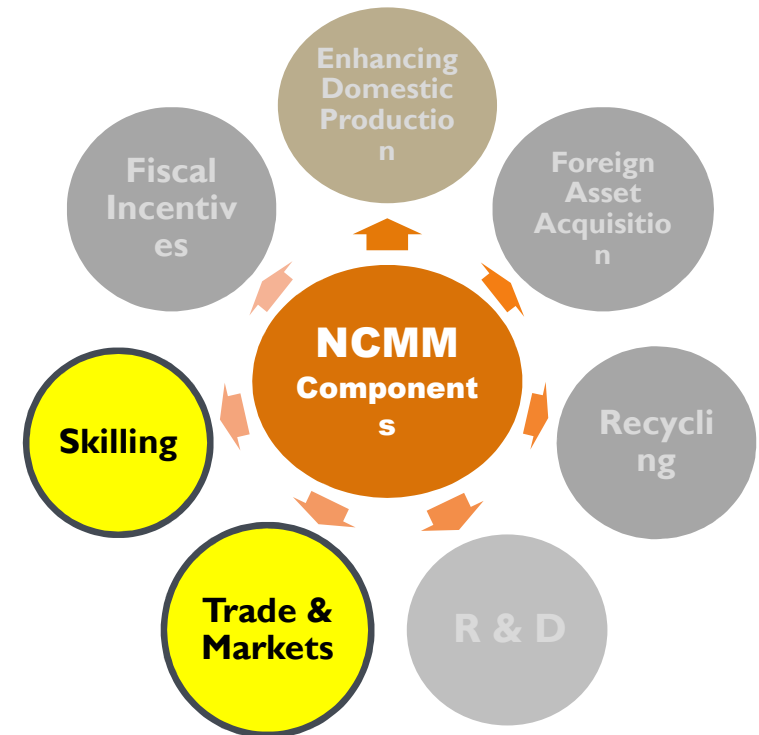
# Achievements

## Trade and Market

- ✓ **Budget 2025-26:** exempted cobalt powder and waste, the scrap of lithium-ion battery, Lead, Zinc and 12 more critical minerals.
- ✓ **Budget 2024-25:** eliminated customs duties on 25 minerals and reduced Basic Customs Duties (BCD) on two minerals.

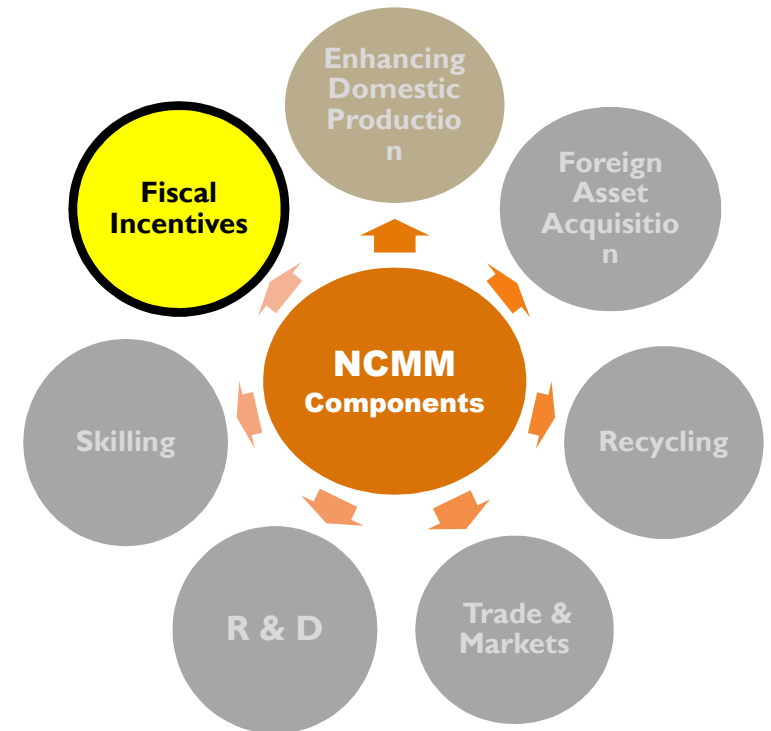
## Skilling

- ✓ Capacity Building Programmes to resource-rich countries through GSI, MECL, IBM, Indian institutes and universities.
- ✓ ₹ 100 Crore earmarked for Skill Development.
- ✓ In 2024-25, more than 1000 persons skilled in critical mineral related fields by GSI, NFTDC, ISM, IMMT etc.



# Achievements

- ✓ On 3<sup>rd</sup> Nov 2025, Proposal on "Fiscal Incentives for Development of Critical Mineral Value Chain in India" submitted to Ministry of Finance.
- ✓ The proposed fiscal measures include tax holiday, concessional tax regime, accelerated depreciation, deduction for expenditure on scientific research etc.
- ✓ Technical Assistance (TA) grant received from World Bank and Asian Development Bank to support the activities of NCMM.



## Way Forward

- ✓ Incentive scheme for processing of critical minerals to fill the gaps in value chain.
- ✓ Establishment of Processing Parks using existing infrastructure
- ✓ Involvement of Private Sector leveraging Institutional financing available through IIFCL, NIIF, EXIM Bank (debt/equity)
- ✓ Schemes for financial support for exploration and acquisition of critical mineral assets abroad, including Risk Mitigation



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*Thank You*

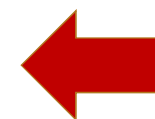


## Year-wise production of critical minerals in last 5 years (in tonnes)

Mineral	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 (P)	2024-25 (P)
Graphite	35,386	62,888	94,789	1,69,080	85,329
Phosphorite	14,55,829	13,94,959	19,78,450	15,57,783	18,05,914
Rare Earth Elements as Oxide (REO)	1994	2510	2511	2642	2345
Titanium bearing minerals	3,33,604	3,66,445	3,69,160	4,00,152	4,34,309
Zirconium bearing mineral	12,240	10,616	10,988	13,962	15,322

Source: *Indian Bureau of Mines (MCDR returns) and IREL (India) Ltd.*

*(P): Provisional*



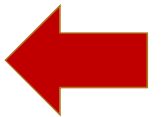
# Critical Minerals generated from recycling in India



S.No.	Critical Mineral	Present production# (in ton) as per EPR credit generation
1	Lithium	200
2	Nickel	297
3	Cobalt	1117
4	Cadmium	10.8

Source: <https://epribattery.cpcb.gov.in/user/nationaldashboard/graphView/2024-2025>

#Recalculated for one year



# Resources of Critical Minerals in India



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Sr.No.	List of Critical Minerals	Resources (as on 01.04.2025)*** (KT)
1	Graphite	3,01,500
2	Titanium bearing minerals and ores (ilmenite, rutile and leucoxene)	<sup>0</sup> 7,61,970
3	Phosphate (without uranium).	3,79,200
4	Potash**	24888000**
5	Glauconite** bearing minerals	-
6	Zirconium bearing minerals and ores including zircon	52,500
7	Beryl bearing minerals	-
8	Tungsten bearing minerals	21,700
9	Tin bearing minerals	83,800
10	Niobium bearing minerals	3,22,500
11	Tantalum bearing minerals	-
12	Lithium <sup>€</sup> bearing minerals	12,900
13	Nickel <sup>¥</sup> bearing minerals	1,92,100
14	Cobalt <sup>¥,α</sup> bearing minerals	45,710
15	Minerals of the rare earth group not containing Uranium and Thorium/ (REE <sup>μ,®</sup> , €)	4,82,600
16	Vanadium <sup>μ,®</sup> bearing minerals	3,27,500
17	Cadmium <sup>§</sup> bearing minerals	700
18	Molybdenum <sup>α</sup> bearing minerals	31,600
19	Platinum group of elements (PGE) <sup>¥</sup> bearing minerals	1,000
20	Gallium <sup>μ</sup> bearing minerals	1,13,100
21	Indium <sup>§</sup> bearing minerals	-
22	Rhenium <sup>α</sup> bearing minerals	-
23	Selenium <sup>α</sup> bearing minerals	-
24	Tellurium <sup>α</sup> bearing minerals	-

\*\*Inclusive of Glauconite, Polyhalite, Sylvite and Unclassified

\*\*\*Provisional Data, <sup>0</sup>Data from DAE, Sep 2025

Critical Minerals Associated with Other Minerals:

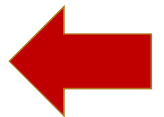
<sup>μ</sup>Bauxite, <sup>§</sup>Lead & Zinc, <sup>¥</sup>Chromite, <sup>®</sup>Graphite, <sup>α</sup>Copper, <sup>€</sup>Coal (dumps, fly ash, and associated rocks).



Ministry of Mines, Govt. of India

## Demand projections for domestic consumption

Critical Mineral	Demand by 2030*
Lithium	~60-70 KTPA
Nickel	~100-110 KTPA
REE	~4KT
Cobalt	~10-15KT
Graphite	~387-400



## State wise auction summary of Critical Minerals



59 critical mineral blocks (13 ML, 46 CL) have been auctioned till date across 12 states, out of those 34 blocks auctioned by the Central Govt. and 25 blocks auctioned by the State Govt.

**Rajasthan (2 CL)**  
*Potash & Halite (2)*

**Madhya Pradesh (3 ML, 12 CL)**  
*Graphite (7), Phosphorite (3), REE (1), Phosphate (4)*

**Maharashtra (1 ML, 1 CL)**  
*Ni, Cr, Co (1), Graphite (1)*

**Karnataka (4 CL)**  
*Ni, Cr & PGE (1), Co (1), Phosphate (1), Graphite (1)*

**Tamil Nadu (2 CL)**  
*Graphite (1), Tungsten (1)*

**Andhra Pradesh (1 CL)**  
*Tungsten (1)*

**Uttar Pradesh (1 ML, 6 CL)**  
*Phosphorite (4), Glauconite (1), REE (1), Phosphate (1)*

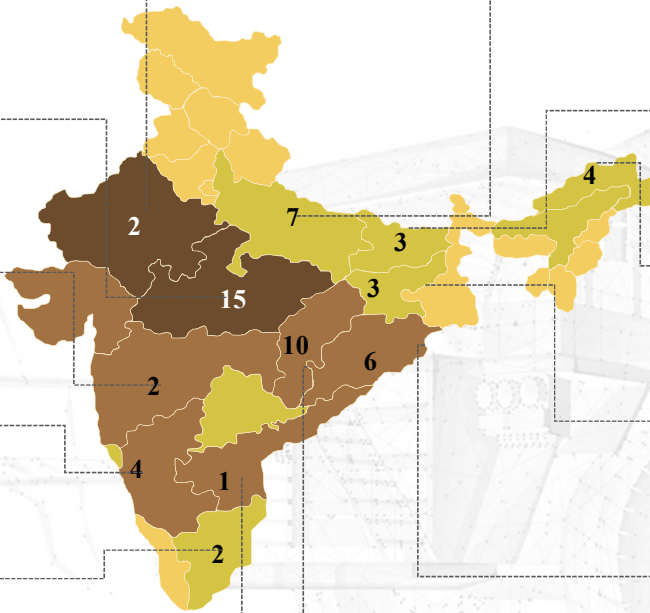
**Bihar (3 CL)**  
*Glauconite (2), Ni, Cr & PGE (1)*

**Arunachal Pradesh (4 CL)**  
*Graphite & Vanadium (4)*

**Jharkhand (3 ML)**  
*Graphite (3)*

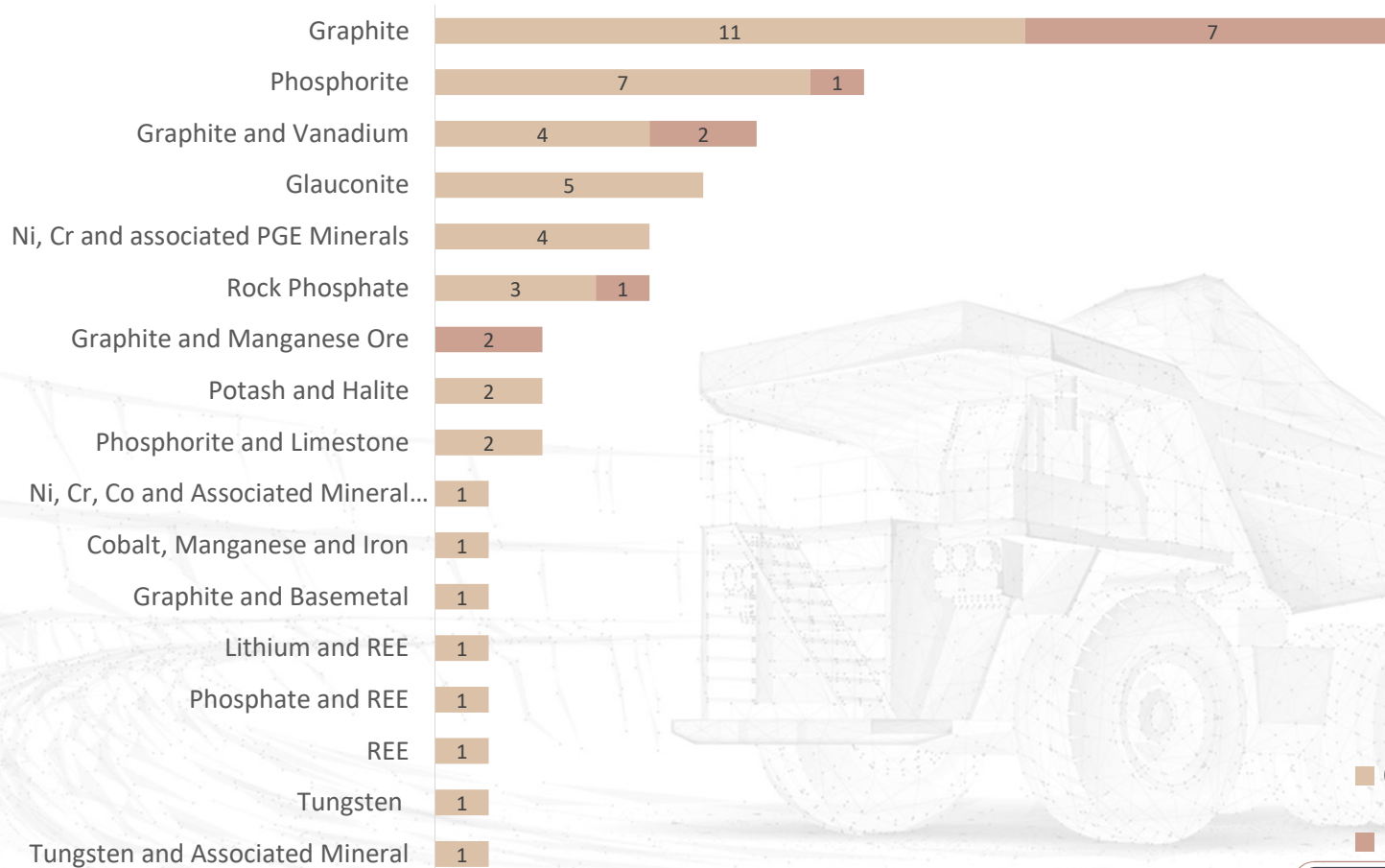
**Odisha (4 ML, 2 CL)**  
*Graphite (6)*

**Chhattisgarh (1 ML, 9 CL)**  
*Glauconite (2), Ni, Cr & PGE (2), Graphite (3), Lithium (1), Phosphorite (2)*



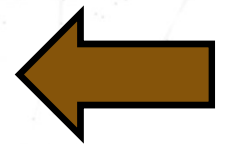
# Mineral wise auction summary of Critical Minerals

Mineral-wise auctioned block summary



CL

ML



F. No. 28/71/2025-CMM  
Government of India  
Ministry of Mines

Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi  
Dated 12.12.2025

To,  
Chief Secretary, Govt. of Gujarat  
5th Floor, Block No. 1,  
Sardar Bhawan Sachivalaya,  
Gandhinagar-382010, Gujarat

**Subject: Establishment of Critical Mineral Processing Parks under the National Critical Mineral Mission (NCMM)-reg.**

The Union Cabinet on 29 January 2025 has approved the setting up of the National Critical Mineral Mission (NCMM) to secure a long-term sustainable supply of critical minerals and strengthen India's critical mineral value chains.

2) While the Government, under the Mission, is taking active steps to expand domestic refining and processing capabilities, a core bottleneck in the current ecosystem is the absence of dedicated zones for chemical processing and refining of critical minerals. Processing of critical minerals involves large-scale hydrometallurgical operations, significant consumption of reagents and utilities, and requires stringent environmental controls. India currently lacks integrated clusters for such activities.

3) To address this gap, the Government proposes to create Critical Mineral Processing Parks to house mineral processing industries. A total allocation of INR 500 crore has been earmarked during the Mission period (FY 2024-25 to 2030-31) to develop four regional processing parks across the country. Efforts will be made to utilise existing industrial parks wherever feasible.

4) Stakeholder consultations have been held to identify key areas where policy support and incentives could accelerate value addition, and industry has expressed interest in operationalising their processing plants within such Mineral Processing Parks and recycling clusters.

5) In this context, it is pertinent to mention that the Govt. of India has notified the Petroleum, Chemicals & Petrochemicals Investment Region (PCPIR) Policy in 2007 to develop large integrated chemical-industrial regions. The proposed mineral processing

parks can be integrated into the PCPIR development mandate. One of such approved PCPIRs is located at Dahej in the State of Gujarat, with access to Dahej Port.

6) Establishment of critical mineral processing parks in such infrastructure-ready locations would make the NCMM vision much more practical in a shorter time.

7) In view of the above, you are requested to consider establishing a Critical Mineral Processing Park in the State of Gujarat. The Ministry of Mines will extend all necessary support as envisaged under the NCMM.

  
(Anshoo Bandyopadhyay)  
Director/NCMM

जी. किशन रेड्डी  
జి. కిషన్ రెడ్డి  
G. Kishan Reddy



सत्यमेव जयते

कोयला एवं खान मंत्री  
भारत सरकार  
नई दिल्ली  
MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
NEW DELHI

Date: 01/01/2026

D.O. 28/71/2025-CMM

Shri Bhupendra Rajnikant Patel Ji, *Namaskar*,

I wish to invite your kind reference to the Ministry of Mines' letter No. 28/71/2025-CMM dated 12 December 2025 (copy enclosed), addressed to the Chief Secretary of Gujarat regarding the establishment of Critical Mineral Processing Parks under the National Critical Mineral Mission (NCMM).

2) As outlined in the said communication, the Union Cabinet has approved the NCMM to secure long-term supplies of critical minerals and to strengthen domestic value chains, particularly in mineral processing and refining, which remains a key bottleneck in India's critical minerals ecosystem.

3) Gujarat's experience with PCPIRs and integrated chemical-industrial regions, coupled with its robust port infrastructure and investor-friendly ecosystem, make the State a suitable location for hosting a Critical Mineral Processing Park of national significance.

4) I request the State Government to consider identifying a suitable site and nominating a nodal department for coordinated engagement with the Ministry of Mines, so that the proposal may be taken forward expeditiously in alignment with the objectives of the NCMM.

5) I look forward to your support in advancing this strategically important initiative, which will contribute significantly to India's energy transition and industrial resilience, advancing the vision of Aatmanirbhar Bharat.

Encl: as above

With warm regards,

Yours sincerely,

  
(G. Kishan Reddy)

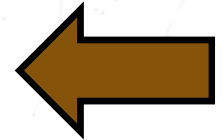
Shri Bhupendra Rajnikant Patel  
Chief Minister's Office,  
3rd floor, New Sachivalay,  
Swarnim Sankul I, Sector 10,  
Gandhinagar, Gujarat 382010.



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Ministry of Mines, Govt. of India