Since 2001

METALWORLD™

Devoted to Foundry & Non-Ferrous Metals Industry

Registered-RNI No. MAHENG/2002/07908 | Vol. 25 No. 10 | October 2026 | www.metalworld.co.in



"Every Tonne of Bauxite Should Be Used for Alumina Production"

Dr. Ashok Nandi
President - International Bauxite, Alumina & Aluminium Society (IBAAS)

Bauxite: Strengthening India's Aluminium Value Chain Through Responsible Mining

SARU AIKOH CHEMICALS

ADVANCING METALLURGY, ELEVATING PERFORMANCE

PRODUCT RANGE

- Fluxes
- Granular Fluxes
- Tablet Grain Refiner
- Tablet Degesser & NT Based
- Master Alloy Ti, B, Sr, Mn , Si, V, Zr, Cr, Ni, Mg, Co, Cu, Bi, Be & Sc
- Mag Remover
- CA Remover
- Phosphorus Copper
- Coating G.D.C.
- Die Release Agent H.P.D.C.
- Plunger Lubricant
- Teeming Compound
- Fluxes of Copper, Brass, Lead, Mg , Ferrous & Non Ferrous Metal

ABOUT US

- Long Term Support
- Strong R & D
- Prompt Delivery
- Consistent Quality
- 50+ Years of Experience
- Export to More than 25 Countries



- Technical Collaborations with M/s Aikoh Co. Japan.
- Technical Collaborations with NTC Japan

SARU AIKOH CHEMICALS PVT. LTD.

A-2 INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, PARTAPUR, MEERUT - 250 103 INDIA

Tel : 0121-2440636, 0121-2440641, +91-7302000869, Fax : +91-121-2440644

E-mail: info@saruaikoh.com, customer.support@saruaikoh.com, Website :- www.saruaikoh.com

METALWORLD
Devoted to Foundry & Non-Ferrous Metals Industry

EDITOR
D.A. Chandekar
B.E. (Met.) DBM, DJMC

EDITORIAL BOARD
Amit Majumdar
R.T. Kulkarni
Sadguru Kulkarni

EDITORIAL ASSISTANT
Deven Chandekar
Ashlesha Kamble

PRODUCTION
Anita Chandekar

DESIGN & LAYOUT
Kapil Mohite

MARKETING
Hiren Shah
Prachee More

Administrative Office
1, Alpha, M. G. Road, Vile Parle (E),
Mumbai - 400 057. India
Tel. : 91-22-2619 2376,
2617 1575 / 2617 1866

Email :
info@metalworld.co.in
Editorial : editorial@metalworld.co.in
Website : www.metalworld.co.in

Metalworld
metalworldblog.wordpress.com
@Chandekar_d
Metalworld
Metalworld Channel



D.A. Chandekar
Editor

The non-ferrous metals sector - aluminium, copper, zinc, lead and nickel - is today at the center of the global energy transition. Without these metals there is no electrification, no renewable energy, no electric mobility. Yet, the future of these metals begins not in the smelter but in the mine. As Metalworld, we have always followed the entire value chain, and today it is critical to look closely at mining, especially non-ferrous mining, because this is where the biggest challenges and the biggest transformations are happening.

If we take bauxite as a case in point, it tells the story of the entire non-ferrous mining sector in India and globally. Bauxite mining has often been viewed with suspicion due to its environmental footprint. The reality today, however, is very different. The industry has learned, albeit the hard way, that mining cannot be at the cost of the environment and the community. Adherence to environmental norms is no longer a compliance formality; it is a license to operate. Scientific mine planning, progressive reclamation, biodiversity management and zero-discharge systems have become standard practice for responsible miners. At the same time, the concept of inclusive growth has taken deep root. Mining companies have understood that if the mineral belongs to the land, the benefit must first go to the people of that land. Whether it is in Odisha's bauxite belt or in Rajasthan's zinc and lead mines, investment in local healthcare, education, skill development and tribal welfare is now integral to mining operations. Technology has been a great enabler in this. From drone surveys and 3D mine modeling to real-time ore grade monitoring and automated sorting, technology is helping miners extract more with less disturbance, improve safety and reduce waste. And above all, the industry is finally embracing circular economy thinking. Red mud utilization, mine overburden management, water recycling and maximizing resource efficiency are no longer pilot projects but business imperatives.

The future of non-ferrous mining will be even more deeply shaped by three forces: digitalization, automation and recycling. Digitalization will make mines smarter - digital twins of mines, AI-based exploration, predictive maintenance of heavy mining equipment and blockchain-based mineral traceability will become commonplace. This will help in addressing two critical needs: improving productivity and ensuring transparent and responsible sourcing, which global buyers of copper, aluminium and nickel now demand. The use of robots and autonomous systems - driverless dumpers, remote-controlled drilling, robotic sampling - will not only improve safety by removing humans from hazardous faces but will also help in operating mines deeper and in more difficult conditions. This is particularly important for metals like copper and nickel where ore grades are declining globally.

Finally, we must recognize that the biggest mine of the future may not be underground but above ground - in our cities and factories. Recycling of aluminium, copper, zinc and lead is the ultimate form of circular economy and sustainable mining. Aluminium is infinitely recyclable, copper retains its properties forever, and lead recycling is already one of the most successful circular loops in the world. As primary ore becomes harder to find and ESG pressures mount, secondary metal from recycling will become as important as primary metal. The country or company that masters urban mining and efficient recycling will have a real strategic advantage in the non-ferrous sector. For Metalworld, this is the story we will continue to track - a mining sector that is not just extracting minerals but is building a sustainable, inclusive and technology-driven future.

CONTENT

FACE TO FACE



06 "Every Tonne of Bauxite Should Be Used for Alumina Production"

Dr. Ashok Nandi
President - International Bauxite, Alumina & Aluminium Society (IBAAS)

NEWS MAKERS



10
- Hindustan Zinc Partners with Uber for Business to Digitise Employee Mobility

TECHNICAL



12 Bauxite: Strengthening India's Aluminium Value Chain Through Responsible Mining

EVENT REPORT



18 GDCTECH Conference and Expo 2026: Bringing the Die Casting Industry Together



22 ALUMINIUM CHINA 2026 Highlights Global Aluminium Industry Growth



26 Aluminium Bharat 2026 Highlights MSME Potential and Export Opportunities



28 MRAI to Host 14th International Material Recycling Conference & Exposition in Jaipur

NEWS - INDIA 29 to 32

- India Plans Strategic Stockpiles of Critical Minerals to Strengthen Supply Security
- Goa's Low-Grade Iron Ore Dumps Could Offer New Critical-Mineral Opportunities
- India Seeks Commercial-Scale Rare-Earth Processing Technology
- India Opens Two Offshore Mineral Blocks in the Andaman Sea, Expanding Exploration Prospects
- India Plans Dedicated Critical-Mineral Processing Parks in Four States

NEWS - INDIA

- NMDC Puts Nickel Expansion on Hold Amid Global Oversupply Concerns
- India's Iron Ore and Pellet Exports Fall to a Nearly Four-Year Low

NEWS - GLOBAL 33 to 36

- Eurobattery Minerals Advances Tungsten Processing Project in Spain
- Anglo American Reports Lower Copper Production in the Third Quarter
- Guinea and Other African Nations Push for Greater Mineral Value Addition
- Phoenix Tailings Announces US$375 Million Rare-Earth Processing Facility
- KGHM's Polish Copper and Recycling Projects Gain EU Strategic Status
- World Bank Group Plans Fivefold Increase in Metals and Minerals Support
- Fortescue Warns of Possible Operational Disruption Amid China Iron Ore Talks
- European Commission Selects 46 Strategic Critical Raw-Material Projects

FOUNDRY UPDATE 37 to 41

- Global Manufacturing Demand Rises Amid Supply Pressures
- European Foundry Sentiment Improves, but Recovery Remains Uneven
- Melting Economics Put Metal Recovery in Focus
- Precision Castings Become a Critical Aerospace Bottleneck
- Indian Foundries Face a Shift Towards Higher-Value Castings
- Small Foundries Benefit from Improved Orders
- Coimbatore Foundries Report Strong Growth as Orders Rise
- Raw Material Costs Put Pressure on Foundry MSMEs

INDUSTRY UPDATE



42 Performance of Base Metals – October 2026

STATISTICS



45 to 46
BASE METALS WATCH
INDIAN AUTOMOBILE MONITOR
September 2026

Feedback:
Your feedback / suggestions regarding the content will be appreciated
editorial@metalworld.co.in

Disclaimer:
The views and opinions expressed in the articles are solely of the authors. The Editor may not subscribe to these.

When You Think Foundry..... Think KELSONS...!

KELSONS®
GROUP OF INDUSTRIES

MADE IN INDIA

KELSONS METALLURGICAL EQUIPMENT



Brinell Hardness Tester (Digital)



Vicker Hardness Tester



Impact Testing Machine



Universal Testing Machine (Electronic)

KELSONS TESTING EQUIPMENT



Digital Permeability Tester



Digital Moisture Tester



Digital Wet Tensile Tester



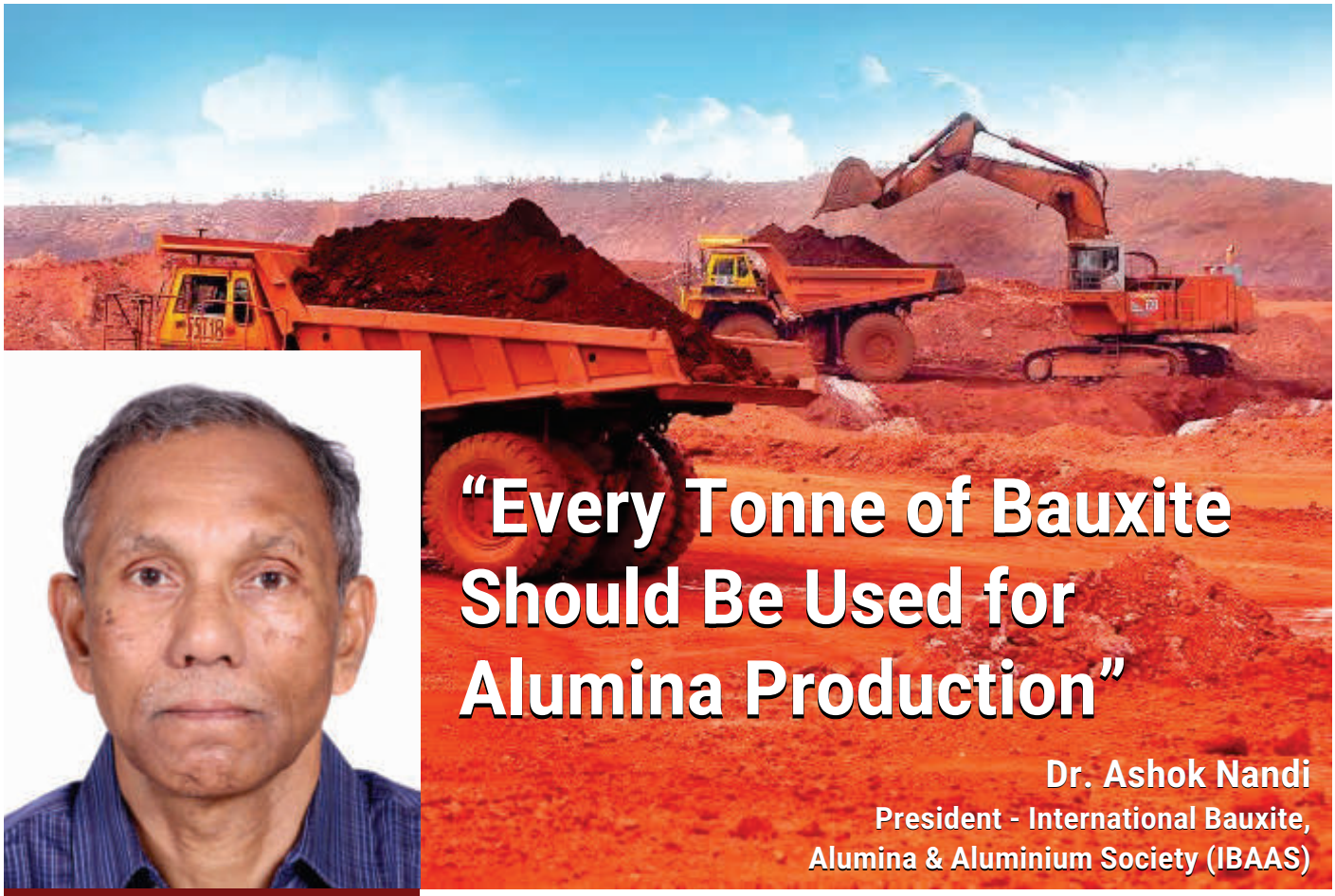
Digital AFS Calculator

EXPORTS : Malaysia, ,Syria, Dubai, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, Egypt, Uganda, Germany, Baharin, Turkey, South Korea, Bangladesh, Nigeria, Oman, South Africa, Croatia, Finland, Vietnam

E-22, G-35, M.I.D.C. Shiroli, Kolhapur - 416 122 Maharashtra. (INDIA) **Cell :** +91 9822112162 / 9422582869
E-mail : mkt.kelsons@gmail.com / sales@kelsonslab.com **Website** : www.kelsonsgroup.com

We Also Manufacture Foundry Machinery, Metal Testing Equipment.

Design 99 22 22 7007



"Every Tonne of Bauxite Should Be Used for Alumina Production"

Dr. Ashok Nandi
President - International Bauxite, Alumina & Aluminium Society (IBAAS)

Dr. Ashok Nandi, President of the International Bauxite, Alumina & Aluminium Society (IBAAS), has over 45 years of experience in bauxite, alumina, geology and mining. A founder member of IBAAS, he has organised 13 international aluminium conferences and published over 60 technical papers. He previously worked as Senior Geological Consultant to BHP Billiton and has advised projects in India, Africa and elsewhere. In 2022, he was recognised among the world's top 50 aluminium experts by the International Aluminium Institute.

IBAAS promotes technological advancement, technical knowledge sharing and collaboration across the bauxite, alumina and aluminium industries. Through its international conferences and industry interactions, the association provides a platform for discussing emerging processing technologies, resource utilisation, sustainable mining and developments in alumina and aluminium production. It also highlights technology options for processing high-silica bauxite and aluminous laterites, with the aim of improving resource utilisation and strengthening domestic technological capabilities.

In this interview with Metalworld, Dr. Ashok Nandi discusses the current status of India's bauxite industry, the challenges facing mining and alumina production, opportunities for technological development, policy reforms and the role of IBAAS in promoting sustainable industry growth.

Q. How would you assess the current status of India's bauxite industry, and what are its key opportunities?

Similar to China, India is also facing a shortage of bauxite. Despite auctioning of some large bauxite deposits of Odisha, the process takes long time before starting of mining activities and in this process, there is a loss of alumina production and they are not able to increase the production in their refineries.

Q. What are the major challenges facing bauxite mining and alumina production in India?

Long process for getting approval for mining is hampering the alumina production. Bauxite deposits of Odisha are in high demand and now limited number of deposits are left over. If bauxite deposits of Andhra Pradesh are allowed for mining, this may open a new chapter for the development of bauxite-alumina industry in the country.

VAS

SPECTROMETERS



PLATINUM SERIES
METAL ANALYZER

REINFORCED WITH **FUTURISTIC DESIGN**
FOR MEETING THE NEEDS OF **STEEL INDUSTRY**

GOLD PLUS X

SILVER PLUS

éMission





LEADING INNOVATION IN SPECTROSCOPY

VAS SPECTROMETERS PVT. LTD.
Unit No 107, Bldg No 17,
Samhita International Complex
MTNL Lane Off. Sakinaka,
Andheri, Mumnai 400 072
INDIA

www.vasbharat.in
www.vasspectrometers.com
www.vas-speectrometers.com

sales@vasbharat.com



As you know, Andhra Pradesh is also having about 700 to 800 million tonnes of bauxite resources and there may be more resources in this state. So it is necessary to open up these deposits, but it's a political decision. R&D organizations should be encouraged to assimilate available alumina technologies in the country and develop indigenous capability to built alumin refineries in India.

Q. How can the industry make bauxite mining more sustainable while minimising its environmental impact?

It is necessary not to waste any overburden and so-called low-grade ores. Develop technology to beneficiate OB and low-grade bauxites in the mines. Not a single ton of bauxite and aluminous laterites should be left over in the mines before reclamation and afforestation. This should not be allowed anymore because bauxite is becoming very costly raw material. As you know, the cost of transporting bauxite from Guinea to India has substantially increased because of the hormones and because of many shipping issues. Nowadays, a capsized vessel which is reaching China from Guinea to China is more than $40 per tonne.

So this is becoming an exorbitant for Indian alumina refineries to import bauxite from Guinea or other African countries like Sierra Leone. So it is necessary that each and every material in the mine should be used as long as it contains 30 percent alumina, it should be used. So develop technology to beneficiate overburden and low-grade bauxites in the mines, because these technologies are already available in the country where the bauxite can be beneficiated effectively.

Not a single tonne of bauxite and alumina slutterite should be left over in the mines before reclamation and afforestation. Every tonne should be used for alumina production.

Q. What policy changes would you like the government to introduce to support the growth and competitiveness of the bauxite and alumina industry?

IBAAS is providing a platform for new developments in alumina and aluminium production technologies. For example, bauxite can be effectively and economically beneficiated for both metallurgical and non-metallurgical industries.

Our view is that encourage private players to work and supply process technology for new alumina plants.

Bauxite deposits mines should be allotted to the alumina and aluminium producers only for sustainable development. Whereas if you allot mines to third party like OMC, just for example, this may lead to the high grading of bauxite deposit and loss of marginal and low-grade ores. As you may be knowing, in the captive mines, the company has to increase the resources, keep decreasing the grade and use all the available resources of the mine.

They don't throw even a single tonne, whereas if it is a third party mining, they are only interested to exploit the high grade and sell that at a higher price. And low-grade and medium grades are just left over in the mines.



Q. What are IBAAS's key initiatives and activities, and how is the association working to address industry challenges and promote sustainable growth?

IBAAS is providing a platform for new developments in alumina and aluminium production technologies. For example, bauxite can be effectively and economically beneficiated for both metallurgical and non-metallurgical industries. IBAAS is promoting alumina technology for processing high silica bauxite of the country by Sumitomo and ILTD processes. Large resources of aluminous laterites in the country can be processed by IB2 technology developed by French researchers. We have to go to the government and then everybody has to encourage this new technological development and process all types of laterites, aluminous laterites and bauxites, and nothing should be wasted inside the country.



Inventive Foundry Solutions

Modern castings need cores of all complexity. **Gargi Hüttenes-Albertus** products combine excellent performance, consistency and environmental compatibility to add value to your casting.

OUR ECO MISSION

Our goal is to minimize foundry environmental impact throughout our product's life cycles, with an ongoing commitment to continuous improvement.

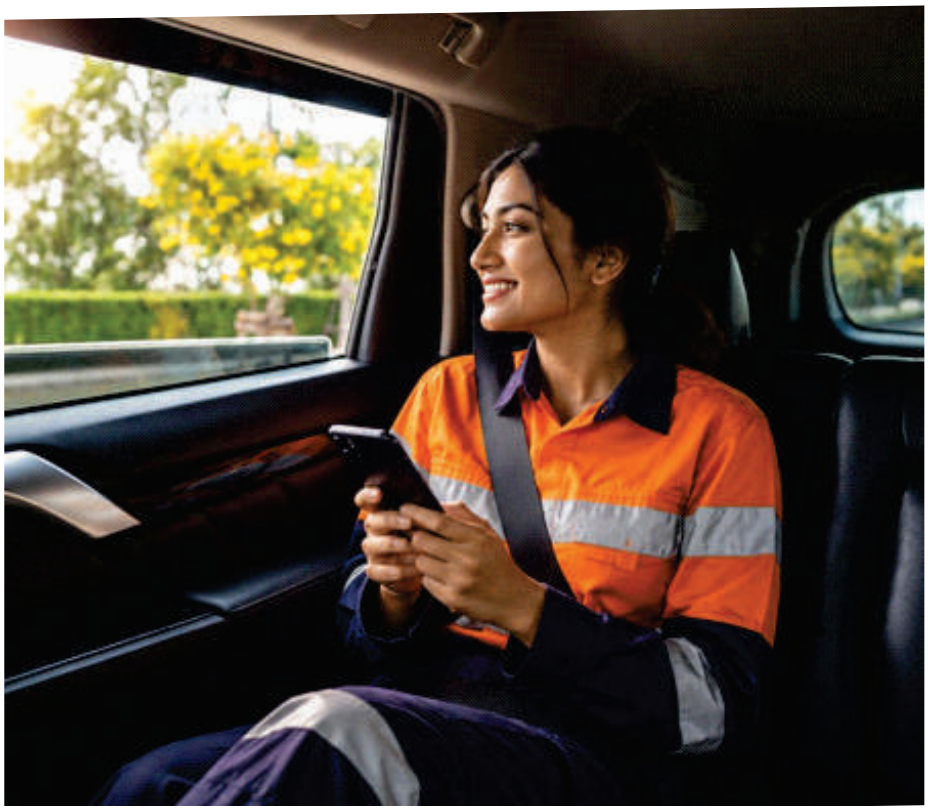
Gargi Hüttenes-Albertus Private Limited

1502 Vikas Centre, 15th Floor, Dr. Choitram Gidwani Road, Chembur, Mumbai - 400074. Maharashtra. India.

+91 (022) 68785656 gargiha@ha-group.com

www.ha-group.com

Hindustan Zinc Partners with Uber for Business to Digitise Employee Mobility



New platform integrates corporate travel bookings, billing and travel management across 120+ Indian cities.

Hindustan Zinc Limited has partnered with Uber for Business to digitise corporate mobility for its employees, simplifying official travel through an integrated platform for ride bookings, corporate billing and travel management.

Announced on October 14, 2026, the collaboration introduces a dedicated Hindustan Zinc Business Profile within the Uber app. Employees can switch between their personal and business profiles on the existing application and access business mobility services across more than 120 cities in India.

The platform will support a range of official travel requirements, including business meetings, site visits, airport transfers, client engagements, vehicle rentals and inter-city journeys. It will also cater to employees travelling to locations where Hindustan Zinc operates through its head office, regional offices and associated organisations.

A key feature of the partnership is the integration of corporate billing into the travel process. By bringing bookings, billing and travel management together on a single digital platform, the initiative is expected to simplify administrative procedures while offering employees greater convenience and flexibility. The facility to reserve rides in advance will also help employees plan business journeys more efficiently.

The platform incorporates Uber's built-in safety features and round-the-clock support, along with dedicated assistance through Uber for Business and Uber Safety Support. These features are intended to provide additional support to employees during official travel.

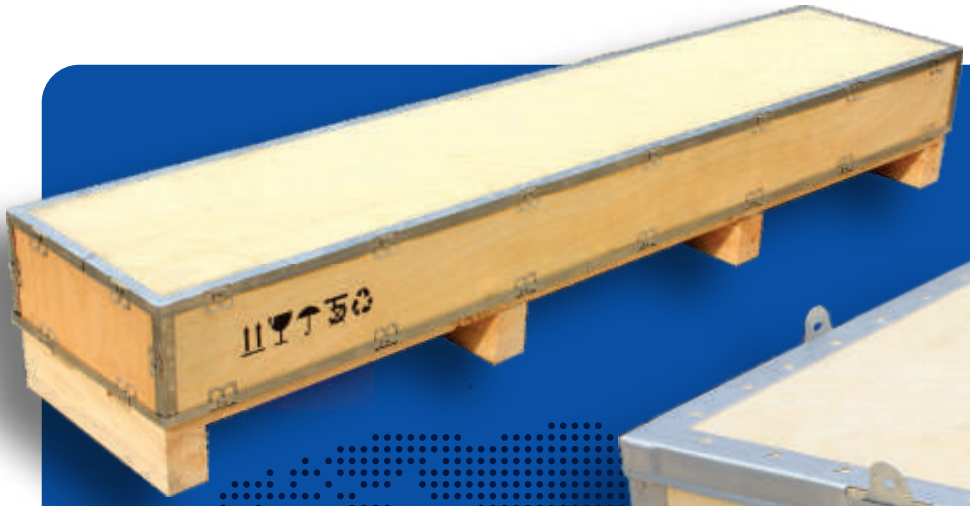
Commenting on the partnership, Amarendu Prakash, CEO of Hindustan Zinc, said the company was extending its technology-led transformation beyond its operations to improve everyday employee experiences. He noted that integrating business mobility into a familiar digital platform would simplify booking, billing and travel management while providing employees with convenient access to transportation services.

Sudipt Agarwal, Head of Enterprise Sales, Uber for Business India, said the collaboration would help Hindustan Zinc provide its workforce with a flexible and reliable mobility solution suited to a range of business travel requirements.

The partnership forms part of Hindustan Zinc's broader strategy to integrate technology across its operations and corporate functions. The company has been advancing automation, artificial intelligence, Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT) and remote operating capabilities across its mining and processing value chain, while increasingly deploying digital solutions for enterprise processes.

By extending digitalisation to employee mobility, Hindustan Zinc aims to simplify internal processes and create a more digitally enabled workplace. The collaboration also reflects the growing role of technology in improving operational efficiency and employee experience across the metals and mining industry.

NEWEL





"WE PACK ANY THING, ANY SIZE, ANY SHAPE"

Trusted Veteran In Providing Top Quality Packaging Solutions

Innovative engineered packaging solutions inspired by excellence

Newel Packaging delivers innovative solutions that help improve supply chain performance, facilitating the secure, swift and efficient transit of goods without impacting material integrity.

Newel Packaging is creating new benchmarks in the protective packaging industry. We specialize in the design & manufacture of Nail-less Packaging Boxes, a smart solution that is finding wide acceptance owing to its flexible design, high reusability and exceptional quality (ISPM15 standards).



Nail-less Packaging Boxes



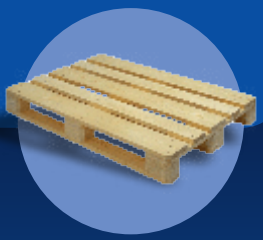
Plywood Packaging Boxes



Heavy Duty Packaging Boxes



Plywood Pallets



Wooden Pallets

NEWEL PACKAGING PVT LTD

UNIT 1

Plot No. 203, Vasantdada Industrial Estate, Sangli 416416.

UNIT 2

Plot No. 109, 110, 111, Vasantdada Industrial Estate, Sangli 416416.

(+91) **233 2310424**

(+91) **905 957 1111**
(+91) **942 125 4097**

NEWEL

piyush@newelpackaging.com
nitin@newelpackaging.com
sales@newelpackaging.com

www.newelpackaging.com

Bauxite: Strengthening India's Aluminium Value Chain Through Responsible Mining

Growing aluminium demand is creating opportunities for bauxite mining, making efficient extraction, mineral processing and sustainable practices essential for India's industrial growth.



Metalworld
Research Team

An Essential Industrial Mineral

Bauxite is the principal ore of aluminium and an important mineral in modern industrial development. It supplies the raw material required to produce aluminium, widely used in automotive manufacturing, construction, electrical equipment, packaging, transportation and renewable energy.

Bauxite forms mainly through the weathering of aluminium-rich rocks. It contains aluminium-bearing minerals along with varying quantities of iron oxides, silica and other impurities. Its commercial value depends on alumina content, mineral composition and processing requirements.

Transforming bauxite into aluminium involves two major stages: refining the ore into alumina and smelting alumina to produce aluminium metal. Efficient mining is therefore important to the wider aluminium industry's competitiveness.

India's Bauxite Resource Potential

India possesses substantial bauxite resources and an established aluminium industry. Major deposits occur in Odisha, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra, among other regions. Odisha is particularly important because of its mineral resources and contribution to the country's aluminium value chain.

Provisional Ministry of Mines figures indicate that India's bauxite production reached approximately 25.96 million tonnes in 2025–26, compared with around 24.74 million tonnes in 2024–25. Domestic production supports industrial raw-material requirements and creates opportunities to strengthen supply security for alumina refineries and aluminium producers.

However, resource availability alone does not guarantee competitiveness. Ore quality, transportation costs, processing capacity and environmental requirements influence mining viability. Connecting exploration and extraction with refining and downstream manufacturing can improve resource utilisation and strengthen India's aluminium industry.

From Mine to Aluminium

Bauxite is commonly extracted through open-pit mining because many deposits occur relatively close to the surface. Operations generally involve geological assessment, overburden removal, excavation, quality control and transportation.

Accurate geological modelling helps



Supported By

Co-Located Event:

MMD - 2026

2nd Edition of
Medical Materials & Devices



JSW Presents

MET & HTS 2026

Materials Engineering Technology — Heat Treatment Show

International Exhibition and Conference

Wed 16 – Fri 18 December 2026

CIDCO Exhibition & Convention Centre,
Vashi, Navi Mumbai, INDIA

DEFENCE & AEROSPACE | TRANSPORTATION TECHNOLOGIES | ENERGY & SUSTAINABILITY

India's premier international exhibition and conference dedicated to Materials Engineering Technology and Heat Treatment.

600+ Conference Delegates

400+ Exhibiting Companies

120+ Industry Brands

20+ Global Countries

SERVING HIGH – GROWTH INDUSTRIES

- Aerospace
- Automotive & EV
- Defence
- Electronics
- Energy & Power
- Railway & Mass Transit

REGISTRATION NOW OPEN FOR VISITORS & CONFERENCE DELEGATES

Platinum Partner: SECO/WARWICK

Platinum Partner: Aditya Birla Hindalco

Diamond Partner: Exitiz Technomech LLP

Diamond Partner: ELECTROTHERM Engineering & Technologies Division

Gold Partner: TATA STEEL — Welspun

Silver Partner: GEFRAN BEYOND TECHNOLOGY

Industry Partner: PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Visit | Conference

Scan QR to Register

www.metandhts.com

Organiser: ASM INTERNATIONAL INDIA CHAPTER

Chapter Chair
Rajesh Shah: +91 93240 38002

MMD
Sudhakar Bonde: +91 93240 74755

Event Organiser: Orange Marcom Services pvt. ltd

Pankaj:
+91 93542 28024

Rajnish Sinha:
+91 98104 19110

Visitor Hotline: +91 90828 13522, +91 96679 92361



identify suitable mining zones and maintain consistent ore quality. Depending on deposit characteristics, beneficiation may improve ore quality or remove unwanted material.

The Bayer process converts bauxite into alumina. The ore is treated with a hot caustic solution to dissolve aluminium-bearing compounds. Insoluble residues are separated, aluminium hydroxide is recovered and heated, producing alumina.

The Hall–Héroult electrolytic process subsequently converts alumina into aluminium metal. This stage requires substantial electricity, making energy availability, efficiency and cost important considerations for producers.

Better mine planning, efficient material handling and appropriate processing technologies can improve performance throughout the value chain.

Value Addition and Industrial Opportunities

India's bauxite sector can generate greater economic value through improved mineral processing and downstream manufacturing. Companies can prioritise ore quality, recovery rates and operational efficiency rather than focusing exclusively on extraction volumes.

Bauxite characteristics vary between deposits. Reactive silica can increase caustic consumption during alumina refining and raise operating costs. Mineralogical assessment and suitable ore blending help maintain consistent refinery performance.

Research into beneficiation and improved processing methods may also support the recovery of suitable lower-grade resources, provided technical feasibility and economic viability are established.

Aluminium is widely used in electric vehicles, railway equipment, electrical conductors, buildings, industrial machinery and solar installations. These applications create opportunities for stronger collaboration between miners, refiners and downstream manufacturers, improving supply reliability and encouraging investment.

Environmental Challenges in Bauxite Mining

Bauxite extraction can affect land, vegetation, soil stability and local water systems. The extent of these impacts depends on the deposit's location, surrounding ecosystem and mining methods.

Responsible operations require environmental assessment, regulatory compliance, drainage management and measures to control erosion and dust. Particular attention is necessary near forests, biodiversity-rich areas and communities dependent on local resources.

Mine rehabilitation is equally important. Topsoil can be stored for reuse, while disturbed areas can be progressively restored through grading, soil management and revegetation. Locally appropriate plant species and regular monitoring can support ecological recovery.

Water management should include sediment control, monitoring nearby water sources and efficient water use. Community engagement, employment, skills development and local procurement can contribute to regional development when supported by meaningful consultation.

Managing Bauxite Residue

Alumina refining generates bauxite residue, commonly called red mud. This material can have high alkalinity and requires carefully designed storage and management systems.



Improved dewatering, water recovery and suitable storage technologies can help reduce environmental risks. Research is also exploring potential industrial applications for residue, offering opportunities to recover value from material otherwise requiring long-term management.

However, composition varies, and reuse must satisfy technical requirements and environmental safety standards. Effective management remains essential.

Technology and the Road Ahead

Digital geological modelling, remote monitoring, automated equipment and data-driven mine planning can improve grade control, equipment performance and resource efficiency. Predictive maintenance and better scheduling can reduce operational losses, while workforce training helps ensure effective technology adoption.

Aluminium recycling also supports sustainability. Recycled aluminium generally requires substantially less energy than primary aluminium production. Expanding recycling can reduce demand for primary raw materials, although mining remains necessary to meet demand that recycled supplies cannot satisfy.

Conclusion

Bauxite remains strategically important to India's industrial development, connecting mining with infrastructure, transportation, renewable energy and manufacturing. Strengthening processing, adopting technology and improving resource recovery can create greater industrial value.

Long-term progress will depend on balancing production with environmental protection, responsible residue management, mine rehabilitation and community engagement. By strengthening the bauxite-to-aluminium value chain, India can support industrial growth while advancing more sustainable mineral development.

LEAD & ZINC SUMMIT

ILZDA INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LEAD & ZINC - PRESENT & FUTURE SCENARIOS

4 & 5 December 2026, India International Centre, New Delhi







Sponsor as on date

NILE LIMITED

Association Partners

MATERIAL RECYCLING ASSOCIATION OF INDIA
Voice of the Indian Recycling Industry

Media Partners

Since 2001 METALWORLD
STEEL & METALLURGY A COMPLETE STEEL MAGAZINE
METAL TRENDZZ
Minerals & Metals Review

Organized by

INDIA LEAD ZINC DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

For more info:

ilzda.info@gmail.com www.ilzda.com

+919871300929; +919873058907



SHAPING YOUR CASTINGS WITH INTEGRITY

Modern manufacturing demands speed, accuracy, and consistent quality. ZITAI's Cold Chamber Die Casting Machines are engineered to deliver exceptional casting performance, reduced cycle times, and reliable operation for today's high-volume production environments.

From automotive structural components to precision industrial parts, ZITAI provides robust die casting solutions that help manufacturers improve productivity while maintaining superior casting quality.

As India's No.1 cold chamber die casting supplier, TVENKA offers more than just machines—we provide complete die casting solutions, combining decades of expertise with cutting-edge innovation. Our exclusive partnership with ZITAI enables us to bring the best of global die-casting technology to Indian manufacturers. Backed by smart digital support , industry know-how, and unmatched service, we ensure that every ZITAI machine offers exceptional durability and performance—with installations dating back to 1994 still running flawlessly today.

1500+
MACHINES

200+
CUSTOMERS



15+
SERVICE LOCATIONS

30+
YEARS IN INDIA



Lan, Wei-Chung
General Manager

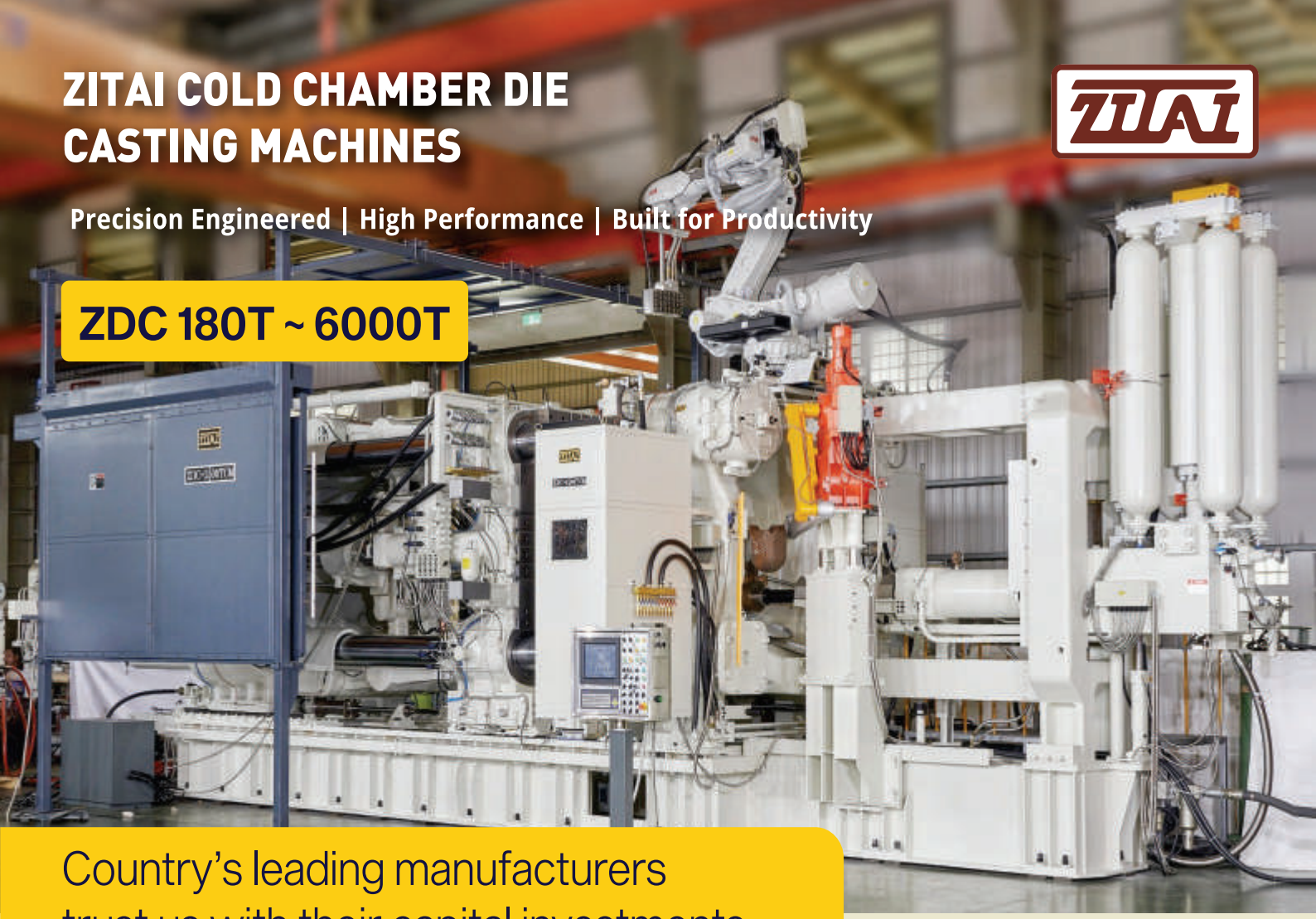
ZITAI PRECISION MACHINERY CO., LTD.
www.zitai.com

ZITAI COLD CHAMBER DIE CASTING MACHINES

ZITAI

Precision Engineered | High Performance | Built for Productivity

ZDC 180T ~ 6000T



Country's leading manufacturers
trust us with their capital investments.

Installed in 1994,
Still running strong in 2026

Unstoppable performance that defies time.

30+ Years
200+ Customers
1500+ Machines

..... and counting

ZITAI INDIA SUPPORT
css@tvenka.com

TVENKA
Powering Progress.

ZDCMT

GDCTECH Conference and Expo 2026: Bringing the Die Casting Industry Together

Technical Excellence, Industry Collaboration and Networking Take Centre Stage



The GDCTECH Conference and Expo 2026 brought together the Indian die casting industry for two days of technical knowledge-sharing, business networking and meaningful interactions among industry professionals. With participation from across the country, the event provided a common platform for die casters, OEMs, technology providers and supporting industries to exchange ideas, showcase innovations and strengthen professional relationships.

The event witnessed participation from 150+ delegates, 250+ visitors and 100+ companies, representing more than 10 cities across India. The conference featured over 20 technical papers, expert panel discussions, an industry exhibition and several competitions designed to recognise technical excellence, innovation and problem-solving capabilities.

A Gathering Built Around People and Industry Connections

One of the defining features of GDCTECH 2026 was its emphasis on personal interaction. Alongside the technical sessions and exhibition, the event provided delegates with ample opportunities to connect with industry colleagues, exchange experiences and explore potential business collaborations in an informal and welcoming environment.

The conference was inaugurated in the presence of Chief Guest Shri Jaykumar S. Chuttar, Chief Purchase Officer (Purchasing & Supply Chain), Tata Motors Commercial Vehicles, and Guest of Honour Shri Rajendra Ghorpade, Senior Consultant, Entrepreneur and former Head of Department at MITCON Consultants. The valedictory function was graced by Chief Guest Shri Ratish Choulkar, Cluster Business Head – Pune, Endurance Technologies Ltd.

The organisers believe that industry conferences should go beyond formal presentations and business discussions. Conversations over a cup of tea, interactions during networking sessions and informal exchanges over dinner are equally important in building lasting professional relationships.

This people-centric approach was an integral part of GDCTECH 2026, creating an atmosphere in which participants could learn from one another while enjoying the opportunity to reconnect with colleagues and meet new industry peers.

Technical Conference and Expert Panel Discussions

The conference maintained a strong technical focus, with more than 20 technical papers presented by industry professionals. The presentations covered technical knowledge and practical insights relevant to the die casting sector, providing delegates with opportunities to learn about developments, challenges and emerging approaches in the industry.

A high-level panel discussion brought together representatives from leading OEMs, die casting companies and supporting industries. The discussion provided a platform for exchanging perspectives across the value chain and addressing issues relevant to the industry's development.

The combination of technical presentations and interactive discussions reinforced the conference's role as a knowledge-sharing platform for the Indian die casting community.

The accompanying exhibition featured 13 stalls showcasing products, technologies and solutions for the die casting industry. Despite the relatively compact exhibition, exhibitors reported strong engagement, with their booths attracting visitors throughout the two-day event.

The exhibition enabled participating companies to interact directly with potential customers, explain their offerings and discuss industry requirements. The sustained activity at the stalls reflected the value of a focused exhibition that brings relevant industry stakeholders together in one place.

Quiz Competition: Making Technical Learning Engaging

The GDCTECH Quiz Competition was among the event's engaging highlights. Preliminary rounds were conducted in Pune and Coimbatore, with the winners and runners-up from both cities qualifying for the final round at the conference.

The final quiz continued for approximately two hours, testing participants' knowledge while keeping the audience involved throughout. The competition combined technical learning with an element of entertainment, demonstrating how industry knowledge can be shared in an interactive and enjoyable format.

BMR

BUREAU OF MIDDLE EAST RECYCLING

PRESENTS



SUPPORTED BY

ANMA

EARLY BIRD OFFER

PLATINUM DELEGATE

USD **349**

+ APPLICABLE TAXES

(ORIGINAL PRICE: ~~USD 449~~)

REGULAR DELEGATE

USD **249**

+ APPLICABLE TAXES

(ORIGINAL PRICE: ~~USD 349~~)

OFFER ENDS ON 30TH SEPTEMBER 2026

EVENT DETAILS

30 NOVEMBER & 1 DECEMBER 2026

THE FORUM - HOTEL & CONVENTION

CLUB O7 ROAD, OFF SARDAR PATEL RING ROAD, SHELA, AHMEDABAD - 380058, GUJARAT, INDIA

MEDIA PARTNER

Since 2001 METALWORLD™

Devoted to Foundry & Non-Ferrous Metals Industry

+971 509 164 569 | +971 56 686 8284

info@bmr.ae | support@bmr.ae | sg@bmr.ae | www.bmr.ae

The enthusiastic participation and audience engagement made the quiz a memorable part of the conference programme.

Best Design Competition: Putting Engineering Skills to the Test

The Best Design Competition challenged participants to demonstrate their die design capabilities through a practical exercise. Participants were given a specified time to design a die for a given component, making decisions on key parameters such as machine size, gating system and venting system.

The competition encouraged participants to apply their technical knowledge, engineering judgement and problem-solving skills to a defined manufacturing challenge. Participation from several companies added to the competitive spirit and highlighted the importance of design expertise in achieving effective die casting operations.

Best Casting Competition: Showcasing Innovation

The Best Casting Competition provided companies with an opportunity to display their best castings at the centre of the exhibition area. The exhibits attracted considerable attention from visitors, who could closely examine the components and appreciate their design and manufacturing characteristics.

By placing the castings at the heart of the Expo, GDCTECH ensured that the competition became an accessible showcase of industry capabilities. It also provided a platform for recognising innovative casting designs and the technical expertise behind them.

Encouraging Long-Term Innovation Through the Futuristic Techniques and Technology Award

The Futuristic Techniques and Technology Award reflected GDCTECH's commitment to encouraging companies to invest in future-ready technologies and capabilities.



The award recognises the importance of long-term investments, particularly in projects that may not generate immediate financial returns but can contribute significantly to future competitiveness. By encouraging companies to look beyond short-term gains, the initiative supports the broader vision of making the Indian die casting industry a world leader.

Project Competition: Promoting a Structured Approach to Problem-Solving

The Project Competition encouraged companies to adopt a systematic, step-by-step approach to identifying and resolving industrial challenges.

Several companies submitted projects for consideration, demonstrating their efforts to address practical problems through structured methods. Selected participants were given the opportunity to present their projects from the dais, allowing them to share their approaches and learnings with the wider industry audience.

The initiative reinforced the importance of continuous improvement, practical innovation and knowledge-sharing in strengthening the capabilities of Indian die casting companies.

Looking Ahead to GDCTECH 2027

The GDCTECH Conference and Expo 2026 brought together technical learning, industry interaction, competitive events and business networking in a programme designed around the needs of the die casting community.

The organisers expressed their sincere gratitude to all participating companies, delegates, visitors, speakers, exhibitors and supporters whose enthusiastic involvement contributed to the event's success.

Commenting on the experience, Advait D. Athavale, Conference Director, GDCTECH, emphasised the importance of creating an industry platform that combines technical excellence with meaningful personal connections. The positive response to the conference has encouraged the team to look ahead to its next edition.

GDCTECH is now preparing for its Grand Mega Event 2027, scheduled to take place in December 2027 at Hotel Orchid, Pune. Building on the experience of the 2026 conference, the next edition aims to continue bringing the die casting industry together for technical exchange, innovation, collaboration and business development.

CBMPL

A Knowledge & Networking Company

Sustainability Solutions Division



WHAT WE OFFER



- Industrial Rooftop Solar Solutions
- Open Access Solar Power (Grid-Supplied Green Energy)
- CAPEX / OPEX Models
- Site Feasibility & Technical Assessment
- End-to-End Execution – Design, Supply, Installation & Commissioning
- Operations & Maintenance (O&M) Support and Performance Monitoring

KEY BENEFITS

- REDUCE YOUR MONTHLY ELECTRICITY BILLS SIGNIFICANTLY
- ATTRACTIVE ROI WITH LONG-TERM PREDICTABLE SAVINGS
- LOWER CARBON FOOTPRINT AND IMPROVED SUSTAINABILITY PERFORMANCE
- SUPPORTS ESG / GREEN COMPLIANCE GOALS
- RELIABLE, SCALABLE ENERGY SOLUTIONS FOR INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS
- TRUSTED EXPERTISE + STRONG INDUSTRY BACKING THROUGH CBMPL

Contact Us:

+91 9920468884

+91 9821802736

info@steelworld.com

info@metalworld.co.in

ALUMINIUM CHINA 2026 Highlights Global Aluminium Industry Growth

The Shanghai exhibition brought together more than 680 exhibitors and 36,134 trade visitors, strengthening international business connections across the aluminium value chain.



ALUMINIUM CHINA 2026, held from July 8–10 at the Shanghai New International Expo Centre, brought together participants from across the global aluminium industry, showcasing developments in materials, processing technologies, equipment and downstream applications. The exhibition recorded its largest edition to date, reflecting its growing role as a platform for industry engagement, technology exchange and business development.

The event covered an exhibition area of approximately 60,000 square metres and attracted more than 680 exhibitors and 36,134 trade visitors and delegates. Organised by RX, the exhibition brought together manufacturers, equipment suppliers, technology providers and industry professionals from China and overseas.

A Comprehensive Platform for the Aluminium Value Chain

The exhibition featured a broad range of products and technologies, spanning aluminium materials, processing equipment and downstream applications. Exhibits covered aluminium ingots and alloys, extruded profiles, plates and sheets, foil, and aluminium processing machinery, reflecting the industry's extensive manufacturing ecosystem.

The event also provided a platform for companies to showcase solutions for sectors such as automotive manufacturing, building and construction, packaging, electronics and new energy. These applications highlighted the continuing importance of aluminium in lightweight engineering, industrial manufacturing and emerging technologies.

According to the post-show report, international exhibitors and new participants contributed to the exhibition's expansion. The event also attracted buyers and professionals from a wide range of countries, providing opportunities for companies to explore new markets, connect with potential customers and strengthen existing business relationships.

Strong International Participation

ALUMINIUM CHINA continued to strengthen its international reach, attracting 4,011 overseas professional visitors from more than 110 countries and regions. Delegations from countries including India, South Korea, Thailand, Vietnam, Japan, Malaysia and Turkey participated in the event.

The international presence supported cross-border business discussions and knowledge exchange across the aluminium value chain. The exhibition also facilitated engagement between manufacturers, suppliers and prospective customers, helping participants explore sourcing opportunities and market expansion.

The post-show report indicated positive feedback from exhibitors and visitors. Exhibitor satisfaction reached 81.97%, while visitor satisfaction stood at 86.17%. In addition, 75.41% of exhibitors confirmed their booth reservations or expressed a strong intention to return for the 2027 edition, indicating continued interest in the platform.

Focus on Technology and Emerging Applications

Alongside the main exhibition, specialised forums and themed exhibition zones addressed developments across aluminium, copper and magnesium. These initiatives broadened the event's scope beyond conventional metal production to include advanced materials, innovative processing technologies and emerging applications.

The programme included discussions on automotive lightweighting, sustainable packaging, non-ferrous metal recycling and the application of new materials. Dedicated exhibition areas also showcased developments in intelligent manufacturing and robotics, reflecting the increasing role of automation and digital technologies in industrial production.

IBAAS-VFMSTA 2026

15TH INTERNATIONAL BAUXITE, ALUMINA & ALUMINIUM CONFERENCE & EXHIBITION

International Bauxite, Alumina & Aluminium Society (IBAAS)

Jointly with

Vietnam Foundry and Metallurgy Science and Technology Association (VFMSTA)

Strengthening the Global Aluminium Industry and Critical Minerals: Vietnam as a Rising Hub in Asia

October 28-29, 2026

Hanoi University of Science and Technology, Hanoi, Vietnam



BAUXITE | **ALUMINA** | **ALUMINIUM**

KNOWLEDGE • INNOVATION • NETWORKING • COLLABORATION

Platinum Sponsor

中国有色金属建设股份有限公司
CHINA NONFERROUS METAL INDUSTRY'S FOREIGN ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION CO.,LTD.

Gold Sponsors

NALCO Water An Ecolab Company

BATECO GROUP

SAMI

Media Partners

AL CIRCLE | Aluminium | SMM Shanghai Metals Market | ASIAN METAL 亚洲金属网 | ALUMINIUM INTERNATIONAL TODAY | MRAI | Refractories Window | METALWORLD

Exhibitors

GETI IGHECEPT Co., Ltd. | PLA PROCESS ANALYSERS | 中国有色金属建设股份有限公司 CHINA NONFERROUS METAL INDUSTRY'S FOREIGN ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION CO.,LTD. | NALCO Water An Ecolab Company | BATECO GROUP | SAMI

Contact

info@ibaas.info

+91 9823015772

www.ibaas.info

A/Pro. To Duy Phuong
Email: phuongtoduy@gmail.com

Msc. Pham Cong Dung
Email: dungpc@vnsteel.vn



The event further explored the potential of magnesium-based materials in applications such as new-energy vehicles, high-speed rail and electronics. These discussions underscored the growing importance of lightweight materials and material innovation in meeting evolving manufacturing requirements.

Promoting recycling and international collaboration

Recycling and resource efficiency were also important themes. The programme included the 2026 International Forum on Non-Ferrous Metal Recycling and Sustainable Development, bringing together industry representatives, researchers and other stakeholders to discuss developments across the recycling value chain.

Discussions covered areas ranging from collection and sorting to processing, metal recovery and market integration. These topics reflect the growing importance of circular-economy practices in the non-ferrous metals industry.

The exhibition's combination of product showcases, technical discussions and business networking reinforced its role as an international meeting point for aluminium and related non-ferrous metals industries.

ALUMINIUM CHINA 2026 concluded with a strong emphasis on international engagement, technological advancement and downstream applications. Its expanded scale and positive participant feedback point to continued opportunities for collaboration across the global aluminium industry. The next edition is scheduled for 2027, with the exhibition expected to move to halls E1–E7 at the Shanghai New International Expo Centre.

ALUMINIUM CHINA 2026: AT A GLANCE

680+ exhibitors

36,134 trade visitors and delegates

60,000 sq. m. exhibition area

4,011 overseas professional visitors

110+ countries and regions represented

81.97% exhibitor satisfaction

86.17% visitor satisfaction

75.41% of exhibitors confirmed or expressed strong interest in returning in 2027

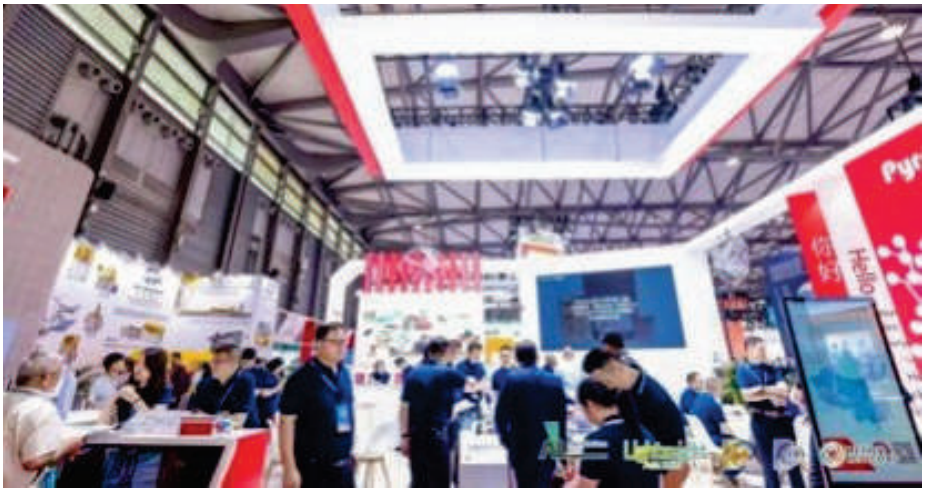
KEY FOCUS AREAS

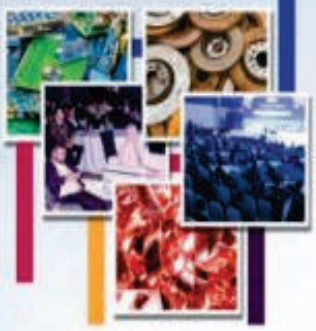
Aluminium processing, advanced materials, lightweighting, intelligent manufacturing, robotics, recycling and sustainable applications.

NEXT EDITION

2027, Shanghai New International Expo Centre, halls E1–E7.







MRAI 2027

INTERNATIONAL MATERIAL RECYCLING CONFERENCE

METALS | E-WASTE | BATTERY | ELVs | TYRE | PAPER | PLASTIC

18, 19 & 20 JANUARY 2027 | NOVOTEL JAIPUR CONVENTION CENTRE



ASIA'S BIGGEST MATERIAL RECYCLING CONFERENCE AND EXPOSITION

REGISTER NOW!

3500+ DELEGATES

1300+ COMPANIES

230+ EXHIBITORS

50+ COUNTRIES

MEDIA PARTNER

METALWORLD

Devoted to Foundry & Non-Ferrous Metals Industry



events@mrai.org.in

Connect with us:

Aluminium Bharat 2026 Highlights MSME Potential and Export Opportunities

Aluminium Bharat 2026 brought together stakeholders from India's aluminium extrusion industry, highlighting business opportunities, export potential and the role of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in the sector's growth.



Expanding the Aluminium Value Chain

Building on the response to the 2026 edition, the organisers have announced plans to develop Aluminium Bharat 2028 into a broader platform representing the Indian aluminium industry.

The proposed exhibition is expected to cover a wider range of segments, including aluminium rolled products, machinery and ancillary equipment, wire rods, ingots, billets, scrap, castings and value-added products such as doors, windows, façades and fabrication solutions.

The organisers have also emphasised the need for government support to promote Indian aluminium products internationally, improve the ease of doing business for MSMEs, and encourage technology adoption and research and development.

The proposed expansion refg business opportunities, export potential and the role of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in the sector's growth.

Organised by the Aluminium Extrusion Manufacturers Association of India (ALEMAI), the exhibition was held from September 26 to 29, 2026. According to the organisers' post-event report, the event generated encouraging responses from exhibitors and prospective buyers, with several participants reporting business enquiries, follow-up meetings and potential collaborations.

The report estimates that enquiries were generated for more than 10,000 tonnes of aluminium products. It also highlights interest from international buyers, particularly from the Middle East and other Asian markets, indicating opportunities for Indian manufacturers to expand their presence in overseas markets.lects an effort to bring stakeholders from different stages of the aluminium value chain onto a common platform. For Indian manufacturers, such initiatives could create opportunities for networking, market development and collaboration, while supporting the industry's ambitions to strengthen domestic capabilities and increase exports.








Make your Steel Plant future-ready

End-to-End Industry 4.0 Smart Solutions from

UltiMet
Smart Techno Pvt.Ltd.

Facilitating Metals Industry to go Digital



Contact us

Ulti-Met Smart Techno Pvt. Ltd.

Facilitating Metals Industry to go Digital

Tel : +91-22-2619 2376 / +91 98210 46737 / +91 80730 94964
Email : info@ulti-met.com / rajesh@ulti-met.com
Web : www.ulti-met.com

PRE-EVENT NOTE

MRAI to Host 14th International Material Recycling Conference & Exposition in Jaipur



Commenting on the significance of IMRC 2027,
Sanjay Mehta, President,
Material Recycling Association of India (MRAI)

> **"IMRC 2027 is a unique platform that brings policymakers, government institutions, global industry leaders, recyclers, technology providers, investors and researchers together under one roof. Its distinctive strength lies in creating a direct interface between policy and industry—where emerging challenges can be discussed, policy priorities can be understood, technologies and solutions can be showcased, and new business and investment opportunities can be created. The platform will help shape meaningful dialogue, strengthen collaboration and accelerate India's transition towards a sustainable, resource-efficient and globally competitive recycling ecosystem."**

IMRC 2027 to bring together over 3,500 delegates from 50+ countries to advance recycling, resource efficiency and the circular economy

The Material Recycling Association of India (MRAI) has announced the 14th International Material Recycling Conference & Exposition (IMRC 2027), scheduled for 18–20 January 2027 at the Novotel Jaipur & Convention Centre, Jaipur, India.

The 2027 edition is expected to bring together more than 3,500 delegates from over 50 countries for knowledge exchange, business networking, investment, technology partnerships and global supply-chain collaboration. The exposition will feature approximately 230 stalls showcasing advanced recycling technologies, innovative products, processing solutions and services.

IMRC 2027 will bring together policymakers, government representatives, industry leaders, international delegates, technology providers, researchers, investors and other key stakeholders from India and across the world.

Over the years, IMRC has received support and participation from key government ministries, departments and institutions, including the Ministry of Steel, Ministry of Mines, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Ministry of MSME, NITI Aayog, CPCB, DGFT, DCPC and BIS.

Over the past 13 years, IMRC has evolved into a prominent international platform for dialogue, collaboration, knowledge exchange and business engagement across the material recycling and circular economy ecosystem.

Aligned with India's national development priorities and the vision of Viksit Bharat @2047, Mission LiFE, Atmanirbhar Bharat and Net Zero, IMRC 2027 will highlight the growing role of recycling in building a resource-efficient, resilient and globally competitive circular economy.

Sectoral Brainstorming and Policy Dialogues

IMRC 2027 will feature sector-specific brainstorming sessions, policy dialogues and knowledge-driven discussions covering ferrous and non-ferrous metals, e-waste, batteries and lithium-ion recycling, critical minerals and rare earth extraction, tyres and rubber, pyrolysis, end-of-life vehicles (ELVs), plastics, textiles, construction and demolition (C&D) waste, used oil and solar waste.

The sessions will bring together policymakers, industry leaders, recyclers, technology providers, manufacturers, researchers and investors to examine policy and regulatory priorities, supply-chain challenges, technological innovation, resource security and pathways for sustainable industry growth.

Advancing Circularity, Resource Efficiency and Climate Action

With India witnessing rapid urbanisation, industrialisation and rising material consumption, recycling is becoming increasingly important for resource security, sustainable development and low-carbon growth.

IMRC 2027 will focus on key areas including the circular economy and resource efficiency, waste-to-wealth, industrial decarbonisation, carbon mechanisms, sustainable supply chains, secondary raw-material security, research and development, and advanced material recovery.

By recovering valuable materials from end-of-life products and diverse waste streams, the recycling industry can help conserve natural resources, improve material efficiency, reduce waste and material losses, strengthen the availability of secondary raw materials and support lower-carbon industrial value chains.

Through IMRC 2027, MRAI aims to provide a global platform for stakeholders to exchange knowledge, explore partnerships, showcase technologies and collectively advance India's recycling ecosystem towards greater circularity, resource security, sustainability and global competitiveness.

India Plans Strategic Stockpiles of Critical Minerals to Strengthen Supply Security

India is preparing a policy framework to establish strategic stockpiles of critical minerals, aiming to improve supply security for industries that depend on essential raw materials. According to remarks reported on 9 October 2026, Mines Secretary Keshav Chandra said the policy was expected to be finalised within approximately a month. Until the government announces the final provisions, the measure should be treated as a proposal.

Critical minerals support advanced manufacturing, energy infrastructure, electronics, defence and battery production. Lithium, nickel, cobalt, copper and rare earth elements serve different industrial purposes, but supply disruptions can affect production schedules, procurement costs and investment decisions. India's dependence on imported minerals makes the issue significant, particularly where production or processing is



concentrated in a limited number of countries.

A strategic stockpile could provide a buffer against temporary shortages, trade restrictions, transport disruptions and sudden price volatility. Its effectiveness would depend on which minerals are selected, how much material is held, storage arrangements, procurement costs and the conditions under which reserves can be released. The Ministry of Mines has indicated that the framework would set out release protocols, including eligible users and permissible quantities.

Clear rules would help ensure that reserves are used for genuine supply-security needs rather than routine market intervention. Stockpiling alone, however, cannot resolve India's critical-mineral challenges. Long-term security also requires exploration, viable domestic mines, overseas resource partnerships, improved processing technologies and recycling.

The government is pursuing these priorities through the National Critical Mineral Mission, which has an announced outlay of ₹34,300 crore. Initiatives include mineral-block auctions, overseas resource acquisition through Khanij Bidesh India Ltd and support for recycling minerals from secondary resources. Its practical value will depend on how well it complements commercial sourcing, domestic production and downstream processing as India secures materials for industrial and technological growth.

Goa's Low-Grade Iron Ore Dumps Could Offer New Critical-Mineral Opportunities



Goa's low-grade iron ore dumps are attracting renewed attention following reports that the Geological Survey of India (GSI) identified critical minerals in these deposits. The development raises the possibility of recovering additional value from material that was previously considered less commercially attractive. It also reflects growing interest in treating mine waste and low-grade material as potential secondary resources. Mining operations can leave behind waste or low-grade material containing minerals that were not recovered during the original extraction process.

Depending on the deposit's geology and composition, some of these materials may become useful sources of valuable elements. Improved characterisation, separation and recovery technologies could help determine whether reprocessing is technically and economically feasible. Critical minerals are used in electronics, renewable-energy technologies and advanced manufacturing.

Domestic recovery could diversify India's mineral supply and reduce import dependence if the recovered materials meet industrial specifications and can be produced competitively. However, the reported findings should not be taken as proof that every dump contains economically recoverable quantities. Geological assessment, sampling, laboratory analysis and metallurgical testing are needed to establish mineral content and recovery potential.

The economics of reprocessing depend on the quantity and consistency of material, excavation and transportation costs, energy consumption, water requirements and the handling of residual waste. Environmental safeguards are particularly important for legacy dumps that may have accumulated over decades. Operators must assess not only the value of recovered minerals but also the cost and impact of managing the remaining material.

Goa has been pursuing regulated handling of low-grade iron ore dumps, providing a route for managing accumulated ore and supporting specialised processing services. Potential critical-mineral recovery could broaden these activities. If commercially viable deposits are confirmed, reprocessing could generate value from existing resources while limiting the need for new mining footprints.

India Seeks Commercial-Scale Rare-Earth Processing Technology



India is working to strengthen rare-earth processing as part of a broader effort to develop a domestic critical-mineral value chain. At the India Mines and Minerals Conclave 2026, Ministry of Mines officials highlighted the need to improve existing technologies and move suitable processes towards commercially viable operations. The focus is not only on identifying resources, but also on converting them into materials that industry can use.

Rare earth elements are used in permanent magnets, electronics, electric vehicles, wind turbines and specialised equipment. Their commercial value depends heavily on the ability to separate, refine and process them to required specifications. According to Ministry remarks reported in October, the National Critical Mineral Mission is supporting research and development to advance critical-mineral technologies from laboratory research to pilot-scale and commercial operations.

The intended value chain covers exploration, extraction, processing, refining and downstream manufacturing. Rare earths can occur in mineral mixtures that require specialised separation methods, making recovery rates, product purity, operating costs, waste management and environmental safeguards important considerations. India is also examining recovery from secondary resources such as electronic waste, used batteries, mine tailings and existing waste dumps.

These sources could supplement primary mining and create opportunities for recycling and resource recovery. The government has announced a ₹1,500-crore incentive scheme for critical-mineral recycling; the October report said 58 companies had been declared eligible under the scheme. Stronger processing capabilities could reduce reliance on imported intermediate materials and create opportunities for specialised manufacturing.

However, the benefits will depend on successful technology development, dependable feedstock, investment and demand from downstream customers. Building a competitive rare-earth industry will require coordination among research institutions, mining companies, processors, equipment manufacturers and end users.



India Opens Two Offshore Mineral Blocks in the Andaman Sea, Expanding Exploration Prospects

India has taken another step towards assessing its offshore mineral resources by inviting bids for two mineral blocks in the Andaman Sea. The Ministry of Mines issued a tender on 1 October 2026 for composite licences covering Sewell Rise-01 and West Sewell Ridge-01. Together, the blocks cover 1,632 square kilometres and contain polymetallic nodules and crusts with potential mineral value. Sewell Rise-01 covers 632 square kilometres, while West Sewell Ridge-01 spans 1,000 square kilometres.

Polymetallic nodules and crusts can contain manganese, nickel, cobalt and copper. These metals are used across industrial value chains, including stainless steel, electrical equipment, energy storage and advanced manufacturing. Their reported presence, however, does not by itself establish that extraction would be commercially viable.

The tender is intended to attract interested companies and encourage further exploration. A composite licence provides a framework for exploration and possible subsequent development, subject to regulatory requirements. The auction should therefore be understood as an exploration and resource-development initiative, not as the start of commercial offshore mining. Detailed surveys, resource assessment and technical evaluation would be needed before any development decision.

For India's metals industry, the initiative reflects efforts to diversify mineral resources and strengthen long-term access to strategic raw materials. Manufacturing and energy sectors require reliable supplies of several minerals, some of which remain heavily import-dependent. Offshore resources could eventually add to the range of supply options, but their contribution will depend on the results of exploration.

Deep-sea operations involve substantial challenges, including specialised equipment, geological expertise, investment and environmental assessment. Any future project would need to consider marine ecosystems, operational safety and extraction costs. The outcome of the licensing process and subsequent exploration will determine whether the blocks can contribute meaningfully to India's mineral supply.

India Plans Dedicated Critical-Mineral Processing Parks in Four States



India is planning dedicated critical-mineral processing parks in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Odisha to strengthen domestic value addition and support industries that rely on specialised raw materials. The initiative is part of a broader effort to build a more integrated critical-mineral ecosystem. Government statements reported in August identified the four states, with further details discussed at the India Mines and Minerals Conclave in October. The proposed parks are intended to support processing for minerals used in batteries, clean-energy technologies and advanced manufacturing.

Lithium, nickel, cobalt, copper and rare earth elements have different applications and require different processing methods. Specialised facilities could help companies build the infrastructure, technical expertise and supply networks needed to convert mineral feedstock into materials suitable for industrial use. Mining alone does not capture the full economic value of a mineral resource.

Processing, refining and downstream manufacturing can create additional industrial activity, technical employment and opportunities for domestic suppliers. Reports on the proposed plan have associated Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh with rare-earth processing, while Odisha and Maharashtra have been identified for nickel- and lithium-related priorities. These are reported areas of focus, not confirmation that operational parks have been established.

Implementation will depend on reliable raw-material supplies, competitive energy and water, transport infrastructure, environmental clearances, technology availability and demand from downstream industries. The parks could encourage collaboration among mining companies, chemical processors, battery-material manufacturers, equipment suppliers and research institutions. Such coordination would help improve recovery rates and ensure processed materials meet required specifications.

Domestic processing capacity will not eliminate every supply risk. India will still need overseas sourcing for minerals that are not available in sufficient quantities, alongside long-term contracts, recycling and technology development. Its eventual impact will depend on policy implementation, investment and the ability to attract commercially viable projects.

NMDC Puts Nickel Expansion on Hold Amid Global Oversupply Concerns



India's state-owned mining company NMDC has temporarily put its planned entry into the nickel sector on hold amid concerns about global oversupply. The decision highlights the difficulty of assessing critical-mineral investments when international supply, prices and demand expectations are changing. Nickel remains strategically important, but its importance alone does not guarantee that a new project will be commercially attractive. Nickel is a key raw material for stainless steel and is also used in certain battery chemistries.

Its role in manufacturing and energy technologies has encouraged countries to seek more resilient supply chains. However, nickel markets have faced pressure from rising supply, particularly from Indonesia. Reuters has reported that Indonesia accounts for more than 60% of global nickel production, contributing to surplus concerns and prompting companies to reassess investment plans.

NMDC's pause represents a delay in one possible diversification route rather than a stated abandonment of its wider critical-mineral strategy. The company continues to evaluate opportunities involving mineral assets in overseas markets, including Africa, Australia and South America. The development underlines the distinction between securing access to a mineral and investing directly in its production.

Any investment decision must consider production costs, processing requirements, market prices, logistics and competing sources of supply. For India's stainless steel producers, nickel price movements can affect raw-material costs and procurement strategies. For battery manufacturers, demand also depends on battery chemistry, electric-vehicle adoption, technological progress and competition among energy-storage systems.

Mining projects often require substantial capital and long development timelines, so entering a market during oversupply can expose investors to financial pressure even where longer-term demand appears promising. India must balance mineral security with commercial discipline. Diversified sourcing, long-term supply agreements, recycling and selective investments may reduce import vulnerabilities without creating unnecessary market risks.

India's Iron Ore and Pellet Exports Fall to a Nearly Four-Year Low

India's iron ore and pellet exports declined sharply in September 2026 amid weaker overseas demand, reduced domestic availability and changing price conditions. According to BigMint, combined exports fell 67.2% month-on-month to approximately 0.70 million tonnes, the lowest monthly level in nearly four years. The decline highlights the sensitivity of mineral trade to changes in steel production and raw-material availability. Shipments to China, a major destination for Indian iron ore, fell particularly sharply.

Exports to China dropped from approximately 1.63 million tonnes in August to 0.19 million tonnes in September. Weaker steel mill margins and planned blast furnace maintenance in China reduced near-term buying interest, limiting demand for imported material. Domestic supply conditions also contributed.

BigMint reported that India's iron ore production declined to approximately 21.6 million tonnes in August amid monsoon-related disruptions and enforcement action against illegal mining. Lower production and dispatches restricted the volume available for export. At the same time, comparatively firm domestic prices reduced the incentive for some producers to sell overseas. Exporters assess freight costs, product quality, international prices and domestic realisations before choosing a market.

The fall in shipments can affect miners, pellet producers, traders and port-based logistics operators with exposure to overseas sales. For steelmakers, changes in domestic availability and prices can influence raw-material procurement costs and planning. The figures also show how closely India's iron ore market is linked to global steel production.

Changes in Chinese demand can quickly affect international prices and trade flows, even when domestic demand remains more resilient. However, one month's decline does not establish a lasting trend. Future exports will depend on overseas demand, domestic mine output, monsoon-related logistics and the competitiveness of Indian material.

Eurobattery Minerals Advances Tungsten Processing Project in Spain

Eurobattery Minerals has moved its San Juan tungsten project in Galicia, north-western Spain, closer to the next stage of development after completing basic engineering for its planned mineral-processing plant. The company announced on 5 October 2026 that the engineering report had been delivered and procurement had begun for several major items of process equipment.

The planned plant is designed to process approximately 20 tonnes of material per hour. Orders for key equipment have been placed with international suppliers, and manufacturing is under way. The company said the related investment, amounting to several million euros, is covered by financing already available for the project.

The development builds on the project's regulatory position. San Juan has received a 30-year extension to its



mining licence, valid until 2055, providing a longer-term framework for planning and investment. However, completion of engineering and the placement of equipment orders do not mean that the plant is already operating or that commercial production has begun.

Tungsten is used in applications requiring high hardness, heat resistance and durability, including cutting tools, specialised alloys and industrial equipment. The metal is also considered strategically important because supply chains for several critical raw materials remain geographically concentrated. Developing European resources and processing capacity could give manufacturers another source of supply.

For the project to reach production, construction and installation work, commissioning, reliable feedstock and commercially viable operating performance will remain important milestones. Environmental compliance and engagement with local communities will also be essential to the project's long-term development.

San Juan illustrates the wider European effort to strengthen domestic mineral supply chains by advancing projects from engineering into implementation. Its eventual contribution will depend on the completion of development activities and the plant's ability to produce tungsten material that meets market requirements.

Anglo American Reports Lower Copper Production in the Third Quarter



Anglo American reported a 5% year-on-year decline in copper production during the third quarter of 2026, with output falling to approximately 175,000 tonnes from 184,000 tonnes in the corresponding quarter of 2025.

In its production report released on 20 October 2026, the mining group attributed the decline primarily to extreme winter weather in Chile and the processing of lower-grade stockpile ore at its Collahuasi operation. Record snowfall and related unplanned maintenance affected operations at several Chilean sites.

For the first nine months of 2026, copper production reached 519,000 tonnes, compared with 526,000 tonnes during the same period in 2025. Production at Quellaveco in Peru improved compared with the second quarter, supported by the expected improvement in ore grades.

Copper remains a strategically important commodity for electrical infrastructure, renewable energy systems, electric vehicles and industrial equipment. Mining companies are therefore under pressure to maintain reliable output while managing operational challenges, ore-grade variations and rising costs.

Anglo American also reported changes across its other mineral businesses. Premium iron ore production declined by 4% year-on-year to 13.8 million tonnes in the quarter. Manganese ore production, however, increased by 6% to approximately 1.03 million tonnes, supported by improved operating performance in Australia and South Africa.

The company maintained its 2026 copper production guidance at 700,000–760,000 tonnes. This forecast reflects management's expectations for the remainder of the year and is not a guarantee of final production.

The results illustrate how weather, ore quality and maintenance requirements can influence mining output even when long-term demand for industrial metals remains significant.

Guinea and Other African Nations Push for Greater Mineral Value Addition



African mineral-producing countries are seeking to increase domestic processing and capture a greater share of the value generated from their natural resources. However, energy availability and infrastructure remain significant challenges for the development of processing industries.

Reuters reported on 19 October 2026 that Guinea was pursuing the development of alumina refineries as part of its efforts to move beyond the export of raw bauxite. According to the report, three alumina refineries were under construction, while the government aimed to develop five by 2030.

Bauxite is the principal raw material used to produce alumina, which is subsequently processed into aluminium. Establishing domestic refining capacity can create additional industrial activity, skilled employment and opportunities for supporting businesses. However, alumina refining requires substantial and reliable energy supplies, making power infrastructure an important factor in project development.

The wider value-addition drive reflects a broader effort across mineral-producing economies to retain more economic benefits from resources extracted within their borders. Instead of exporting only unprocessed ores, countries are seeking to expand activities such as refining, mineral processing and manufacturing.

These ambitions require significant capital investment, reliable transport links, technical expertise and access to markets. Projects must also meet environmental requirements and demonstrate commercial viability.

The development of local processing facilities could strengthen regional industrial supply chains and improve the contribution of mining to national economies. At the same time, delays in electricity infrastructure, high operating costs and financing constraints can affect project schedules.

Guinea's refinery targets remain development objectives, and the reported facilities should not be treated as fully operational unless confirmed by subsequent official updates.

For the global mining industry, the trend highlights the growing importance of value addition, energy planning and cooperation between governments, mining companies and industrial investors.

Phoenix Tailings Announces US$375 Million Rare-Earth Processing Facility

Phoenix Tailings has announced plans for a US$375 million rare-earth processing facility in Rochester, New York, marking a further development in efforts to strengthen domestic mineral-processing capacity in the United States.

Reuters reported on 20 October 2026 that the proposed facility is designed to process approximately 18,000 tonnes of rare-earth material annually. Initial operations are expected in 2027, with full production targeted for 2028. These dates are planned milestones, and the facility should not be described as already operational.

Rare earth elements are used in a range of industrial and advanced-technology applications, including permanent magnets, electric motors, wind turbines, electronics and defence equipment. Their importance has encouraged governments and companies to seek more diversified supply chains for both raw materials and processed products.

Mining alone does not ensure access to usable rare earths. The materials generally require specialised separation and processing before they can be converted into products suitable for industrial applications. Processing capacity, technical expertise, investment and environmental management therefore play important roles in developing a competitive rare-earth industry.

A new facility could contribute to US efforts to expand domestic processing options and reduce reliance on concentrated international supply chains. However, its eventual contribution will depend on construction, commissioning, access to suitable feedstock and the ability to achieve planned operating levels.

The announcement illustrates how investment in mineral processing is becoming an important part of the global critical-minerals strategy. Countries are increasingly looking beyond mine development to the infrastructure and technologies needed to produce higher-value materials.

For the mining industry, projects of this type could create additional opportunities in material recovery, separation technology and specialised processing equipment.

KGHM's Polish Copper and Recycling Projects Gain EU Strategic Status

Two investments by Polish copper producer KGHM Polska Miedź have received strategic project status under the European Union's Critical Raw Materials Act, aimed at strengthening Europe's copper supply and recycling capacity. KGHM announced the European Commission's decision on 9 October 2026.

The projects represent a combined investment of more than PLN 9.5 billion. One involves developing the Retków–Grodziszcze polymetallic deposit in Poland, including construction of the Retków shaft and supporting infrastructure. Looking towards 2055, KGHM estimates that the project could enable extraction of more than 100 million tonnes of ore containing nearly 1.5 million tonnes of copper and over 5,000 tonnes of silver. These are projected figures, not current production.



The second project concerns transforming the Legnica Copper Smelter and Refinery into an integrated recycling metallurgical plant. It would process copper-bearing scrap containing approximately 15% to 60% copper, along with associated metals such as nickel. Once completed, projected annual output is about 135,000 tonnes of electrolytic copper and 250 tonnes of nickel.

Copper is essential for power networks, electrical equipment, construction and technologies linked to the energy transition. Europe's need for reliable supplies is expected to remain significant as investment in electrification continues. Recycling can complement mine production by recovering metal from scrap, although the proposed plant will require steady access to suitable material.

Strategic status may help projects through more coordinated permitting and opportunities to seek external financing. It does not guarantee funding or mean the facilities are already operational. Both projects still require substantial development work, investment and cooperation with public authorities.

The announcement highlights Europe's effort to combine domestic mining with recycling and processing. Successful delivery could strengthen supply resilience and retain more value within European industrial supply chains.

World Bank Group Plans Fivefold Increase in Metals and Minerals Support



The World Bank Group has announced plans to increase its support for the metals and minerals sector fivefold to US$19 billion between fiscal years 2026 and 2030. The initiative aims to help mineral-producing countries attract investment, develop local industries and generate employment through responsible resource development.

According to the World Bank Group's announcement on 16 October 2026, the planned support combines the institution's own financing with private capital mobilisation. The target compares with US$3.6 billion in support during fiscal years 2021–2025.

The initiative includes financing, policy advice, investment and risk guarantees. These measures are intended to help countries improve mineral licensing systems, geological data, environmental oversight, transport and energy infrastructure, workforce skills and local supply chains.

Eight countries-Argentina, Bolivia, Egypt, India, Kazakhstan, Malawi, Mauritania and Zambia—also launched partnerships and country compacts to establish priorities and measurable targets for developing their metals and minerals sectors.

India's partnership focuses on strengthening critical-mineral value chains through exploration, integrated processing parks, rare-earth corridors, advanced manufacturing, recycling and skills development. The country aims to mobilise US$5 billion in capital through 2031 under this initiative.

Mining can generate economic benefits beyond the extraction of raw materials. Developing domestic processing facilities and supporting industries can create jobs, strengthen manufacturing supply chains and increase the value retained by mineral-producing countries.

However, achieving these outcomes requires long-term investment, reliable infrastructure, skilled workers and appropriate environmental and social safeguards. The World Bank Group's US$19 billion figure is a planned support target, not funding already disbursed. Actual outcomes will depend on project preparation, financing arrangements and implementation.

The initiative reflects a broader global shift towards developing more diversified and responsible mineral supply chains.

Fortescue Warns of Possible Operational Disruption Amid China Iron Ore Talks



Australian mining company Fortescue has warned that its operations could be affected if negotiations with China Mineral Resources Group (CMRG), China's state-backed iron ore buyer, are not concluded by the end of 2026. The warning highlights the growing influence of major buyers on international iron ore trade.

According to Reuters, Fortescue has been negotiating with CMRG over supply arrangements and pricing terms. Chinese steelmakers have been seeking more favourable purchasing terms amid weak domestic demand and pressure on steel industry margins. Delays in the negotiations have led Fortescue to stockpile iron ore at ports.

In its quarterly operational report, Fortescue recorded iron ore shipments of 46.8 million tonnes during the reported quarter, compared with 49.7 million tonnes a year earlier. This represents a decline of approximately 6%. Iron ore sales stood at 42.9 million tonnes, more than 9% below the shipment volume. Shipments and sales are different measures and should not be treated as interchangeable.

The company also reported a 13% year-on-year increase in its C1 unit cost for hematite iron ore. Higher diesel prices, inflationary pressures and lower supply-chain volumes contributed to the increase.

Implications for the Iron Ore Market

China is a major consumer of seaborne iron ore, making its purchasing policies important for international mining companies. Extended negotiations can affect inventory management, shipment planning and commercial arrangements between producers and steelmakers.

Fortescue maintained its fiscal 2027 shipment forecast at 197–207 million tonnes, including 11–14 million tonnes from its Iron Bridge operation. However, the company indicated that the outlook remains subject to the negotiations with CMRG.

The situation demonstrates how market access, pricing negotiations and operating costs can influence mining performance even when production capacity remains available.

European Commission Selects 46 Strategic Critical Raw-Material Projects

The European Commission has selected 46 strategic projects across 16 European Union member states as part of its efforts to strengthen access to critical raw materials.

The initiative covers activities across the mineral value chain, including extraction, processing, recycling and the development of integrated supply chains. Critical raw materials are important for sectors such as clean energy, electronics, automotive manufacturing, aerospace and defence.

Many modern industrial technologies depend on reliable supplies of materials that are difficult to substitute or are sourced from a limited number of countries. Disruptions in mining, processing or international trade can therefore affect manufacturers well beyond the mining sector.

The selection of strategic projects is intended to support the development



of domestic and more diversified sources of supply. By supporting projects at different stages of the value chain, the European Union aims to improve the availability of materials and strengthen its industrial resilience.

Processing and recycling are particularly important because access to mined resources alone does not guarantee a secure supply of finished materials. Recycling can recover valuable elements from products reaching the end of their useful life, while domestic processing can reduce dependence on overseas facilities.

Selection as a strategic project does not automatically mean that construction has started, financing is complete or production has begun. Individual projects must continue through the relevant investment, permitting, development and implementation stages.

The initiative nevertheless demonstrates the growing role of public policy in shaping mining and mineral-processing investment. Governments are increasingly treating critical minerals as an industrial and economic-security priority.

For mining companies and equipment suppliers, the selected projects could create opportunities in exploration, extraction, processing technology, recycling and associated infrastructure as implementation progresses.

Global Manufacturing Demand Rises Amid Supply Pressures

Global manufacturing purchasing activity strengthened in September 2026, providing a potentially supportive backdrop for foundries and other industrial suppliers. However, the improvement in demand coincided with renewed supply shortages and higher transportation costs, creating a mixed outlook for manufacturers.

The GEP Global Supply Chain Volatility Index reported that manufacturers increased purchases of raw materials and components during September. Purchasing activity strengthened across North America, Asia and Europe, with particularly notable increases in the United States, Germany, Taiwan and South Korea. The index's findings were published on 12 October. gep.com

The increase suggests that businesses were preparing for firmer manufacturing activity heading into the fourth quarter. For foundries, stronger industrial production can translate into additional demand for castings used in machinery, automotive components, electrical equipment and other manufactured products.

Yet the report also identified



renewed pressure on supply chains. Material shortages increased for the first time since May, while global transportation costs rose as oil prices strengthened during September. Shortages of oil and oil-based products were particularly acute, raising concerns about both availability and input costs.

These developments matter to foundries because their cost structures depend on several interconnected inputs. Metal supplies, binders, resins, lubricants, packaging and energy all influence production economics. Higher transport costs can also affect the movement of raw materials into foundries and the shipment of finished castings to customers.

The report indicated that manufacturers were continuing to hold inventories above historical norms, even as the rate of additional safety-stock accumulation declined. This suggests that companies remained cautious about potential disruptions despite stronger purchasing activity.

For foundries operating on tight delivery schedules, the combination of rising demand and uncertain input availability can complicate production planning. Businesses may need to secure critical materials earlier, diversify suppliers or review inventory policies. At the same

time, excessive stockholding can tie up working capital and increase financial pressure, particularly for smaller manufacturers.

The September findings are not a direct measure of foundry output, but they provide useful context for the industrial supply chains that foundries serve. Stronger purchasing activity offers a positive demand signal, while supply constraints underline the importance of procurement discipline and cost management.

The outlook for the remainder of 2026 will depend on whether manufacturing demand continues to improve and whether material and logistics pressures ease.

European Foundry Sentiment Improves, but Recovery Remains Uneven



The European foundry industry showed a gradual improvement in business sentiment in August 2026, although conditions remained mixed across different casting segments. The latest survey results point towards a recovery in confidence, but they do not yet indicate a broad-based return to strong activity.

The European Foundry Industry Sentiment Indicator (FISI) increased to 97 points in August, compared with 96 points in July. While the rise suggests that business conditions are improving, the indicator remained below the benchmark of 100, signalling that the recovery is incomplete. The results were published by the European Foundry Federation on 29 September. EFF - The European Foundry Association

Performance also differed by material and foundry segment. Steel foundries continued to report difficult current conditions, while non-ferrous foundries showed comparatively stronger sentiment. This divergence reflects the different end markets served by each segment, as well as differences in customer demand, production costs and the pace of industrial recovery.

The wider manufacturing environment provided some encouragement. The final Eurozone Manufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index reached 52.7 in August, up from 51.9 in July and its highest reading since May 2022. However, the European Commission's business

climate indicator remained in negative territory, suggesting that the improvement in manufacturing activity had not removed all concerns about the broader economic outlook. EFF - The European Foundry Association

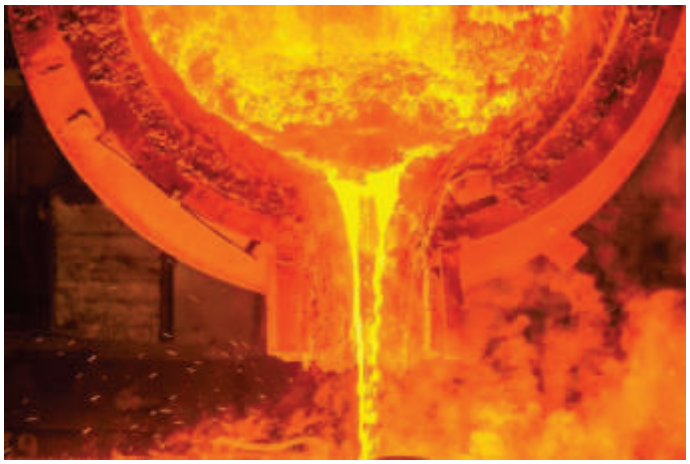
For foundries, changes in manufacturing demand are important because castings are intermediate products used across machinery, vehicles, industrial equipment and infrastructure. Improvements in factory activity can support order books, but the effect may take time to reach suppliers. Foundries also face the challenge of balancing production capacity against uncertain customer requirements.

The European figures offer a useful international comparison for Indian manufacturers. Global casting demand is not moving uniformly, and the outlook depends on the material produced, the customer industries served and the supplier's competitive position.

For exporters, a gradual improvement in European manufacturing could create opportunities, particularly for suppliers offering machined and technically demanding castings. However, customers are likely to continue assessing price, quality, delivery reliability and supply-chain resilience when selecting vendors.

The latest sentiment reading therefore points to cautious improvement rather than a full recovery. Foundries will need to remain responsive to changes in customer demand while maintaining tight control over production costs and working capital.

Melting Economics Put Metal Recovery in Focus



Energy consumption and metal losses remain important determinants of profitability for aluminium foundries. A cost analysis published in October has highlighted how furnace fuel selection and control of dross formation can influence the economics of aluminium melting, particularly for manufacturers operating at high production volumes.

The analysis compared LPG, piped natural gas (PNG) and electricity for a model aluminium tower furnace with a melting capacity of 1,000 kg per hour. Under the study's assumed energy tariffs and annual production of 3,000 tonnes, estimated total melting costs were approximately ₹12,158 per tonne using LPG, ₹12,213 using PNG and ₹14,751 using electricity. The results suggested a potential annual cost difference of around ₹78 lakh between electric melting and LPG under those specific assumptions. Casting Industry

The analysis also highlighted the financial impact of dross, the oxidised material removed during aluminium melting. At a modelled dross rate of 2%, the associated cost was estimated at approximately ₹7.10 per kilogram of metal processed. Reducing the dross rate by half a percentage point could save an estimated ₹1.77 per kilogram under the study's assumptions.

These figures should not be treated as universal benchmarks. Actual costs depend on local energy tariffs, furnace design, utilisation, alloy composition, operating practices and the quality of incoming scrap. A furnace that performs efficiently under one set of conditions may not deliver the same economics elsewhere.

Nevertheless, the study draws attention to a broader operational priority: foundries must evaluate the complete cost of melting rather than focusing solely on the price of energy. Metal yield, furnace productivity, holding time, temperature control and the quality of charge material can all affect the cost per tonne of saleable metal.

For aluminium die-casters and other non-ferrous foundries, small improvements in metal recovery can generate substantial savings when multiplied across annual production. Better process monitoring and disciplined handling of molten metal can also help reduce waste and improve consistency.

The findings reinforce the importance of reviewing furnace performance using plant-specific data. Rather than adopting a fuel choice based on headline comparisons alone, foundries should assess total operating cost, productivity, emissions and metal recovery together.

In a competitive market, systematic control of energy use and metal losses can help manufacturers protect margins without depending entirely on higher selling prices.

Precision Castings Become a Critical Aerospace Bottleneck

Precision castings are receiving renewed attention in the global aerospace industry as aircraft and engine manufacturers work to increase production while managing long order backlogs. The challenge is particularly acute for components such as turbine blades, which require specialised manufacturing processes, stringent quality controls and highly developed technical expertise.

In September, GE Aerospace announced plans to acquire Consolidated Precision Products (CPP), a major supplier of precision castings, in a transaction valued at approximately US$11.75 billion. The deal reflects the strategic importance of securing access to specialised cast components as engine manufacturers seek to increase output and reduce supply-chain constraints. Reuters

Aerospace castings differ significantly from many conventional industrial castings. Components must withstand extreme temperatures, mechanical stress and demanding operating conditions. Production can involve complex alloys, carefully controlled solidification and extensive inspection. Manufacturing capacity



cannot be expanded quickly simply by installing additional equipment; technical knowledge, process qualification and customer approvals are also essential.

The aerospace supply chain has faced persistent constraints as manufacturers balance demand for new engines with requirements for spare parts, maintenance and defence applications. These pressures have increased the importance of suppliers capable of producing complex castings consistently and at scale.

For the wider foundry industry, the development illustrates the value of moving into technically demanding segments. Aerospace components typically require substantial investment in process capability, quality systems and certification, creating significant entry barriers. However, those requirements can also support long-term supplier relationships once a manufacturer has qualified its processes and established a reliable delivery record.

Indian manufacturers seeking to participate in aerospace supply chains face similar challenges. Opportunities extend beyond the production of finished castings to tooling, precision machining, testing and specialised material processing. Yet suppliers must demonstrate traceability, repeatability and compliance with customer-specific standards before they can secure sustained orders.

The GE Aerospace transaction is a company-specific development, but its wider significance lies in the supply-chain bottleneck it seeks to address. Precision casting capacity has become a strategic consideration in an industry where component shortages can constrain the output of complex finished products.

For foundries, the lesson is that advanced casting capabilities can create opportunities beyond traditional automotive and industrial markets. Capturing those opportunities, however, requires patient investment in technology, skilled personnel and rigorous quality management.

Indian Foundries Face a Shift Towards Higher-Value Castings



India's foundry industry continues to combine a large base of conventional ferrous casting production with expanding opportunities in aluminium and other non-ferrous materials. The sector's material mix reflects the diverse requirements of automotive manufacturing, pumps, industrial machinery, railways, mining and infrastructure.

An industry analysis published in October, drawing on estimates from the Institute of Indian Foundrymen's Bharat Foundry 360 report, indicates that ferrous castings account for approximately 83.8% of Indian foundry output, while non-ferrous castings make up around 16.2%. Aluminium represents approximately 63% of the non-ferrous segment. The estimates place India among the world's largest casting producers, although reported national output varies according to the year and the scope of industry coverage. Metal Industry News

Grey iron and ductile iron remain essential materials for applications such as pump housings, engine components, machine-tool beds and industrial equipment. Steel castings serve more demanding applications in sectors including railways, mining, power generation and defence. Meanwhile, aluminium castings are increasingly important in automotive

applications, where manufacturers seek lighter components without compromising strength or performance.

The changing requirements of vehicle manufacturers are one factor influencing this transition. Electric vehicles still require cast components, but their designs differ from those of conventional vehicles. Battery housings, motor components, structural parts and thermal-management systems create opportunities for suppliers with the necessary tooling, process control and quality capabilities.

The industry's structure also presents a challenge. The same analysis estimates that India has around 4,500 foundries, with small businesses accounting for approximately 85% of the total. This fragmented base provides flexibility and supports regional industrial clusters, but smaller units may find it difficult to finance advanced equipment, certification and process upgrades.

Moving towards higher-value castings requires more than increasing production volumes. Manufacturers need better dimensional accuracy, machining capabilities, consistent metallurgical properties and reliable delivery performance. Investment in testing, automation and process monitoring can help reduce defects and improve customer confidence.

For Indian foundries, the opportunity lies in combining the scale of established ferrous production with stronger capabilities in precision machining and non-ferrous casting. Suppliers that can meet demanding technical standards may be better positioned to participate in global industrial and automotive supply chains.

Small Foundries Benefit from Improved Orders

Small foundries in Coimbatore have experienced a recovery in order inflows after several months of relatively sluggish demand, offering some relief to manufacturers operating with underutilised capacity. The improvement has been supported by demand from pumpset manufacturers, textile machinery producers and basic engineering businesses.



According to the Coimbatore Tiny and Small Foundry Owners Association, orders have improved over the preceding six months. The recovery has also helped redistribute work across the industry: larger foundries facing labour constraints have been unable to fulfil all incoming orders, allowing smaller units to take on additional production. India Live

The development highlights the interconnected nature of foundry supply chains. Large manufacturers often depend on smaller suppliers for castings and components, while smaller units rely on consistent orders from established customers to maintain production and cash flow. When demand improves across several end-user industries, the benefits can extend throughout the supplier network.

Workforce availability remains a major challenge. The association estimated that foundries in the district require approximately 200,000 workers, while the available workforce is around 150,000–175,000. Some units have consequently reduced operating hours rather than maintaining three shifts. Although the additional orders have helped smaller businesses increase utilisation, labour shortages continue to limit the sector's ability to expand output fully.

Raw-material costs are another concern. The association reported a recent increase of approximately 5% in input prices and anticipated the possibility of further rises. Higher costs can weaken the benefits of stronger demand if manufacturers cannot adjust selling prices quickly enough.

For smaller foundries, a sustained recovery could support investment in equipment, production facilities and workforce development. However, investment decisions will depend on the durability of incoming orders and the ability of customers to maintain timely payments.

The recent improvement is encouraging, but it does not eliminate the structural challenges facing small foundries. Labour availability, raw-material volatility and access to working capital will continue to influence whether higher demand translates into sustained profitability and capacity expansion.

Coimbatore Foundries Report Strong Growth as Orders Rise



Coimbatore's foundry industry has recorded approximately 20% growth over the past year, supported by stronger orders from the automotive, agricultural equipment and general engineering sectors. The improvement has pushed many foundries towards high capacity utilisation, highlighting the region's importance to India's wider casting industry.

Coimbatore produces approximately 1.5 million tonnes of castings annually, against estimated national production of around 15 million tonnes. The region's foundry sector is valued at nearly ₹25,000 crore, while its annual casting exports are estimated at approximately ₹10,000 crore. These figures underline the scale of the local manufacturing ecosystem and its contribution to domestic supply chains and international markets. India Live

Demand has also encouraged manufacturers to move beyond supplying raw castings towards more value-added products. Around 65% of castings sold from Coimbatore are machined, reflecting the importance of finishing and precision engineering in improving product value and meeting customer requirements.

However, the sector's expansion is constrained by the availability of skilled workers. Foundries need to increase output while maintaining quality, delivery schedules and cost competitiveness. Labour shortages have encouraged greater investment in automation, digital tools and modern production equipment, with manufacturers seeking to improve productivity without relying entirely on additional manpower.

The region's strong order position presents opportunities for both large and small foundries, particularly those serving pumps, agricultural machinery, automotive components and industrial equipment. Nevertheless, sustaining growth will depend on manufacturers' ability to manage input costs, improve workforce availability and meet increasingly demanding customer specifications.

Coimbatore's experience illustrates the broader potential of India's foundry industry. A combination of established manufacturing clusters, machining capabilities and export-oriented production could help Indian suppliers capture more international business, provided capacity expansion is supported by investment in technology, skills and operational efficiency.

Raw Material Costs Put Pressure on Foundry MSMEs

Raw-material availability and price volatility emerged as significant concerns for manufacturing MSMEs in October, with industry associations in Coimbatore seeking government intervention to stabilise supplies and reduce cost pressures. The concerns are particularly relevant to foundries, where metal inputs, energy and consumables account for a substantial share of production expenditure.

In a representation submitted to the Prime Minister on 5 October, industry bodies reported that steel prices had increased by approximately ₹8,000–10,000 per tonne between August and September 2026. They also highlighted supply difficulties involving pig iron, aluminium and copper. The representation was submitted jointly by several regional industry organisations, including the Coimbatore Chapter of the Institute of Indian Foundrymen. Business Standard

The associations sought a temporary relaxation of steel import duties and quality control requirements, alongside measures to improve raw-material availability. For non-ferrous manufacturers, they urged the government to facilitate imports of aluminium and copper scrap, which are important inputs for secondary metal production and casting operations.

The issue extends beyond the purchase price of metal. Manufacturers also face higher costs for diesel, furnace oil and liquefied petroleum gas. When input prices rise rapidly, foundries may struggle to pass the entire increase on to customers, particularly when supply contracts have fixed prices or when customers resist revisions.

Smaller foundries can be especially vulnerable because they generally have less purchasing power, smaller inventory buffers and limited capacity to absorb sudden cost increases. Uncertain material availability can also complicate production planning and delay deliveries.

For the foundry sector, maintaining competitiveness will require a combination of stable material supplies, efficient inventory management, improved metal recovery and closer coordination between suppliers and customers. Government action may help ease immediate constraints, but sustained improvements in sourcing and cost control will remain essential for long-term growth.



Performance of Base Metals - October 2026

Metalworld Research Team

The base-metals market recorded a broadly positive performance during September 2026, with four of the five major metals posting higher LME monthly-average Cash Settlement prices compared with August. Zinc registered the strongest increase, followed by copper, while aluminium and lead recorded smaller gains. Nickel was the only metal to decline.

The Indian market showed a more mixed pattern. MCX September-expiry Due Date Rates for copper, aluminium and zinc increased compared with the corresponding August rates, whereas lead declined. Copper recorded the strongest increase among the metals with comparable month-end settlement rates.

China's supply indicators presented a varied picture. SMM reported lower copper cathode production and a decline in zinc-concentrate imports during September. Selected aluminium indicators also weakened, although these measure casting activity and production mix rather than total aluminium output. Comparable September production changes for refined nickel and lead could not be verified for this review.

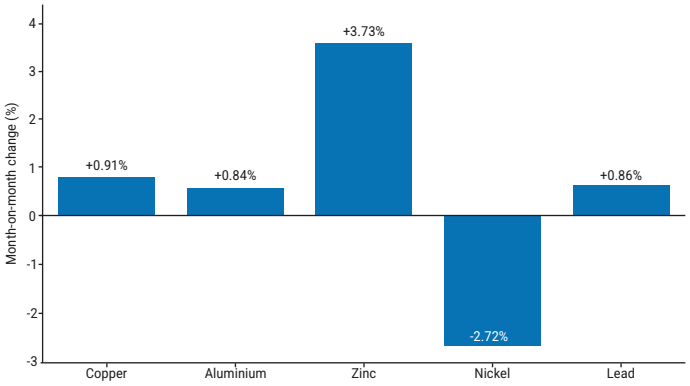
LME: Zinc Leads September's Advance

LME monthly-average Cash Settlement prices showed a generally firmer market during September, although nickel moved against the broader trend.

- Copper averaged US$14,483 per tonne, up 0.91% from August's US$14,353. The increase was modest, suggesting a relatively stable monthly average. Copper's average LME stocks increased from 227,683 tonnes in August to 244,965 tonnes in September, indicating that the price advance occurred alongside higher exchange inventories.
- Aluminium averaged approximately US$3,277 per tonne, rising 0.84% from August's US$3,250. Average LME stocks declined from 251,215 tonnes to 243,377 tonnes. The combination of a modest price increase and lower average stocks points to a firmer exchange-market balance, although stocks alone do not determine price direction.
- Zinc was the strongest performer, with its monthly-average Cash Settlement price increasing 3.73% to US$4,020 per tonne from US$3,875 in August. Average LME stocks rose from 94,948 tonnes to 114,103 tonnes. The price increase alongside higher average stocks suggests that inventory movements alone do not explain September's market performance; concentrate availability and other supply-demand factors also require consideration.
- Nickel averaged approximately US$16,309 per tonne, down 2.72% from August's US$16,766. Average

LME Base Metals - October 2026

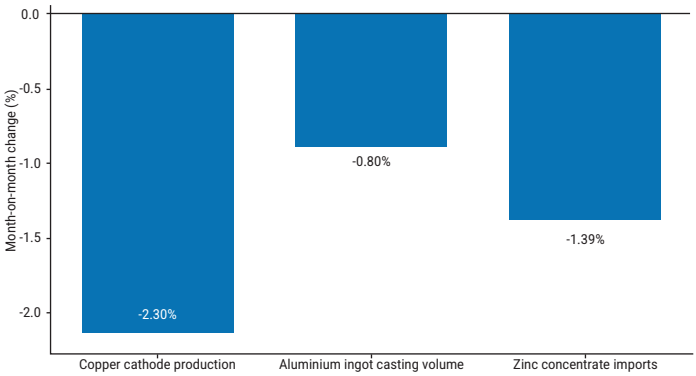
September 2026 monthly average Cash Settlement Price
Change vs August 2026



Note: LME figures represent the change in monthly-average Cash Settlement prices in September 2026 compared with August 2026.

SMM China Base Metals Indicators - October 2026

September 2026 vs August 2026, indicators are different measures; not a comparable five-metal production series.



Note: SMM figures represent verified month-on-month changes in selected Chinese base-metal indicators for September 2026 compared with August 2026. The indicators measure different activities; no estimates have been used to fill data gaps.

LME stocks increased from 266,050 tonnes to 276,411 tonnes. Nickel therefore combined a lower monthly-average price with higher average exchange stocks, contrasting with the broader direction of the other metals.

- Lead averaged approximately US$1,871 per tonne, up 0.86% from August's US$1,855. Average LME stocks fell from 418,498 tonnes to 377,633 tonnes. Lead's price increase remained modest despite the reduction in average exchange stocks.

Overall, September's LME data indicate a broad but uneven advance. Zinc led the gains, while nickel weakened. Differences in stock movements across the metals underline the importance of evaluating individual market fundamentals rather than treating base metals as a single, uniform market.

SMM: Chinese Supply Indicators Show Mixed Trends

China's September indicators pointed to lower copper cathode production and reduced zinc-concentrate imports, alongside weaker readings in selected aluminium processing indicators.

- Copper: SMM reported Chinese copper cathode production of 1.1206 million tonnes in September, down 2.3% month on month. The decline followed August's production level and reflected constraints affecting smelter output. Copper semis production, by contrast, reached 1.7257 million tonnes, increasing 3.5% month on month. The different directions underline the distinction between refined copper production and downstream processing activity.
- Aluminium: SMM reported that the liquid aluminium ratio declined by 0.5 percentage points to 78.2%, while aluminium-ingot casting volume fell 0.8% month on month. These indicators describe changes in production mix and ingot casting activity; they should not be interpreted as a comparable month-on-month change in total aluminium production.
- Zinc: China's zinc-concentrate imports reached approximately 419,000 physical tonnes in September, down 1.39% month on month and 17.08% year on year. This decline provides a signal about imported raw-material availability, but import volumes are not equivalent to refined zinc production. Domestic concentrate production and smelter operating conditions also influence the supply of refined metal.
- Nickel: A comparable September month-on-month figure for Chinese refined nickel production could not be verified for this review. No numerical production change is therefore included.
- Lead: A comparable September month-on-month figure for Chinese refined-lead production could not be verified for this review. No numerical production change is therefore included.

The available indicators show that September's Chinese supply picture was not uniform. Copper cathode output declined even as copper semis production increased, while zinc-concentrate imports fell. Aluminium indicators pointed to a reduction in ingot casting activity and a lower liquid-metal ratio. These measures provide useful context, but their differing definitions mean they should not be combined into a single production-growth comparison across all five metals.

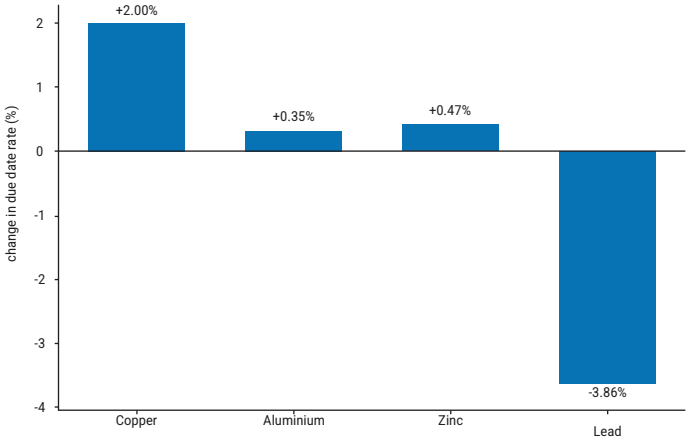
MCX: Copper Records the Strongest Increase

MCX Due Date Rates for contracts expiring on August 31 and September 30 provide a reference for the movement in domestic settlement rates. The comparison shows increases in copper, aluminium and zinc, while lead moved lower.

- Copper rose from ₹1,401.80/kg for the August 31 expiry to ₹1,429.85/kg for the September 30 expiry, an increase of approximately 2.00%. It recorded the strongest rise among

MCX Base Metals - October 2026

September 30, 2026 rates vs August 31, 2026 rates. Nickel excluded : comparable month-end not established.



Note: MCX figures represent the percentage change in Due Date Rates for September 30, 2026, compared with August 31, 2026. They are not monthly-average prices. Nickel is excluded because a comparable September month-end rate could not be verified.

COMPARATIVE SNAPSHOT – OCTOBER 2026 DATA PERIOD - SEPTEMBER 2026

Metal	LME Sep vs Aug	SMM Sep Production vs Aug	MCX Sep Data vs Aug
Copper	+0.91%	-2.30%	+2.00%
Aluminium	+0.84%	N/A*	+0.35%
Zinc	+3.73%	N/A*	+0.47%
Nickel	-2.72%	N/A*	N/A*
Lead	+0.86%	N/A*	-3.86%

Note : SMM: Aluminium's verified figure is an 0.8% decline in ingot casting volume, not total aluminium production. Zinc's verified figure is a 1.39% decline in concentrate imports, not refined zinc production. These should not be presented as production changes in this table.
MCX: Nickel is excluded because a comparable September month-end settlement rate has not been established.
***No estimates have been used to fill data gaps.**

the four metals with comparable month-end rates.

- Aluminium increased from ₹347.15/kg to ₹348.35/kg, a gain of approximately 0.35%. The movement was modest compared with copper.
- Zinc rose from ₹427.85/kg to ₹429.85/kg, an increase of approximately 0.47%. The domestic settlement-rate movement was considerably smaller than zinc's 3.73% increase in the LME monthly-average comparison.
- Lead declined from ₹204.45/kg to ₹196.55/kg, a fall of approximately 3.86%. This contrasted with lead's modest increase in the LME monthly-average price.

Editorial Note :

The October 2026 issue presents September 2026 market data. LME percentage changes are calculated from monthly-average Cash Settlement prices. MCX percentage changes are calculated from the August 31 and September 30 Due Date Rates. SMM figures are identified according to their specific definitions. Where a comparable September production figure or settlement rate could not be verified, it has been marked N/A or excluded. No estimates have been used to fill data gaps.

- Nickel is excluded from the month-end comparison because a comparable September 30 Due Date Rate was not listed in the circular used for this analysis.

The MCX comparison therefore indicates a mixed domestic market. Copper posted the strongest increase, aluminium and zinc advanced modestly, and lead declined. These are expiry settlement rates rather than monthly-average prices, so their percentage changes should not be interpreted as directly equivalent to the LME monthly-average movements.

Conclusion: Broad Gains, Diverging Fundamentals

September 2026 brought a broadly positive performance in LME base-metal prices, with four of the five metals advancing. Zinc was the standout performer, while copper, aluminium and lead recorded smaller increases. Nickel declined, demonstrating that individual supply-demand conditions continued to influence the market.

The supply indicators from China added further nuance. Copper cathode production fell, although copper semis production increased. Zinc-concentrate imports declined, while selected aluminium indicators pointed to lower ingot casting activity. These developments highlight the importance of distinguishing between mined raw materials, refined-metal production and downstream processing.

The MCX comparison showed a different pattern from the LME monthly averages. Copper recorded the strongest increase in domestic expiry rates, while lead declined despite its modest LME gain. The differences reinforce the importance of considering the relevant market, contract and measurement period when assessing price movements.

Looking ahead, market participants will continue to monitor Chinese industrial demand, exchange inventories, raw-material availability, smelter operating conditions and downstream consumption. September's performance suggests that the overall market direction improved, but individual metals continued to respond to distinct market conditions.

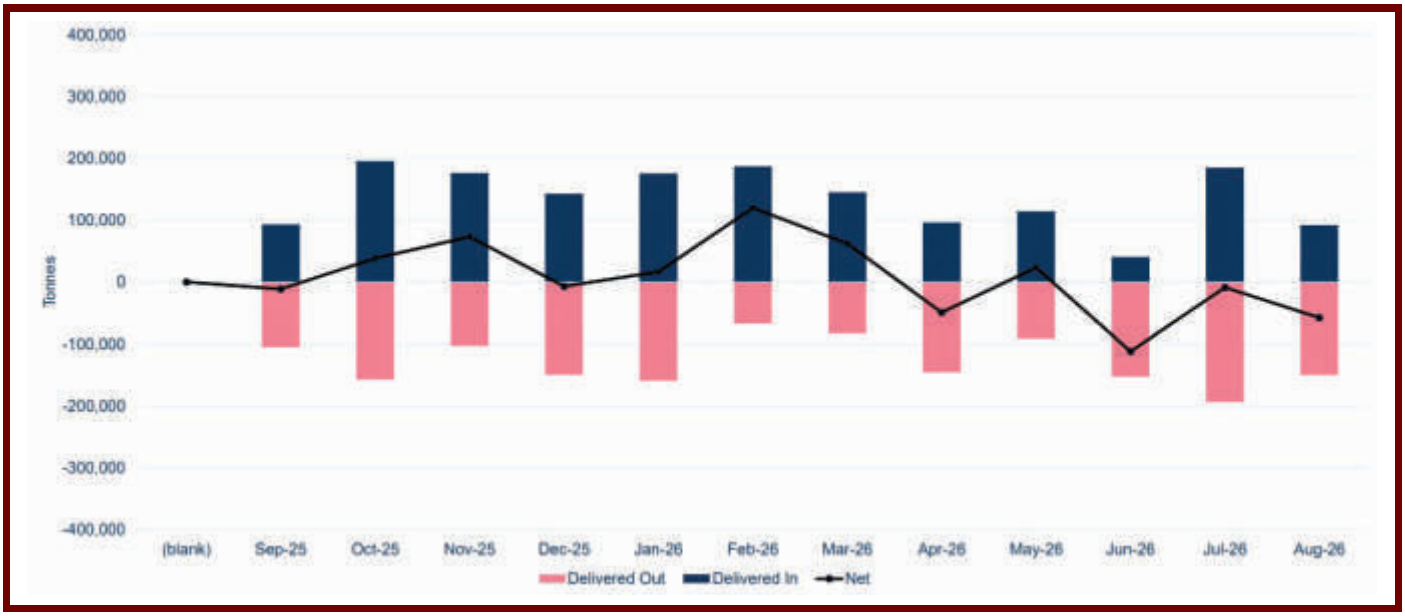
BASE METALS WATCH

London Metal Exchange Prices - September 2026

Contract	OFFICIAL CASH SETTLEMENT PRICE				OFFICIAL 3 MONTH PRICE			
	Average	Low	High	*M/M Change %	Average	Low	High	*M/M Change %
LME Aluminium	$3,276.82	$3,204.00	$3,352.00	0.8%	$3,272.89	$3,210.00	$3,338.00	0.7%
LME Aluminium Alloy	$3,200.00	$3,200.00	$3,200.00	0.0%	$3,200.00	$3,200.00	$3,200.00	0.0%
NASAAC LME NASAAC	$2,750.00	$2,750.00	$2,750.00	0.0%	$2,750.00	$2,750.00	$2,750.00	0.0%
LME Copper	$14,483.39	$14,044.00	$14,797.00	0.9%	$14,434.66	$14,065.50	$14,760.00	2.0%
LME Lead	$1,871.07	$1,829.00	$1,909.00	0.9%	$1,907.57	$1,873.50	$1,935.50	0.5%
LME Nickel	$16,308.86	$15,860.00	$16,690.00	-2.7%	$16,474.55	$16,060.00	$16,845.00	-2.8%
LME Tin	$53,878.18	$51,800.00	$55,100.00	-3.2%	$54,112.27	$52,000.00	$55,300.00	-3.2%
LME Zinc	$4,019.70	$3,922.00	$4,186.00	3.7%	$3,903.20	$3,794.00	$4,036.00	3.4%
LME Cobalt	$42,832.50	$38,700.00	$55,850.00	-23.3%	$43,268.64	$39,140.00	$56,290.00	-23.1%

Source : *LME*

Monthly Warehouse Stock Movements - LME



Source : *LME*

Multi Commodity Exchange Prices - July 2026

	OPEN	LOW	HIGH	CLOSE	%CHANGE
ALUMINIUM	325.70	325.05	329.00	326.45	+0.21
COPPER	1376.25	1370.05	1390.40	1377.10	+0.56
ZINC	420.45	420.45	437.00	422.25	+2.25
LEAD	195.65	195.00	198.45	195.75	+0.38
NICKEL	1501.50	1495.00	1510.00	1513.30	-0.61

Source : *MCX*

INDIAN AUTOMOBILE MONITOR SEPTEMBER 2026

Numbers of Vehicles

	PRODUCTION		DOMESTIC SALES		EXPORTS	
	APRIL - SEPTEMBER		APRIL - SEPTEMBER		APRIL - SEPTEMBER	
	2025-26	2026-27	2025-26	2026-27	2025-26	2026-27
PASSENGER VEHICLES (PVS)						
PASSENGER CARS	8.62,803	9,85,584	6,22,197	7,66,200	2,29,281	2,00,623
UTILITY VEHICLES	16,26,340	20,36,601	13,56,999	17,83,535	2,11,737	2,47,483
VANS	83,419	91,177	75,926	87,332	5,230	3,373
TOTAL PASSENGER VEHICLES	**25,72,562**	**31,13,362**	**20,55,122**	**26,37,067**	**4,45,884**	**4,51,479**
THREE WHEELERS						
PASSENGER CARRIER	5,48,728	7,19,644	3,32,264	4,16,728	2,16,511	3,10,314
GOODS CARRIER	60,317	78,078	56,138	76,036	2,742	1,858
E-RICKSHAW	6,261	5,414	6,662	6,483	23	3
E-CART	2,226	2,531	2,330	2,632	-	3
TOTAL THREE WHEELERS	**6,17,532**	**8,05,667**	**3,97,394**	**5,01,879**	**2,19,276**	**3,12,178**
TWO WHEELERS						
SCOOTERS	41,61,414	54,67,988	37,60,268	48,65,192	3,22,606	4,35,363
MOTORCYCLES	84,52,893	96,00,347	62,73,944	69,28,700	20,97,158	27,64,662
MOPEDS	2,49,381	3,01,222	2,40,986	2,92,920	12,648	7,332
TOTAL TWO WHEELERS	**1,28,63,688**	**1,53,69,557**	**1,02,75,198**	**1,20,86,812**	**24,32,412**	**32,07,357**
TOTAL QUADRICYCLE	**2,216**	**6,392**	**4**	**4**	**2,214**	**6,486**
GRAND TOTAL	**1,60,55,998**	**1,92,94,978**	**1,27,27,718**	**1,52,25,762**	**30,99,786**	**39,77,500**

*** BMW, Mercedes, JLR, Tata Motors and Volvo Auto data are not available**
Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (15/10/2026)

Source: ***SIAM***



Powering Modern **Foundries** with Advanced Induction Melting Technology

For inquiries, please email us at:
mkt@electrotherm.com



IGBT BASED MONO/MULTI TRACK PSU FOR FOUNDRY

Designed for flexible and efficient foundry operations.
Enables multiple furnaces to run with a single power unit for batch melting.

KEY FEATURES

- Precise power distribution
- Remote diagnostics
- Energy-efficient operation



ET ALUMIN-SL FURNACE

Ideal for small to medium foundries with reliable and efficient performance.

KEY FEATURES

- Capacity: 1 Kg to 3000 Kg
- Strong aluminium structure
- Safe insulation design
- Efficient rectangular coil design



STEEL FRAME MELTING FURNACE

Suitable for large-scale operations with high durability and performance.

KEY FEATURES

- Capacity: 500 Kg to 80 Tons
- Heavy-duty steel construction
- Efficient coil design
- Reduced heat loss



TRANSFORMER

ET Transformers provide dependable and efficient power for rigorous induction melting tasks, guaranteeing consistent performance and extended service life.

KEY FEATURES

- Heavy-duty design
- Cooling options: ONAN / ONAF / OFWF
- Long service life
- Stable power supply

ELECTROTHERM

Engineering & Technologies Division
72, Palodia, (Via Thaltej) Ahmedabad, Ahmedabad - 382115, Gujarat, India
Website: www.electrotherment.com | Phone : +91 2717-660550

www.electromagneticindia.com

Electro Magnetic Industries



A COMPLETE SOLUTION FOR STEEL INDUSTRIES

Electro magnetic industries for over 43 years, have lead the industry in producing Magnetic Separator/Vibrating equipments for the control and removal of ferrous tramp metal from product movement and processing system.



RECTANGULAR LIFTING ELECTRO MAGNETS



ELECTRO HYDRAULIC ORANGE PEET GRAB



VIBRATORY FURNACE CHARGER



FURNACE LINING VIBRATOR



HYDRAULIC PUSHER





OUR PROJECTS

Corporate office & Works :
Plot No: 1, Unit: 2, GIDC Industrial Estate,
Por-Ramangamdi, Vadodara 391 243,
Gujarat, India

www.electromagneticindia.com
sales@electromagneticindia.com

+91-937-621-9322
+91-982-502-8823
+91-932-724-5492

REPRESENTATIVES / AGENT REQUIRE FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD



TECHNOLOGICAL PERFECTION | GLOBALLY WITH RELIABILITY | EXPERIENCE AND EXPERTISE