

MMMM 2011 – Exhibition – A Brief Review

This event was sponsored by The Indian Institute of Metals – Delhi Chapter and jointly organized by IIM Delhi Chapter & ITEE.

This is the 8th edition of Institutionalized Global Event and has become one of the most prestigious forum for National and International participants. The sector is extremely important for India's economy. Since it touches all aspects including self-reliance, export, manufacturing, new technology challenges, energy consumption and the environment.

The Exhibition was co-sponsored by various Ministries, Industry Associations, Trade media etc.

The Exhibition was inaugurated by Mr. P K Misra Secretary Steel (Govt. of India), whose inaugural address is reproduced below.

The exhibition covered an area of 4200 Sq. meters. More than 163 leading exhibitors from different countries, viz. China, European Union, Italy, Luxemburg, Russia, Spain, Netherlands, UK & USA participated in the exhibition. Around 600 visitors visited the four-day exhibition and highly rated the exhibition.

MMMM 2011 exhibition was acclaimed by the exhibitors as the best commodity show held in this part of the world covering Minerals, Metals & Allied Industries.

Inaugural Speech of Mr. P K Misra, Secretary (Steel) for the International Exhibition and Conference "MMMM 2011" held on 11 February 2011 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi

I am delighted to be present here at the Mineral, Metals, Metallurgy & Materials 2011 International Exhibition & Conference being organized by The Indian Institute of Metals, Delhi Chapter and International Trade and Exhibition Events Pvt. Ltd.

- ✓ Metals are the driving force behind industrial growth. Through Metallurgical processes, metals are extracted from minerals and subsequent processes convert metals into useful shapes for various applications. Fortunately in India we have good amount of minerals in the form of iron ore, bauxite, manganese ore, chrome ores and other minerals that can be economically converted to metals.
- ✓ Out of all the metals, the role of iron, aluminum, copper, nickel, magnesium, titanium, zinc, lead, tin and alloys of metals is important for economic growth. Aluminum production in India started around 1930s when in collaboration with firms from Switzerland and Canada, a few Indian entrepreneurs decided to set up aluminum rolling plants in West Bengal. Later on when the mineral bauxite was discovered aluminum smelting plants were set up by firms in the private sector as well as PSUs, looking into the

huge potential of aluminum for cables, current conducting items and light structurals as well as utensils. There has been a fair amount of consolidation in the Indian aluminum industry at present. Major players are HINDALCO Industries, National Aluminum Co. and Sterlite Industries who are producing over 1.25 million tonnes of aluminum annually. As per available projection, by the year 2020 the smelting capacity of aluminum in India will cross 3 million tonnes annually.

- ✓ Due to its high electrical and thermal conductivity, copper is extensively used in power transmission industry as electric conductors, cables, bus bars, utensils etc. Due to its excellent resistance to corrosion, brass and bronze are a few alloys like copper that have wide applications in the process industry as well as in consumer durables. As per available statistics, the combined copper production capacity of the major players Hindustan Copper Ltd., Sterlite Copper and Birla Copper is around 1 million tonnes per annum. The refined copper production in the country during 2009-10 has been around 7 lakh tonnes. With thrust on higher electricity generation and better quality of power, the demand for copper in the electrical and related sectors is expected to register a substantial growth in addition to its demand in areas like air-conditioning and refrigeration; transport industry; consumer durable etc. India, at present is exporting refined copper also.
- ✓ Stainless steel is an item very popular for utensils due to its anticorrosive nature. In consonance with the growth of stainless steel industry, the requirement of nickel and Ferro-chrome is also growing. Though most of the nickel requirements are imported, we have registered significant production in chrome-chrome by way of processing the indigenous chrome ores of Orissa.
- ✓ Whereas due to robust economic growth of India, steel demand is going up. The application of steel sheets particularly for the rural sector requires protection in the form of zinc coating. Therefore, growth of zinc industry will be synonymous with the growth of steel industry by virtue of the excellent corrosion resistance properties of galvanized steel sheets, an item the steel industry is manufacturing as well as exporting.
- ✓ Iron and steel has for ages provided the key input for building the infrastructure and industrial base of nations. From a production of around one million tonnes of steel at the time of independence, India has grown to produce around 65 million tonnes currently, thus occupying the fifth position in the world. A steady growth during the last few years has made it possible for India to raise the per capita steel consumption to around 50 kg. Looking the rapid economic growth, steel consumption is poised to grow significantly due to which steel capacity is likely to touch 124 million tonnes by the 2012. This is on the basis of capacity addition that is expected to come from Greenfield as well as Brownfield expansion, and includes the projected expansion by nearly all of the steel plants of SAIL and RINL. Looking at the

ambitious projects that are under commissioning very soon, India may in the near future occupy the second position in steel production just after China.

- ✓ As we know, efficiency of metal production depends upon the content of metal in the mineral that serves as a raw material. Though, we have significant deposits of minerals including coking coal, there is need to raise the iron content of low grade ores and also to beneficiate coking coals to reduce ash content. The thrust now is to reduce energy consumption and environmental pollution in metal production apart from increase in productivity. Suitable R&D projects are therefore needed to provide solutions in respect.
- ✓ Iron ore is a basic raw material for steel making. But at least 60% of fines are generated during iron ore production. Unless we make use of these fines, there are dangers of natural resource depletion and environmental hazards. Therefore beneficiation and agglomeration will help in improving productivity as well as sustainable development.
- ✓ Raw Material Security – Manpower: An exhibition to display technologies for production of metals as well as shaping and processing of metals for various applications will provide an opportunity for the mineral and metal industries. The initiative by Indian Institute of Metals, Delhi Chapter and International Trade and Exhibition Events Pvt. Ltd. for organizing this exhibition is thus a timely event to guide the Indian minerals and metallurgy industry. I hope all of us will benefit immensely by participating in this useful venture.

I congratulate the organizers of the exhibition and the conference, and wish them all success.