Indian Minerals Yearbook 2022

(Part- III: Mineral Reviews)

61th Edition

MAGNESITE

(ADVANCE RELEASE)



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF MINES INDIAN BUREAU OF MINES

> Indira Bhavan, Civil Lines, NAGPUR – 440 001

PHONE/FAX NO. (0712) 2565471 PBX: (0712) 2562649, 2560544, 2560648 E-MAIL: cme@ibm.gov.in Website: www.ibm.gov.in

February, 2024

19 Magnesite

Magnesite (MgCO₃) is a carbonate of magnesium. It is usually found repeated as an alteration product of serpentine ultramafic rocks and other magnesium-rich rock types formed by replacement of dolomite and dolomitic limestone, as bedded deposits and as irregular veins. Magnesite deposits in India, generally occur as crystalline mass, amorphous and massive. Calcium and silica are the most common impurities found in magnesite along with Fe₂O₃ and Al₂O₃. It is a very important mineral for the manufacture of basic refractories, which could be largely used in the Steel Industry. In commerce, the term 'magnesite' refers not only to the mineral, but also to many products, obtained by calcining the natural carbonate, e.g., caustic magnesite (magnesia obtained by calcining crude magnesite at comparatively low temperatures, 700 to 1,000 °C, and retaining 2 to 7% CO₂ as carbonate) and dead-burnt or refractory magnesite (magnesia obtained by calcining magnesite at high temperatures, 1,500 to 1,800 °C, usually containing less than 0.5% CO₂). Pure magnesite calcined at still higher temperatures (1,600–1,800 °C) to expel carbon dioxide completely is termed as 'periclase' (MgO) in the trade. The dead burnt magnesite and fused magnesia are used in Refractory Industry to manufacture various refractory products. The caustic magnesia or low calcined magnesite is used as animal feed stuff and in the manufacture of oxichloride cement. The Refractory Industry is the major consumer of magnesite.

RESERVES/RESOURCES

The total reserves/resources of magnesite as per NMI database, based on UNFC system, as on 1.4.2020 is about 459 million tonnes of which Reserves and Remaining Resources are 66 million tonnes and 393 million tonnes, respectively. Substantial quantities of resources are established in Uttarakhand (52%), followed by Tamil Nadu (34%) and Rajasthan (12%). Resources are also located in Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka and Kerala.

Occurrences of magnesite in Tamil Nadu are low in lime and high in silica, whereas those of

Uttarakhand are high in lime and low in silica. The Gradewise and Statewise reserves and resources of magnesite are furnished in Table - 1.

EXPLORATION & DEVELOPMENT

The exploration and development details, if any, are covered in the Review on Exploration & Development under "General Review".

PRODUCTION

Production of magnesite in 2021-22 was 113495 tonnes increased by 52% as compared to 74661 tonnes in the previous year. There were 10 reporting mines in 2021-22 as against 12 reporting mines in 2020-21. Five principal producers accounted for about 98% of the total output during the year 2021-22. Out of total production, about 54% of magnesite was contributed by the Public Sector and the remaining 46% by Private Sector during 2021-22.

Tamil Nadu is the major producing State with maximum contribution of 71% to the total output during 2021-22 followed by Uttarakhand and Karnataka.

Mine-head closing stocks of magnesite for the year 2021-22 was 54 thousand tonnes as against 67 thousand tonnes in the previous year.

The average daily employment of labour in magnesite mines during the year 2021-22 was 638 as against 642 in the previous year (Tables- 2 to 5).

MINING AND MARKETING

Magnesite is being worked by open-cast method by developing benches. In Salem area (Tamil Nadu), magnesite is found chiefly as encrustations, veins and stringers in ultrabasic rocks like dunite and peridotite. Stringers and veins occur irregularly in fractures of rocks giving rise to different patterns. Veins are broken and magnesite is sorted out manually. Major magnesite producing mines in Salem area belong to Tamil Nadu Magnesite Ltd (TANMAG a State Government Undertaking), Ponkumar Magnesite Mines, Mysore Minerals, Dalmia Magnesite Corporation (a Private Sector Enterprise) and SAIL Refractory Co. Ltd (a Central Government Undertaking).

Table – 1: Reserves/Resources of Magnesite as on 1.4.2020 (By Grades/States)

Figures rounded off

Table-2: Principal Producers of Magnesite, 2021-22

Location of mine

Name & address of producer			
	State	District	
Almora Magnesite Ltd, Village Matela, P.O. Billori, Distt Bageshwar-263 630, Uttarakhand.	Uttarakhand	Bageshwar	
S. Sundararajan, 5/22-A, Periyakollapatti Kannankuruchi, Post – Gorimedu, Distt Salem -636 008, Tamil Nadu.	Tamil Nadu	Salem	
India Magnesia Product Limited, No. 11/239, Ramakrishna Road, Balaji Towers, 3 rd floor, Distt Salem – 636 007, Tamil Nadu.	Tamil Nadu	Salem	
N. Rajashekar Talooru Magnasite Mines Talooru Magnasite Mine, Taloor village, Jayapura Hobli, Mysore-571311 Karnataka.	Karnataka	Mysore	
Tamil Nadu Magnesite Limited 5/53, Omalur Main Road Jagirammapalayam, Salem-636 302,	Tamil Nadu	Salem	

Table – 3: Production of Magnesite, 2019-20 to 2021-22 (By States)

(Qty in tonnes; Value in `'000)

	2019-20		2020	2020-21		2021-22 (P)	
State	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
India	102554	351947	74661	314676	113495	450169	
Karnataka	7198	48309	6611	39237	7057	50138	
Tamil Nadu	51147	222293	43613	227494	81012	350856	
Uttarakhand	44209	81345	24437	47945	25426	49175	

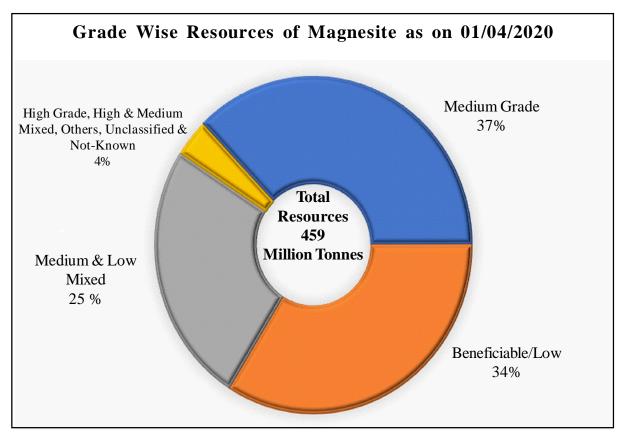
Table – 4: Production of Magnesite, 2020-21 and 2021-22 (By Sectors/States/Districts)

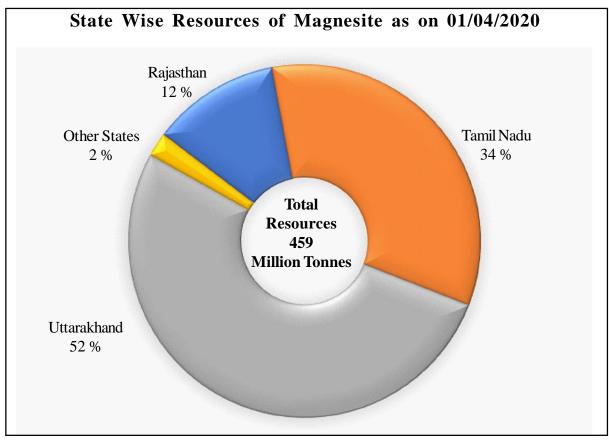
(Qty in tonnes; Value in `'000)

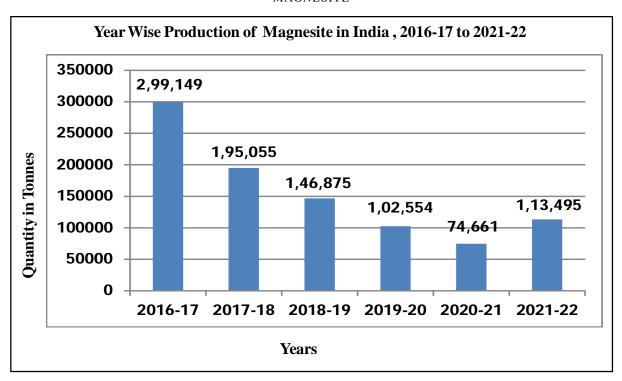
					(2.)		
g (5 : . :	2020-21			2021-22 (P)			
State/District	No. of mines	Quantity	Value	No. of mines	Quantity	Value	
India	12	74661	314676	10	113495	450169	
Public Sector	6	30621	115818	5	61322	185659	
Private Sector	6	44040	198858	5	52173	264510	
Jammu & Kashmir	1*	-	-	-	-	-	
Udhampur	1 *	-	-	-	-	-	
Karnataka	4	6611	39237	3	7057	50138	
Mysore	4	6611	39237	3	7057	50138	
Tamil Nadu	5	43613	227494	5	81012	350856	
Salem	5	43613	227494	5	81012	350856	
Uttarakhand	2	24437	47945	1	25426	49175	
Bageshwar	1	24437	47945	1	25426	49175	
Pithoragarh	1	-	-	-	-		
Rajasthan	-	-	-	1 *	-	-	
Pali	-	-	-	1 *	-	-	

^{*} Only Labour reported

Tamil Nadu.







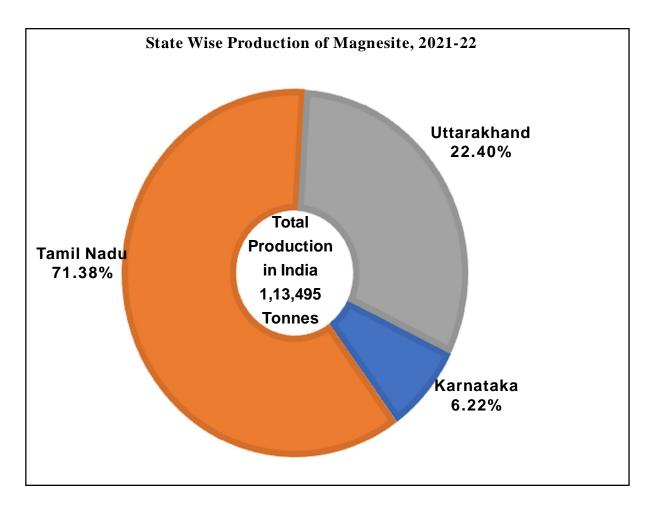


Table-5: Mine-head Closing Stocks of Magnesite, 2020-21 & 2021-22 (By States)

(In tonnes)

State	2020-21	2021-22 (P)
India	67330	54446
Jharkhand	1012	-
Karnataka	6223	1786
Rajasthan	30	30
Tamil Nadu	53533	48607
Uttarakhand	6532	4023

These mines are semi-mechanised as well as mechanised and uses compressors, wagon drills, jackhammers, power shovels, loaders, dumpers, dozers and pumps in their mining operations. Normally, Ammonium Nitrate Fuel Oil (ANFO) Mixture with high explosives as booster is used for blasting.

The hand-picked crude magnesite is further subjected to sorting and dressing in the dressing yard. Magnesite lumps which are not considered fit for dressing (containing 10 to 20% silica) constitute 2 to 6% of the run-of-mine. These lumps are handpicked and stacked separately as rejects. The remaining material is further dressed to obtain usable magnesite containing less than 3% silica. The usable magnesite hardly constitutes 4 to 8% of blasted rocks even though run-of-mine contains 20 to 30% magnesite. In Uttarakhand, Almora Magnesite Ltd and N.B. Minerals Corporation are the important producers having mines in Bageshwar and Nainital districts, respectively. Magnesite is marketed generally after calcination, that is, after converting it into lightly calcined or caustic magnesite and deadburnt variety.

USES AND SPECIFICATIONS

The major proportion (about 98%) of magnesite mined is used for conversion into calcined form which finds many applications. The other industries where raw magnestite is used are mosaic tiles, electrodes, chemicals and manufacture of magnesium metal. Magnesite is also used in fertilizers and by Food Processing Industry. As per the Industries Department, Govt. of Tamil Nadu, Policy Note 2016-17, about 2.7 tonnes of raw magnesite and 220 litres of furnace oil is required to produce one tonne of Dead Burnt Magnesite (DBM). Raw magnesite is dead-burnt for making basic refractory bricks, basic refractory mortars, ramming mass, tar/ pitch impregnated magnesite, magnesia-carbon bricks, slide-gate plates and other refractories. As per the Industries Department, Govt. of Tamil Nadu,

Policy Note 2016-17, about 2.7 tonnes of raw magnesite and 140 litres of furnace oil are required to produce one tonne of Caustic Calcined Magnesite (CCM). Caustic Calcined Magnesite is used in manufacturing sorel cement (magnesium oxychloride), castable refractories and extraction of magnesium metal. It is also the source material for manufacture of magnesium compounds like magnesium sulphate (Epsom salt) and other salts used in Paper and Pharmaceutical Industries. In Paper Industry, magnesium bisulphate produced from magnesite is used as cooking liquor for preparing pulp. It is also used in Textile, Rubber, Glass, Ceramic Industries and as animal feed stuff. Fused magnesia finds application as insulating material in tubular heating elements in Electrical Industry and refractory brick linings in steel furnaces.

Refractory Industry

Refractory Industry is one of the major consumers of magnesite in India. In the manufacture of refractories, deleterious constituents are SiO₂, CaO, Fe₂O₃ and Al₂O₃. The permissible limits for these constituents are governed by its end-use. The refractory bricks are made from Dead Burnt Magnesite by judicious blending of different types of raw magnesite before dead-burning or of different qualities of Dead Burnt Magnesite prior to brick making.

Indian steel plants use domestic DBM bricks containing up to 5% silica and 2.5% maximum CaO. By and large, Indian refractory makers prefer magnesite for making high-grade DBM containing MgO 45.5% (min.), SiO₂ 2.5% (max.) and CaO 1.5% (max.).

Chemical Industry

The BIS has prescribed specification - IS: 3607-1979, First Revision, Reaffirmed 2010, for magnesite to be used in Chemical Industry.

CONSUMPTION

The apparent consumption of Magnesite in 2021-22 was about 0.63 million tonnes as against the 0.43 million tonnes during preceding year, i.e., increased by about 47 % in 2021-22.

The BIS has prescribed the IS specification (14303-1995, Reaffirmed 2011) for magnesite for use in Refractory Industry.

INDUSTRY

Dead Burnt Magnesite (DBM)

Raw magnesite when calcined at temperatures in the range of 1,660–1,800 °C in the rotary kiln, carbon dioxide gets expelled completely and a dense product 'Dead Burnt Magnesite' is obtained. Dead Burnt Magnesite refers to the magnesite that is chemically unreactive or 'dead', therefore, enabling it to be used in brick making or monolithic hearths without undue difficulty arising out of hydration or shrinkage.

Caustic Calcined Magnesite (CCM)

Low calcined magnesite also known as Caustic Calcined Magnesite is obtained by calcining magnesite in a shaft or rotary kiln at temperature ranging between 800 °C and 1,000 °C. The incomplete dissociation causes retention of 8 to 10% carbon dioxide as carbonate. Low calcined magnesia when mixed with water forms a feebly plastic paste. Industries like paper, rubber, ceramic, asbestos products, glass, etc. use caustic magnesia.

Fused Magnesia

Fused magnesia is produced by the fusion of the high-grade magnesite in Higgin's or electric arc tilt furnaces between 2,500 °C and 3,000 °C. It is resistant to the action of molten metals, basic slags and fluxes and high temperatures. It is used in the form of moulded vessels and as compressed material for covering resistant elements of the furnaces used in the melting of lead, tin, etc.

As per the available information, presently there are seven major plants that manufacture Dead Burnt Magnesite, while there are four plants that produce calcined magnesite and one that produces fused magnesia (Table-6).By-product magnesium carbonate and other magnesium salts were also

produced during salt manufacturing from sea water. Dalmia Magnesite Corporation and Tamil Nadu Magnesite Ltd are the major producers of DBM and caustic calcined grades.

Sea Water Magnesia (SWM)

Sea water or lake bitterns is an alternative source to obtain magnesia by chemical reaction. Key raw materials required other than sea water are dolomite or limestone, fresh water and sulphuric acid. The magnesia content of sea water is about 0.2%, and even by enrichment with dolomite, around 300 kilograms sea water need to be processed to obtain one kilogram of magnesia. The sea water magnesia can be used to manufacture Dead Burnt Magnesite, caustic magnesia and other magnesium compounds.

Marine By-products

Carbonates, chlorides and sulphates of magnesium are obtained as by-products in the production of common salt by solar evaporation. Salt Commissioner, Jaipur, reported 8,101 tonnes production of magnesium chloride and 24 tonnes of by-product magnesium sulphate in 2018-19. The production is normally reported from the salt pans in Jamnagar–Gandhidham, Gujarat.

Magnesium Metal

Magnesium metal is a fairly strong, silvery-white, light-weight metal (about one-third lighter than aluminium). It is traditionally produced in ingot form of approximately 7 kg each with purity close to 99.9%. Its chief applications are, in die casting (alloyed with zinc), to remove sulphur in the production of iron and steel, for production of titanium in the Kroll process. The other application field of magnesium is in electronic devices. Defence equipment and nuclear reactor materials also consume magnesium.

Magnesium technology and its commercial production in India are still at its infancy. India has developed silico-thermic reduction process as well as fused salt electrolytic process, with capacity of 600 t/year for each process. However, the cost of production is very high as compared to the landed cost of imported magnesium metal. Hence, its production has been stopped by one of the companies. The production is only about 15–20% of the rated capacity.

Table -6: Manufacturing Plants of Dead Burnt Magnesite (DBM), Calcined Magnesite, etc.

Name of the plant	Location	Installed capacity (tpy)
Tamil Nadu Magnesite Ltd (TANMAG)	Salem, Tamil Nadu	30,000 (DBM) 19,500 (calcined magnesite)
Ramakrishna Magnesite Mines (Two Units)	-do-	21,600 (calcined magnesite)
SAIL Refractory Co. Ltd (Formerly, Burn Standard Co.Ltd)	-do-	54,000 (DBM) 18,000 (Calcined magnesite)
Dalmia Magnesite Corporation	-do-	72,000 (DBM)
Sri Ponkumar Magnesite Ltd Almora Magnesite Ltd	d -do- Bageshwar, Uttarakhand	26,500 (DBM) 24,000 (DBM)
Minerals & Refractories	Haldwani, Uttarakhand	3,000 (DBM)
Hansaflon Plastochem Ltd	NA	1,500 (Fused magnesia)

TRADE POLICY

As per import policy of ITC (HS) 2022 in schedule-1 and export policy of ITC (HS) 2022 schedule-2, Natural magnesium carbonate (Magnesite); fused magnesia, dead-burned (Sintered) Magnesia, whether or not containing small qualities of other oxides added before sintering; other magnesium oxide, whether or not pure are allowed freely widthout restrictions.

WORLD REVIEW

The world reserves of magnesite were 6,800 million tonnes in terms of magnesium oxide content, excluding large resources of magnesium-bearing substitutes, such as, dolomite, brucite and olivine. Further, magnesium compounds could be recovered economically from well & lake brines and from sea water. Out of the total world reserves, the major share was that of Russia (34%) followed by China (8%), Slovakia (5%), Australia & Greece (4% each) and Brazil (3%) (Table-7).

The world production of magnesite was at 34.30 million tonnes in 2021. China continued to be the leading producer accounting for about 61% production, followed by Australia (8%), Russia (7%) and Brazil & Turkey (6% each). The world production of magnesite is furnished in Table-8. China, Australia, Russia, Brazil and

Turkey had the largest magnesite production capacity and accounted for about 88% of the total world production.

To provide a generalised view of the development in various countries, the country-wise description sourced from the latest available publication of magnesium Compound Minerals Yearbook 'USGS' 2018 is furnished below.

Australia

Archer Exploration Ltd. announced the sale of the Leigh Creek magnesite project for \$2 million to Australian Consolidated Venture Capital Pty., Ltd. The project is located approximately 500 kilometers north of Adelaide, South Australia. Archer had sought to produce dead-burned and caustic-calcined magnesia from magnesite ore, but its inability to secure long-term access to a kiln was cited as the reason to sell the property.

Canada

West High Yield Resources Inc. continued an environmental study and a mine permit application for its proposed Record Ridge project in British Columbia. The company planned to build a mine and processing facility to produce magnesia from a serpentine deposit.

China

The enforcement of environmental regulations by the Government of China in 2017 brought about the temporary closure of 80% to 90% of magnesia production capacity in China's major magnesiaproducing region. The government of Haicheng, within Liaoning Province, took ownership and consolidated 42 magnesia companies into the Liaoning Magnesite Mining Company. The newly formed company controlled government permits and activities including mining, processing, sales, and trade. The consolidation provided the local government with the means to direct sustainable growth for the magnesia market within the region. The plant included a dolomite mine and production facilities. Haicheng Guotian Mining Co., Ltd., Refratechnik Holding GmbH, and Yingkou Jinlong Refractories Group Co., Ltd. formed a joint venture to produce high-grade caustic-calcined magnesia and dead-burned magnesia.

Table – 7: World Reserves of Magnesite (By Principal Countries)

(In '000 tonnes of magnesium oxide (MgO) content)

Country	Reserves
World: Total (rounded off)	6800000
Australia	290000*
Austria	49000
Brazil	200000
Canada	NA
China	580000
Greece	280000
India	82000
Iran	12000
Russia	2300000
Slovakia	370000
Spain	35000
Turkey	110000
USA	35000
Other countries	2500000

Source: USGS, Mineral Commodity Summaries, 2023
*For Australia, Joint Ore Reserves Committee-compliant or equivalent reserves were 37 million tonnes

Table-8: World Production of Magnesite (By Principal Countries)

(In tonnes)

Country	2019	2020	2021
World Total (rounded off	f) 30300000	29700000	34300000
Chinae	19000000	19000000	21000000
Australia ^d	433712	820057	2735767°
Russiae	2600000	2600000	2600000
$Brazil^{C}$	2962000	1993600	2000000°
Turkey	1496081	1560818	1927280
Austria	691909	816370	844226
Spain	634580	626055	703834
Slovakia	615200	516900	576700
Greece	365792	275100	309600
Other countries	1496834	1488921	1637562

Source: BGS, World Mineral Production, 2017-21.

FOREIGN TRADE

Exports

The exports of magnesite decreased by 2% to 5,384 tonnes in 2021-22 from 5,477 tonnes in the preceding year. Exports were mainly to Malaysia (34%), Bangladesh (16%), Thailand (7%), Singapore & Ethiopia (6% each) and UAE (5%). Out of the total exports in 2021-22, those of fused magnesia were at only 2 tonnes as compared to 41 tonnes in the preceding year; noncalcined magnesite were at 436 tonnes as compared to 220 tonnes; other magnesite 2,735 tonnes as compared to 3,468 tonnes; and magnesium oxide 1,886 tonnes as compared to 1,646 tonnes in the preceding year. Exports of Unwrought Magnesium and Waste & Scrap of Magnesium were at 6,997 tonnes in the year 2021-22 as compared to 1,249 tonnes in the preceding year. Exports were mainly to USA (44%), Turkey (20%), Netherlands (12%), Brazil (7%) and UAE (4%). The total exports of magnesium powder and flakes was 1 tonne in 2021-22 which was the same as preceding year. The exports of Magnesium & alloys wrought was 132 tonnes in 2021-22 as compared to negligible in the preceding year (9 to 21).

Imports

The imports of magnesite (total) increased by 40% to 5,10,898 tonnes in 2021-22 from 3,64,577 tonnes in the preceding year. Imports were mainly from China (48%), UAE (28%), Turkey (10%), Australia (6%) and Saudi Arab (4%). Out of the total imports in 2021-22, those of fused magnesia were at 42,306 tonnes as compared to 25,215 tonnes in the preceding year; non-calcined magnesite were at 1,36,894 tonnes as compared to 57,993 tonnes; other magnesite 49,392 tonnes as compared to 25,379 tonnes; magnesium oxide 67,331 tonnes as compared to 63,442 tonnes; and Dead burnt magnesite were at 1,70,744 tonnes as compared to 1,33,034 tonnes in the preceding year. Imports of Unwrought Magnesium and Waste & Scrap of Magnesium were at 21,966 tonnes as compared to 17,692 tonnes in the preceding year. Imports were mainly from China (88%) and Hong Kong (8%). The total imports of magnesite powder and flakes in the year 2021-22 was at 1,737 tonnes as compared to 2,657 tonnes in the preceding year. The imports of magnesium & alloys wrought were at 234 tonnes during 2021-22 as compared to 278 tonnes in the preceding year (Tables-22 to 32).

e: Estimated

c: Including beneficiated and directly shipped material

d: Year ended 31 March following that stated

Table – 9 : Exports of Magnesite : Total (By Countries)

2020-21 (R) 2021-22 (P) Country Value Qty Value Qty (`,'000)(t) (`'000) (t) 173809 All Countries 5477 171020 5384 Bangladesh 731 24355 857 36145 Thailand 201 11300 378 21512 Malaysia 2502 22498 1809 19347 19322 14831 Singapore 367 318 UK105 27574 12431 45 Ethiopia 67 2224 9854 313 UAE 247 3368 294 9781 293 China 29547 152 7038 5 Egypt 1218 12 4734 Djibouti 24 789 130 4552 Other countries 935 28825 1076 33584

Table-11: Exports of Magnesite (Calcined) (By Countries)

G	2020	-21 (R)	2021-22 (P)	
Country	Qty (t)	Value (` '000)	Qty (t)	Value (`'000)
All Countries	100	2102	117	5014
Cameroon	-	-	54	2120
Nepal	2	45	26	861
Australia	19	653	18	776
Nigeria	68	859	7	404
Vietnam	5	193	9	372
Korea	-	-	++	249
USA	1	144	1	88
Spain	2	99	1	77
Turkey	3	109	1	45
Malawi	-	-	++	22

Figures rounded off

Table – 10: Exports of Magnesia (Fused) (By Countries)

	2020	-21 (R)	2021-22 (P)	
Country	Qty (t)	Value (` '000)	Qty (t)	Value (`'000)
All Countries	41	863	2	585
UAE	++	130	++	372
Sri Lanka	++	1	2	137
Qatar	-	-	++	14
Zimbabwe	-	-	++	11
Germany	-	-	++	10
South Africa	-	-	++	10
Peru	-	-	++	8
Singapore	++	11	++	7
USA	++	++	++	7
Sudan	-	-	++	4
Other countries	41	721	++	5

Figures rounded off

Table – 12: Exports of Magnesite: Dead Burnt Magnesite (By Countries)

	` •			
Ct	2020	-21 (R)	2021	-22 (P)
Country	Qty (t)	Value (` '000)	Qty (t)	Value (` '000)
All Countries	2	93	208	6829
UAE	-	-	144	4333
Oman	-	-	16	833
Bangladesh	-	-	16	584
Indonesia	-	-	20	508
Australia	2	79	7	300
Senegal	-	-	4	171
Malaysia	-	-	1	100
France	++	9	-	-
Nepal	++	5	-	-

Table–13: Exports of Magnesite (Non-calcined)
(By Countries)

++

24

(By Countries) 2020-21 (R) 2021-22 (P) Qty Value Qty Value (t) (``000)(t) (``,000)220 5202 436 11483 193 3597 294 5639 3 2395

80

54

4

1

1638

1584 101

100

23

3

16

4

7

789

789

Table – 14: Exports of Magnesium Oxide (By Countries)

Commen	2020	-21 (R)	2021-22 (P)	
Country	Qty (t)	Value (`'000)	Qty (t)	Value (` '000)
All Countries	1646	119899	1886	110791
Bangladesh	193	11473	277	22479
Thailand	166	10683	354	20500
Singapore	367	19311	313	14528
UK	105	27567	45	12428
Ethiopia	61	2155	259	8270
China	293	29547	152	7038
Djibouti	-	-	130	4552
Egypt	5	1170	8	3356
Netherlands	100	2089	75	2622
Taiwan	11	625	43	1688
Other countries	345	15279	230	13330

Other countries

Figures rounded off

Country

All Countries

Bangladesh

UAE

Kenya

Sudan

Nigeria

Nepal

Turkey Djibouti

UK

Ethiopia

Table – 15: Exports of Magnesium and Articles thereof, including waste and scrap (By Countries)

2020-21 (R) 2021-22 (P) Country Qty Value Qty Value (`'000)(t) (t) (``000)All Countries 1266 143710 7269 1314210 USA 3208 332 43330 564272 Turkey 410 30172 1428 151302 Netherlands 182 19689 873 174376 Brazil 125 619 118590 ++ UAE 21 4497 309 141441 251 Germany 3 4344 38703 Italy 210 24929 40 159 20119 Korea Rp ++ Australia ++ 187 2 30475 Nepal 10 7133 50 20917 Other Countries 29086 308 34193 160

Figures rounded off

Figures rounded off

Table-16: Exports of Magnesium Powders and Flakes (By Countries)

	2020	0-21 (R)	2021-22 (P)	
Country	Qty (t)	Value (`'000)	Qty (t)	Value (`'000)
All Countries	1	522	1	1405
Malaysia	++	195	1	1111
Brazil	-	-	++	103
Japan	-	-	++	87
South Africa	-	-	++	25
UK	-	-	++	22
Yemen Republc	-	-	++	20
Bangladesh	-	-	++	13
Singapore	++	10	++	8
Mexico	-	-	++	7
Egypt	-	-	++	3
Other Countries	1	317	++	6

Table – 17: Exports of Magnesite (Other) (By Countries)

Table-18: Exports of Magnesium & Alloys Wrought (By Countries)

	2020	-21 (R)	2021	-22 (P)	Country	2020	0-21 (R)	2021	1-22 (P)
Country	Qty (t)	Value (` '000)	Qty (t)	Value (` '000)	Country	Qty (t)	Value (` '000)	Qty (t)	Value (` '000)
All Countries	3468	42861	2735	39107	All Countries	++	585	132	50929
Malaysia	2502	22498	1808	19213	USA	++	242	102	22504
Bangladesh	345	9285	270	7443	Nepal	-	-	29	14027
Vietnam	-	-	270	2446	Australia	-	-	1	13683
Nepal	138	1154	57	1874	UK	++	262	++	516
UAE	245	2923	121	1521	Belgium	-	-	++	49
Kenya	++	95	76	1473	Poland	-	-	++	42
Egypt	++	48	4	1378	UAE	-	-	++	27
USA	1	1081	++	1184	France	-	-	++	26
Thailand	35	617	24	1010	Korea, Rp of	-	-	++	24
Myanmar	-	-	96	823	Germany	-	-	++	21
Other countries	202	5160	9	742	Other Countries	++	81	++	10

Figures rounded off

Table-19: Exports of Magnesium & Alloys NES (By Countries)

Table-20: Exports of Magnesium Wire (By Countries)

G	2020-21 (R)		2021-22 (P)		G	2020-21 (R)		2021-22 (P)	
Country	Qty (t)	Value (` '000)	Qty (t)	Value (` '000)	Country	Qty (t)	Value (` '000)	Qty (t)	Value (` '000)
All Countries	16	11713	139	43316	All Countries	++	986	++	679
Brazil	-	-	117	27551	Australia	++	167	++	364
Germany	3	4344	++	6585	Germany	-	-	++	171
Mexico	-	-	8	2406	Malaysia	-	-	++	124
Kenya	++	9	7	2125	South Africa	++	11	++	11
Qatar	++	1214	4	1630	UAE	-	-	++	6
Austria	++	903	++	851	Nepal	-	-	++	2
Bangladesh	-	-	++	671	Zambia	-	-	++	1
Malaysia	++	177	1	571	USA	++	568	-	-
Mongolia	-	-	2	563	Saudi Arabia	++	216	-	-
Ghana	-	-	++	135	Israel	++	12	-	-
Other Countries	13	5066	++	228	Other Countries	++	12	-	-

Figures rounded off

Table-21: Exports of Unwrought Magnesium and Waste & Scrap of Magnesium (By Countries)

	2020-2	21 (R)	202	1-22 (P)
Country	Qty (t)	Value (` '000)	Qty (t)	Value (` '000)
All Countries	1249	129904	6997	1217881
USA	322	39658	3106	541721
Netherlands	182	19652	873	174376
Turkey	410	30172	1428	151301
UAE	21	4497	309	141408
Brazil	++	125	502	90936
Germany	-	-	251	31926
Italy	-	-	210	24929
Korea, Rp of	-	-	159	20054
Australia	++	16	1	16428
Slovenia	250	17128	100	7273
Other Countries	64	18656	58	17529

Figures rounded off

Table – 22: Imports of Magnesite : Total (By Countries)

	2020-21	(R)	2021-	2021-22 (P)		
Country	Qty (t)	Value (` '000)	Qty (t)	Value (`'000)		
All countries	364577	7657838	510898	13106490		
China	221089	4071438	243309	7987513		
Australia	25781	1140647	30489	1548995		
Turkey	28264	898836	50385	1383189		
UAE	56124	146471	142056	407036		
Saudi Arabia	10626	228236	21979	346323		
Japan	2545	299721	2205	266456		
Netherlands	1384	85953	2770	162528		
Israel	904	103896	1147	148430		
Germany	387	51772	935	106799		
Belgium	116	26328	366	101979		
Other Countries	17357	604540	15257	647242		

Table – 23: Imports of Magnesia (Fused)
(By Countries)

Table – 24: Imports of Magnesite (Non-calcined) (By Countries)

Country	2020-	2020-21 (R) 2		21-22 (P)		2020	-21 (R)	202	1-22 (P)
Country	Qty (t)	Value (`'000)	Qty (t)	Value (`'000)	Country	Qty (t)	Value (` '000)	Qty (t)	Value (`'000)
All Countries	25215	1135547	42306	2614441	All Countries	57993	159537	136894	317688
China	23796	1033008	40235	2436588	UAE	49476	100380	128148	260705
UK	251	36436	262	41205	Turkey	1545	15323	1948	20605
Japan	-	-	420	27258	Saudi Arabia	2227	8543	4477	17352
Germany	168	14923	93	26921	Oman	825	5029	2078	14803
Greece	192	10301	480	25675	Japan	6	648	14	1912
Mexico	60	10094	80	13830	Malaysia	2941	20114	223	1584
Australia	415	12020	461	11818	Israel	-	-	1	426
Belgium	8	2292	30	10137	South Africa	-	-	5	301
Hong Kong	246	10363	92	10105	China	379	4574	-	-
Russia	60	2620	120	7691	Iran	550	3116	-	-
Other countries	s 19	3492	33	3213	Other countrie	es 44	1810	-	-

Figures rounded off

Table-25: Imports of Magnesite (Calcined) (By Countries)

	202	0-21 (R)	202	21-22 (P)
Country	Qty (t)	Value (`'000)	Qty (t)	Value (``000)
All Countries	59515	919930	44231	940743
China	49453	529490	34950	642450
Saudi Arabia	3219	125976	2514	109802
Turkey	216	13572	4310	96343
Hong Kong	2008	26479	1224	26896
Spain	757	25269	554	18669
Belgium	63	5742	144	13357
Netherlands	100	6882	195	13201
Japan	555	46546	25	6393
USA	-	-	100	6330
Greece	120	4273	60	2363
Other countries	3023	135701	155	4939

Table-26: Imports of Magnesite: Dead Burnt Magnesia (By Countries)

	2020-	-21 (R)	2021-22 (P)		
Country	Qty (t)	Value (``000)	Qty (t)	Value (` '000)	
All Countries	133034	3360002	170744	5340576	
China	79856	1280794	85758	2249813	
Australia	25350	1127409	30028	1537177	
Turkey	25620	851761	39582	1197158	
Saudi Arabia	494	9021	10270	136939	
Netherlands	910	57624	1990	115594	
Marshall Island	-	-	1496	29702	
USA	101	8881	286	22728	
Jordan	243	5729	425	10730	
Greece	164	5093	268	8874	
Japan	40	2782	120	8812	
Other countries	256	10908	521	23049	

Figures rounded off

Table-27: Imports of Magnesite (Other)
(By Countries)

	2020-	·21 (R)	20	21-22 (P)
Country	Qty (t)	Value (` '000)	Qty (t)	Value (` '000)
All Countries	25379	680448	49392	1825575
China	13512	398884	28295	1399711
UAE	6648	46090	11766	91655
Turkey	883	18180	4521	68439
Ireland	1346	58928	1000	60823
Greece	1839	67137	1188	46331
Germany	48	12232	371	36907
Netherlands	350	19218	571	32488
Russia	++	23	559	29282
Japan	393	37216	251	26488
USA	2	558	27	7860
Other countries	358	21982	843	25591

Figures rounded off

Table – 28: Imports of Unwrought Magnesium and Waste & Scrap of Magnesium (By Countries)

G	202	20-21 (R)	2021-	-22 (P)
Country	Qty (t)	Value (` '000)	Qty (t)	Value (`'000)
All Countries	17692	2839776	21966	7650925
China	16603	2666630	19442	7007752
Hong Kong	501	80745	1709	368697
Br Virgn Is	377	57013	394	122044
Singapore	20	3612	218	111790
UAE	160	26769	85	30741
USA	-	-	82	4895
Ghana	-	-	14	1574
Malaysia	-	-	20	1405
Japan	++	300	1	1233
Austria	-	-	1	794
Other Countri	es 31	4707	++	++

Table -29: Imports of Magnesium Oxide (By Countries)

g .	2020	1-21 (R)	2021-22 (P)			
Country	Qty (t)	Value (`'000)	Qty (t)	Value (`'000)		
All Countries	63442	1402374	67331	2067467		
China	54093	824688	54071	1258951		
Japan	1551	212529	1375	195593		
Israel	904	103896	1038	145808		
Saudi Arabia	4686	84696	4718	82230		
Belgium	44	17890	188	77650		
UAE	++	1	2109	51675		
USA	304	26992	622	48789		
Mexico	531	43110	510	45918		
Russia	39	3427	316	38020		
Germany	171	24475	256	34096		
Other countries	1119	60670	2128	88737		

Figures rounded off

Table – 30 : Imports of Magnesium & Alloys:Wrought (By Countries)

	202	20-21 (R)	2021-22 (P)		
Country	Qty (t)	Value (` '000)	Qty (t)	Value (` '000)	
All Countries	278	85883	234	103587	
China	113	48769	125	59388	
Hong Kong	158	31833	108	40513	
UK	-	-	1	3356	
USA	-	-	++	330	
Japan	2	2481	-	-	
Bulgaria	3	1768	-	-	
Netherlands	1	579	-	-	
Italy	1	453	-	-	

Figures rounded off

Table – 31 : Imports of Magnesium & Alloys NES (By Countries)

_	20	20-21 (R)	20	21-22 (P)
Country	Qty Value (t) (`'000)		Qty (t)	Value (` '000)
All Countries	5214	1195416	4908	2198220
China	5115	880335	4751	1702051
Hong Kong	70	229632	101	401683
UK	++	22039	1	38000
Singapore	-	-	48	27412
Macao	9	51643	3	19678
Austria	3	4061	2	3749
Taiwan	++	1605	++	2539
USA	++	9	2	2483
Italy	-	-	++	518
Germany	++	214	++	98
Other Countries	17	5878	++	9

Table – 32: Imports of Magnesium Powder & Flakes (By Countries)

Country	2020-21 (R)		2021-22 (P)	
	Qty (t)	Value (` '000)	Qty (t)	Value (`'000)
All Countries	2657	482988	1737	489485
China	2369	383378	1699	450049
Belgium	57	57052	38	38601
Turkey	149	26023	++	371
Germany	16	4395	++	256
ustria	-	-	++	147
JK	-	-	++	36
JSA	++	67	++	25
tussia	66	12039	-	-
apan	++	26	-	-
AE	++	8	-	-
ther Countries	-	-	-	-

FUTURE OUTLOOK

The Refractory Industry that consumes magnesite to a large extent is experiencing a range of challenges. However, in India, the demand for refractories is not only promising but also encouraging as it rides on the prospects of the Cement and Steel Industries, the growth of which is projected to show an upward trend in the near future. The demand for magnesite is, therefore, likely to grow correspondingly.

As Indian magnesite generally contains either high silica or high lime, the need for beneficiation concomitantly arises.

Beneficiation methods of magnesite at economic cost which could yield high-grade material is probably a viable way to meet the demand for magnesite in the future.

India's Refractory Industry is set to continue its expansion and is likely to benefit from the Government's series of measures pitched specifically to stimulate the infrastructure development in the country. As the demand for magnesite is expected to rise, significant steps to explore and exploit magnesite to meet the future demand would be the right way forward.

As, fused magnesia is expected to contribute high share among all product types of magnesite and thus increase the growth of the market in forecast years. Furthermore, magnesite's use as an additive in the cement industry is majorly driving the growth of the magnesite market.

Increasing use of magnesium oxide in growing demand for magnesite application in wastewater treatment, magnesia-based wallboards, and animal feed and are the key supporter for the positive impact on the growth of magnesite market over the forecast period.

On the other side, environmental and government regulations implemented on reducing environmental pollution emanating from steel production among other industries are major challenge faced by magnesite manufacturers. Moreover, magnesite substitutes are also hindering the growth of the market in future years.