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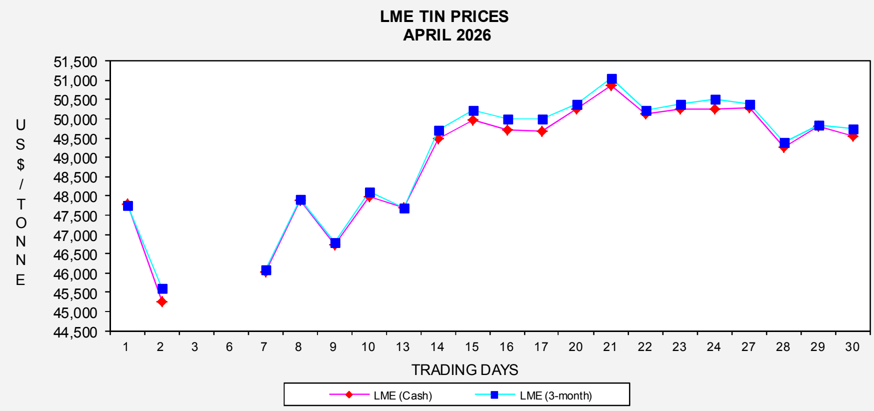
April Tin Market Review

London Metal Exchange (LME)

Tin trading on the LME during the month of April exhibited an upward trend during most of the trading weeks. Cash tin was traded between US$45,250 to US$50,850 per tonne, while three-month tin was traded between US$45,600 to US$51,050 per tonne during the month. April's average LME cash and three-month tin prices were US$48,942 and US$49,093 per tonne, respectively. They were both higher than the March average of US$47,515 per tonne for cash tin and US$47,576 per tonne for three-month tin.



The first trading week began at US$47,795 per tonne for cash tin and US$47,750 per tonne for three-month tin. They were both higher than March's closing of US$45,610 per tonne for cash tin and US$46,000 per tonne for three-month tin. The tin price retreated to reach the month's lowest price level on 2nd April for both cash and three-month tin at US$45,250 and US$45,600 per tonne, respectively. Market sentiment softened amid growing concerns that earlier gains had outpaced near-term physical demand fundamentals, prompting investors to unwind long positions and lock in profits. Expectations of gradually improving export flows from Indonesia, following earlier licensing and shipment disruptions, also contributed to easing supply concerns. In addition, visible inventories on both the LME and Shanghai Futures Exchange showed signs of recovery, reducing fears of immediate supply tightness. On the demand side, downstream consumers, particularly from the electronics and solder sectors, remained cautious in their procurement activities due to elevated price levels. Broader weakness across the base metals complex, coupled with cautious macroeconomic sentiment, further weighed on the tin price during the first trading week.

During the second trading week, the tin price was traded in an upward yet range-bound manner as the market attempted to stabilise following the previous week's decline. The market was supported by bargain hunting activities and intermittent speculative buying interest. Upside

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momentum, however, remained limited by persistent concerns over global industrial demand and expectations of improving refined tin supply. Market participants continued to closely monitor developments in Indonesia and Myanmar, as lingering uncertainties surrounding raw material availability prevented aggressive bearish positioning. Nevertheless, downstream buyers largely maintained cautious purchasing patterns, limiting stronger upward movement of the tin price. As a result, the tin price fluctuated throughout the trading week amid mixed market sentiment and ongoing macroeconomic uncertainty.

The tin price rose towards middle of the third trading week supported primarily by renewed supply-side concerns and improving investor sentiment across the broader metals market. Market participants reacted to tighter near-term physical availability in parts of the Asian market, while continued uncertainty surrounding supply conditions in major producing regions reinforced bullish sentiment. In addition, stronger speculative participation and short-covering activities amplified upward price momentum, particularly after the tin price established technical support following earlier corrections. Given the relatively low liquidity of the tin market, these factors contributed to more pronounced upward movements during the trading week. Thereafter, profit taking pressured the tin price downward towards end of the trading week.

Improved sentiment towards industrial metals, supported by expectations of firmer electronics manufacturing activity in China, boosted the tin price higher during the early days of the fourth trading week to reach the month's highest price level on 21st April for both cash and three-month tin at US$50,850 and US$51,050 per tonne, respectively. The tin price retreated during mid-week before moving in a relatively flat manner approaching end of the trading week as the market entered a consolidation phase following the earlier rally. Investor sentiment turned more cautious amid mixed macroeconomic indicators and uncertainty regarding the sustainability of recent price gains.

The tin price inched-up before softening at the start of the short final trading week as renewed macroeconomic concerns and profit-taking activities exerted downward pressure on market sentiment. Investors reduced their exposure to industrial metals amid growing concerns over slower global economic growth, persistent inflationary pressures and softer manufacturing activity in key economies. The downtrend continued to close the trading month of April at US$49,550 per tonne for cash tin and US$49,750 per tonne for three-month tin. They were both higher than their respective April opening prices.

News Highlights

MSC to Ride on Mining Output, Cost Efficiencies

Malaysia Smelting Corp Bhd (MSC) is expected to see earnings supported by higher mining output and cost efficiencies, even as constraints in tin ore supply persist. In a report, UOB Kay Hian (UOBKH) Research said MSC is enhancing upstream efficiency at Rahman Hydraulic Tin, the country's largest open-pit eluvial tin mine, with its newly completed sand-tailings recovery plant on track to commence operations in April 2026.

The research house said the plant is expected to add approximately three tonnes of tin per day after a three to six-month ramp-up, "lifting effective mining output from about 11 tonnes per day to between 14 and 15 tonnes per day through improved recovery of previously discarded material".

"This will reduce the reliance on third-party ore for its smelting operation with internal ore intake increasing from 20% to 25%," it said. UOBKH Research said global tin supply remains constrained, "due to regulatory and operational challenges in key producing regions," supporting a firmer price outlook.

The research house added that its London Metal Exchange tin price assumptions stand at US$45,000 per tonne for 2026 and US$46,000 per tonne for 2027. It said Indonesia's crackdown on around 1,000 illegal mines, along with stricter licensing and environmental enforcement, has tightened tin ore availability.

At the same time, the Bisie mine in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which accounts for about 8% of global tin ore supply, continues to face security and logistical risks that may constrain output.

In this environment, the research house noted that MSC's smelting division continues to face challenges in securing third-party tin ore, as China's smelting capacity exceeds its domestic mine supply, intensifying global competition for raw materials.

Despite this, it said near-term earnings are expected to be cushioned by the encashment of tin intermediates, which currently stand at 1,964 tonnes, as well as increased intake of internally sourced ore following the expansion of mining output.

(Source: The Star, 15 April 2026)

Bright Prospects for Malaysia Smelting on Tin Price Rally

Malaysia Smelting Corp Bhd is poised for stronger earnings growth amid expectations of elevated tin prices and improving mining operations, Public Investment Bank Bhd (PublicInvest) said. Following a recent site visit to Malaysia Smelting's Rahman Hydraulic Tin (RHT) open-pit-mine, the research firm said the optimism was also supported by steady gains in operational efficiency and recovery rates.

"Although production costs are expected to increase, largely due to higher diesel prices, this is expected to be offset by higher selling prices. Each RM1 increase in diesel price is estimated to raise production cost by US$1,000 per tonne, while tin prices are trading at around US$50,000 per tonne," it said.

Meanwhile, PublicInvest said the commissioning of the company's new tin tailing scavenging plant was set to lift daily tin concentrate production to 14 tonnes from 11 tonnes previously. It said the company was investing RM10 million to install a new rotary furnace at RHT, with completion expected in the third quarter of this year.

"The furnace will process 10 tonnes of tin per day, enabling on-site conversion of ore into crude tin. This will reduce haulage volume, logistics costs and overall transportation complexity, while improving operational efficiency," it said.

PublicInvest has kept its "outperform" call on Malaysia Smelting with an unchanged target price of RM2.60. "We maintain our view that the company is in a strategic position to play a more important role in this field should opportunities arise in the future," it added.

(Source: New Straits Times, 27 April 2026)

News Round-up

Record First Quarter Earnings for Alphamin

Alphamin Resources, the operator for the Bisie mine, has announced first quarter production of 5,016 tonnes tin-in-concentrate and record quarterly earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization (EBITDA) on record high tin prices.

While ore tonnage, feed grade, recovery, and tin-in-concentrate production and sales remained flat from the previous quarter, a 29.7 per cent increase in the average tin price achieved boosted EBITDA by 45.6 per cent to US$158 million.

The higher tin prices also resulted in a 6.6 per cent increase in all-in sustaining costs (AISC) to US$17,968 per tonne of tin produced due to higher royalties, export duties, marketing costs, and net smelter returns. Just over $2,000 of the unit AISC was attributable to direct diesel consumption.

The company flagged that increased fuel prices did not affect its operations in the first quarter, but they anticipate an impact in the second quarter. Alphamin said that additional fuel was being sourced at premiums in the range of 25 to 35 per cent since early March.

Alphamin has approximately 30 days' supply of diesel at the Bisie site, with a further 75 days' supply in transit to the site in DR Congo.

Providing an update on its near-mine and regional exploration efforts, the company said drilling activity accelerated in first quarter, with a total of 4,673 meters of exploratory drilling at Mpama South and North completed. The company highlighted one borehole targeting mineralisation under the Mpama South resource that yielded "encouraging" preliminary in-house assays.

US Steel to Restart Gary Works' Tinplate Production

United States Steel Corp, a US-based steel and tinplate producer, has announced that it will restart tinplate production at its Gary Works plant near Chicago, United States.

The facility was idled since October 2022 due to intense competition from imported tin mill products. US Steel Midwest, a finishing facility that also manufactures tinplate approximately 10 miles from Gary Works, continued operating during the Gary Works shutdown.

Trade tensions also saw American tinplater Cleveland Cliffs close in March 2024, leaving only US Steel Midwest and Ohio Coatings operating in the country.

US Steel's spokesman commented that "customers are increasingly focused on securing dependable domestic supply they can rely on over the long term. Restarting the Gary Tin Mill positions US Steel to serve that demand, support domestic manufacturing, and strengthen critical US supply chains... provided trade is fair and enforced".

On 9th April, US Steel filed petitions for anti-dumping duties against Chinese, Taiwanese, and Turkish tin mill products. A preliminary determination is expected by 26 May.

Tinplate is subject to President Trump's 50 per cent steel tariffs, causing significant market disruption, particularly for European tinplate producers who have been caught in between cheaper Chinese tinplate entering Europe and US trade policy.

Imports of tinplate into the US peaked in mid-2025 and have since drifted downwards to historical normal levels amid escalating US trade policy.

Speaking at the International Tin Association's (ITA) International Tinplate Conference in October 2025, a spokesman from SteelForce Packaging outlined the increasing polarisation of the tinplate market under the US' protectionist policies, the EU's focus on climate regulation, and China's highly competitive export pricing.

The production line will restart in early 2027, creating around 225 jobs. The company estimated costs of US$15-20 million to restart operations.

Tinplate is the third largest tin use sector in the United States after chemicals and solder, representing an estimated 19 per cent of demand in 2025.

A 36 Per cent Surge in Yunnan Tin's 2025 Net Profits

Yunnan Tin Co, a Chinese state-owned company and the world's largest refined tin producer, has announced net profits surge of 36.1 per cent in 2025 to RMB 1.966 billion (approximately US$288 million).

The company reported operating income of RMB 43.534 billion (approximately US$6.4 billion) in 2025, up 3.7 per cent from the previous year. Tin ingot sales totalled RMB 19.318 billion (approximately US$2.8 billion), or 44 per cent of the company's operating income, having risen 31.2 per cent from 2024.

Management attributed this to the combination of rising product prices and increased output. The average China spot market tin price was 10.1 per cent higher in 2025 compared to 2024.

Operating costs for the tin business totalled RMB 17.107 billion (approximately US$2.5 billion), an increase of 31.8 per cent, year-on-year. This represented a unit cost of US$28,991 per tonne refined tin produced, excluding by-product credits. The company's overall operating costs rose 3.8 per cent to RMB 38.524 billion (approximately US$5.7 billion).

Refined tin production rose 9.9 per cent to 86,233 tonnes, giving the company a global market share of 23 per cent. In addition, Yunnan Tin produced 130,100 tonnes of copper, 133,400 tonnes of zinc, 1,236 tonnes of lead, 119 tonnes of indium, 1,260 kg of gold, and 134 tonnes of silver.

The company reported headwinds of raw material shortages, declining processing fees, and wide fluctuations in non-ferrous metal prices, but remained resilient as the company shifts focus towards consolidating resource security capabilities.

The company's own mining operations saw a 2.0 per cent increase in tin output, reaching 31,788 tonnes of contained tin. Mining of copper fell 9.3 per cent and mining of zinc rose 6.1 per cent in 2025. Yunnan Tin attributed this increase to improvements in production efficiency at its mining operations.

Yunnan Tin also has recycling operations to produce secondary refined tin and purchases tin concentrates from domestic and overseas suppliers. The company was 28.5 per cent self-sufficient for its refined tin supply chain in 2025.

Yunnan Tin reported growth in its tin reserves to a total of 613,800 tonnes across its four mines, representing an increase of 2.2 per cent from the previous year. The company holds the largest tin reserve base of any company globally.

The company invested a total of RMB 112 million (approximately US$16.4 million) on exploration across its tin, copper, zinc, iron ore, tungsten, lead, and silver assets.

The company also highlighted ongoing progress on processing upgrades at its Datun tin mine and feasibility studies into the potential recovery of tin from its Laochang tailings pond.

Looking ahead to 2026, the company remains bullish on industry profitability, citing consumption-boosting 'trade-in' policies, supportive fiscal policy, and rapid growth of aerospace, new energy, and AI technologies. The company cited potential challenges of global economic uncertainty, raw material unavailability, and anti-involution measures in the Chinese photovoltaic (PV) industry.

Yunnan Tin reaffirmed its goal of improving supply security through expanding its own resources, improving processing efficiencies, and through taking "multiple steps to enhance its control over mineral resources globally, primarily tin".

Tin Compound helping Solar-powered Water Purification becoming more Efficient

A new study shows how tin dioxide (SnO_2), a widely used tin compound, could help make solar-powered water purification more efficient and practical.

Solar steam generation uses sunlight to heat water and produce steam, which can then be condensed into clean drinking water. It's a promising low-energy solution for regions facing water shortages.

Gold and silver are often used in these systems because they interact strongly with light, converting it into heat very efficiently. However, they come with limitations. On their own, they tend to absorb only a narrow part of the sunlight spectrum and can become unstable or clump together over time, reducing performance.

To overcome this, researchers coated gold and silver nanoparticles with tin dioxide. This thin coating helps the particles absorb a wider range of sunlight while also improving their stability.

The results showed clear benefits. The tin dioxide-coated materials captured more of the sun's energy and retained heat better than both uncoated materials and water alone. This led to a small but measurable increase in steam production under simulated sunlight. In simple terms, tin dioxide helps these materials work more efficiently and last longer.

For the tin industry, this highlights another emerging opportunity. Tin dioxide is already widely used in electronics and coatings, and its role in clean water and energy technologies is becoming increasingly important.

As demand grows for low-cost, sustainable solutions, tin-based materials could play a valuable role in improving how solar technologies are designed and deployed.

(Source: International Tin Association Ltd. UK)

LME TIN PRICES AND STOCK

Period		Cash (US$/Tonne)	3-Month (US$/Tonne)	Stock (Tonnes)
2017		20,098	19,994	2,235
2018		20,168	20,086	2,165
2019		18,671	18,610	7,130
2020		17,134	17,079	1,890
2021		32,584	31,105	2,045
2022		31,384	31,122	2,880
2023		25,973	25,951	7,685
2024		30,172	30,290	4,800
2025		34,112	34,134	5,420
2023	Jan.	28,081	28,146	3,015
	Feb.	27,070	27,218	2,950
	Mar.	24,014	24,076	2,345
	Apr.	25,886	25,744	1,525
	May	25,610	25,345	1,895
	Jun.	27,263	26,318	3,490
	Jul.	28,751	28,387	5,275
	Aug.	25,995	26,211	6,370
	Sep.	25,559	25,767	7,350
	Oct.	24,618	24,878	7,355
	Nov.	24,221	24,472	8,110
	Dec.	24,606	24,851	7,685
2024	Jan.	25,211	25,443	6,605
	Feb.	26,157	26,390	5,910
	Mar.	27,446	27,581	4,570
	Apr.	31,845	31,710	4,805
	May.	33,153	33,161	4,995
	Jun.	32,229	32,465	4,770
	Jul.	32,004	32,115	4,600
	Aug.	31,512	31,560	4,630
	Sep.	31,644	31,670	4,660
	Oct.	32,217	32,332	4,670
	Nov.	29,768	29,928	4,815
	Dec.	28,878	29,127	4,800
2025	Jan.	29,618	29,793	4,295
	Feb.	31,876	31,959	3,725
	Mar.	34,026	34,080	3,050
	Apr.	32,691	32,731	2,755
	May.	32,144	32,218	2,680
	Jun.	32,475	32,513	2,175
	Jul.	33,693	33,678	1,945
	Aug.	33,870	33,820	2,010
	Sep.	34,540	34,528	2,750
	Oct.	36,046	36,045	2,875
	Nov.	37,016	36,940	3,160
	Dec.	41,352	41,302	5,420
2026	Jan.	49,904	49,953	7,095
	Feb.	48,675	48,735	7,550
	Mar.	47,515	47,576	8,700
	Apr.	48,942	49,093	8,590
APRIL 2026				
	1	47,795	47,750	8,675
	2	45,250	45,600	8,650
	3	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
	6	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
	7	46,025	46,100	8,815
	8	47,895	47,915	8,605
	9	46,725	46,800	8,600
	10	47,975	48,100	8,600
	13	47,705	47,710	8,550
	14	49,500	49,700	8,525
	15	49,955	50,225	8,715
	16	49,700	50,000	8,710
	17	49,675	50,000	8,630
	20	50,250	50,400	8,445
	21	50,850	51,050	8,260
	22	50,125	50,225	8,840
	23	50,250	50,400	8,795
	24	50,250	50,500	8,710
	27	50,300	50,400	8,700
	28	49,260	49,400	8,650
	29	49,800	49,825	8,630
	30	49,550	49,750	8,590

Sources : London Metal Exchange
www.westmetall.com

MALAYSIAN PRODUCTION (In Tonnes)
NUMBER OF MINES IN OPERATIONS AND EMPLOYMENT AT TIN MINES BY MINING METHODS

YEAR	AGGREGATE			Dredging			Open Cast			Panning			Amg. Rtmt. / Min. Prod. Plnt.		
	Prod.	Units*	Emp.	Prod.	Units	Emp.	Prod.	Units	Emp.	Prod.	Units	Emp.	Prod.	Units	Emp.
2016	4,158	14	1,406	-	-	-	3,388	14	1,130	293	-	-	442	18	276
2017	3,894	16	1,286	-	1	36	3,104	16	1,058	406	-	-	390	16	228
2018	3,868	12	1,295	-	-	-	3,184	12	1,075	424	-	-	260	11	220
2019	3,611	13	1,387	-	-	-	3,103	13	1,201	244	-	-	264	11	186
2020	2,963	10	1,534	-	-	-	2,780	10	1,348	125	-	-	58	11	186
2021	3,013	13	1,844	-	-	-	2,796	13	1,624	119	-	-	64	11	220
2022	3,520	20	2,037	-	-	-	3,298	19	1,840	138	-	-	80	10	197
2023	3,953	23	2,496	-	-	-	3,603	23	2,210	153	-	-	24	16	286
2024	3,969	22	2,409	-	-	-	3,605	22	2,139	110	-	-	81	18	270
2025**	4,532	19	2,374	-	-	-	4,325	19	1,907	129	-	-	79	18	467
2022															
Jan.	234	13	1,743	-	-	-	218.6	13	1,557	7.9	-	-	7.2	11	186
Feb.	252	12	1,736	-	-	-	234.2	12	1,550	6.5	-	-	10.9	11	186
Mar.	306	12	2,302	-	-	-	272.9	12	2,117	11.4	-	-	21.8	11	185
Apr.	273	12	1,834	-	-	-	251.0	12	1,649	12.1	-	-	10.4	10	185
May	276	15	1,849	-	-	-	262.5	15	1,658	12.0	-	-	1.4	10	191
Jun.	285	15	1,869	-	-	-	265.8	15	1,678	16.0	-	-	3.7	10	191
Jul.	303	19	1,877	-	-	-	283.5	19	1,689	12.3	-	-	7.5	10	188
Aug.	338	19	1,896	-	-	-	314.6	19	1,699	18.3	-	-	4.7	10	197
Sep.	325	16	1,940	-	-	-	304.6	16	1,744	16.5	-	-	4.1	10	196
Oct.	322	18	1,919	-	-	-	310.5	18	1,722	7.3	-	-	4.4	10	197
Nov.	271	17	1,929	-	-	-	258.1	17	1,732	10.0	-	-	2.6	10	197
Dec.	331	19	2,037	-	-	-	322.1	19	1,840	7.8	-	-	1.5	10	197
2023															
Jan.	327	20	2,026	-	-	-	314.5	20	1,841	11.2	-	-	1.5	9	185
Feb.	301	16	1,998	-	-	-	284.7	16	1,813	15.6	-	-	0.9	9	185
Mar.	316	15	2,043	-	-	-	300.6	15	1,859	14.9	-	-	0.3	9	184
Apr.	297	17	2,070	-	-	-	282.2	17	1,887	14.7	-	-	0.3	9	183
May	315	20	2,106	-	-	-	296.4	20	1,897	17.8	-	-	1.1	14	209
Jun.	304	18	2,136	-	-	-	286.3	18	1,921	16.2	-	-	1.7	14	215
Jul.	316	18	2,135	-	-	-	300.3	18	1,922	14.7	-	-	0.6	14	213
Aug.	309	19	2,141	-	-	-	291.5	19	1,924	14.7	-	-	2.4	14	217
Sep.	290	20	2,134	-	-	-	276.1	20	1,921	11.1	-	-	2.6	15	213
Oct.	355	20	2,424	-	-	-	339.0	20	2,184	10.7	-	-	4.8	16	240
Nov.	312	20	2,426	-	-	-	305.3	20	2,186	5.4	-	-	0.9	16	240
Dec.	326	23	2,496	-	-	-	313.8	23	2,210	5.3	-	-	7.1	16	286
2024															
Jan.	293	24	2,492	-	-	-	275.0	24	2,217	10.0	-	-	8.0	16	275
Feb.	281	24	2,476	-	-	-	266.0	24	2,202	8.0	-	-	7.0	16	274
Mar.	346	24	2,480	-	-	-	328.0	24	2,217	9.0	-	-	9.0	16	263
Apr.	337	24	2,486	-	-	-	321.0	24	2,223	11.0	-	-	5.0	16	263
May	364	24	2,494	-	-	-	345.0	24	2,224	12.0	-	-	7.0	16	270
Jun.	353	24	2,494	-	-	-	338.0	24	2,224	7.0	-	-	8.0	16	270
Jul.	410	25	2,685	-	-	-	385.0	25	2,415	22.0	-	-	3.0	16	270
Aug.	350	21	2,675	-	-	-	330.0	21	2,405	9.0	-	-	11.0	18	270
Sep.	265	20	2,643	-	-	-	252.0	20	2,373	6.0	-	-	7.0	18	270
Oct.	273	21	2,660	-	-	-	259.0	21	2,390	9.0	-	-	5.0	18	270
Nov.	263	22	2,410	-	-	-	258.0	22	2,140	3.0	-	-	2.0	17	270
Dec.	259	22	2,409	-	-	-	247.0	22	2,139	3.0	-	-	9.0	18	270
2025**															
Jan.	368	23	2,408	-	-	-	352.9	23	2,138	3.7	-	-	11.7	18	270
Feb.	355	23	2,408	-	-	-	330.0	23	2,138	12.0	-	-	13.0	18	270
Mar.	383	21	2,401	-	-	-	365.0	21	2,131	5.0	-	-	13.0	18	270
Apr.	377	21	2,401	-	-	-	346.0	21	2,131	17.0	-	-	14.0	18	270
May	356	22	2,410	-	-	-	334.0	22	2,140	15.0	-	-	7.0	18	270
Jun.	355	21	2,607	-	-	-	344.0	21	2,140	10.0	-	-	1.0	18	467
Jul.	421	21	2,588	-	-	-	405.0	21	2,121	8.0	-	-	8.0	18	467
Aug.	424	21	2,605	-	-	-	413.0	21	2,138	9.0	-	-	2.0	18	467
Sep.	404	21	2,674	-	-	-	391.0	21	2,207	12.0	-	-	1.0	18	467
Oct.	456	21	2,675	-	-	-	441.0	21	2,208	13.0	-	-	2.0	18	467
Nov.	231	19	2,373	-	-	-	219.0	19	1,906	10.0	-	-	2.0	18	467
Dec.	402	19	2,374	-	-	-	384.0	19	1,907	14.0	-	-	4.0	18	467

Source : Department of Mineral and Geoscience Malaysia
** : Preliminary.
- : Nil
Note : * Number of units does not include Retreatment / Mineral Processing Plant

MALAYSIAN REFINED TIN PRODUCTION IMPORT OF TIN-IN-CONCENTRATES AND EXPORT OF TIN METAL (In Tonnes)

Period	Production of Tin-In-Concentrates	Imports of Tin-In-Concentrates	Refined Tin Production	Local Consumption	Exports of Tin Metal
2016	4,158	30,536	26,849	2,238	27,470
2017	3,894	29,866	27,211	2,707	27,147
2018	3,868	27,450	27,115	1,964	27,342
2019	3,611	25,644	24,387	1,441	24,418
2020	2,963	22,288	22,367	1,512	22,597
2021	3,013	322	16,634	1,156	16,441
2022	3,520	18,043	19,442	1,152	19,299
2023	3,953	19,598	20,797	1,161	20,834
2024	3,969	9,099	16,373	2,420	16,526
2025*	4,532	7,717	13,438	4,510	12,550
2022					
Jan.	234	1,173	1,332	106	1,305
Feb.	252	1,162	1,160	108	1,017
Mar.	306	1,258	1,653	89	1,659
Apr.	273	1,511	1,417	117	1,431
May	276	1,660	1,143	82	1,333
Jun.	285	1,729	1,730	76	1,481
Jul.	303	1,475	1,886	100	1,494
Aug.	338	1,397	2,211	94	2,402
Sep.	325	1,313	1,592	83	1,948
Oct	322	1,842	1,692	82	1,431
Nov.	271	1,454	1,702	117	1,622
Dec.	331	2,069	1,924	98	2,176
2023					
Jan.	327	1,482	1,780	94	1,388
Feb.	301	1,715	1,561	118	2,015
Mar.	316	1,920	2,054	113	2,138
Apr.	297	1,374	1,513	89	1,651
May	315	1,617	1,848	103	1,730
Jun.	304	1,416	1,453	87	1,724
Jul.	316	2,096	1,912	75	1,557
Aug.	309	1,485	1,664	57	1,778
Sep.	290	1,854	1,591	73	1,535
Oct	355	1,631	2,076	132	2,062
Nov.	312	1,879	2,013	109	1,823
Dec.	326	1,129	1,332	110	1,433
2024					
Jan.	293	922	1,273	137	1,612
Feb.	281	609	1,389	169	1,418
Mar.	346	688	2,852	116	1,543
Apr.	337	706	1,351	210	1,112
May	364	903	1,171	154	1,500
Jun.	353	888	1,203	201	1,032
Jul.	410	711	1,520	164	1,465
Aug.	350	822	1,576	223	1,763
Sep.	265	1,020	1,387	280	1,337
Oct	273	517	369	289	1,318
Nov.	263	763	1,298	215	1,183
Dec.	259	550	984	260	1,243
2025*					
Jan.	368	502	1,225	228	1,017
Feb.	355	627	902	251	1,181
Mar.	383	573	1,345	187	1,191
Apr.	377	796	580	707	792
May	356	551	1,040	453	1,053
Jun.	355	941	1,148	294	1,187
Jul.	421	723	1,289	221	474
Aug.	424	592	1,204	396	826
Sep.	404	416	1,099	529	852
Oct.	456	732	1,245	374	1,671
Nov.	231	602	1,223	310	972
Dec.	402	662	1,138	560	1,334
2026*					
Jan.	n.y.a	595	1,127	163	1,174
Feb.	n.y.a	580	1,012	369	917
Mar.	n.y.a	861	1,230	227	993

Sources : Department of Mineral and Geoscience Malaysia
Malaysia Smelting Corporation Bhd.

* : Preliminary

n.y.a : not yet available

MALAYSIA'S DOMESTIC TIN CONSUMPTION
(In Tonnes)

PERIOD	TOTAL CONSUMPTION	SOLDER *	TINPLATE	PEWTER	OTHERS *
2016	2,238	1,314	750	86	88
2017	2,707	1,348	737	63	559
2018	1,964	1,019	759	39	147
2019	1,441	695	639	19	88
2020	1,512	738	626	8	140
2021	1,156	395	710	6	45
2022	1,152	400	639	9	104
2023	1,161	555	485	5	116
2024	2,420	698	492	4	1,226
2025	4,511	528	748	95	3,140
2022					
Jan.	106	27	56	0	23
Feb.	108	35	69	1	3
Mar.	89	24	58	1	6
Apr.	117	39	67	1	10
May	82	24	54	0	4
Jun	76	20	50	0	6
Jul.	100	25	62	2	11
Aug.	94	30	54	0	10
Sep.	83	40	35	1	7
Oct.	82	30	41	1	10
Nov.	117	57	50	1	9
Dec.	98	49	43	1	5
2023					
Jan.	94	60	31	0	3
Feb.	118	68	40	1.5	8
Mar.	113	79	29	0.1	5
Apr.	89	41	39	1.0	8
May.	103	50	38	1.1	14
Jun.	87	55	30	0.1	2
Jul.	75	20	48	0.1	7
Aug.	57	20	27	0.1	10
Sep.	73	27	42	0.2	4
Oct.	132	55	56	0.1	21
Nov.	109	40	52	0.1	17
Dec.	110	40	53	0.1	17
2024					
Jan.	137	61	49	0.2	27
Feb.	169	79	42	0.2	48
Mar.	116	59	35	0.1	22
Apr.	210	74	41	0.1	95
May.	154	50	34	2.3	68
Jun.	201	50	26	0.1	125
Jul.	164	44	44	0.2	76
Aug.	223	24	40	0.3	159
Sep.	280	89	37	0.3	154
Oct.	289	57	43	0.3	189
Nov.	215	45	54	0.1	116
Dec.	260	66	47	0.1	147
2025					
Jan.	228	40	49	0.0	139
Feb.	251	50	42	0.3	159
Mar.	187	45	55	0.1	87
Apr.	707	48	62	0.1	597
May.	453	40	72	0.1	341
Jun.	294	55	53	0.1	186
Jul.	221	20	67	0.1	134
Aug.	396	40	79	0.1	277
Sep.	529	45	67	90	327
Oct.	374	50	72	1	251
Nov.	310	50	63	0.1	197
Dec.	560	45	67	3	445
2026					
Jan.	163	15	79	0.15	69
Feb.	369	50	54	0	265
Mar.	227	35	25	0.09	167

Sources : Malaysia Smelting Corporation Bhd
Perstima Bhd

* : The figures include high-grade tin (99.9% Sn) imported for consumption.

Note : Domestic consumption of tin metal refers to the use of tin in a particular application. Sales to manufacturing industries have been used as proxy for consumption except in the case of manufacture of tinplate which are actual tin consumption data.