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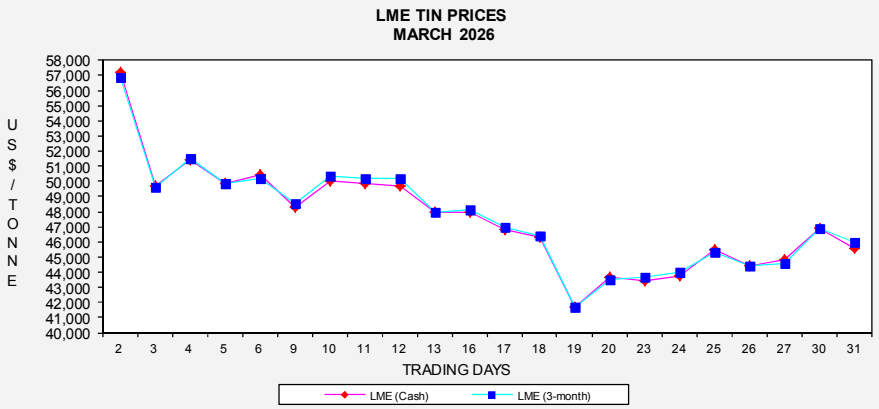
March Tin Market Review

London Metal Exchange (LME)

Tin trading on the LME during the month of March came under downward pressure as the market entered a corrective phase following February's strength, and conducted within a broad price range of US$15,500 between its highest and lowest prices.



The first trading week commenced with cash tin recording a price of US$57,200 per tonne and 3-month tin of US$56,900 per tonne, being their respective highest price level for the month. However, they were both lower than February's closing of US$57,425 per tonne for cash tin and US$57,175 per tonne for 3-month tin. The tin price weakened before being traded range-bound towards end of the trading week. The pullback was primarily driven by profit-taking and a softening of sentiment across the broader base-metals complex, as macro headwinds such as a firmer U.S dollar and cautious industrial outlook weighed on investor positioning.

During the second trading week, the market transitioned into a consolidation phase as the tin price exhibited relatively flat movement. Traders adopted a more neutral stance, balancing supportive structural fundamentals such as constrained mine supply and resilient demand from the electronics and soldering sectors against lingering macroeconomic uncertainty. Trading activity was comparatively subdued, with prices confined within a narrow range, indicating a lack of strong directional certainty.

The tin price declined decisively during the third trading week to reach its lowest price level for the month at US$41,700 per tonne for cash tin and at US$41,710 per tonne for 3-month tin, recorded on 19th March. It reversed upward the downtrend at end of the trading week. Broader risk-off sentiment across commodity markets, combined with continued liquidation of speculative funds long positions, contributed to the earlier downward momentum. Additionally, moderation in downstream demand particularly from the electronics manufacturing sector reinforced the bearish sentiment.

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The market recovered, trending northwards during the fourth trading week after being supported by a shift in both technical and fundamental dynamics. Bargain-hunting activity emerged following the earlier week's decline, while renewed focus on structural supply constraints including limited investment in new tin projects and ongoing regulatory pressures in major producing countries helped restore bullish sentiment.

The tin price retreated after continuing its upward momentum at the start of the short final trading week to close the trading month of March at US$45,610 per tonne for cash tin and US$46,000 per tonne for 3-month tin. They were both much lower than their respective opening prices. According to a trader, the decline was due to profit taking by investment funds to cash out to take advantage of the earlier higher prices.

Cash tin was traded between US$41,700 to US$57,200 per tonne, while 3-month tin was traded between US$41,710 to US$56,900 per tonne during the month. The average LME cash tin price recorded in March was US$47,515 per tonne, whilst the average 3-month tin price was US$47,576 per tonne. They were both lower than the February average of US$48,675 per tonne for cash tin and US$48,735 per tonne for 3-month tin.

News Highlight

MSC Rotary Furnace Impact Expected Starting FY27

Analysts are holding off on revising their outlook for Malaysia Smelting Corp Bhd (MSC), pending clearer guidance on the group's RM10mil rotary furnace investment at the Rahman Hydraulic Tin (RHT) mine in Klian Intan, Perak. Most expect the financial impact to materialise in financial year 2027 (FY27), with commissioning slated for late FY26.

Apex Securities said it would seek updates on expected cost savings, utilisation rates and operational efficiencies before adjusting its forecasts. While the rotary furnace should streamline upstream processing and cut logistics costs, the near-term earnings contribution is likely to be modest given its relatively small planned capacity of around 10 tonnes per day.

The new facility will allow MSC to convert tin ore into crude tin metal directly at the mine site before downstream refining at Pulau Indah – a strategic step towards deeper upstream integration at Malaysia's largest open-cast tin mine. Currently, all ore from RHT is transported 400km to Pulau Indah for smelting.

Apex Securities noted that the furnace's capacity remains small relative to MSC's existing annual smelting capacity of about 40,000 tonnes, suggesting the investment is primarily a cost-optimisation and margin–enhancement initiative rather than a volume driver. The research house maintained its "buy" call and RM2.37 target price, based on 13 times FY26 earnings.

It said the investment complements MSC's improving mining efficiency, structural cost savings from the closure of its Butterworth smelter, and the group's position as the world's largest independent tin smelter–a beneficiary of structurally tight global tin supply.

MSC, one of the world's oldest tin groups, traces its roots back to the Rahman Hydraulic Tin mine, with the company later incorporated and listed on Bursa Malaysia in 1995 as part of a restructuring of Malaysia's tin-smelting and mining assets. Today, MSC remains the world's largest independent tin smelter and a key upstream–downstream player in the global tin supply chain.

(Source: The Star 31 March 2026)

News Round-up

A New Tin Anode Technology for Batteries Unveiled

Edortech Ltd., a Hungarian startup, has unveiled its patented ONLi anode platform, a new tin-based metal -alloy system designed for both lithium-ion and sodium-ion batteries.

The technology, developed over more than a decade at the Bay Zoltán Research Institute, is reported to be ready for scaled manufacturing following independent performance audits.

The core of the anode technology is a proprietary tin-alloy layer bonded to a conventional copper foil electrode with direct diffusion.

The new approach eliminates all the expensive slurry casting and energy-intensive drying steps typically used to make anodes, instead using classical metallurgical processes. This simplifies production, reduces water and energy consumption, and enables integration into existing battery production lines without major process changes.

Tin stores charge through alloying reactions, forming Lithium-Tin (Li–Sn) or Sodium-Tin (Na–Sn) phases. In sodium-ion batteries, tin offers a theoretical gravimetric capacity of approximately 847 milliampere-hours per gram (mAh g^{-1}), significantly higher than hard carbon (~250–300 mAh g^{-1}), the current commercial standard.

In lithium-ion systems, graphite is limited to 372 mAh g^{-1}, whereas tin offers a theoretical gravimetric capacity of 994 mAh g^{-1}. In addition, tin's relatively high density (~7.3 g cm^{-3}) supports strong volumetric energy density, an essential parameter for electric vehicles and compact energy storage systems.

According to Edortech, ONLi can deliver up to 70 per cent higher energy density and roughly 1.8 times the capacity compared with conventional graphite or silicon–carbon anodes in lithium-ion (Li-ion) systems. The company has indicated that major cell manufacturers and automotive original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) are evaluating the material.

For the battery industry, a simple, scalable tin-alloy anode compatible with current gigafactory infrastructure could offer a pathway to higher-performance lithium- and sodium-ion cells without disruptive capital expenditure. For sodium-ion technology, where increasing energy density remains critical to wider adoption, tin's high capacity could materially narrow the gap with established lithium chemistries.

ONLi highlights the growing strategic role of tin in advanced battery systems, reinforcing its potential contribution to both enhanced performance and more efficient manufacturing across global energy storage markets.

Wa State Announces New Cost Sharing Arrangement for Dewatering Deep Mines

Authorities in Myanmar's autonomous Wa region have issued a new notice outlining a cost-sharing mechanism for dewatering deep mine shafts at Man Maw, marking another step toward the gradual restart of tin mining operations.

On 27th February, the Wa State Industrial and Mineral Resources Management Bureau (IMRB) released a document formalising the process for sharing pumping costs across 11 mine portals. The measure took effect from 1st March and follows discussions held between authorities and mine operators at the end of January.

Under the new arrangement, concentrate produced from the first batch of transported ore will be subject to a 5 per cent fee to cover joint dewatering expenses.

Operators had been instructed to transport previously mined ore to processing facilities before 28th February, with site inspections at mine portals and concentrators scheduled from 1st March to verify implementation.

The Man Maw mining area is a complex of many interconnected underground mines, operated by several different companies. The highest-grade areas of the mining complex are the deepest adits, which have been flooded since operations were halted in June 2023.

Dewatering of deeper mining areas is expected to take more than a month, according to industry participants.

When combined with the existing 30 per cent tax-in-kind, total cost burdens for mine owners are estimated at around 35 per cent.

Wa accounts for the majority of Myanmar's tin concentrate exports to China. Shipments began to recover in late 2025, with exports averaging around 1,300 tonnes of contained tin per month in November – December, compared with roughly 630 tonnes per month during May – October. While January – February customs data have yet to be released, market participants expect export volumes to have remained at similar levels.

A First Private Chinese Company to Issue an Overseas Bond

Xingye Silver & Tin, a Chinese tin miner, has issued a US$200 million three-year bond through its Hong Kong subsidiary, becoming the first private Chinese mining company to issue an overseas senior unsecured bond.

The senior unsecured sustainable bond has a three-year maturity and a 7.64 per cent yield is also the largest dollar bond issuance from an Inner Mongolia-based company since 2021 according to Xingye.

Xingye is currently undertaking a major expansion project at its subsidiary Yinman Mining's Baiyinchagan underground copper-tin-lead-zinc operation in Inner Mongolia, doubling ore processing capacity from 1.65 million tonnes per annum (mtpa) to 2.97 mtpa, including 2.25 mtpa for the copper-tin circuit. The expansion project is expected to take four years.

This could see Bayinchagan become the world's third largest tin mine, approximately the same size by tin output as Alphamin's Bisie in eastern DR Congo.

Mined tin reserves at Baiyinchagan grade approximately 0.5 per cent Sn and the company currently produces 9,000 tonnes per annum tin-in-concentrate, having successfully significantly increased production through improvements in mining efficiency and metallurgical recovery over the past four years.

Part of the $200 million raised is likely to go towards financing the development of the company's newly-acquired Achmmach project in Morocco.

Xingye bought Atlantic Tin, an Australian company, in 2025, becoming the lead partner with an 80 per cent stake in the joint venture that owns the Achmmach project, with the other two minority partners being Toyota Tsusho Corporation and Nittetsu Mining Co. holding 20 and 5 per cent stake, respectively.

Under previous ownership, Atlantic Tin's 2024 scoping study for the project identified a pre-production capex of $54 million for the greenfield project, plus expansionary capex in years 2 and 3 of US$28 million.

Although no production date has been publicly set, Atlantic Tin's previous studies indicate an 18-month construction period and the project is currently in the feasibility study phase.

Achmmach has a total mineral resource of 39.1 million tonnes at 0.55 per cent Sn for 213,300 tonnes contained tin as of the November 2024 estimate, and the project has a planned peak production of 5,000 tonnes of tin-in-concentrate per year.

US to Re-smelt its Tin Stockpile

The US Department of Defense (DoD) is seeking information on potential stockpiling of critical minerals, while also indicating interest in re-smelting its tin stockpile.

The DoD issued notices seeking information for lithium, nickel, chromium, tellurium and tin, about potential vendors, usual product specifications, relevant regulations, and market conditions. In the specific case of tin, the US already holds a Cold War-era strategic stockpile.

The tin stockpile held by the US Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) once totalled more than 200,000 tonnes. It was accumulated between 1939 and the 1990s, with metal largely smelted from Bolivian tin concentrates at the Longhorn tin smelter in Texas City. The stockpile has since declined significantly following releases over the past three decades.

Over this period, many of the stockpiled ingots have deteriorated due to tin pest, a form of degradation that causes physical breakdown and the loss of up to 20 per cent of tin mass as dust. As a result, much of the material is largely unusable in its current form and poses a contamination risk to other tin products stored nearby.

The DLA wants to reprocess 1,978 tonnes of the remaining stockpiled tin to LME grade of 99.85 per cent Sn ingots for re-addition to the National Defense Stockpile.

This development comes after the White House announced its intentions to reduce US reliance on imported critical minerals through the Project Vault initiative.

The US is approximately 75 per cent reliant on imports to meet its domestic tin consumption as the largest ex-China tin user globally.

(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
MARCH 2026				
	2	57,200	56,900	7,470
	3	49,700	49,650	7,730
	4	51,425	51,475	7,780
	5	49,850	49,900	7,775
	6	50,400	50,200	7,775
	9	48,275	48,500	8,025
	10	50,005	50,350	8,015
	11	49,900	50,150	8,605
	12	49,725	50,150	8,630
	13	47,950	47,925	8,775
	16	48,000	48,100	8,715
	17	46,805	46,960	8,745
	18	46,295	46,400	8,965
	19	41,700	41,710	8,955
	20	43,700	43,505	8,920
	23	43,425	43,650	8,805
	24	43,750	44,000	8,805
	25	45,525	45,300	8,780
	26	44,400	44,400	8,720
	27	44,850	44,550	8,720
	30	46,850	46,900	8,665
	31	45,610	46,000	8,700

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	3,780	23	2,496	-	-	-	3,591	23	2,210	152	-	-	24	16	286
2024	3,794	22	2,409	-	-	-	3,604	22	2,139	109	-	-	81	18	270
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

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	3,780	19,598	20,797	1,161	20,834
2024	3,794	9,099	16,373	2,420	16,526
2025	n.y.a	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.	n.y.a	732	1,245	374	1,671
Nov.	n.y.a	602	1,223	310	972
Dec.	n.y.a	662	1,138	560	1,334

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.	n.y.a	n.y.a	79	n.y.a	n.y.a
Feb.	n.y.a	n.y.a	54	n.y.a	n.y.a
Mar.	n.y.a	n.y.a	25	n.y.a	n.y.a

Sources : Malaysia Smelting Corporation Bhd
Perstima Bhd

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

n.y.a : Not yet available

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.