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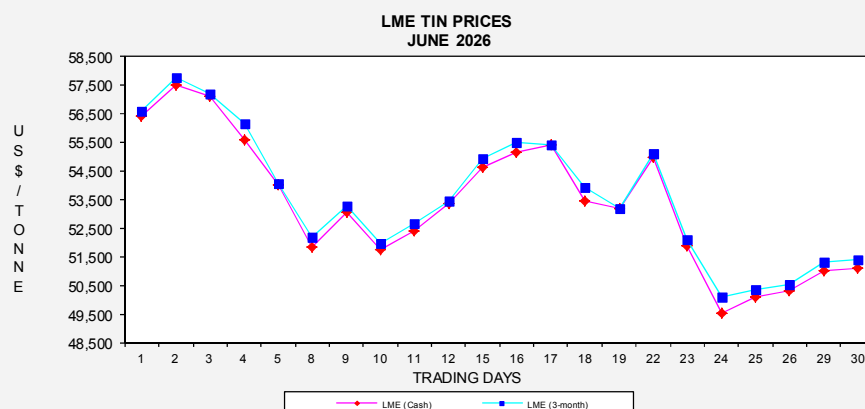
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June Tin Market Review

London Metal Exchange (LME)

Tin trading on the LME during June exhibited an overall downward trend, despite experiencing intermittent rebounds throughout the month. It fluctuated within a relatively broad trading range of US\$8,225 per tonne between the monthly high and low, reflecting heightened market volatility.

The first trading week opened with cash tin priced at US\$56,400 per tonne and 3-month tin at US\$56,600 per tonne, both marking a notable increase from their respective closing prices in May of US\$55,010 per tonne and US\$55,150 per



tonne. The tin price strengthened the following day, reaching the month's highest price level on 2nd June, with cash tin climbing to US\$57,525 per tonne and 3-month tin to US\$57,775 per tonne. The rally was primarily driven by concerns over near-term supply availability and improving sentiment within the electronics manufacturing sector, which stimulated buying interest. Market participants also remained optimistic that sustained semiconductor demand would continue to underpin tin consumption. However, the upward momentum proved short-lived, as the tin price retreated towards end of the trading week as stronger-than-expected U.S. economic data, strengthened the U.S. dollar and reinforced expectations that interest rates would remain elevated for longer. The firmer U.S. dollar, coupled with cautious sentiment over the global economic outlook, prompted investors to scale back their exposure to industrial metals, exerting downward pressure on the tin price despite relatively stable physical market fundamentals.

The tin price traded within a relatively narrow range during the early part of the second trading week as market participants awaited fresh economic data and closely monitored developments in global supply and demand fundamentals. Trading activity remained subdued amid balanced market conditions, with neither buyers nor sellers establishing a clear directional bias. Towards end of the trading week, however, it gained momentum on renewed optimism over manufacturing activity in key Asian economies, alongside persistent concerns over constrained mine supply from major producing regions. The combination of improving demand expectations and tightening supply conditions strengthened investor confidence, encouraging the build-up of long positions that drove the tin price higher.

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The market strengthened during the first half of the third trading week as expectations of stronger industrial demand, particularly from the electronics and soldering sectors, bolstered investor confidence. The upward momentum was further supported by reports of persistent supply tightness in several major tin-producing countries, reinforcing concerns over the availability of refined metal. However, the rally lost momentum towards end of the trading week as investors adopted a more cautious stance following stronger-than-expected U.S. economic data, which reinforced expectations that monetary policy would remain restrictive and boosted the U.S. dollar. Consequently, profit-taking emerged, while weaker sentiment across the broader base metals complex placed additional downward pressure on the tin price, causing it to retreat.

Lingering concerns over raw material availability, coupled with steady demand from downstream consumers, provided support to the tin market at the start of the fourth trading week, resulting in a modest increase in the tin price. However, the market retreated towards mid-week, with both cash and 3-month tin falling to their lowest price level of the month on 24th June, at US\$49,550 per tonne and US\$50,100 per tonne, respectively. The decline was primarily driven by renewed strength in the U.S. dollar, weaker investor risk appetite and cautious expectations surrounding global manufacturing growth, which weighed on sentiment across the

base metals complex. Thereafter, the tin price reversed upward the downtrend towards end of the trading week as bargain hunting emerged following the earlier sell-off. The rebound was further supported by improving sentiment towards China's industrial sector and expectations of continued supply discipline among major producing countries, which restored confidence among market participants that lifted the tin price.

The upward momentum continued into the short final trading week, with the market closing June trading at US\$51,100 per tonne for cash tin and US\$51,400 per tonne for 3-month tin. The gains were underpinned by sustained optimism over industrial demand and ongoing concerns regarding the availability of refined tin. Expectations of improving manufacturing activity across Asia, coupled with persistent supply constraints in key producing regions, encouraged further investor buying. Positive sentiment across the broader base metals complex also reinforced the upward trend, enabling the tin market to end the month on a firmer footing despite lingering macroeconomic uncertainties.

During June, LME cash tin traded within a range of US\$49,550 to US\$57,525 per tonne, while 3-month tin fluctuated between US\$50,100 and US\$57,775 per tonne. For the month as a whole, the average LME tin price stood at US\$53,358 per tonne for cash tin and US\$53,602 per tonne for 3-month tin.

News Highlight

MSC Mining Operations Profitability Set to Rise

Malaysia Smelting Corp Bhd's (MSC) sand-tailings scavenging plant remains on track for commissioning by the third quarter of financial year 2026 (3Q26) and is expected to increase mining output, supporting higher self-generated feedstock. Following a recent briefing by MSC, Apex Securities Research said the integrated smelter's management targets an ore feed intake of about 21,000 tonnes in financial year 2026 (FY26), supporting a gradual recovery in smelting utilisation.

Upon full ramp-up, the facility is expected to increase mining output from around 10 tonnes per day to 14-15 tonnes per day, implying a potential 40% to 50% increase in production, the brokerage noted in a report yesterday. Given the relatively low incremental labour and energy requirements, Apex Research expects the majority of the additional output to flow through to earnings.

"We view this positively as it accelerates MSC's strategy of increasing self-generated feedstock while enhancing the profitability and sustainability of its mining operations," it added.

The facility will also enable ore concentrate to be converted into crude tin metal at the mine site before being transported to MSC's Pulau Indah smelting plant for final refining. Besides improving logistics efficiency and reducing transportation requirements, management estimates the project could effectively release about 10 tonnes per day of smelting capacity at Pulau Indah.

"We view this positively as it strengthens vertical integration, enhances utilisation of existing infrastructure and provides greater flexibility to accommodate future increases in feedstock volumes," said Apex Research.

The brokerage, which maintained MSC's FY26-FY27 earnings forecasts, said the operational updates discussed during the recent briefing remained broadly consistent with its existing assumptions.

While management's commentary provides greater visibility on project execution and feedstock procurement, Apex Research noted that "the anticipated earnings contribution from these initiatives has already been incorporated into our forecasts". Therefore, the brokerage made no changes to its estimates. Apex Research maintained its "buy" call on the stock with a target price of RM3.06 per share.

"We continue to favour MSC given its unique positioning as the world's largest independent tin smelter, growing contri-

bution from self-generated feedstock and increasing integration across the tin value chain," it added.

The brokerage also believes that the applied multiple remains justified by MSC's improving earnings quality, rising mining contribution and lower reliance on third-party feedstock, which should support greater earnings resilience relative to pure smelting businesses.

The key downside risks to its call include tin price volatility, feedstock supply disruptions and delays in commissioning the sand-tailings facility, which could affect margin recovery and operational performance.

(Source: The Star, 9 June 2026)

News Round-up

Yunnan Tin Completes Takeover of Chifeng Dajingzi

Yunnan Tin, the world's largest producer of refined tin, has successfully acquired fellow Chinese tin smelter Chifeng Dajingzi Tin Industry Company, a subsidiary of state-owned China Nonferrous Metal Mining Group (CNMC), following an auction for 100 per cent of the company's equity.

The acquisition was completed at the reserve price of RMB 177 million (approximately US\$26 million), matching Yunnan Tin's winning bid.

Chifeng Dajingzi, based in Inner Mongolia, has an annual tin smelting capacity of 5,000 tonnes. The acquisition aligns

with Yunnan Tin's strategy to establish a "northern tin hub" in China.

Inner Mongolia hosts two major tin mines, Baiyinchagan and Huanggangliang, which produced approximately 11,000 tonnes of tin-in-concentrate in 2025, representing around 15 per cent of China's total tin mine output.

In 2025, Chifeng Dajingzi reported revenue of RMB 699 million (approximately US\$103 million) and a net loss of RMB 67 million (approximately US\$10 million).

New Findings Advance Optimisation of Tin Anodes for Sodium-Ion Batteries

Researchers at the University of St Andrews have published new findings that offer valuable insights into the influence of particle size and electrolyte chemistry on the performance of tin anodes in sodium-ion batteries.

The work builds on ongoing research at St Andrews into high-capacity anode materials and further strengthens understanding of the challenges and opportunities associated with tin-based energy storage technologies. The International Tin Association previously visited the University of St Andrews in 2024 as part of its ongoing programme to engage with leading researchers developing new applications for tin.

Tin is attracting significant attention as a sodium-ion battery anode material due to its high theoretical capacity of 847 mAh g⁻¹, more than double that of conventional hard carbon anodes. However, during charging, tin alloys with sodium and can undergo volume expansion of more than 400 per cent, creating mechanical stresses that can lead to electrode degradation and capacity loss over time.

To better understand these challenges, the St Andrews team compared commercially available micron-sized tin particles with laboratory-synthesised nanosized tin materials. The materials were evaluated using both conventional carbonate-based electrolytes and diglyme-based electrolytes.

The study found that electrolyte chemistry played a decisive role in performance. Micron-sized tin operated in a diglyme-based electrolyte delivered stable cycling for more than 150 cycles, retaining approximately 85 per cent of its capacity.

Despite the substantial volume changes associated with sodium alloying, the electrolyte formed a stable and flexible solid-electrolyte interphase (SEI) that helped maintain electrode integrity during repeated charge and discharge cycles.

In contrast, all materials tested in conventional carbonate electrolytes showed rapid capacity fading. Detailed microscopy revealed extensive electrolyte decomposition, cracking and the formation of thick surface layers that isolated the active tin material from the electrochemical reaction. The researchers also observed that nanosized tin particles, while better able to accommodate volume expansion, promoted increased electrolyte decomposition due to their higher surface area. This ultimately resulted in poorer long-term cycling stability.

The findings highlight the importance of considering both particle size and electrolyte chemistry when developing tin-based sodium-ion batteries. Rather than focusing solely on reducing particle size, the research suggests that achieving stable long-term performance requires careful optimisation of the interactions between the tin anode and the electrolyte.

As interest in sodium-ion batteries continues to grow, studies such as this provide valuable guidance for researchers and developers seeking to commercialise high-capacity tin anodes. The work also reinforces the growing body of evidence that tin remains one of the most promising alloy-type anode materials for next-generation sodium-ion battery technologies.

Russia's Tin Production Set to Increase by 2028 with Completion of New Smelter and Mine Project

Russian mining company Seligdar plans to commence refined tin production at its Amur Metallurgical Plant in the fourth quarter of 2028, with construction of the new facility currently underway.

The company, whose tin subsidiary Rusolovo produced 3,500 tonnes tin-in-concentrate in 2025 from its two mines, has made large investments into expanding its existing mining operations through improved efficiencies and tailings reprocessing.

At present, Seligdar's tin concentrates are refined at Russia's sole operating tin smelter in Novosibirsk, as well as at smelters in China.

With the company's planned expansion in concentrate output, the Amur plant is expected to have a capacity of 8,300 tonnes refined tin per year. The capex for the first phase of the plant is estimated at 17.6 billion rubles (approximately US\$235 million).

A spokesman from Rusolovo subsidiary Tin Ore Company, said the company has “begun construction of the Amur plant this year” and that the company plans to “have a complete production cycle of mining, enriching, and finally smelting”.

Additionally, the company’s greenfield Pyrkakay Stockworks tin-polymetallic project in the country’s far east remains under development. The mine project, scheduled to start production in 2028, has a company-forecasted output of 8,000 tonnes tin-in-concentrate per year, which would see Seligdar mining above its smelting capacity.

Russia currently maintains a modest surplus of refined tin, with production slightly exceeding domestic consumption of approximately 2,500 tonnes per year. The surplus is exported to China.

If completed as planned, the Amur smelter and Pyrkakay project would increase Russia’s production of both tin concentrates and refined metal and could increase the volume of Russian-origin tin entering international markets.

Oropesa Tin Project Obtains ‘Overriding Public Interest’ Status

Elementos, an Australian tin explorer, has announced that its Oropesa project in Spain has been granted ‘Overriding Public Interest’ status, representing a key milestone in the project’s permitting pathway.

The company’s spokesman said “this marks a significant milestone for the Oropesa Tin Project and further strengthens the strong support from the Government of Andalusia.”

The status awarded by the Regional Government of Andalusia recognises that the project delivers material environmental, economic and social benefits to the sustainable development of the region.

According to the company, this supports a clearer pathway for project approvals, specifically related to water licences and water-related utilities.

Water access is a key part of the project’s permitting pathway. The European Union (EU) regulations require companies to demonstrate a public interest rationale alongside technical and environmental considerations for licensing. The public interest classification fulfils the first part of these requirements.

The company is working towards final project approvals, financing and development work ahead of a final investment decision following the April 2025 definitive feasibility study.

Jorge Paradela, the Andalusian Minister for Industry, Energy and Mining who addressed the International Tin Conference in Seville last month, said that the ministry anticipates granting Oropesa’s permits “by the end of the year or in the first half of 2027”.

(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
	May	53,687	53,760	8,830
	June	53,358	53,602	8,575
JUNE 2026				
	1	56,400	56,600	8,850
	2	57,525	57,775	8,845
	3	57,110	57,225	8,800
	4	55,600	56,150	8,760
	5	54,000	54,050	9,020
	8	51,850	52,175	9,020
	9	53,060	53,300	8,970
	10	51,750	51,975	8,920
	11	52,395	52,650	8,890
	12	53,350	53,460	8,850
	15	54,650	54,925	8,775
	16	55,150	55,500	8,710
	17	55,400	55,425	9,025
	18	53,455	53,950	9,020
	19	53,200	53,175	8,970
	22	54,995	55,100	8,965
	23	51,900	52,100	8,955
	24	49,550	50,100	8,825
	25	50,100	50,350	8,635
	26	50,325	50,550	8,600
	29	51,000	51,300	8,560
	30	51,100	51,400	8,575

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			Avg. Rmt. / 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
Apr.	n.y.a	891	1,611	165	1,609
May	n.y.a	873	1,294	509	1,383
Jun.	n.y.a	n.y.a	1,392	n.y.a	n.y.a

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
Apr.	165	45	41	0	79
May.	509	39	30	0	440

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.