



## JUNE TIN MARKET REVIEW

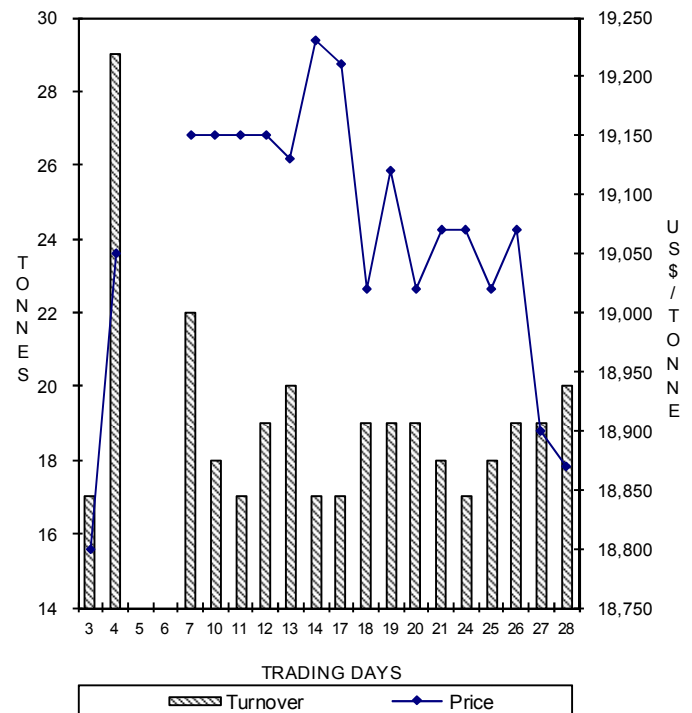
### Kuala Lumpur Tin Market (KLTM)

Tin trading on the KLTM during the month of June was mixed. The continuing uncertainty over the global economy and volatility in the commodity sector were factors that had impacted tin trading during the month.

The local physical tin market opened its first short trading week at US\$18,800 per tonne, lower by US\$50 per tonne compared to the closing price of May, and was the lowest price level traded for the month. It rebounded substantially the subsequent day and strengthened to close the trading week on a higher note. Total turnover for the week was 68 tonnes as trading was conducted for just three days.

The market stayed unchanged during the first three days of the second trading week. It slid slightly on technical correction before rebounding to record the month's highest price

**KLTM PRICES  
JUNE 2019**



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level at US\$19,230 per tonne on 14<sup>th</sup> June, supported by strong demand. Turnover for the week rose to 91 tonnes.

A slight technical correction at the opening of the third trading week brought down the market price to US\$19,210 per tonne. The market again declined the subsequent day before trading range bound towards end of the week as sentiment remained largely uncertain. Total volume of tin traded during the week inched-up slightly to 92 tonnes.

The market opened the final trading week at US\$19,070 per tonne, the same level as the previous week's closing and continued to decline thereafter to finally close the trading month of June much lower at US\$18,870 per tonne. A total of 93 tonnes of tin was traded during the week, the highest amongst the month's trading weeks.

There were 18 days of trading on the KLTM in June as the market was closed on 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> June in conjunction with the Hari Raya Aidilfitri holidays. The average tin price recorded for the month was US\$19,065 per tonne, lower than May's average of US\$19,394 per tonne. The month's average daily turnover was the same as May's average of 19 tonnes. The highest daily turnover recorded in June was 29 tonnes while the lowest was 17 tonnes. ♦

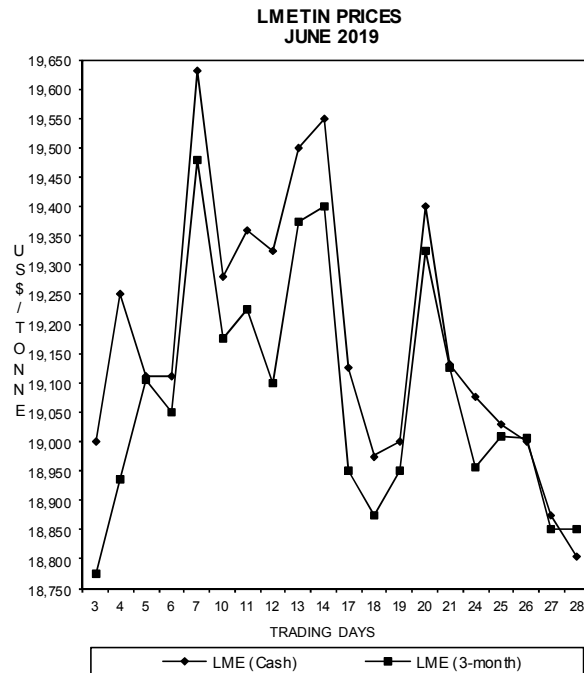
## London Metal Exchange (LME)

Tin metal trading on the LME in June was generally mixed. Trading of the metal during the month was within a price range of US\$18,805 to US\$19,630 per tonne for cash tin, while the 3-month tin was traded between US\$18,775 to US\$19,480 per tonne. June's average LME cash and 3-month tin prices were US\$19,177 and US\$19,076 per tonne, respectively.

Tin prices opened the first trading week at US\$19,000 per tonne for cash tin and US\$18,775 per tonne for 3-month tin, with the later being the lowest level for the month. Prices strengthened the subsequent day before softening during mid-week. The decline, however, was short lived as tin prices rebounded towards end of the trading week to record the highest level for cash and 3-month tin at US\$19,630 and US\$19,480 per tonne, respectively on 7<sup>th</sup> June.

A technical correction pushed down tin prices at the opening of the second trading week. Thereafter, they traded range bound in an upward manner to end the trading week higher, in-line with the movement of the other base-metals on the Exchange.

Weak demand pulled down the LME's tin prices lower during the early days of the third trading week. They rebounded and strengthened subsequently but softened yet again as market sentiment remains largely uncertain to end the trading week lower.



Tin prices continued to decline during the final trading week to close the trading month of June at US\$18,805 and US\$18,850 per tonne for cash and 3-month tin, respectively, with the former being the lowest price level for the month.

## NEWS HIGHLIGHT

### MSC: It's Business as Usual for Tin Shipments

Malaysia Smelting Corp Bhd (MSC), one of the world's largest refined tin producers has refuted a Reuters report, and says that delivery of shipments to its customers are on schedule and its operations are "business as usual".

"We will investigate this matter and will provide an update where necessary. As always, we value our customers and remain committed to them," it said in a statement yesterday.

Reuters had reported that the company was delaying tin shipments to customers around the world due to a shortage of concentrate. Tin is a vital ingredient for electronic components for mobile devices, electric vehicles, robotics, renewable energy and energy storage industries.

Quoting a source, Reuters said MSC had told customers that deliveries could take two-three weeks instead of the usual three-four days and that shipments had been delayed since February.

“MSC is short of concentrate and has pushed some delivery schedules out by four weeks or so,” it quoted another source as saying. “The problem has been brewing for weeks.”

Reuters also quoted sources saying that tin concentrate supplies from Nigeria and the Democratic Republic of Congo have declined this year due to lower prices, while supplies from Myanmar have been on a downtrend for some time due to depletion of easy-access reserves.

“Refined tin exports from Indonesia rose in April but over the past couple of years they have been erratic. Nervousness about shortages pushed benchmark tin prices on the London Metal Exchange to US\$19,500

a tonne on Friday, their highest in more than a week and up more than US\$900 a tonne, or about 5%, since May 31.”

Quoting a base metals trader, it noted that tin supplies to South Korea, Japan and some parts of Europe were affected.

“The premium or backwardation for the cash over the three-month tin contract is around US\$130 a tonne, up from US\$60 a tonne in the middle of April. It touched US\$340 a tonne last month, the highest since September 2015.”

*(Source: The Star, 11 June 2019)*

## NEWS ROUND UP

### LME to open Warehouse in China

The LME is reported to be in talks with officials of China’s Guangdong province to open a warehouse in the country.

Almost all of the major tin-using countries and regions in the world are served by LME warehouse. Asia is currently served by three LME warehouses, located in Taiwan, South Korea and Singapore, but none in China.

According to a LME’s spokesman, “Having a warehouse in mainland China will be the last piece of the puzzle for our global warehouse network”.

Having a warehouse in China could allow the LME to compete more strongly with the Shanghai Futures Exchange. The LME warehousing system, however, has recently come under scrutiny with some claiming that the historically low tin stocks being a function of the LME tin contract.

### Taronga Tin Project Obtained Final Regulatory Approval

Aus Tin Mining has announced recently that it received the final regulatory approval for Stage 1 operations of its Taronga tin project, which it considers representing a “major milestone for the Company”.

The Mining Operation Plan approval is the final of a four-year process, which started in May 2015. The Company now plans to start site establishment and initial mining by end June 2019.

According to a statement issued in December 2018, the Company plans to mine an initial 50,000 tonnes of ore. Financing will come from its recent private

placement and Share Purchase Plan, with majority of the expenditure expected for the second half of 2019.

The Taronga project has a total mineral resource of some 57,200 tonnes of tin metal, divided into the lower grade “Northern Zone” and the higher grade “Southern Zone”. The mine is said to have the world’s fifth largest undeveloped tin reserve, and is also prospective for copper and silver. The Company is currently discussing with potential concentrate off-takers.

## Strong China Refined Tin Exports despite Limited Concentrate Supply

China's Customs Department has reported that the country's tin ore and concentrate imports from Myanmar have continued to decline. China's gross tin ore and concentrate imports in April 2019 totalled 11,724 tonnes, with 96 per cent of which came from Myanmar. The tin content of these imports was estimated to be 3,500 tonnes, a decline of 3 per cent, month-on-month, and 20 per cent, year-on-year. Around 3,300 tonnes were from Myanmar, an increase of 6 per cent, month-on-month, but down by 23 per cent, year-on-year.

With domestic supply declining, China has been relying on imports from Myanmar to fill its large smelting capacity requirement. Myanmar is still the world's third largest producer of tin-in-concentrate with its exports peaked in 2017, but have since declined.

Together with this long term declining tin concentrate supply, China has been hit by the closure of the Baiyinchagan mine in February following an acci-

dent at the site. Mines in the surrounding area were also forced to be temporarily close for safety checks. As a result, Chinese smelters have faced problems in getting feed supply. It was thought that this could be overcome through increased imports of tin concentrate, but the estimated tin content of total ore imports during the January to April period was only 16,100 tonnes, down by 29 per cent, year-on-year, of which 14,400 tonnes were from Myanmar, down by 35 per cent, year-on-year.

While smelters are struggling to produce refined tin, traders have had no difficulty in selling the material this year. Customs data showed that refined tin exports in April declined by 11 per cent to 1,169 tonnes, month-on-month, but higher by 2,821 per cent, year-on-year. Refined tin exports during the January to April period rose by 107 per cent to 4,130 tonnes, year-on-year.

*(Source: International Tin Association Ltd. UK)*

## SPECIAL ARTICLES

### Good Old Days of Sg Lembing

Wong Kun Chan's face lit up at the mention of 'bijih timah' (tin ore) as he rummaged through a huge metal box before bringing out several igneous rocks which allegedly contained silvery-white metallic layers of tin ore. The 82-year-old, a former Pahang Consolidated Company Ltd (PCCL) miner, proudly showed some of the mining tools from the British era which he had salvaged and stored as part of his precious collection at his wooden house in Sungai Lembing here.

At a glance, one section of his house was similar to a museum as there were several tools from the tin-mining glory days kept on the floor while some items, which Wong described as rare collections, were hung on the wall. When told that the government was planning to revive the tin mining industry back to its golden age, the father of six appeared a little surprised, saying it would all depend on luck to get to areas with huge tin deposits in Sungai Lembing.

"Sungai Lembing was famous because of the pit-mining method where caves or tunnels were dug

but these days only the open-cast mining technique is considered safe. I believe no one is prepared to carry out pit mining or use dredging machines. The hilly landscape around Sungai Lembing makes it an ideal location for mining and there could still be untouched tin deposits, but it all depends on luck. However, these days, there are a lot of modern technologies to identify the suitable mining areas or quality of ore deposits. It has to be cost-effective," he said yesterday.

Wong, who worked at PCCL between 1951 and 1983, said not all levels of mine tunnels contained tin deposits and, at times, despite digging for more than 10km, they did not find tin ore. "The underground tunnels here were the largest, longest and deepest in the world measuring more than 300km in length and 700m in depth. Miners working underground were only allowed to work between 7am and 11am daily due to the humidity and demanding working environment.

"I joined PCCL when I was 14 years old and did various jobs, including as a storekeeper, guard and

fitter, earning between RM1 and RM2 a day. It was only when I decided to become a miner and go into the tunnels that I earned more as we were paid depending on the amount of tin ore collected," he said, adding that there were three underground mines that collectively made up the Sungai Lembing tin mine, namely the Myah mine, Taibeto mine and Gagak mine.

Wong said he quit his job in 1983, three years before the mine was closed but kept a huge collection of artifacts from his mining days as a memento. "I bought some from others and some are my own collections. Look at that collection of hoes. You may think they serve the same purpose but each has its own use...some of the artifacts have been handed to the Sungai Lembing museum.

"I would be happy to see Sungai Lembing regain its former glory if the government's plan to revive the industry goes ahead. I would say those memories of working with PCCL were the best in my life but sadly many of us are no longer around," he said, adding that he kept some of the tin ore in a bottle to show his grandchildren.

Former Sungai Lembing village headman Abdul Rahman Mohamad said he remembered the glory days of PCCL which had once turned Sungai Lembing into the richest town in the country. The 72-year-old, who now operates an eatery in front of Sungai Lembing museum, said PCCL staff were proud of the company as it took care of their welfare and some

took home big salaries. Rahman said the government's plan to revive the tin mining industry was good news but it might not be that easy.

"There is a lot of work to be done, including identifying suitable areas and roads to transport the tin ore. I can't imagine tin mining returning on a major scale in Sungai Lembing. If all goes well, it will certainly transform the entire town and livelihood of the people."

Rahman, who worked with PCCL for 24 years until it ceased operations, said there were three-shifts - from 7am to 3pm, 3pm to 11pm and 11pm to 7am. "I was in charge of the engine room and occasionally went down to the mines. Most of the younger generation here have left Sungai Lembing to seek jobs elsewhere and there is not much opportunity here. Maybe reviving the mining industry might allow youths to look for jobs here," he said, adding that at the height of the tin mining industry, there were 15,000 workers at PCCL.

Former miner Allaudin Abdullah, 75, said the government must conduct detailed studies before executing their plan. "I believe foreign workers will be hired due to the low labour cost. The price of tin ore has to be stable and modern technologies used. I doubt we can return Sungai Lembing to its former glory as the pit mining introduced by the British was one of its kind here," he said.

*(Source: New Straits Times, 4 May 2019)*

## Mining Sg Lembing's Attractions

Sungai Lembing was once a prosperous tin mining site before the industry downturn in the 1980s. The mines in the area had been closed since but some of the tunnels were recently opened to the public as tourist attractions. For as low as RM16, visitors can take a stroll back in time in an underground tunnel here, spanning 700m. It is part of more than 300km of subterranean passageways once used by thousands of miners when Sungai Lembing was a prosperous tin mining town from 1888 to 1986.

Other attractions here include a deer farm and waterfall. One can also participate in kayaking or go fishing. Extreme sports enthusiasts can take part in jungle trekking using all-terrain vehicles and mountain bikes. Fruit lovers will be spoilt for choices as rambutans, durians, mangosteen and pineapples are available at reasonable prices throughout the year. The all-time famous Sungai Lembing mee jawa is

another reason people flock here to taste the yellow egg noodle dish, served with thick gravy.

The town usually comes alive during the weekends, public holidays and school holidays when resorts, chalets and homestays will be fully booked. There are bicycles provided by resort or chalet operators for rent for visitors to cycle around town and to nearby tourist sites. Rainbow Waterfall is another popular tourist spot in Sungai Lembing.

The two-hour tour starts at 5.30am, comprising jungle trekking and rock climbing to the waterfall. The unique feature of this waterfall is that from 9am to 10am every morning, the sun hits the falling water at the base of the falls and creates a beautiful rainbow.

*(Source: New Straits Times, 12 May 2019)*

## Of Magic and Opium

News of the government wanting to revive the local tin mining industry and bring back the good old days when Malaysia used to be the largest tin producer in the world cannot come at a better time. In commemoration of the first anniversary of Pakatan Harapan taking over the administration of our country and also in an effort to enliven our weekly gatherings, my former classmates and I had resolved to enlighten each other with selected discussion topics involving the various initiatives taken by our ministers to help propel our nation forward.

With my turn coming up next week, the suggestion by the Water, Land and Natural Resources Minister Dr Xavier Jayakumar will surely bring back fond memories of past geography lessons taught by our discipline master. According to Jayakumar, there are still tin deposits in the millions of tonnes to be found in this country as there has been no large scale mining of the ore over the past four decades. Considering the fact that the metal is now fetching upwards of USD\$20,000/tonne in the international commodities market, it definitely makes perfect sense to pursue this venture seriously.

Steering clear of all things that have already been taught in school, I decide to seek out interesting anecdotes about early tin mining activities conducted in Malaya to enlighten my friends in the week ahead.

### First Miners

The wealth of related information in the local state library proves extremely useful. Before long, I find myself hurtling back in time to the days when the first miners, the Orang Asli and Malays, began working the ground in Perak, the state with the richest tin deposits in the whole of Malaya.

While not much is known about the rudimentary activities of the Orang Asli, several references noted that their subsistence ventures were carried out to collect just sufficient quantities of tin to barter with Malay traders for necessities like knives and sarong clothing.

The Malays, however, mined in a fairly more sophisticated manner. Renowned French geologist and accomplished explorer, J. Errington de la Crix, in his 1881 article published in the *Journal of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society* (JSBRAS), said

that the most common Malay mining method used in the 19th century was the *lampang*.

These mountain mines, traditionally situated near streams, were ingeniously operated by harnessing the natural power of water currents to carry away lighter soil particles and leave the valuable tin deposits behind. By just looking at the extracted sediments, experienced Malay miners were able to effortlessly distinguish between tin ore and compounds of other metals that were present within the mining boundary.

The mining activities of early Malay miners were not just based on techniques. It was in actual fact a belief system which involved a comprehensive understanding of nature. Back then, the locals believed that tin ore was a living organism, born of the tin lode called *ibu timah*.

It was believed that the tin lode moved freely underground in the form of a buffalo and could reproduce itself and possessed specific likes and affinities. As such, it was of paramount importance for prospectors to treat tin ore with respect.

### Pawang Pantang

Early miners usually sought out the special powers of the Malay *pawang* or medicine man to both divine the tin as well as placate the *hantu* or spirits guarding the mines in order to ensure safe extraction of the ore.

In a description of 19th century mines and miners in Perak's Kinta district, published in the JSBRAS in 1885, Abraham Hale mentioned that the *pawang* had a special vocabulary called *bahasa pantang* which was used similarly by forest product collectors to ward off unfriendly spirits and ensure smooth mining operations.

The *pawang's* duties involved performing required ceremonies as well as enforcing rules and levying customary fines if any regulations were breached. On the first day of the operation, the *pawang* would erect a wooden platform about a metre above ground level and fill it with an offering of burning sweet-smelling wood and aromatic gums before calling upon the local spirits to assist in the mining enterprise.

During this ceremony, no one was allowed to wear black except the *pawang*. Those who ignored this rule were liable for a penalty of \$12.50 as stipulated in a set of wide ranging laws called *hukum pawang*. Once the mining began, the prospectors were required to strictly observe a series of *pantangs* or abstention that had been put in place for the sole purpose of keeping them safe.

Gambling and quarrelling in the mines were forbidden as loud noises were deemed to be offensive to the spirits, while all eating and drinking receptacles had to be made from coconut shells or wood as the sounds of glass or pottery breaking were believed to be extremely disturbing to the *hantu*.

The Malay taboos and beliefs associated with mining rubbed off on the Chinese migrants when they began arriving in great numbers from Selangor and Sungai Ujong by the late 1880s. During those initial years, they relied heavily on Malay *pawang*s to locate tin lodes and the Orang Asli to clear the land of forests and undergrowth.

### Borrowed Myths

Among the many is a classic example which stems from the word *bijih* which the Malays used to term tin oxide. They also used the same name to connote heavy concentrates that were qualified as 'unripe' as they wouldn't yield any tin.

The Chinese Hokkiens adopted this belief and called tin oxide *siak bee*, which literally meant tin seeds. It became common belief that tin seeds, when matured, germinated in the ground. Prospectors believed there was a waiting period for them to ripen properly and become suitable for extraction.

Miners also observed that tin oxide percentage increased each time it rained heavily and erroneously thought that the deluge promoted tin seed germination. Actually, all the rain did was to simply wash away the lighter minerals and that made the ore appear like it had significantly increased in quantity!

While looking at the many interesting early photographs and illustrations in a very informative book called *Kinta Valley: Pioneering Malaysia's Modern Development*, it becomes clear that the first Chinese tin rush in the Kinta district which lasted for half a decade, beginning from 1884, brought many economic changes to Perak.

During that time of great prosperity, the number of land acreage set aside for tin mining increased four-fold. This phenomenal progress reached its peak in 1888 when the price of Straits tin went on a steep incline in the London Commodities Exchange.

### Simple Tools of Trade

Using nothing more sophisticated than mere agricultural equipment used to work their farmland back home in southern China, the Chinese immigrants wielded hoes, rakes and wicker baskets to great effect when excavating the ground for tin ore.

The former, known locally as the *changkol*, was recognised as the single most important piece of mining equipment introduced by the Chinese. This rudimentary tool allowed Chinese mining owners to start mines with significantly low capital outlay.

In 1880, it was estimated that the cost to open and work a mine employing 600 labourers for five years and without using any western machinery was equal to the sum of just one English Gwynne centrifugal steam pump!

Chinese employers were quick to understand that the fate of their mines didn't lie in superior mining technology but in the spirit of enterprise as well as efficient labour and capital organisation. When the mine turned unproductive, all the owner had to do was to simply load everything onto a few bullock carts and move on to places with better prospects without much trouble or expense.

### Alternative Income Sources

European miners making their appearance in the local tin mining scene during the last few decades of the 19th century were rather taken aback after noticing that Chinese mine owners could afford to remain in business even though their operations were running at a loss.

Over time, they discovered that the mine owners actually had other income sources apart from tin production. Among the major non-tin derived profit sources came from providing coolies with wage advances and lines of credit.

These easily available financial facilities, together with their usurious interest rates, allowed mine owners to have an iron-clad grip over their workers and ensured that they remained in service to pay off their burgeoning debts.

Tin mines were located deep in the interior where living conditions were challenging. Apart from the constant threat of diseases like malaria, beri-beri and smallpox, those in open-cast mines were at the constant mercy of the blazing tropical sun while the rest dined with death working in dangerous shafts hundreds of feet below ground. As such, the workers regularly consumed opium sold on credit by the mine owners to take their minds off empty stomachs, fevers and aching muscle.

Salaries were traditionally settled at the end of the eighth and 12th after the commencement of mining operations. At that time, it was standard practice for the employer to set up gaming tables to entice the coolies to try their luck at the game of chance.

In addition, prostitution dens and pawn-broking shops were established next to the opium and gambling dens to relieve the unfortunate male workers of their last remaining coins in exchange for temporary earthly pleasures and excitement.

#### **Industrious Women**

Although a large majority of miners were men, the industry was also supported by a comparatively smaller but equally important group of industrious women who were involved primarily in recovering tin ore remnants in river beds through panning or *dulang* washing activities.

Comprising both Malay and Chinese, these women expertly swirled tin-bearing earth mixed with water in round trays with deep centres to collect the tin ore which were then sold to middlemen before their onward transmission to smelting enterprises owned primarily by Europeans and wealthy Chinese businessmen.

The French Tin Mining Company became the first European enterprise to open tin mines in the Kinta district after it was floated as a public listed company in Paris in 1881. Although three other western interests were established soon after, the French were the only ones left standing three years later. The rest succumbed to inexperience, high operating costs and, more importantly, difficulty in engaging Chinese labour.

European ventures only began reaping profits when efficient equipment that drastically reduced the

need for manual labour was introduced. Beginning with hydraulic pumps in 1892, other cutting edge machinery of their time, such as gravel pumps, suction dredges and hydraulic elevators began finding their way to Perak.

The way tin was mined changed forever when the highly efficient and low labour intensive bucket dredge was introduced in 1913. Widely considered as the final major technological innovation in the Malayan tin mining industry, the bucket dredge was quick to stamp its dominance.

By 1952, nearly 40 bucket dredges were in operation in the Kinta Valley alone. Constructed before the Second World War, they survived the ravages of the Japanese Occupation thanks to Japan's unquenchable thirst for Malayan tin.

#### **End of an Era**

Tin production in Malaysia began experiencing a sharp decline during the early 1980s due to intense competition from Brazil. The matter was exacerbated when the International Tin Council announced its insolvency in October 1985.

The resulting collapse in world tin prices brought the local tin mining industry to an ebb. Even steps like the establishment of the Malaysian Tin Products Manufacturers' Association in 1989 did little to help turn fortunes around. Today, Rahman Hydraulic Sdn Bhd in Perak remains the only company still mining tin ore on a large scale.

At the library exit, I pause momentarily to recollect my thoughts. Our tin mining industry has definitely come a long way since the heady days of smoke emanating from opium pipes and magical incantations of the revered *pawang*.

With news from the Department of Lands and Mines saying that many industry players have indicated interest to explore the various places throughout Malaysia that still hold huge tin deposits, the future promise of a rejuvenated tin mining industry definitely bodes well for our nation.

*(Source: New Sunday Times, 19 May 2019)*



# TIN STATISTICS

## KLTM & LME TIN PRICES

Period	KLTM				LME	
	Average Price * (US\$/Tonne)	Exchange Rates	Average Daily Turnover (Tonnes)	Total Turnover (Tonnes)	Cash (US\$/Tonne)	3-Month (US\$/Tonne)
2001	4,338		88	21,497	4,483	4,521
2002	4,048		69	17,174	4,061	4,095
2003	4,954		50	12,434	4,895	4,906
2004	8,616		78	19,323	8,513	8,367
2005	7,410		79	19,427	7,382	7,350
2006	8,746		57	13,905	8,781	8,774
2007	14,477		60	14,757	14,541	14,533
2008	19,182		74	18,077	18,510	18,461
2009	13,556		68	16,905	13,574	13,375
2010	20,061		62	15,599	20,406	20,430
2011	26,235		47	11,387	26,113	26,128
2012	21,193		42	10,206	21,114	21,125
2013	22,322		39	9,530	22,316	22,328
2014	21,737		44	10,822	21,916	21,909
2015	16,015		52	12,679	16,084	16,046
2016	17,528		47	11,568	17,982	17,889
2017	20,029		37	8,890	20,098	19,994
2018	20,151		37	9,075	20,168	20,086
<b>2018</b>						
Jan.	20,415		46	973	20,711	20,602
Feb.	21,558		42	756	21,694	21,549
Mar.	21,049		42	933	21,214	21,123
Apr.	21,151		35	744	21,340	21,167
May	20,740		39	710	20,900	20,794
Jun.	20,616		45	907	20,663	20,577
Jul.	19,687		39	857	19,700	19,610
Aug.	19,299		31	642	19,281	19,224
Sep.	18,905		43	736	18,999	18,951
Oct.	19,048		33	762	19,129	19,092
Nov.	19,133		27	536	19,139	19,123
Dec.	19,208		26	519	19,243	19,219
<b>2019</b>						
Jan.	20,417		34	719	20,480	20,372
Feb.	21,268		37	628	21,268	21,172
Mar.	21,317		50	1,046	21,444	21,359
Apr.	20,528		38	833	20,684	20,560
May	19,394		19	388	19,531	19,326
Jun.	19,065		19	344	19,177	19,076
<b>2019</b>						
Jun.						
3	18,800	4.1800	78,584	17	19,000	18,775
4	19,050	4.1746	79,526	29	19,250	18,935
5		CLOSED			19,110	19,105
6		CLOSED			19,110	19,050
7	19,150	4.1573	79,612	22	19,630	19,480
10	19,150	4.1624	79,710	18	19,280	19,175
11	19,150	4.1638	79,737	17	19,360	19,225
12	19,150	4.1654	79,767	19	19,325	19,100
13	19,130	4.1628	79,634	20	19,500	19,375
14	19,230	4.1690	80,170	17	19,550	19,400
17	19,210	4.1730	80,163	17	19,125	18,950
18	19,020	4.1820	79,542	19	18,975	18,875
19	19,120	4.1763	79,851	19	19,000	18,950
20	19,020	4.1570	79,066	19	19,400	19,325
21	19,070	4.1487	79,116	18	19,130	19,125
24	19,070	4.1443	79,032	17	19,075	18,955
25	19,020	4.1441	78,821	18	19,030	19,010
26	19,070	4.1518	79,175	19	19,000	19,005
27	18,900	4.1485	78,407	19	18,875	18,850
28	18,870	4.1395	78,112	20	18,805	18,850

Sources : The Kuala Lumpur Tin Market  
Metal Bulletin

Note : As from 1 February 2001, KLTM price is quoted in U.S. Dollar  
As from July 2018 onwards, we will no longer publish the New York Spot Tin prices since the Metal Bulletin, which has been our primary source of the New York Spot Tin prices has now stopped publishing them.  
\* KLTM's monthly average price is arrived at on a weighted average against total tonnage basis.

## WORLD REFINED TIN STOCKS (Tonnes)

Period	LME Stock	COUNTRY STOCKS							Total Country Stocks	Total Commercial Stocks	Total US Strategic Stockpile
		Germany	U.K	Indonesia	Japan	Malaysia*	Brazil*	U.S.A			
2001	30,550	1,006	995	4,251	2,875	1,300	3,600	7,700	21,727	52,277	59,993
2002	25,610	1,723	995	6,660	1,581	1,300	3,600	7,280	23,139	48,749	51,557
2003	14,475	2,129	995	6,660	2,354	1,300	3,600	6,520	23,558	38,033	41,678
2004	8,140	2,129	995	3,791	1,871	1,300	3,600	6,140	19,826	27,966	32,464
2005	16,725	2,129	955	5,302	2,920	1,300	3,600	5,400	21,606	38,311	24,719
2006	12,970	2,129	955	5,199	1,679	1,300	3,600	5,700	20,562	33,532	15,436
2007	12,150	2,129	955	5,199	1,569	1,300	3,600	6,030	20,439	32,565	7,400
2008	7,765	2,129	955	8,634	1,560	1,300	3,600	6,140	24,318	32,000	3,850
2009	26,755	2,129	955	4,149	1,103	1,300	3,600	7,570	20,806	47,561	3,956
2010	16,375	2,129	955	3,234	1,139	1,300	3,600	7,090	19,447	35,822	4,020
2011	12,095	2,129	955	3,265	1,278	1,300	3,600	6,800	19,327	31,422	4,020
2012	12,800	2,129	955	4,163	1,380	1,300	3,600	7,420	20,947	33,747	4,020
2013	9,660	2,129	955	1,192*	1,456	1,300	3,600	6,680	17,312	26,972	4,020
2014	12,135	2,129	955	6,266	1,324	888*	3,600	6,970	22,132	34,267	4,020
2015	6,140	2,129	955	5,838	1,349	730*	3,600	7,520	9,956	14,439	4,020
2016	3,800	2,129	955	3,976*	1,400	356*	3,600*	6,220	18,600	24,800	4,020
2017	2,235	2,130	955	3,870	1,360	600*	3,600*	6,730	19,245	26,395	4,020
2018	2,165	2,130	955	2587*	1,469	439*	3600*	5,610	16,790	27,226	4,020
2017											
Jan.	5,800	2,129	955	3435*	1,416	356*	3600*	6,470	18,902	27,908	4,020
Feb.	5,560	2,129	955	3435*	1,283	356*	3600*	6,470	18,769	26,743	4,020
Mar.	3,510	2,129	955	3435*	1,282	356*	3600*	6,470	18,227	23,760	4,020
Apr.	2,865	2,129	955	3435*	1,244	356*	3600*	6,470	18,189	23,260	4,020
May.	1,910	2,129	955	3868*	1,196	241*	3600*	6,480	18,469	24,179	4,020
Jun.	1,690	2,130	955	3870*	1,311	930*	3600*	6,540	19,336	26,068	4,020
Jul.	1,985	2,130	955	3870*	1,349	930*	3600*	6,540	19,374	29,663	4,020
Aug.	1,910	2,130	955	3870*	1,411	930*	3600*	6,540	19,436	31,539	4,020
Sep.	2,070	2,130	955	3870*	1,393	346*	3600*	6,520	18,814	30,595	4,020
Oct.	2,095	2,130	955	3870*	1,393	350*	3600*	6,560	18,818	30,637	4,020
Nov.	2,395	2,130	955	3870*	1,348	350*	3600*	6,730	18,983	29,610	4,020
Dec.	2,235	2,130	955	3870*	1,360	600*	3600*	6,730	19,245	26,395	4,020
2018											
Jan.	1,955	2,130	955	3956*	1,347	600*	3600*	6,730	19,318	25,885	4,020
Feb.	1,720	2,130	955	3956*	1,384	600*	3600*	6,730	19,318	26,506	4,020
Mar.	2,060	2,130	955	3956*	1,384	732*	3600*	6,330	19,087	25,753	4,020
Apr.	2,225	2,130	955	3956*	1,222	732*	3600*	6,430	19,025	26,735	4,020
May.	2,420	2,130	955	3956*	1,184	732*	0	6,430	15,387	24,661	4,020
Jun.	3,130	2,130	955	3198*	1,184	407*	0	6,430	14,304	25,151	4,020
Jul.	2,970	2,130	955	3246*	1,134	407*	3600*	6,400	17,872	27,857	4,020
Aug.	2,940	2,130	955	3246*	1,093	407*	3600*	6,310	17,741	26,728	4,020
Sep.	2,865	2,130	955	3246*	1,414	677*	3600*	6,310	18,332	27,715	4,020
Oct.	3,085	2,130	955	3246*	1,414	677*	3600*	6,310	15,332	25,139	4,020
Nov.	3,045	2,130	955	3246*	1,510	677*	3600*	5,610	17,728	29,299	4,020
Dec.	2,165	2,130	955	2587*	1,469	439*	3600*	5,610	16,790	27,226	4,020
2019											
Jan.	1,845	2,130	955	2587*	1,578	439*	3600*	5,150	16,439	26,524	4,020
Feb.	1,325	2,130	955	2587*	1,578	439*	3600*	5,150	16,552	26,111	4,020
Mar.	950	2,130	955	8594*	1,765	439*	3600*	5,150	22,633	31,758	4,020
Apr.	890	2,130	955	8594*	1,834	439*	3600*	5,150	22,702	31,021	4,020
May.	2,810	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	4,020

\* : at producer

n.y.a : not yet available

Sources : Metal Bulletin

World Bureau of Metal Statistics

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

YEAR	AGGREGATE			Dredging			Gravel Pump			Open Cast			Under Ground			Panning			Amang Retreatment		
	Prod.	Units*	Emp.	Prod.	Units	Emp.	Prod.	Units	Emp.	Prod.	Units	Emp.	Prod.	Units	Emp.	Prod.	Units	Emp.	Prod.	Units	Emp.
2001	4,972	33	1,461	314	1	131	2,084	16	467	1,485	15	435	18	1	9	511	-	-	560	30	419
2002	4,215	24	1,311	40	1	128	1,425	9	287	1,476	14	414	7	-	-	596	-	-	672	30	482
2003	3,358	26	1,215	70	2	28	1,124	9	235	1,419	15	458	-	-	-	513	-	-	232	28	494
2004	2,743	22	1,262	86	1	14	692	10	221	1,110	12	542	-	-	-	520	-	-	335	25	499
2005	2,857	12	906	-	-	-	693	7	120	1,292	5	273	-	-	-	587	-	-	285	24	513
2006	2,398	14	998	6	1	20	551	7	120	1,042	6	359	-	-	-	468	-	-	331	23	499
2007	2,263	12	861	45	1	8	288	5	109	1,372	6	409	-	-	-	381	-	-	177	21	335
2008	2,602	12	882	14	1	8	181	2	60	1,820	8	434	26	1	17	408	-	-	153	24	363
2009	2,410	9	1,051	66	1	33	80	1	26	1,881	7	671	-	-	-	260	-	-	125	22	321
2010	2,668	12	1,352	54	2	44	6	1	26	2,051	9	849	-	-	-	283	-	-	274	25	433
2011	3,343	13	1,433	22	1	9	-	-	-	2,567	12	1,009	-	-	-	394	-	-	360	23	415
2012	3,725	13	1,464	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,788	13	987	-	-	-	289	-	-	650	23	477
2013	3,697	16	1,532	-	1	20	-	-	-	2,700	15	1,025	-	-	-	325	-	-	663	20	487
2014	3,777	18	1,538	2	1	20	-	-	-	2,912	18	1,090	-	-	-	379	-	-	484	19	448
2015	4,125	18	1,519	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,572	18	1,151	-	-	-	313	-	-	276	18	368
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**	3,836	12	1,295	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,171	12	1,075	-	-	-	410	-	-	255	11	220
2017																					
Jan.	351	14	1,298	-	-	-	-	-	-	272.8	14	1,030	-	-	-	29.6	-	-	48.3	18	268
Feb.	316	14	1,308	-	1	36	-	-	-	251.8	13	990	-	-	-	28.3	-	-	36.0	18	282
Mar.	306	14	1,200	-	1	36	-	-	-	248.9	13	929	-	-	-	24.4	-	-	32.3	16	235
Apr.	275	13	1,220	-	-	-	-	-	-	227.9	13	985	-	-	-	30.6	-	-	16.3	16	235
May	338	16	1,330	-	-	-	-	-	-	268.1	16	1,095	-	-	-	33.6	-	-	37.7	16	235
Jun	306	17	1,301	-	-	-	-	-	-	272.0	17	1,069	-	-	-	30.7	-	-	5.5	16	232
July	333	18	1,350	-	1	36	-	-	-	273.4	17	1,083	-	-	-	34.2	-	-	25.7	16	231
Aug.	328	19	1,391	-	1	36	-	-	-	262.7	18	1,122	-	-	-	36.8	-	-	29.2	16	233
Sep.	313	16	1,316	-	-	-	-	-	-	248.6	16	1,083	-	-	-	36.5	-	-	28.9	16	233
Oct.	322	18	1,358	-	1	36	-	-	-	251.8	17	1,089	-	-	-	36.1	-	-	35.3	16	233
Nov.	368	16	1,283	-	-	-	-	-	-	271.9	16	1,050	-	-	-	43.6	-	-	53.9	16	233
Dec.	338	16	1,286	-	-	-	-	-	-	254.5	16	1,058	-	-	-	41.8	-	-	40.8	16	228
2018**																					
Jan.	308	17	1,330	-	-	-	-	-	-	244.5	17	1,088	-	-	-	37.3	-	-	26.5	16	242
Feb.	297	17	1,305	-	-	-	-	-	-	233.4	17	1,063	-	-	-	36.9	-	-	26.6	16	242
Mar.	323	16	1,272	-	-	-	-	-	-	260.4	16	1,029	-	-	-	34.6	-	-	27.6	16	243
Apr.	330	17	1,271	-	-	-	-	-	-	268.5	17	1,031	-	-	-	39.6	-	-	21.8	16	240
May	336	16	1,137	-	-	-	-	-	-	260.8	16	971	-	-	-	40.1	-	-	34.9	11	166
Jun	292	15	982	-	-	-	-	-	-	247.3	15	977	-	-	-	44.3	-	-	-	10	5
July	342	15	1,218	-	-	-	-	-	-	300.9	15	1,010	-	-	-	22.3	-	-	18.8	10	208
Aug.	393	14	1,225	-	-	-	-	-	-	325.3	14	1,012	-	-	-	36.6	-	-	31.2	10	213
Sep.	280	14	1,308	-	-	-	-	-	-	244.8	14	1,085	-	-	-	30.7	-	-	4.7	10	223
Oct.	319	12	1,280	-	-	-	-	-	-	271.2	12	1,059	-	-	-	31.5	-	-	16.3	10	221
Nov.	311	12	1,309	-	-	-	-	-	-	249.5	12	1,085	-	-	-	31.6	-	-	30.0	10	224
Dec.	305	12	1,295	-	-	-	-	-	-	263.9	12	1,075	-	-	-	24.6	-	-	17.0	11	220
2019**																					
Jan.	325	11	1,242	-	-	-	-	-	-	272.0	11	1,025	-	-	-	28.7	-	-	24.8	11	217
Feb.	278	12	1,262	-	-	-	-	-	-	243.3	12	1,070	-	-	-	22.1	-	-	12.5	11	192
Mar.	324	13	1,289	-	-	-	-	-	-	286.0	13	1,097	-	-	-	18.4	-	-	20.0	11	192

Source : Department of Mineral and Geoscience Malaysia

Note : \* Aggregate number of mines does not include Retreatment units

\*\* Preliminary

**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
2001	4,972	24,102	30,417	4,047	27,271
2002	4,214	22,904	30,887	3,896	27,075
2003	3,358	7,661	18,250	4,081	15,164
2004	2,742	26,901	33,914	4,652	29,820
2005	2,857	31,087	37,782	4,133	32,304
2006	2,398	15,979	22,850	4,904	19,267
2007	2,263	21,341	25,563	3,564	15,738
2008	2,602	24,350	31,690	3,521	21,813
2009	2,412	22,901	35,443	2,944	18,014
2010	2,668	30,589	38,771	2,942	33,697
2011	3,343	30,031	40,281	2,341	42,302
2012	3,725	26,537	37,823	2,083	37,212
2013	3,697	30,273	32,633	1,835	36,363
2014	3,777	31,610	35,018	1,581	35,221
2015	4,125	31,965	30,260	1,900	38,319
2016	4,158	30,536	26,849	2,238	27,470
2017	3,894	29,866	27,211	2,707	27,147
2018*	3,835	27,450	27,115	1,964	27,342
2017					
Jan.	351	2,377	1,683	171	1,530
Feb.	316	2,033	2,167	203	2,635
Mar.	306	1,723	2,044	322	2,091
Apr.	275	2,441	1,832	263	1,777
May.	338	2,598	2,572	218	2,326
Jun.	306	2,446	2,121	258	1,732
Jul.	333	3,154	2,605	320	2,768
Aug.	328	2,428	2,812	178	3,106
Sep.	313	2,565	2,149	179	2,275
Oct.	322	2,775	2,256	225	2,116
Nov.	368	2,740	2,478	204	2,510
Dec.	338	2,586	2,492	166	2,281
2018*					
Jan.	308	2,424	2,060	171	1,950
Feb.	297	2,046	2,214	190	2,009
Mar.	323	2,488	2,340	158	2,584
Apr.	330	2,430	2,111	192	2,401
May.	336	2,895	2,343	171	2,435
Jun.	292	2,494	2,219	192	2,162
Jul.	342	2,609	2,571	162	2,687
Aug.	393	2,619	2,470	215	2,257
Sep.	280	1,653	2,068	149	1,899
Oct.	319	2,284	2,282	117	2,138
Nov.	311	1,844	2,563	102	2,746
Dec.	305	1,664	1,874	145	2,074
2019*					
Jan.	325	2,169	1,887	125	2,205
Feb.	278	1,700	1,912	99	1,694
Mar.	324	2,263	2,169	134	2,195
Apr.	n.y.a	2,090	2,145	125	2,097
May.	n.y.a	1,842	1,836	145	1,891
Jun.	n.y.a	2,376	1,536	n.y.a	1,630

\* : Preliminary

n.y.a : not yet available

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

## DOMESTIC TIN CONSUMPTIONS

PERIOD	TOTAL CONSUMPTION	SOLDER *	TINPLATE	PEWTER	OTHERS *
2001	4,045	1,916	518	654	958
2002	3,896	2,108	557	593	637
2003	4,080	2,194	636	537	713
2004	4,656	2,864	784	399	609
2005	4,133	2,692	679	264	498
2006	4,904	2,054	613	210	2,027
2007	3,564	2,513	680	219	152
2008	3,521	2,511	685	147	178
2009	2,944	1,537	681	100	626
2010	2,942	1,981	683	169	109
2011	2,341	1,458	665	108	110
2012	2,083	1,333	573	104	73
2013	1,835	1,078	561	100	96
2014	1,581	922	520	82	57
2015	1,900	1,133	608	77	82
2016	2,238	1,314	750	86	88
2017	2,707	1,348	737	63	559
2018**	1,964	1,019	759	39	147
2017					
Jan.	171	102	54	12	3
Feb.	203	133	64	2	4
Mar.	322	139	76	13	94
Apr.	263	100	72	2	89
May	218	150	61	3	4
Jun	258	108	61	12	77
July	320	143	76	1	100
Aug.	178	79	62	2	35
Sep.	179	101	40	1	37
Oct.	225	104	68	4	49
Nov.	204	95	49	1	59
Dec.	166	94	54	10	8
2018**					
Jan.	171	101	57	3	10
Feb.	190	133	54	1	2
Mar.	158	93	49	13	3
Apr.	192	103	78	1	10
May	171	106	56	1	8
Jun.	192	116	61	13	2
Jul.	162	99	60	0	3
Aug.	215	132	75	1	7
Sep.	149	62	62	1	24
Oct.	117	23	69	1	24
Nov.	102	11	61	0	30
Dec.	145	40	77	4	24
2019**					
Jan.	125	66	51	1	7
Feb.	99	60	35	0	4
Mar.	134	69	56	1	8
Apr.	125	51	64	2	8
May	145	70	62	1	12
Jun.	n.y.a	66	n.y.a	1	6

- \* : The figures include high-grade tin (99.9% Sn) imported for consumption.  
 \*\* : Preliminary.  
 n.y.a : not yet available  
 Sources : Department of Mineral and Geoscience Malaysia  
 Malaysia Smelting Corporation Bhd

Note : Local 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 for which actual consumption data are available.

### WORLD MINE PRODUCTION

(In Tonnes)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2019	2019	2019
									Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
<b>EUROPE</b>												
Portugal	45	24	24	84	96	48	56	60	5	5	5	5
Russia	612	600	600	240	240	1,140	702	1,200	100	100	100	100
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>AFRICA</b>												
Democratic Republic Congo	4,800	2,462	5,220	4,116	2,977	4,128	7,145	9,000	800	800	800	800
Nigeria	1,800	2,400	2,590	2,425	2,100	3,827	5,964	8,784	300	300	540	540
Rwanda	4,167	3,493	3,600	4,245	2,017	2,621	3,508	2,400	200	200	250	300
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	-	-	87	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>ASIA</b>												
China	127,400	115,900	148,981	177,300	146,600	153,100	163,000	157,500	11,500	13,900	14,300	13,300
Indonesia	78,000	78,000	84,000	69,600	68,400	60,000	60,000	84,000	7,000	7,000	7,200	7,200
Kazakhstan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Laos	1,200	766	745	840	815	1,308	779	566	328	199	235	235
Malaysia	3,346	3,639	3,685	3,600	3,731	4,123	3,967	3,999	340	340	340	340
Mongolia	24	24	44	72	240	36	50	60	5	5	10	10
Myanmar	534	658	8,943	17,475	2,400	47,435	58,883	45,900	5,900	627	2,420	2,264
Thailand	252	199	119	131	45	124	705	720	60	60	60	60
Vietnam	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	3,600	5,520	4,560	4,560	380	380	300	300
<b>AMERICA</b>												
Bolivia	20,373	19,701	16,976	19,548	20,135	17,614	17,973	17,259	1,450	1,450	1,500	1,500
Brazil	8,200	10,800	13,800	13,800	13,800	25,500	18,000	18,000	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Peru	29,022	26,097	23,661	12,105	19,511	18,789	17,790	18,601	1,582	1,622	1,841	1,607
U.S.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>OCEANIA</b>												
Australia	15,400	6,014	5,888	7,042	7,056	6,635	7,217	6,871	600	600	687	700
<b>WORLD TOTAL</b>	<b>300,575</b>	<b>276,183</b>	<b>324,363</b>	<b>349,035</b>	<b>315,363</b>	<b>351,948</b>	<b>370,299</b>	<b>379,482</b>	<b>32,050</b>	<b>29,088</b>	<b>32,088</b>	<b>30,761</b>

Source : World Bureau of Metal Statistics

### WORLD REFINED TIN CONSUMPTION (In Tonnes)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2019	2019	2019
									Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
<b>EUROPE</b>												
Austria	3,200	2,978	3,184	3,715	3,438	3,323	4,148	3,983	368	350	274	300
Belgium	6,584	5,231	5,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	697	720	60	60	60	60
Bulgaria	520	500	501	360	144	101	1	117	20	20	50	50
Czech Republic	470	474	379	300	460	515	532	603	55	55	51	50
Denmark	108	13	24	11	8	3	17	7	1	1	1	1
Finland	131	121	72	244	211	86	51	77	8	8	7	7
France	4,839	4,323	4,616	5,203	4,382	4,736	5,456	6,080	540	500	441	287
Germany	19,788	17,592	17,896	18,835	17,931	18,242	20,284	20,236	1,421	1,400	1,941	1,900
Greece	1,350	630	616	676	655	632	600	646	51	50	50	50
Hungary	106	105	111	109	163	145	1,177	2,050	150	150	160	160
Ireland	48	7	3	3	7	4	0	2	0	0	0	0
Italy	4,807	6,111	3,096	3,760	3,017	3,495	3,974	4,678	380	380	498	375
Netherlands	4,867	4,500	7,399	7,200	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	500	500	500	500
Norway	5	9	5	3	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Poland	1,582	2,085	1,908	2,520	2,647	3,669	3,537	3,723	350	350	260	260
Portugal	529	435	356	482	408	554	856	891	148	148	51	50
Romania	1,140	960	3,200	960	840	336	516	866	30	30	70	70
Russia	2,960	3,039	3,196	1,516	1,262	995	1,339	495	69	6	58	62
Slovakia	400	240	202	404	501	465	645	767	29	29	73	70
Spain	2,032	1,303	1,913	1,470	1,864	1,495	1,605	1,652	130	130	60	60
Sweden	5,742	2,910	4,385	6,435	5,682	6,492	5,457	6,020	603	600	208	200
Switzerland	200	55	861	66	81	47	69	45	1	1	6	6
United Kingdom	703	780	821	794	962	979	936	961	78	80	50	55
Yugoslavia	2,390	1,320	1,140	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	90	90	90	90
Other Europe	900	720	720	720	720	720	720	720	60	60	60	60
<b>AFRICA</b>												
Egypt	400	110	104	0	155	107	119	225	10	10	20	20
Morocco	84	84	29	14	16	21	15	22	5	5	5	5
Nigeria	300	300	300	300	300	300	623	1,436	200	200	126	100
South Africa	1,464	1,200	1,152	1,243	1,129	1,047	957	633	65	48	50	44
Other Africa	900	720	720	720	720	720	720	720	60	60	60	60
<b>ASIA</b>												
China	180,812	176,404	168,194	192,610	175,842	191,415	183,391	174,183	13,279	13,936	14,436	14,043
Hong Kong	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	3,300	300	300	300	300
India	9,738	9,985	9,941	11,870	12,857	9,088	9,861	11,365	690	600	953	950
Indonesia	1,200	1,200	600	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	100	100	100	100
Iran	2,400	1,200	797	737	1,129	987	1,058	1,573	132	275	189	225
Japan	26,936	27,657	28,272	27,090	26,762	26,113	29,111	28,084	2,671	2,282	2,412	1,988
Kazakhstan	1,044	606	602	431	423	490	431	405	0	0	20	10
Malaysia	4,440	4,440	3,900	3,900	1,560	1,560	1,560	1,560	130	130	130	130
Pakistan	480	360	528	618	480	279	300	489	70	70	60	60
Philippines	217	122	143	225	118	506	220	307	76	70	72	60
Singapore	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,998	2,000	1,960	1,920	1,920	160	160	160	160
South Korea	14,404	16,238	14,533	13,772	13,091	14,199	13,112	13,927	1,076	940	922	1,107
Syria	180	120	0	120	120	120	120	120	10	10	10	10
Taiwan	8,093	7,071	5,883	4,583	4,703	4,140	4,494	4,576	380	400	518	300
Thailand	3,540	3,538	4,500	3,952	3,074	3,131	4,259	3,000	250	250	250	250
Turkey	2,422	2,135	2,337	2,259	2,136	2,416	3,110	3,215	141	142	146	443
United Arab Emirates	3,000	2,400	2,400	2,400	4,200	4,800	4,800	3,600	300	300	600	300
Vietnam	2,000	2,000	3,600	5,457	6,000	6,000	6,000	4,200	500	500	300	300
Other Asia	1,860	2,160	2,160	2,160	2,160	2,160	2,160	2,160	180	180	180	180
<b>AMERICA</b>												
Argentina	778	752	882	560	833	878	596	674	46	0	17	44
Bolivia	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	40	40	40	40
Brazil	5,628	3,546	6,073	4,600	4,606	17,258	10,009	9,357	946	1,018	588	751
Canada	2,882	2,601	2,360	2,740	3,238	2,887	2,562	2,489	177	150	195	195
Chile	242	199	132	96	152	111	82	95	14	0	21	5
Colombia	348	320	308	286	243	300	280	271	31	30	31	20
Mexico	3,898	3,493	3,393	3,769	3,615	4,160	4,197	4,906	400	400	400	400
Peru	216	216	220	216	216	216	216	216	18	18	18	18
U.S.A.	30,365	30,691	29,193	28,800	30,644	29,455	31,476	34,664	3,980	3,980	3,703	2,678
Venezuela	335	205	187	178	90	59	19	16	1	1	1	1
Other America	600	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	35	35	35	35
<b>OCEANIA</b>												
Australia	579	480	516	427	467	215	259	284	45	20	46	40
New Zealand	66	73	19	18	19	7	49	46	5	8	0	9
<b>WORLD TOTAL</b>	<b>381,772</b>	<b>360,887</b>	<b>359,960</b>	<b>381,439</b>	<b>361,943</b>	<b>387,563</b>	<b>381,702</b>	<b>378,582</b>	<b>31,667</b>	<b>31,668</b>	<b>32,135</b>	<b>30,106</b>

Source : World Bureau of Metal Statistics