



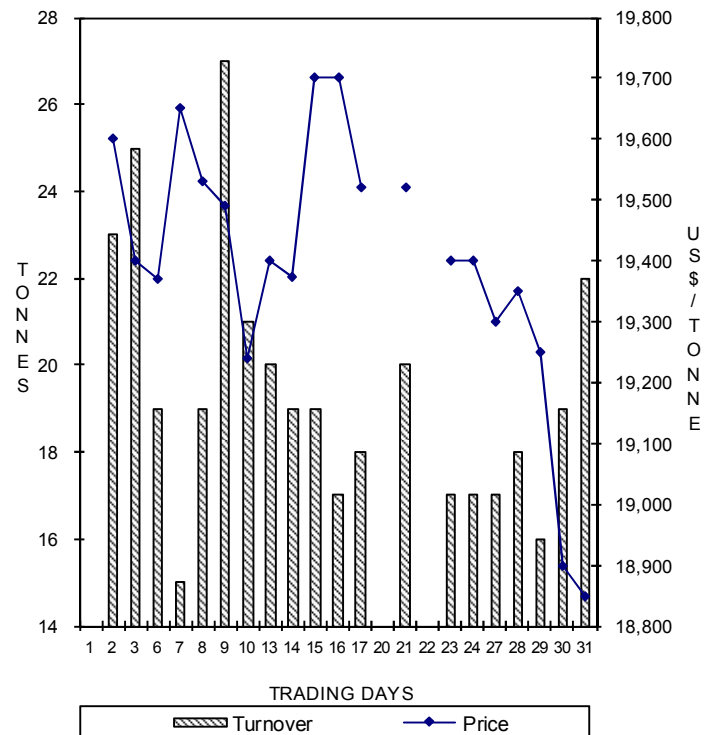
MAY TIN MARKET REVIEW

Kuala Lumpur Tin Market (KLTM)

Tin trading on the local physical tin market opened the first trading week of May at US\$19,600 per tonne before declining the subsequent day to end the short first trading day lower at US\$19,400 per tonne. It was the shortest and the least active trading week of the month as the trading volume was only 48 tonnes.

The KLTM price slid slightly at the start of the second trading week before rebounding the following day. The rebound was short lived as the tin price declined towards end of the trading week on weak demand. It was, however, the most active trading week of the month as the trading volume increased to 101 tonnes.

**KLTM PRICES
MAY 2019**



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The market opened the third trading week at US\$19,400 per tonne, higher than the previous week's closing. It slid slightly on technical correction the subsequent day before rebounding substantially to record the highest price level for the month at US\$19,700 per tonne on 15th and 16th May due to heavy demand. The market softened to end the trading week lower as demand eased, reflecting the local physical tin market's alignment with the London Metal Exchange's (LME) down trend. A total of 93 tonnes of tin were traded during the week.

The fourth trading week opened at US\$19,520 per tonne, the same level as the previous week's closing. The market then declined and stayed unchanged to close the trading week lower. The decline was in line with the lower tin prices on the LME as demand eased. The volume of tin traded during the week was 54 tonnes.

The tin price softened to US\$19,300 per tonne at the start of the final trading week, but rebounded the subsequent day due to a technical correction before easing again towards end of the trading week. The KLTM closed the trading month

lower at US\$18,850 per tonne being the month's lowest price level. The downward momentum was due to weak demand as sellers dominated the market. Total turnover for the week, however, rose to 92 tonnes.

The average tin price recorded for May was US\$19,394 per tonne, lower than the April's average of US\$20,528 per tonne. The market traded during

the month within a price range of US\$18,850 to US\$19,700 per tonne. The average daily turnover recorded for May was 19 tonnes, substantially lower than the April's average of 38 tonnes. The highest daily turnover recorded for the month was 27 tonnes and the lowest was 15 tonnes. There were 20 days of trading on the KLTM in May as the market was closed for the Labour, Wesak and Nuzul Al-Quran Day holidays.

London Metal Exchange (LME)

Tin trading on the LME during early May was range bound before declining during the final trading week. The decline was due to a dearth of buyer's while sellers were eager to trade.

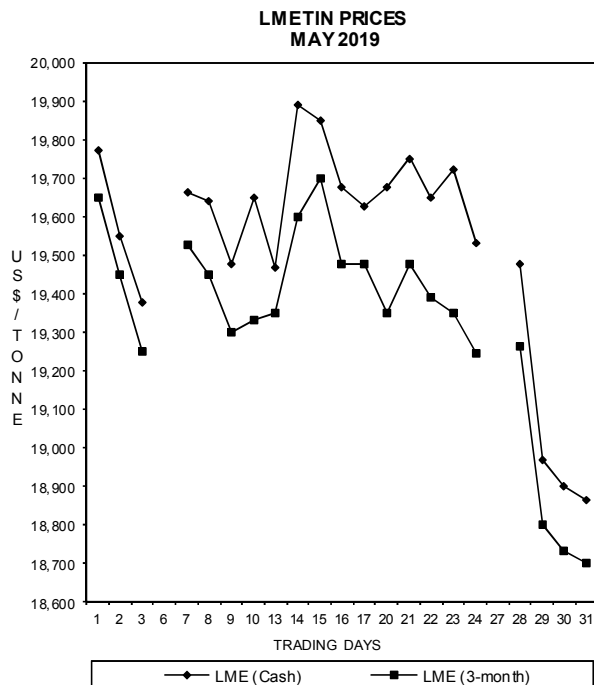
Tin prices opened the trading month at US\$19,770 per tonne for cash tin and US\$19,650 per tonne for 3-month tin. They softened towards end of the trading week due to heavy selling.

During the second trading week, tin prices recorded a mixed pattern, in line with the trading of other base-metals on the Exchange.

Tin prices strengthened during the early days of the third trading week to record the month's highest level at US\$19,890 per tonne for cash tin and US\$19,700 per tonne for 3-month tin. They were recorded on 14th and 15th May, respectively. The upward momentum was due to heavy buying as traders took advantage from the earlier lower prices. Thereafter, they softened to end the trading week lower.

Tin prices were somewhat flat during the fourth trading week as market sentiment remained largely uncertain.

During the final trading week, tin prices declined throughout the week to finally closed the trading month at US\$18,860 per tonne for cash tin and US\$18,700 per tonne for 3-month tin, being their



respective lowest level for the month. The decline was due to heavy selling while buyers stayed on the sideline.

The month's average LME cash tin price was US\$19,531 per tonne while the average price for 3-month tin was US\$19,326 per tonne. There were 21 days of trading on the LME in May.

NEWS HIGHLIGHTS

Govt to Revive Tin Mining

The cabinet plans to revive the tin mining industry after 40 years due to encouraging market prices, says Water, Land and Natural Resources Minister Dr A. Xavier Jayakumar. He said the deposits of tin were huge as there had been no ore mining for the past four decades. Prices of tin, he said, could reach up to US\$20,000 (RM83,000) per tonne today and were “very attractive” to industry players with deposits amounting to millions of tonnes.

“There is more interest in tin and our Department of Lands and Mines has mapped the whole country where there are huge tin deposits. So the industry players are interested to return to tin mining. We have discussed this in the cabinet and decided that we will go into tin mining again and give opportunities to the interested parties to go forward with it,” he said at a press conference held to mark Pakatan Harapan’s first year in government on Monday.

The Kuala Langat member of parliament said although the tin mining industry was not completely stopped, it was not on the scale it was in the 1960s. At present, Rahman Hydraulic Sdn Bhd in Perak is mining tin on a large scale.

Tin Mine Firm Ready to Offer Expertise

The operator of Malaysia’s oldest and largest open-pit, hard-rock tin mine in Klian Intan, Pengkalan Hulu, Perak, has welcomed the government’s plan to revive the tin mining industry and is willing to share its expertise. Rahman Hydraulic Tin (RHT) senior general manager Madzlan Zam said the initiative to revive the tin mining industry would return the country back to its glory years as the world’s largest tin producer.

“We are ready to help the government and are open to any idea. We can’t wait to help the government in this matter. We need to become the world’s No. 1. As a geologist, I have been involved in this field since 1981. The country has much tin ore that we can extract.”

Madzlan said RHT had been operating for 100 years and the company hired a number of geologists and mining engineers. “We have the expertise to realise the government’s plan,” he said here yesterday. Madzlan said strict requirements were needed for industry players who wished to operate tin mining. “The government needs to allow only eligible companies to carry out mining and not outsource it to agents who will pose problems later.”

Xavier said the government would look into other minerals such as gold, copper, cobalt and nickel for mining. He said Malaysia was also rich in coal but the government would not go into coal mining as the mineral was located in forest reserves.

“Whatever is in the forest reserve areas will not get a greenlight for mining. Once we know how to protect the forests (from the effects of mining), we will look at the Environmental Impact Assessment study and social impact study before we allow this (the mining).”

As for bauxite mining, Xavier said the standard operating procedure (SOP) on bauxite mining and exporting had paved the way for sustainable mining and minimised its impacts on local inhabitants. “We discussed with the state government and came up with the SOP together with the state agency (representatives).”

(Source: New Straits Times, 2 May 2019)

Malaysia was the world’s largest tin producer and supplied more than half the world’s tin until the mid-1980s when prices fell. By the late 1980s, more than 300 tin mines had ceased operations. Madzlan said the state government played a crucial role in realising this plan.

“Perak is rich in tin ore. Those days, due to the collapse of the tin mining industry, miners abandoned mining pools. They became oil palm plantations and some developed into small townships. It is important to come up with specific approaches as the land falls under the state government’s jurisdiction.”

Water, Land and Natural Resources Minister Dr A. Xavier Jayakumar on Wednesday said there were large deposits of tin ore in the country as there had been no large-scale mining for the past 40 years. He said the price of tin, which could reach up to US\$20,000 (RM83,000) per tonne, was “attractive” to industry players and with deposits amounting to millions of tonnes, the sector could again become a money spinner.

(Source: New Straits Times, 3 May 2019)

Safeguard Environment, Health First

Plans to revive the tin mining industry should take into account environmental and social impact assessments by independent agencies. Sahabat Alam Malaysia (SAM) and Consumers Association of Penang (CAP) said the recent announcement by Water, Land and Natural Resources Minister Dr A. Xavier Jayakumar on the government's plans to revive the tin mining industry had raised environmental and social concerns.

SAM/CAP president S. M. Mohamed Idris said efforts to extract and commercialise natural resources should be done only after taking into consideration issues such as safeguarding and protecting natural resources and the environment.

"Before the government realises the plan, it should conduct assessments of environmental and social impact of tin mining, especially on Perak. Negative environmental and social costs of the industry must be taken into account before embarking on any revival plan," he told the New Straits Times.

Idris raised concerns about the lack of monitoring and enforcement capabilities in state environmental agencies, as shown by environmental disasters in Sungai Kim Kim in Johor, Sungai Rui here and the dumping of plastic waste. "The government needs to boost efforts to ensure that the environment and people's health are safeguarded. We have to rectify this and not compromise on the environment, as well as on the health and safety of citizens."

El Dorado of the East Set for a Revival

Will Sungai Lembing, once a prosperous tin mining town near here, enjoy a new lease of life following the government's idea to revive the tin mining industry in Malaysia? Once known as the "El Dorado of the East", the underground tunnels here were the longest and deepest in the world until the 1980s when world tin prices dropped, resulting in the collapse of the industry.

Only two mining companies operate on a small-scale here, but Sungai Lembing assemblyman Datuk Md Sohaimi Mohamed Shah is optimistic that there could be a pot of gold waiting for interested parties if they planned to venture into tin mining. He said the two mining firms had been working with the cooperation of the Pahang State Development Corporation, but many people were unaware of their presence.

He cautioned against making any decision based on an economic standpoint. He said the tin mining industry could have had its "golden age" in the past, but the economic benefits carried environmental and social costs that had not been studied thoroughly. "We need to look into land deterioration and water quality degradation in rivers. Studies have shown that tin mining left tin-tailings in Perak."

Sunway University Business School economics professor, Dr Yeah Kim Leng, said the government should proceed with caution because of the risks involved. "The government can explore tin mining, but it should not take the risk of venturing directly into it. What it can do is encourage those in the private sector to get involved in tin mining as it will help them grow. They have the capital to go into tin mining."

He said prospects depended mostly on the commodity's price and Malaysia's ability to face competition from other tin mining countries. The other consideration was the cost to sustain tin mines. "We must study price levels if Malaysia commercialises tin resources again. Old mines have been mined over and this will lead to higher costs of production if we want to revive them."

He said foreign and local experts needed to be roped in because most of the experts during Malaysia's golden age of tin mining were no longer here.

(Source: New Straits Times, 3 May 2019)

"The town is no longer famous for tin mining. But if the government is serious about reviving the industry, the ministry (Water, Land and Natural Resources) should get down to work. I believe with guidance, more parties will be interested to reopen or start new tin mines here. Tin mining has a lot of potential and the people here have seen it in the past, so reintroducing it in Sungai Lembing will be good news to many and boost the economy. "There is a huge volume of tin deposits here and with studies, the soil can be dredged," he said yesterday.

Sohaimi said many were sceptical about investing in tin mining due to uncertain tin prices and they feared a repeat of the massive drop in global prices, which could force them to cease business. Myah Mines tin mine contract manager Badrul Hisham Hasim said it would be good news if the govern-

ment's plan became a reality. "It will mark the return of the once-lucrative industry. But let's wait for the government's announcements as this is a proposal," he said, adding that the company started operating in 2013.

A tin mining operator, who declined to be named, said the price of tin was between US\$19,000 and US\$20,000 (RM78,500 and RM83,000) per tonne, compared with US\$15,000 per tonne several years ago. "It reached US\$23,000 per tonne in 2013. The industry seems promising, but many are not prepared to take the risk, fearing they might suffer losses after investing in setting up the plant, buying machinery and hiring foreign workers.

"The two companies in Sungai Lembing have skilled workers from China and Indonesia. Not many locals are prepared to do the job, which is arduous. If the tin price remains promising, the government's move will bring a windfall," he said, adding that the common mining technique was open-cast mining.

He said tin mining companies would send ore to Malaysia Smelting Corporation Bhd, one of the

world's largest tin smelters, in Penang before it was processed and exported to South Korea and Japan, where it would be used in the electronics industry.

A state Land and Mines Office spokesman said companies interested in obtaining permits to start new mines must submit applications to the state government as most of the land had been gazetted for tourism, plantation and other purposes.

"It's not easy to identify and approve land for mining as it might affect the previous planning of a certain area. The suitability of a mine's location is important and several factors, including safety, have to be taken into consideration."

Until the late 1970s, Malaysia was the world's premier producer of tin. Mining was carried out in Perak, Pahang, Selangor and Negri Sembilan. Sungai Lembing was once a major producer of underground tin before mines were closed in 1986 due to high operational costs, drop in prices and low production.

(Source: New Straits Times, 3 May 2019)

Reviving Tin Mining May Harm Environment

The revival of tin mining may cause harm to the environment as most untapped areas of the tin reserves are located in 'environmentally sensitive areas'. These sensitive areas, such as the permanent forest reserves, national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, river reserves and water catchment areas, were where most untapped tin reserves are located, former Natural Resources and Environment Minister Datuk Seri Dr Wan Junaidi Tuanku Jaafar said.

He said the authorities must ensure the areas chosen would not cause environmental disasters. Although he did not oppose the idea of tin mining, he said the government must regulate the industry if it decided to go ahead with the move.

"When I was the minister, I had extensively discussed this with the then director-general and experts in the field. I was very interested to find out where the gold, silver, iron and tin ores are located and to find out how much we still have. I remember them opening up the Malaysian map and showing where the tin reserves are located - the forest re-

serves, water catchment areas and many other environmentally sensitive areas. This was why I never spoke about tin mining when I was the minister because reviving tin mining would cause major environmental problems."

He said without proper regulations, there would be serious damage to the environment since the businessmen "would clearly not care about what happened to the environment". "We saw this when Pahang tried bauxite mining and it ended in disaster. Similar cases happened in Semenyih, and recently in Pasir Gudang."

He added that the government must look at governing mining law, rules and procedures on prospecting, mining and exploitation. "We may be able to revive the industry, but the cost to the whole nation is going to be much higher. In the end, a few industry players get rich at the expense of the country and the environment."

(Source: New Straits Times, 4 May 2019)

More Thought Needed

Malaysia was once the world's biggest producer of tin. Tin mining began in the 1820s, and by the turn of the century, the country was already producing more than half the world's tin. Soon, there was competition from South America, but Malaysia remained the world's biggest producer till the 1980s, when tin prices plummeted. Slowly, tin mining companies began to shut down as profitability took a beating.

Today, very few companies are still operating. This, however, may see a change in the coming months — the nation's senior-most economic driver is leaving the museum to start a new life cycle. Recently, the government announced a possible revival of the tin mining industry. Several areas had already been identified with huge deposits.

Water, Land and Natural Resources Minister Dr Xavier Jayakumar said the price of tin was high and on an upswing; it could reach up to US\$20,000 (RM82,954) per tonne. And, unlike its first cycle, the reborn tin mines shall lodge in a global setting.

As expected, the announcement did not go down well with environmentalists; they claimed it would cause major problems to the environment, both for the nation's land and water resources. The previous government had been reluctant to pursue it because it was found that large tin deposits were likely to be found in "sensitive areas", such as permanent forest reserves, national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, river reserves and water catchment areas.

While the government must do what is necessary for the country to move forward and develop, such decisions cannot be made willy-nilly. More thought must be put into it. The tin industry should steer clear of controversies. There cannot be a "the end justifies the means" scenario. Laws should be looked at, and rules and procedures on prospecting, mining and exploitation reviewed.

The latest in technology must also be employed to ensure that everything is done carefully and with the least impact to the environment. This is of the utmost priority — environmental impact assessments need to be conducted.

An article that appeared in Institution of Engineers Malaysia's *Bulletin Jurutera* a few years ago said the viability of a tin mine depended not only on its reserves and effective mining methods but also on the demand for tin and the value of the ringgit. One of the reasons Europe chose to boycott palm oil is the supposed threat to the orang utan and its natural habitat.

Would tin products go down the same path, if environmentalists take a similar stand? The industry needs to be regulated if tin mining is revived.

All that glitters is not gold; similarly, all that shines may not be tin. Indeed, it is why every step of the process must be monitored to ensure the tin ore is viable enough to be mined, and at the same time preserving the environment.

(Source: New Straits Times, 7 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
2018						
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
2019						
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
2019						
May						
1		CLOSED			19,770	19,650
2	19,600	4.1369	81,083	23	19,550	19,450
3	19,400	4.1437	80,388	25	19,375	19,250
6	19,370	4.1497	80,380	19		CLOSED
7	19,650	4.1480	81,508	15	19,660	19,525
8	19,530	4.1464	80,979	19	19,640	19,450
9	19,490	4.1502	80,887	27	19,475	19,300
10	19,240	4.1520	79,884	21	19,650	19,330
13	19,400	4.1624	80,751	20	19,465	19,350
14	19,375	4.1690	80,774	19	19,890	19,600
15	19,700	4.1719	82,186	19	19,850	19,700
16	19,700	4.1691	82,131	17	19,675	19,475
17	19,520	4.1718	81,434	18	19,625	19,475
20		CLOSED			19,675	19,350
21	19,520	4.1848	81,687	20	19,750	19,475
22		CLOSED			19,650	19,390
23	19,400	4.1926	81,336	17	19,720	19,350
24	19,400	4.1907	81,300	17	19,530	19,245
27	19,300	4.1853	80,776	17		CLOSED
28	19,350	4.1933	81,140	18	19,475	19,260
29	19,250	4.1953	80,760	16	18,965	18,800
30	18,900	4.1970	79,323	19	18,900	18,730
31	18,850	4.1980	79,132	22	18,860	18,700

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
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

n.y.a : not yet available

* : at producer

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

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

* : 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

(In Tonnes)

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

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

** : Preliminary.

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
EUROPE												
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AFRICA												
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ASIA												
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
AMERICA												
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.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OCEANIA												
Australia	15,400	6,014	5,888	7,042	7,056	6,635	7,217	6,871	600	600	687	700
WORLD TOTAL	300,575	276,183	324,363	349,035	315,363	351,948	370,299	379,482	32,050	29,088	32,088	30,761

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
EUROPE												
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
AFRICA												
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
ASIA												
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
AMERICA												
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
OCEANIA												
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
WORLD TOTAL	381,772	360,887	359,960	381,439	361,943	387,563	381,702	378,582	31,667	31,668	32,135	30,106

Source : World Bureau of Metal Statistics