TIN

(Data in metric tons, tin content, unless otherwise specified)

Domestic Production and Use: Tin has not been mined or smelted in the United States since 1993 or 1989, respectively. Twenty-five firms accounted for more than 94% of the primary tin consumed domestically in 2025. The uses for tin in the United States were chemicals, 25%; tinplate, 16%; alloys, 12%; solder, 11%; babbitt, brass and bronze, and tinning, 7%; bar tin, 2%; and other, 27%. In 2025, the estimated customs value of imported refined tin was $970 million, and the estimated value of tin recovered from old scrap domestically was $340 million based on the average S&P Global Platts Metals Week New York dealer price for tin.

Salient Statistics—United States:	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025[e]
Production, secondary:[e]					
Old scrap	9,430	9,420	9,430	8,550	9,000
New scrap	7,600	7,900	7,900	8,000	8,000
Imports for consumption:					
Refined	38,100	33,200	28,200	25,400	32,000
Tin alloys, gross weight	1,110	735	901	731	1,200
Tin waste and scrap, gross weight	18,600	11,600	10,700	8,210	8,100
Exports:					
Refined	1,290	1,310	918	596	850
Tin alloys, gross weight	630	531	652	1,330	800
Tin waste and scrap, gross weight	2,800	30,300	38,000	13,400	4,500
Shipments from Government stockpile, gross weight[1]	437	—	NA	NA	NA
Consumption, apparent, refined[2]	48,000	41,200	35,000	34,600	43,000
Price, average, cents per pound:[3]					
New York dealer	1,580	1,546	1,256	1,420	1,600
London Metal Exchange (LME), cash	1,478	1,423	1,177	1,368	1,500
Stocks, consumer and dealer, yearend	9,030	9,180	10,900	9,600	8,100
Net import reliance[4] as a percentage of apparent consumption, refined tin	80	77	73	75	77

Recycling: About 17,000 tons of tin from old and new scrap was estimated to have been recycled in 2025. Of this, about 10,000 tons was recovered from old scrap at 1 detinning plant and 31 secondary nonferrous-metal-processing plants, accounting for 22% of apparent consumption.

Import Sources (2021–24): Refined tin: Peru, 31%; Bolivia, 27%; Indonesia, 15%; Brazil, 10%; and other, 17%. Waste and scrap: Canada, 91%; Mexico, 6%; and other, 3%.

Tariff: Item	Number	Normal Trade Relations 12–31–25
Unwrought tin:		
Tin, not alloyed	8001.10.0000	Free.
Tin alloys, containing, by weight:		
5% or less lead	8001.20.0010	Free.
More than 5% but not more than 25% lead	8001.20.0050	Free.
More than 25% lead	8001.20.0090	Free.
Tin waste and scrap	8002.00.0000	Free.

Depletion Allowance: 22% (domestic), 14% (foreign).

Government Stockpile:[5]

	FY 2025		FY 2026	
Material	Potential acquisitions	Potential disposals	Potential acquisitions	Potential disposals
Tin (gross weight)	—	640	NA	NA

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TIN

Events, Trends, and Issues: The estimated amount of new and old scrap tin recycled domestically in 2025 increased by 3% compared with that in 2024. The estimated annual average New York dealer price for refined tin in 2025 was 1,600 cents per pound, a 13% increase compared with that in 2024. The estimated annual average LME cash price for refined tin in 2025 was 1,500 cents per pound, a 10% increase compared with that in 2024. In March 2025, under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act, the United States increased tariffs on imported aluminum products to 25%, aligning with existing 25% tariffs on steel products, and ended all previously existing country-specific exemptions. In June, the tariffs on both aluminum and steel products were raised to 50% for most countries, except for the United Kingdom, which remained at 25%. Steel products affected by these tariffs included varieties of tinplate with Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States codes 7210.11.0000, 7210.12.0000, and 7212.10.0000.

In 2025, a U.S. company with existing tin operations based in Coatesville, PA, advanced plans to establish a vertically integrated tin supply chain. In late 2024, the company was awarded $19 million from the U.S. Department of War under the Defense Production Act, Title III, to support the development of a domestic tin smelting, refining, and recycling facility. In May, the company signed a letter of intent with a Rwandan tin miner to secure feedstock supply, and in September began construction of a $65 million tin metal production and processing facility in Martinsville, VA. The Martinsville facility was expected to be operational by late 2026.

World Mine Production and Reserves: Significant revisions were made to the 2024 production for Brazil, Burma, Laos, Malaysia, Nigeria, and Vietnam based on company and Government reports. Reserves for Australia, Brazil, China, Congo (Kinshasa), Indonesia, and Peru were revised based on company and Government reports.

	Mine production		Reserves[6]
	2024	2025[e]	
United States	—	—	—
Australia	11,300	12,000	[7]570,000
Bolivia	21,200	15,000	400,000
Brazil	27,600	28,000	700,000
Burma	[e]20,000	12,000	700,000
China	[e]71,000	71,000	1,200,000
Congo (Kinshasa)	[e]26,000	27,000	91,000
Indonesia	[e]55,000	61,000	1,400,000
Laos	1,860	1,800	NA
Malaysia	5,460	5,000	NA
Nigeria	[e]3,100	3,500	NA
Peru	32,300	33,000	150,000
Russia	3,260	4,500	460,000
Rwanda	[e]4,100	4,600	NA
Vietnam	[e]11,000	11,000	23,000
Other countries	1,570	1,700	310,000
World total (rounded)	294,000	290,000	>6,000,000

World Resources:[6] Identified resources of tin in the United States, primarily in Alaska, were insignificant compared with those in the rest of the world. World resources, principally in western Africa, southeastern Asia, Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Indonesia, and Russia, are extensive and, if developed, could sustain recent annual production rates well into the future.

Substitutes: Aluminum, glass, paper, plastic, or tin-free steel substitute for tin in cans and containers. Other materials that substitute for tin are epoxy resins for solder; aluminum alloys, alternative copper-base alloys, and plastics for bronze; plastics for bearing metals that contain tin; and compounds of lead and sodium for some tin chemicals.

[e]Estimated. NA Not available. — Zero.

[1]Defined as change in inventory from prior yearend inventory. If negative, increase in inventory. Beginning in 2023, Government stock changes no longer available.

[2]Defined for 2021–22 as production from old scrap + refined tin imports – refined tin exports ± adjustments for Government and industry stock changes. Beginning in 2023, Government stock changes no longer included.

[3]Source: S&P Global Platts Metals Week.

[4]Defined for 2021–22 as refined imports – refined exports ± adjustments for Government and industry stock changes. Beginning in 2023, Government stock changes no longer included.

[5]See Appendix B for definitions. For fiscal year 2026, the Annual Materials Plan was not released.

[6]See Appendix C for resource and reserve definitions and information concerning data sources.

[7]For Australia, Joint Ore Reserves Committee-compliant or equivalent reserves were 220,000 tons.