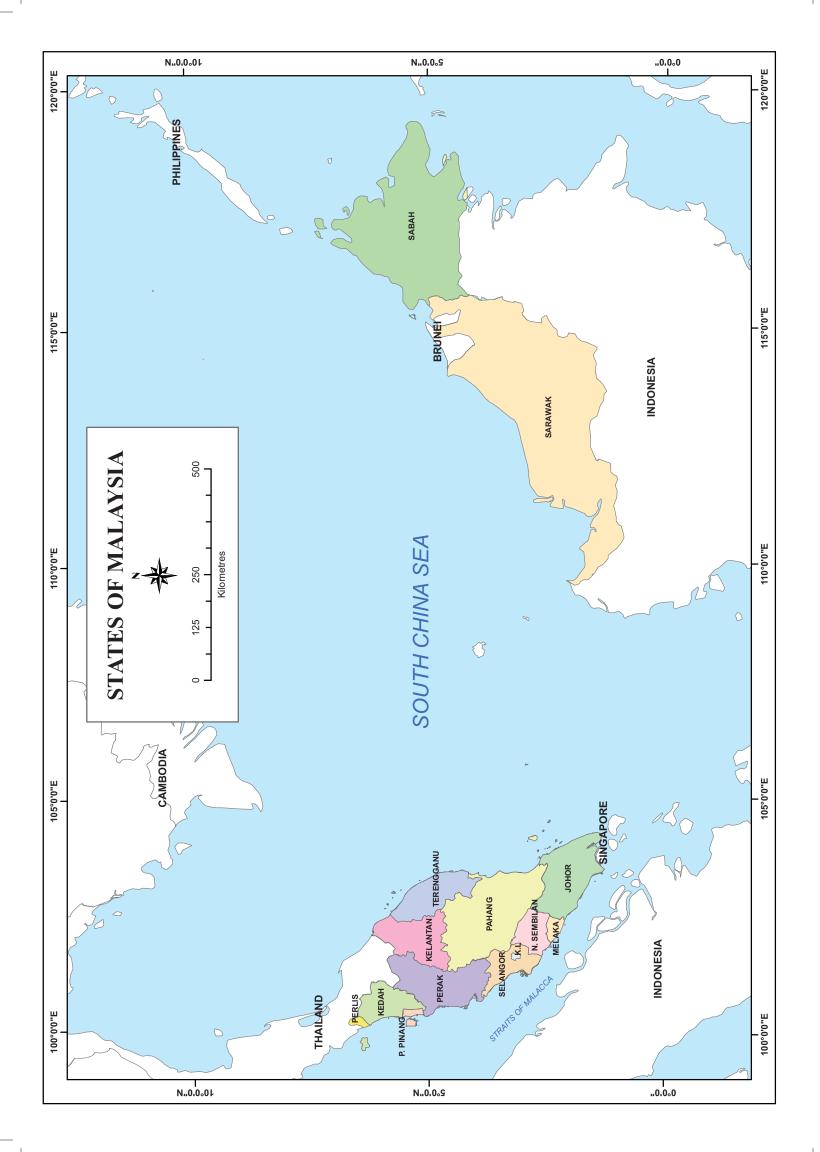
MALAYSIAN MINERALS YEARBOOK 2014

MINERALS AND GEOSCIENCE DEPARTMENT MALAYSIA MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT MALAYSIA

24th Issue

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PREFACE

This Malaysian Minerals Yearbook 2014 is the 24th edition of its series produced by the Minerals and Geosciences Department of Malaysia (JMG). It is a reflection of the added responsibility of being the main reference point for minerals data in Malaysia. Its aim is to provide reliable and comprehensive information on the entire minerals production in Malaysia.

As in the previous year, this report discusses the performance of the Malaysian minerals industry during the year 2014 and provides the background information to assist in interpreting the performance of the mineral sector and mineral commodity produced in Malaysia. Besides, it also provides an overview of some imported minerals that are equally important in domestic mineral industry. The information in this publication includes commodity reviews, mineral production, import, export, mineral prices and analyses of the mineral commodities sector encompassing the metallic, non-metallic and energy minerals. A list of all the mines currently in operation during the year for each state in Malaysia is also presented.

In order to improve the accuracy and reliability of the data, JMG has undertaken various efforts towards strengthening relationships with data providers to improve the quality of its publications for the benefit of the mineral fraternity. JMG welcomes any constructive comments and suggestions that may help us to improve the value of this publication and meet the changing needs and requirements of the mineral sector in Malaysia.

Finally, I would like to extend my sincere appreciation to all the government agencies, various organisations, companies and individuals who have been continuously providing us with the valuable information for the preparation of this report.

MIOR SALLEHHUDDIN BIN MIOR JADID

Director General

Minerals and Geoscience Department

Malaysia

November 2015

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Although the compilation of this report is principally the effort of the Minerals and Geoscience Department Malaysia, much of the information presented is based on data originally collected by other departments and agencies. The following sources are gratefully acknowledged:

Trade Statistics:

 External Trade Statistics 2014 published by the Department of Statistics, Malaysia

World Minerals Production:

- Mineral Commodity Summaries 2015 published by the U.S Geological Survey (USGS)
- World Mineral Production 2009 2013 published by the British Geological Survey (BGS)

Minerals prices:

- Monthly Commodity Price Bulletin published by United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) - 2014
- UNCTAD Commodity Yearbook published by United Nations, Geneva - 2014
- Industrial Minerals published by Metal Bulletin Journals 2014
- Malaysian Tin Bulletin by Tin Industry Board 2014

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Malaysian mineral production data

Aggregates Production figures represent the total tonnage of

crushed rocks, including crushed limestone for

industrial and agricultural uses.

Clays Production figures shown also include ball clay.

Copper Mine production of copper is shown as copper-

in-concentrates.

Conc. Concentrates.

Limestone Production figures shown include crushed

limestone used for aggregates unless specified

e.g. limestone for cement.

Rare earths The annual production figures represent the

aggregate tonnages of monazite and xenotime concentrates produced as by-products of tin

mining.

Silica Production figures represent the aggregate

tonnage of silica sand, mine tailing sand and

quartz rock powder.

Tantalum-The annual production figures represent the aggregate tonnage of columbite and struverite

aggregate tonnage of columbite and struverite concentrates produced as by-products of tin

mining.

Tin Mine production of tin is shown as tin content of

concentrates (tin-in-concentrates).

Titanium Production is shown as gross tonnage of

ilmenite concentrates produced as a by-product of tin mining. A small amount of rutile may be

included.

Zirconium Production is shown as gross tonnage of zircon

concentrates produced as a by-product of tin

mining.

Trade

In this edition, three consecutive years of import/export data are shown (2012, 2013 & 2014). Export figures shown in the trade tables represent net exports (i.e. excluding re-exports).

World production

The world production tables only give the major world producers. Other producers are included in the row depicted as 'other countries'.

Price graphs

Where information is available, actual prices of mineral commodities are shown over a ten-year period.

Local terminology

In the review texts, heavy minerals produced in the process of alluvial tin ore beneficiation are referred to by the term 'amang' which is widely used in the local tin industry.

Units of weight

t	=	tonne	=	1,000 kg
Mt	=	million tonnes	=	1,000,000 t
kg	=	kilogram	=	1,000 gm
gm	=	gram	=	0.001 kg
tr oz	=	troy ounce	=	31.1035 gm

Units of area

```
sq km = square kilometre = 100 ha
ha = hectare = 0.01 square kilometre
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Units of currency

```
RM = Ringgit Malaysia
USD = US Dollar
(2014 average exchange rate: 1US$ = RM3.27)
£ = British Pound
(2014 average exchange rate: £1 = RM5.39)
A$ = Australian Dollar
(2014 average exchange rate: 1A$ = RM2.95)
€ = The Euro
(2014 average exchange rate: 1€ = RM4.35)
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Conventions

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'000 = x thousand
0 = nil or quantity less than half the unit shown
N.A = not available
n.y.a. = not yet available
e = estimated
p = preliminary
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Communication regarding this publication should be addressed to:

Director General

Minerals and Geoscience Department Malaysia 20th Floor, Tabung Haji Building, Jalan Tun Razak, 50658 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Tel: 603-21611033 Fax: 603-21611036 e-mail: jmgkll@jmg.gov.my Website: www.jmg.gov.my

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MALAYSIAN MINERALS YEARBOOK 2014

Commodity analyses and reviews by:

Abd Rahim Bin Harun Joanes Bin Muda Haniza Binti Zakri Nurul Huda Bin Romli Yusari Bin Basiran Kamal Bin Daril

Commodity trade data compilation by:

Geri Anak Ginung Abdul Hafid Bin Abdullah

Mineral Intelligence Unit Mineral Economics Section Minerals and Geoscience Department Malaysia

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OVERVIEW

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Introduction

The global economy expanded at a moderate pace in 2014, with uneven growth across and within regions. The Malaysian economy recorded a stronger growth of 6.0% in 2014 compared with 4.7% in 2013. Particularly, net exports recorded a positive growth in 2014 after seven consecutive years of negative contributions. Growth was driven by the continued strength in private domestic demand, and supported by the improvement in external trade performance. In 2015, all economic sectors are expected to expand, albeit at a more moderate pace. Overall, the Malaysian economy is projected to register a steady growth of 4.5 to 5.5% in 2015, supported mainly by a sustained expansion in domestic demand amid strong domestic fundamentals and a resilient export sector (Bank Negara Report, 2014).

The mining sector recorded a growth of 3.1% in 2014 as a result of higher production of natural gas and crude oil. This mainly reflected the commencing of production from a new major oil field, namely Gumusut-Kakap at offshore Sabah.

The construction sector registered a higher growth of 11.6% during the year, owing mainly to stronger growth in both the residential and non-residential sub-sectors. The robust growth in the residential sub-sector was attributed to continued progress in high-end housing projects in Johor, Klang Valley and Penang, while construction activities in the non-residential sub-sector were supported by commercial and industrial projects. The civil engineering sub-sector provided further support to the sector, underpinned by existing and new infrastructure projects.

The manufacturing sector grew at a higher rate of 6.2%, attributable to stronger performance of the export-oriented industries due to recovery in the advanced economies and expansion in the domestic-oriented industries.

Minerals Production

Generally, the domestic mineral production experienced an increase of 6.81% in total mineral output valued at RM7.39 billion in 2014 compared with RM6.92 billion in 2013. The increased in value was caused by higher production of mainly metallic minerals. The metallic mineral production showed an increase of 23.1% in total metallic mineral output valued at RM3.24 billion in 2014 compared with RM2.63 billion in the previous year. This is due to improved global metallic mineral demand and market prices. Whilst the production for energy mineral decrease slightly at 7.8% to 2.67 million tonnes compare with 2.89 million tonnes in 2013.

The metallic minerals productions in 2014 increased compared to the previous year due to higher global demand and higher prices. The metallic minerals production accounted for 44% share of the total mineral production value. In terms of quantity, the metallic minerals that increased in production were gold (4,308 kg), tin (3,777 tonnes), bauxite (962,799 tonnes), rare earth minerals (455 tonnes), struverite (255 tonnes), zircon (677 tonnes), and silver (533 kg) and; whilst those metallic minerals which decreased in production were manganese (0.84 million tonnes), iron ore 9.6 million tonnes), ilmenite (8,159 tonnes) and rutile (3,069 tonnes).

During 2014, the non-metallic minerals production value showed that it still contributed significantly to the country's mineral production, and only accounted 50.7% share of the total mineral output. The overall non-metallic mineral production value decreased slightly by 0.38% to RM3.75 billion from RM3.76 billion recorded in 2013. In 2014 more than half of the non-metallic minerals had shown an increase in production except for aggregates (136.2 million tonnes), kaolin (219,652 tonnes), sand and gravels (29.86 million tonnes. There was an increase in production recorded for clay and earth materials (30.9 million tonnes), limestone for cement (23.9 million tonnes), feldspar (1.2 million tonnes), silica sand (1.9 million tonnes), and mica (5,659 tonnes).

The production value of the energy mineral sector represented by coal had registered a slightly decrease in production value of RM400 million due to lower coal price in 2014 compared with RM523 million recorded in 2013 with a decreasing total production of 2.7 million tonnes from 2.9 million tonnes in the year before.

Manufactured Mineral-Based Products

In 2014, the overall production value of selected manufactured mineral-based products registered an increase of 3.7% to RM61.4 billion compared to RM59.2 billion recorded in the previous year.

The metallic mineral-based products increased by 2.6% to RM43 billion compared with RM41.9 billion recorded in 2013; while non-metallic mineral-based products increased by 2.8% to RM18.3 billion compared with RM17.8 billion recorded in 2013. In terms of contribution to the total output value, the metallic mineral-based products accounted for 70.1% and the remaining 29.9% was contributed by non-metallic mineral-based products. Primary iron and steel industry continued to maintain its leading position in term of output value. However, its production value decreased by 0.9% in 2014 to RM21.8 billion from RM22 billion in 2013. Whereas, the production value of aluminium and other basic precious and non-ferrous metal increased to RM7.6 billion compared with RM6.1 billion in year 2013. Tin smelting experienced an increment to RM2.5 billion from RM2.3 billion in the previous year. The value of other fabricated metal products showed an increase of 15.8% to RM2.2 billion in 2014 compared with RM1.9 billion in the previous year.

During 2014, the overall output value of manufactured non-metallic mineral-based products registered an increase of 2.8% to RM18.3 billion from RM17.8 billion in the previous year. The main industries contributing to the non-metallic mineral-based products were hydraulic cement, flat glass, including wired, coloured or tinted flat glass and other glass products (glass products industries), and readymix and dry-mix concrete and mortars industries. The production value for hydraulic cement products registered an increase of 9.2% to RM6 billion. Glass products industries experienced an increase of 10.3% to RM3.2 billion in 2014 compared with RM2.9 billion in the previous year. Whilst the production value for other non-metallic mineral products showed a decrease of 5.6% to RM1.5 billion from RM1.6 billion in the previous year.

Export and Import of Minerals

The total mineral export value in 2014 registered an overall increase of 7.6% to RM2.48 billion compared with RM2.31 billion in 2013.

The main minerals exported were metallic minerals which contributed about 80.2%, non-metallic minerals 17.5% and coal export remains at about 2.3%. The major minerals exported during the year were iron ore, copper, bauxite, limestone flux, aggregates, coal and clay minerals.

The export value of metallic mineral ores and concentrates in the year 2014 registered an increase of 13% to RM1,991.4 million compared with RM1,764.7 million in 2013. The increase was contributed largely due to the jump in the export of bauxite amounting to RM347.7 million and copper ore concentrate to RM204.2 million.

The export value of non-metallic minerals decreased by 2% to RM434.0 million compared with RM443 million recorded in 2013. This was contributed mainly by the decrease in the export of rock aggregates. Rock aggregates exports decreased to RM122.3 million in 2014 from RM144.5 million registered in 2013. Export of clay minerals value also decreased to RM53.6 million, compared with RM68.5 million in 2013.

The export value of energy mineral in 2014 recorded a huge decrease to RM58.0 million in 2013 compared with RM100.7 million in 2013.

During 2014, the overall import value of minerals recorded a decrease of 4.5% to RM9.1 billion compared with RM9.5 billion in 2013. Only metallic minerals registered an increase in import value of RM3,351.4 million in the year. In terms of percentage, the biggest share of minerals imported was coal which accounted for 56.5%, metallic minerals, 37% and non-metallic minerals, 6.5%.

The major mineral commodities imported in 2014 was coal, with a value of RM5.1 billion; iron ore (RM1.6 billion), tin ore and concentrate (RM1.3 billion), copper ore and concentrate (RM162.2 million), phosphate (RM154.0 million), gypsum (RM105.8 million), kaolin (RM68.6 million) and clay and other refractory minerals (RM66.1 million) and barytes (RM60.2 million).

Export and Import of Mineral-Based Products

In 2014, the overall export value of major mineral-based products decreased by 10.5% to RM30.7 billion compared with RM34.3 billion in 2013. About 88.9% of the exported mineral-based products were of metallic-based mineral and 11.1% were of non-metallic. The export value for metallic mineral-based products decreased 11.6% from the previous year to RM27.3 billion. In contrast, the export value of non-metallic mineral-based products decreased 1.0% to RM3.4 billion.

The major metallic mineral-based products exported in 2014 were iron and steel products with a value of RM9.5 billion; copper-based products valued at RM6.90 billion; aluminium-based products (RM5.5 billion), followed by tin metal (RM2.52 billion) and non-monetary gold (RM1.32 billion). Exports of iron and steel and aluminium based products increased in 2014 compared to the previous year while exports of copper-based and tin-based products decreased during the same period.

Non-metallic mineral-based products export value decreased by 1.0% to RM3.40 billion in 2014 compared with RM3.43 billion in 2013. Glass and glassware products were the major export contributors during the year with glass showed an increase of 15.4% in value to RM0.98 billion compare to RM0.85 billion in the previous year. Whilst glassware products showed a decrease of 24.6% in value to RM0.73 billion compared with RM0.96 billion in 2013. Other major non-metallic minerals-based products exported were clay-based and ceramic products, with a value of RM605.9 million; cement (RM452.9 million), pottery (RM255.3 million), lime (RM151.6 million) and limestone flux (RM145.7 million). Other related products exported in 2014 include activated clay (RM48.8 million) and monumental or building stone (RM20.3 million).

The total import value of mineral-based products in 2014 decreased by 17.5% to RM53.4 billion compared with RM64.8 billion in 2013. The total import value of metallic mineral-based products showed a decrease of 19.4% to RM49.1 billion from RM60.9 billion, whilst the non-metallic mineral-based products recorded an increase of 7.7% to RM4.2 billion in 2014 compared with RM3.9 billion in 2013.

The main metallic mineral-based products imported were iron and steel (RM24.07 billion), non-monetary gold (RM10.93 billion), copper-based (RM10.16 billion), tin-based (RM1.26 billion) and zinc-based (RM1.15 billion). Whilst, the main non-metallic mineral-based products imported during the year were glass (RM1,744.8 million), glassware (RM775.9 million), cement (RM727.8 million), clay-based and ceramics products (RM627.8 million), pottery (RM158 million) and monumental or building stone (RM152.8 million).

Mineral Exploration Activities

In 2014, the Minerals and Geoscience Department continued its mineral exploration and resources evaluation activity for metallic, non-metallic and energy minerals. Follow-up and detailed geochemical surveys over previously identified anomalous areas for selected metallic minerals were carried out. As a result, several potential localities for gold, tin and ilmenite were delineated. Resource evaluations

for non-metallic minerals in several states have identified significant reserves of rock aggregate, construction sand, limestone, silica rock, and alusite and clay. For energy mineral, coal reserve evaluation in Sabah and Sarawak has identified several potential coal occurrences and reserves.

In 2014, reconnaissance survey for metallic mineral resources were carried out at Mahang and Ulu Muda in Kedah (Tin), Bukit Manisan in Johor and Port Dickson in Negeri Sembilan (Iron) and Hose Mountains, Kapit in Sarawak (Base metals), covering a total area of 694 km². The study reported that there are several good geochemical indications for tin, iron and gold.

Follow-up and detailed geochemical surveys for metallic mineral resources covering a total area of 235.5 km² have delineated several potential areas for gold at Kuala Betis, Gua Musang in Kelantan, Sungai Kerak, Lipis in Pahang and Gunung Andrassy, Tawau in Sabah and tin at Sungai Lui, Hulu Langat in Selangor. Reserve of ilmenite (3,060 tonnes) has been identified in Sungai Cheniah, Dungun in Terengganu.

Resource evaluations were carried out for non-metallic minerals in several states of Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak with a total area coverage of 269 km². The study has identified 0.66 million tonnes of andalusite (Sungai Kemaman, Terengganu), 978 million tonnes of rock aggregate (Kulaijaya, Kota Tinggi Johor and Tunoh, Kapit, Sarawak), 39 million tonnes of limestone (Gua Panjang, Merapoh, Pahang), 123.3 million tonnes of silica rock (Kuala Betis, Gua Musang and Kg. Berdang, Jeli, Kelantan, Ulu Rokan, Gemencheh, Negeri Sembilan and Ijok, Selama, Perak), 123.5 million tonnes of clay (Kepis, Kuala Pilah, Negeri Sembilan and Sepang, Selangor) and 25.6 million tonnes of construction sand (Sungai Pahang, Pahang and Sungai Pegalan, Keningau, Sabah). Other non-metallic minerals investigated during the year were volcanic ash in Padang Sanai, Kuala Nerang, Padang Terap in Kedah, dolomite in Bukit Mata Ayer-Bukit Ngolang, Padang Besar in Perlis and feldspar in Gunung Pueh-Tanjung Batu, Lundu in Sarawak and Lawin, Hulu Perak in Perak.

For energy mineral, coal resources evaluations were carried out in Sabah and Sarawak covering an area of 100 km² and 80 km², respectively. Coal exploration in Sabah involved the assessment of coal resources at Serudong block in Tawau and Lambunan block in Sandakan. The study has successfully established two coal seams in the Serudong block and three coal seams in the Lambunan block with a total resource of 9.58 million tonnes. Laboratory analyses show that coal in the Serudong block is of high volatile A bituminous rank while coal in the Lambunan block ranges from high volatile C bituminous to high volatile A bituminous in rank. In Sarawak, coal exploration was conducted in the Tunoh block in the Hose Mountains area, Kapit and in Melikin block, Serian. Thirty three coal outcrops ranging in thickness from 0.13 m to 2.30 m were found in the Tunoh block, while eight coal outcrops ranging in thickness from 0.2 m to 1.6 m were found in the Melikin block. One coal seam with an estimated resource of 34 million tonnes has been identified in the Tunoh block. Laboratory tests indicate that the coal in the Tunoh block is of high volatile C bituminous in rank, whereas in the Melikin block, it is of low volatile bituminous in rank.

Heavy rare earth elements (HREE) exploration project was started in 2014 and has been conducted in four states, namely Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak and Terengganu. The project is a collaborative effort between the Minerals and Geoscience Department Malaysia and the Academy of Sciences Malaysia. This project is aimed at finding heavy rare earth elements contained in monazite (Ce,La,Y,Th) PO₄, allanite (Ca,Ce,Th)₂(Al,Fe,Mg)₃Si₃O1₂(OH), bastnaesite (Ce,Th,La,Y,Ca)(CO₃)F, euxenite (Y,Ca,Er,La,Ce,U,Th)(Nb,Ta,Ti)₂O₆ and xenotime (YPO₄). No findings have been reported yet.

Minerals in Brief



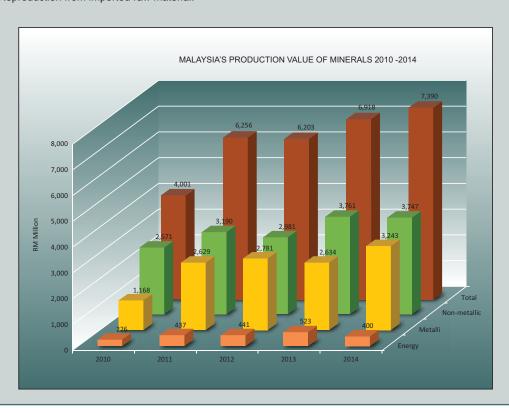


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MALAYSIA'S MINERALS PRODUCTION 2013 - 2014

	20	13	20	14	
Mineral	Tonnes (unless stated otherwise)	Value (RM Million)	Tonnes (unless stated otherwise)	Value (RM Million)	
Energy Minerals					
Coal	2,893,963	523.34	2,667,764	400.16	
Total		523.34		400.16	
Metallic Minerals					
Iron ore	12,134,250	1,689.80	9,615,323	2,252.87	
Gold (gm)	3,822,708	535.18	4,308,329	555.26	
Tin-in-concentrates	3,697	258.79	3,777	257.21	
Manganese	1,125,127	112.51	835,429	83.54	
Bauxite	208,770	16.70	962,799	77.02	
Ilmenite	16,043	8.02	8,159	4.08	
Rare earth minerals	358	2.86	455	3.97	
Struverite	190	3.04	255	4.08	
Rutile	5,983	5.35	3,069	2.30	
Zircon	379	1.14	677	2.03	
Silver (gm)	360,828	1.05	533,391	0.98	
Total		2,634.44		3,243.34	
Non-Metallic Minerals					
Aggregates	153,173,000	2,528.41	136,161,663	2,439.63	
Sand and gravel	35,576,000	553.24	29,862,000	495.25	
Limestone (for cement)	18,068,782	314.73	23,948,121	350.78	
Clay & earth materials	29,830,904	254.25	30,867,482	261.80	
Silica sand	1,243,660	52.78	1,922,874	99.83	
Kaolin	293,480	28.81	219,652	15.80	
Feldspar	314,399	25.05	1,202,728	65.64	
Mica	4,363	3.49	5,659	3.11	
Barytes	500	0.25	14,456*	14.93*	
Total		3,761.01		3,746.77	
Grand total		6,918.79		7,390.27	

 $[\]ensuremath{^*}$ - Reproduction from imported raw material.



STATISTIC OF SELECTED MINERAL-BASED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Industry code	Raw material	Sales valu manufacture (Ex-factory	ed products
		2013	2014
Metallic			
24101 24102 24103 24109	Pig iron and spiegeleisen in pigs, blocks or other primary forms Bars and rods of stainless steel or other alloy steel Seamless tubes, by hot rolling, hot extrusion or hot drawing, by cold drawing or cold rolling Other basic iron and steel products n.e.c	21,983,107	21,765,983
24201	Tin smelting*	2,340,586	2,498,533
24202 24209	Aluminium from alumina Other basic precious and other non-ferrous metals n.e.c	6,127,640	7,592,746
25992 25993	Metal cable, plaited bands and similar articles Bolts, screws, nuts and similar threaded products	3,875,690	3,797,793
25991	Tin and cans for food products, collapsible tubes and boxes	2,125,979	2,219,850
25113 25119	Metal doors, windows and their frames, shutters and gates Other structural metal products	1,998,397	1,892,114
25994	Metal household articles	1,239,249	1,049,246
25999	Other fabricated metal products	1,900,801	2,227,749
	Sub-total	41,908,980	43,044,014
Non-met	allic		
23101 23109	Flat glass, including wired, coloured or tinted flat glass Other glass products n.e.c	2,900,579	3,217,451
23911 23921	Refractory mortars and concretes Non-refractory ceramic	1,931,288	1,962,549
23930	Other porcelain and ceramic products	432,249	430,934
23941	Hydraulic cement	5,508,593	6,015,290
23951	Ready-mix and dry-mix concrete and mortars	3,171,404	3,032,636
23952 23953 23959	Precast concrete, cement or artificial stone articles for use in construction Prefabricated structural components for building or civil engineering of cement, concrete or artificial stone Other articles of concrete, cement and plaster n.e.c	2,261,756	2,139,579
23990	Other non-metallic mineral products n.e.c	1,608,613	1,518,178
	Sub-total	17,814,482	18,316,617
	Total Value	59,176,736	61,360,631

Source: Monthly Manufacturing Statistics Malaysia, January 2015, Department of Statistics
* Minerals and Geoscience Department Malaysia

EXPORT AND IMPORT VALUE OF MAJOR MINERALS

Minerals	2013	RM	2014 RM		
Millerais	Export	Import	Export	Import	
Metallic					
Iron ore (SITC: 281)	1,464,507,000	1,086,669,000	1,389,691,093	1,590,093,563	
Copper ore and concentrate (SITC: 283-100-000)	144,060,000	355,636,000	204,181,014	162,157,384	
Bauxite (SITC: 285-100-000)	7,786,000	6,964,000	347,710,574	44,713,774	
Ilmenite (SITC: 287-830-100)	4,142,000	66,947,000	340,754	80,606,652	
Monazite (SITC: 286-200-000)	1,594,000	-	2,018,670	_	
Columbite (SITC: 287-850-110)	_	-	_	_	
Zircon and concentrate (SITC: 287-840-100)	141,494,118	201,972,000	38,444,508	74,081,354	
Tin ore and concentrate (SITC: 287-600-000)	1,129,000	1,138,959,000	2,518,772	1,341,705,159	
Lead ore and concentrate (SITC: 287-400-000)	29,000	6,000	6,528,169	58,005,930	
Sub-total	1,764,741,118	2,857,153,000	1,991,433,554	3,351,363,816	
Non-metallic					
Phosphate (SITC: 272-3)	8,860	178,577,000	160,852	153,976,012	
Dimension stone (SITC: 273-1)	16,563,000	29,672,000	11,950,412	28,743,834	
Limestone flux (SITC: 273-220-000)	111,725,000	802,000	145,678,415	811,631	
Gypsum (SITC: 273-230-000)	1,187,000	103,684,000	584,696	105,756,498	
Silica sand (SITC: 273-310-000)	44,542,000	13,092,000	44,793,192	15,204,662	
Sand & gravels (SITC: 273-390-000)	1,612,000	7,242,000	3,988,584	7,011,962	
Aggregates (SITC: 273-4)	144,510,000	26,372,000	122,274,175	26,070,769	
Clay & other refractory min. (SITC: 278-2)	68,510,000	190,761,000	53,561,584	66,084,148	
Kaolin (SITC: 278-260-000)	26,461,000	66,480,000	27,101,250	68,616,368	
Mica powder (SITC: 278-522-000)	9,192,000	4,849,000	9,106,339	5,136,513	
Feldspar (SITC: 278-53)	16,132,000	44,366,000	11,903,758	53,533,988	
Barytes (SITC: 278-921-000 &278-922-000)	2,534,000	134,170,000	2,920,601	60,182,793	
Sub-total	442,976,860	800,067,000	434,023,858	591,129,178	
Energy					
Coal (SITC: 321)	100,702,000	5,842,421,000	58,033,470	5,128,270,464	
Sub-total	100,702,000	5,842,421,000	58,033,470	5,128,270,464	
Total Value	2,308,419,978	9,499,641,000	2,483,490,882	9,070,763,458	

Source: Department of Statistics

EXPORT VALUE OF MAJOR MINERAL-BASED PRODUCTS

Commodity	2013 Ringgit (RM)	2014 ^p Ringgit (RM)
Metallic Product		
Copper-based (SITC: 682)	10,350,152,000	6,923,234,993
Iron & steel (SITC: 671 to 679)	7,401,714,000	9,506,556,705
Aluminium-based (SITC: 684)	4,842,944,997	5,455,646,791
Tin-based (SITC: 687) other than SITC: 687-110-000	2,648,095,000	166,760,537
Tin metal (SITC: 687-110-000)	2,525,691,000	2,523,547,228
Lead-based (SITC: 685)	891,604,000	483,352,258
Zinc-based (SITC: 686)	606,182,000	402,388,961
Titanium dioxide pigments (SITC: 533-11)	476,747,000	485,252,347
Titanium oxides (SITC: 522-560-000)	22,505,000	12,028,816
Gold, non-monetary (SITC: 971)	1,102,110,000	1,322,187,119
Sub-total	30,867,744,997	27,280,955,755
Non-metallic Product		
Glassware (SITC: 665)	962,357,000	725,860,944
Glass (SITC: 664)	851,668,000	983,238,609
Clay-based and ceramics (SITC: 662)	603,903,000	605,914,581
Cement (all types) (SITC: 661-2)	504,333,000	452,878,346
Pottery (SITC: 666)	173,925,000	255,283,742
Lime (SITC: 661-1)	140,052,000	151,589,079
Activated clay (SITC: 598-650-100)	50,810,000	48,796,573
Monumental or building stone (SITC: 661)	19,748,000	20,327,887
Limestone flux (SITC: 273-220-000)	111,725,231	145,678,415
Dimension stone block (SITC: 273-1)	16,466,439	12,030,662
Sub-total	3,434,987,670	3,401,598,838
Total Export Value	34,302,732,667	30,682,554,593

Source: Department of Statistics

IMPORT VALUE OF MAJOR MINERAL-BASED PRODUCTS

Commodity	2013 Ringgit (RM)	2014 ^p Ringgit (RM)
Metallic Product		
Iron & steel (SITC: 671 to 679)	23,659,919,897	24,066,207,383
Copper-based (SITC: 682)	17,112,438,644	10,163,659,987
Gold, non-monetary (SITC: 971)	11,399,880,776	10,930,371,050
Aluminium-based (SITC: 684)	5,244,469,000	7,060,798
Tin-based (SITC: 687) other than (SITC: 687-110-000)	1,127,658,614	1,257,041,642
Tin metal (SITC: 687-110-000)	818,064,000	491,465,617
Zinc-based (SITC: 686)	561,929,899	1,151,145,914
Titanium dioxide pigments (SITC: 533-1)	438,123,000	390,258,458
Lead-based (SITC: 685)	434,384,583	617,768,674
Titanium oxides (SITC: 522-560-000)	65,482,000	64,564,692
Sub-total	60,862,350,413	49,139,544,215
Non-metallic Product		
Glass (SITC: 664)	1,735,133,000	1,744,799,917
Cement (all types) (SITC: 661-2xx)	707,891,000	727,798,826
Glassware (SITC: 665)	678,654,000	775,892,145
Clay-based and ceramics (SITC: 662)	492,819,000	627,814,157
Monumental or building stone (SITC: 661-3)	129,468,488	152,794,394
Pottery (SITC: 666)	111,457,000	158,035,433
Dimension stone block (SITC: 273-1)	24,150,000	28,743,834
Activated clay (SITC: 598-650-100)	15,074,000	8,412,407
Lime (SITC: 661-1)	10,532,000	7,673,291
Limestone flux (SITC: 273-220-000)	802,000	811,631
Sub-total	3,905,980,488	4,232,776,035
Total Import Value	64,768,330,901	53,372,320,250

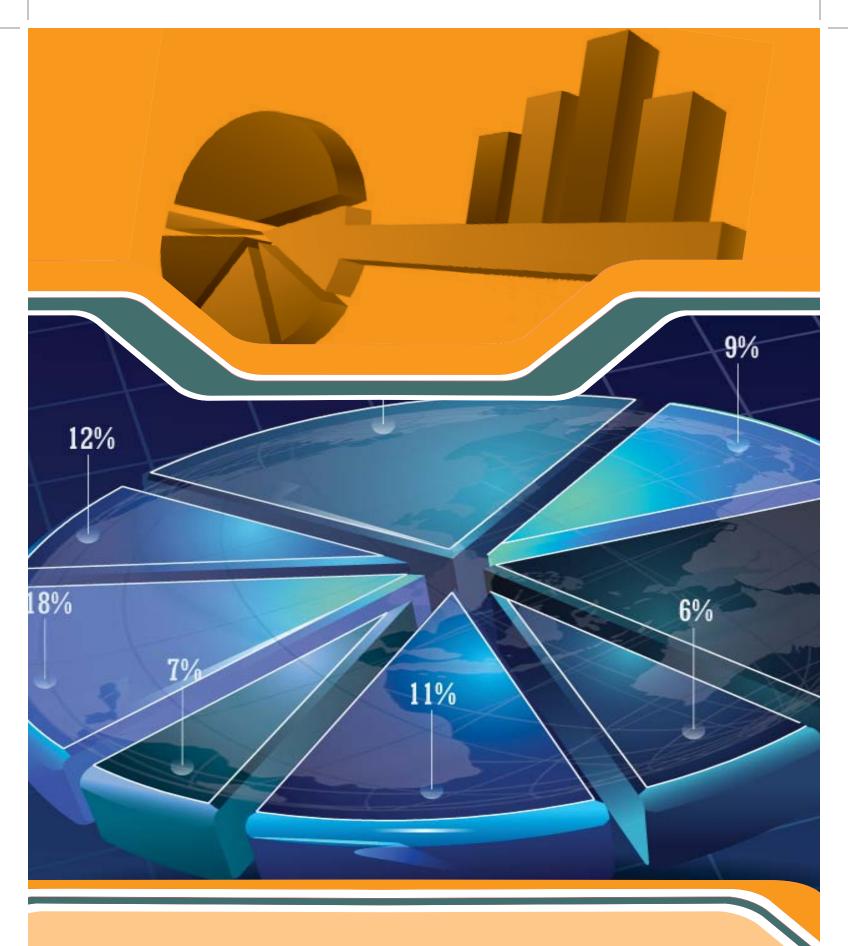
Source: Department of Statistics

Malaysian Minerals Yearbook 2014

SUMMARY OF MALAYSIAN PRODUCTION OF MINERAL COMMODITIES 2014

Commodity	Unit	Johor	Kedah	Kelantan	Melaka	N.Sembilan	Pahang	Perak	Perlis	P.Pinang	Selangor/KL	Terengganu	Sabah	Sarawak	Total
Metallic minerals															
Bauxite	tonnes	267,659	-	-	-	-	695,140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	962,799
Gold	grams	-	-	1,027,767	-	-	3,278,757	-	-	_	-	1,805	-	_	4,308,329
Iron Ore	tonnes	1,394,403	382,333	526,927	-	82,300	6,592,605	-	-	-	-	636,751	-	-	9,615,319
Manganese	tonnes	-	-	679,429	-	-	156,000	-	-	_	-	-	-	_	835,429
REM (Monazite)*	tonnes	-	-	_	-	-	-	372	_	_	-	-	-	-	372
REM (Xenotime)*	tonnes	-	_	_	-	-	-	83	-	_	-	-	-	-	83
Silver	grams	-	-	_	-	-	533,391	-	_	_	-	-	-	-	533,391
Tin-in-concentrates	tonnes	230	15	-	-	-	356	3,142	-	_	4	22	-	-	3,777
Ilmenite*	tonnes	-	-	_	-	-	-	8,159	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,159
Rutile*	tonnes	-	-	_	-	-	-	3,069	-	_	-	-	-	_	3,069
Zircon*	tonnes	-	-	_	-	-	-	677	_	_	-	-	-	-	677
Non-metallic minerals															
Aggregates	tonnes	39,612,296	4,580,397	2,373,159	2,697,476	15,403,541	3,717,945	17,338,196	356,274	6,530,470	27,550,186	679,491	4,735,705	10,586,528	136,161,663
Barytes+	tonnes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	14,456	-	-	14,456
Clay & earth mat.	tonnes	7,685,896	4,881,254	212,687	569,799	2,078,127	2,088,530	4,758,000	2,424,819	11,000	1,244,729	2,537,641	565,000	1,810,000	30,867,482
Feldspar	tonnes	-	-	1,189,948	-	12,780	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,202,728
Kaolin	tonnes	30,073	-	_	-	-	87,000	102,579	_	_	-	-	_	-	219,652
Limestone	tonnes	-	3,682,071	-	-	5,033,941	1,431,599	9,831,000	2,047,483	-	1,904,027	-	-	18,000	23,948,121
Mica	tonnes	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,659	-	_	-	-	-	-	5,659
Sand & gravel	tonnes	6,043,000	1,967,000	463,000	246,000	1,870,000	2,333,000	7,615,000	-	7,000	4,996,000	722,000	600,000	3,000,000	29,862,000
Silica sand	tonnes	1,252,240	-	-	-	-	-	459,000	-	-	7,634	-	-	204,000	1,922,874
Energy minerals															
Coal	tonnes	-	_	_	-	_	-	_	_	_	-	_	-	2,667,764	2,667,764

- + Reproduction from imported raw material
- Selangor's production includes Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur
- Aggregates production includes crushed limestone
- Aggregates production in Sabah and Sarawak includes gravel
 Clay production refers to clay and earth materials production
- Limestone production includes limestone for aggregate, cement and agriculture but excludes dimension stone
- Silica production includes silica sand, sand as by-product of tin mining and crushed quartz rock
- REM = Rare Earth Mineral
- * By-product includes production from mineral processing (amang) plants only



COMMODITY REVIEWS

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Metallic Minerals





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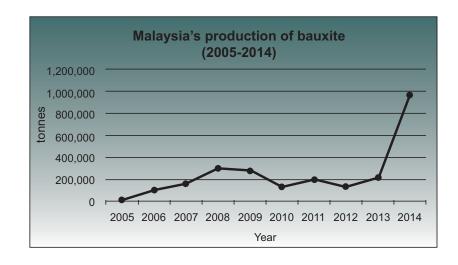
ALUMINIUM

Malaysia's production of bauxite 2011 - 2014

State	2011		2012		2013		2014	
	tonnes	mines	tonnes	mines	tonnes	mines	tonnes	mines
Johor	188,141	2	121,873	2	208,770	1	267,659	1
Pahang	_	_	_	_	_	_	695,140	1
Total	188,141	2	121,873	2	208,770	1	962,799	2

Malaysia's historic production (bauxite)

Year	tonnes
2005	4,735
2006	91,806
2007	156,785
2008	295,176
2009	274,456
2010	124,274
2011	188,141
2012	121,873
2013	208,770
2014	962,799



External Trade

Exports

			tonnes		RM '000		
H.S.	Commodity	2012	2013	2014 ^p	2012	2013	2014 ^p
2606	Aluminium ores & conc.	19,339	17,422	3,676,876	6,840	7,552	347,711
2818	Alumina & Al hydrate	747	5,285	1,492	732	19,254	2,867
7601	Unwrought (a)	506,602	399,069	522,477	2,097,492	2,666,154	3,617,704
7602	Waste & scrap	9,227	8,874	5,065	29,176	30,816	25,882
7603	Powder & flakes	4,770	4,220	4,510	20,460	17,751	21,326
7604	Bar, rods & profile (a)	23,803	50,862	46,936	436,971	462,308	450,301
7605	Wire	20,057	12,009	13,373	157,138	99,080	117,534
7606	Plates, sheets & strip	7,961	19,586	29,660	127,124	591,727	266,603
7607	Foil	25,104	32,233	32,608	284,079	353,185	367,064
7608	Tubes & pipes (a)	2,371	17,114	11,220	92,443	175,094	139,579
7609	Tubes & pipes fitting	3,335	1,065	574	58,092	37,401	18,584

Note(s): (a) = including alloys Source: Department of Statistics

Commodity Review: Aluminium

Imports

	0 114		tonnes		RM '000			
H.S.	Commodity	2012	2013	2014 ^p	2012	2013	2014 ^p	
2606	Aluminium ores & conc.	4,811	5,221	11,184	6,777	6,964	44,714	
2818	Alumina & Al hydrate	348,380	595,995	160,294	419,701	1,085,499	1,825,801	
7601	Unwrought (a)	374,148	264,200	359,426	2,780,088	1,823,880	2,496,230	
7602	Waste & scrap	74,988	70,492	88,132	356,759	282,807	360,961	
7603	Powder & flakes	2,206	3,360	1,291	13,220	17,278	20,464	
7604	Bars, rods & profiles (a)	28,437	35,954	203,231	365,506	436,897	1,582,315	
7605	Wire	7,211	6,610	5,972	84,903	91,303	75,657	
7606	Plates, sheets & strip	121,151	181,369	164,626	1,654,778	1,908,699	1,736,818	
7607	Foil	24,129	29,132	28,547	446,871	592,288	660,848	
7608	Tubes & pipes (a)	9,209	29,744	20,575	144,978	268,051	227,134	
7609	Tubes & pipes fitting	1,864	1,266	1,497	29,873	23,439	22,015	

Malaysia's exports of bauxite, by country

	2012		2	2013	2014 ^p		
Country	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	
Aluminium ores & conc. (HS: 2606.00.000)							
China	16,875	6,143,270	12,685	6,898,689	3,665,462	346,328,455	
Thailand	450	476,550	4,500	476,550	10,910	1,283,311	
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	13	76,408	
Australia	14	16,510	-	-	476	12,500	
Brunei	-	-	-	-	15	9,900	
Others	2,000	203,358	237	177,236	-	-	
Total	19,339	6,839,688	17,422	7,552,475	3,676,876	347,710,574	

Source: Department of Statistics

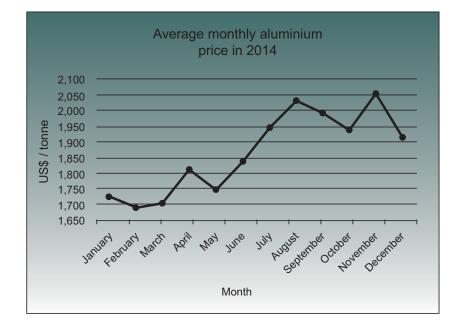
Malaysia's imports of bauxite, by country

	2012		20	13	2014 ^p	
Country	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)
Aluminium ores & conc. (HS: 2606.00.000)						
China	4,460	6,159,566	4,557	5,840,564	5,573	7,425,035
Saudi Arabia	_	_	_	_	3,664	32,817,364
India	130	173,155	177	208,387	1,181	3,247,268
Hong Kong	_	_	150	247,143	375	397,992
Thailand	197	367,550	310	554,428	225	366,918
Other	24	76,398	27	113,773	166	459,197
Total	4,811	6,776,669	5,221	6,964,295	11,184	44,713,774

Price

Average monthly aluminium price in 2014

2014	US\$/ tonne
January	1,726
February	1,691
March	1,704
April	1,810
May	1,749
June	1,836
July	1,944
August	2,030
September	1,992
October	1,938
November	2,053
December	1,913
Annual Avg	1,867



Source: UNCTAD

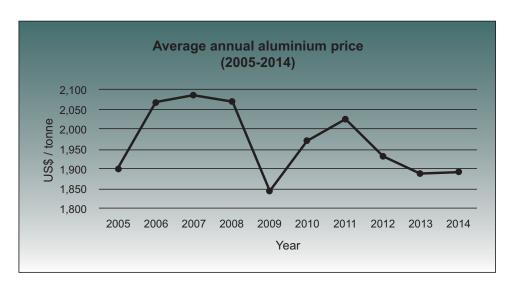
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Average annual aluminium price (2005 - 2014)

Year	US\$/ tonne
2005	1,898.12
2006	2,569.43
2007	2,637.80
2008	2,572.36
2009	1,664.44
2010	2,172.69
2011	2,397.89
2012	2,019.14
2013	1,845.65
2014	1,866.50



London Metal Exchange, High Grade, Cash

Source: UNCTAD

World smelter production of bauxite 2012- 2014^p

0		% of		
Country	2012	2013	2014 ^p	2014 ^p
China	20,300,000	22,100,000	23,300,000	47.26
Russia	3,850,000	3,720,000	3,500,000	7.10
Canada	2,780,000	2,970,000	2,940,000	5.96
United States	2,070,000	1,946,000	1,720,000	3.49
United Arab Emirates	1,820,000	1,860,000	2,400,000	4.87
Australia	1,860,000	1,780,000	1,680,000	3.41
India	1,700,000	1,700,000	2,100,000	4.26
Brazil	1,440,000	1,300,000	960,000	1.95
Norway	1,150,000	1,100,000	1,200,000	2.43
Bahrain	890,000	913,000	930,000	1.89
Iceland	820,000	800,000	810,000	1.64
South Africa	665,000	190,000	500,000	1.01
Qatar	604,000	600,000	610,000	1.24
Mozambique	564,000	570,000	560,000	1.14
Other countries	5,400,000	5,510,000	6,090,000	12.35
World total (rounded)	45,900,000	47,600,000	49,300,000	

Source: United States Geological Survey

Review

In 2014, the production of bauxite in Malaysia has increased more than quadrupled to 962,799 tonnes valued at RM77.02 million from 208,770 tonnes in the year before. Malaysia has emerged as one of the world's leading producers of bauxite, the raw ore used for the aluminium manufacture. Malaysia has also became as an important source of bauxite for China since Indonesia banned exports of the mineral, including bauxite, in January 2014. According to consultancy CRU, China required around 130 million tonnes of bauxite in 2014 to feed its fast-growing aluminium industry.

In the past bauxite was mined from the deposit in Pengerang, Johor on a small scale. In 2014, there were two bauxite mines, each operating in Johor and Pahang. Bauxite production in Pahang where a full blown mining operation was going on in Bukit Goh near Gebeng, Kuantan only began in mid-year, but accounted for 72.2% of the total production.

The sharp increase in bauxite production was due to a high demand from the export market to China. In 2014, exports of bauxite amounted to 3.68 million tonnes with a value of RM347.71 million. This represented an increase of over 20 thousand percent compared

with 17,422 tonnes in 2013. During the same period, China's imports from Malaysia surged from just 12,685 tonnes in 2013 to 3.67 million tonnes in 2014 which accounted about 99.7% of the total exports.

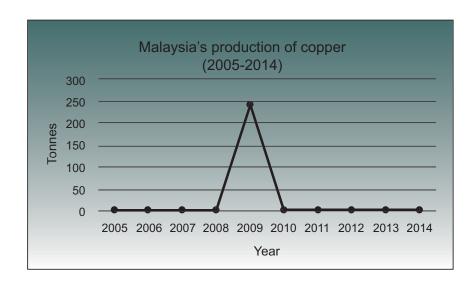
Currently, there are two aluminium smelters plants set- up in Sarawak. The plants owned and operated by Press Metal Smelter and have been in operation since November 2009. The first aluminium smelter in Balingian in Mukah Division which is currently operating at its full capacity of 120,000 tonnes per annum. The Press Metal's second aluminium smelter plant is located in Samalaju Industrial Park with a larger production capacity of 240,000 tonnes per year. The combined capacity of these two plants would be 360,000 tonnes per annum. The smelting plants which produce aluminium ingots and billets use alumina as the raw material that shipped over from Australia.

In Malaysia, the known deposits or resources of bauxite are found mainly in Pahang (Rompin, Ladang Jeram, Bukit Goh and Gebeng), Johor (Pengerang – Teluk Ramunia and Batu Pahat), Terengganu (Jabor Valley), Sarawak (Bukit Gebong, Tanjung Serabang and Munggu Belian in Sematan – Lundu), and Sabah (Telupid).

COPPER

Malaysia's historic production of copper-in-concentrates

Year	Tonnes
2005	_
2006	_
2007	_
2008	_
2009	240
2010	_
2011	_
2012	_
2013	_
2014	_



External Trade

Exports

0		tonnes			RM '000		
H.S.	Commodity	2012	2013	2014 ^p	2012	2013	2014 ^p
2603	Copper ores & conc.	2,066	81,447	39,034	3,613	144,060	204,181
7401	Mattes & cement copper	146	169	46	976	1,095	130
7402	Unrefined	_	6,358	_	_	84	_
7403	Refined (a)	1,410	266,823	98,183	32,236	6,047,817	2,268,533
7404	Waste & scrap	17,498	12,740	7,386	170,311	152,722	160,854
7405	Master alloys	_	1	_	_	7	-
7406	Powder & flakes	22,713	20,585	35,716	309,121	244,568	371,892
7407	Bars, rods & profile (a)	30,193	43,284	41,584	736,604	802,747	907,679
7408	Wire (a)	45,196	50,671	56,213	1,035,125	1,162,052	1,255,782
7409	Plates, sheets & strip (a)	11,275	8,854	7,543	226,303	194,189	177,825
7410	Foil (a)	22,039	17,919	19,079	669,879	567,594	623,911
7411	Tubes & pipes (a)	40,917	40,290	41,365	1,137,592	1,094,829	1,109,336
7412	Tubes & pipes fitting (a)	243	372	482	5,828	11,493	14,470

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Commodity Review: Copper

Imports

11.0	0	tonnes			RM '000		
H.S.	Commodity	2012	2013	2014 ^p	2012	2013	2014 ^p
2603	Copper ores & conc.	175	39,224	28,204	412	355,636	162,157
7401	Mattes & cement copper	68	714	66	853	18,527	2,174
7402	Unrefined	-	149	75	-	4696	2,240
7403	Refined (a)	214,607	522,612	263,223	5,338,100	12,389,327	6,122,878
7404	Waste & scrap	13,523	12,968	16,075	275,045	191,066	118,763
7405	Master alloys	724	803	553	27,103	23,882	18,239
7406	Powder & flakes	471	499	362	7,450	7,769	6,411
7407	Bars, rods & profile (a)	31,213	38,279	10,770	709,734	901,788	232,720
7408	Wire (a)	47,530	54,871	56,585	1,189,676	1,302,305	1,326,722
7409	Plates, sheets & strip (a)	34,508	36,094	37,992	1,077,261	997,972	995,642
7410	Foil (a)	18,714	17,540	18,467	496,346	499,921	529,408
7411	Tubes & pipes (a)	30,318	34,117	30,535	829,622	879,145	824,288
7412	Tubes & pipes fitting (a)	2,975	2,972	2,815	94,561	105,634	105,113

Note(s): (a) = including alloys

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Source: Department of Statistics

Malaysia's exports of copper ores and concentrates, by country

	20	2012 2013		13		2014 ^p	
Country	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	
Copper ores & concentrates (HS: 2603.00.000)							
China	286	714,350	81,447	144,059,735	38,454	202,734,136	
Thailand	_	_	_	_	580	1,446,878	
Other	1,781	2,899,000	_	_	_	_	
Total	2,066	3,613,350	81,447	144,059,735	39,034	204,181,014	

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Malaysia's imports of copper ores and concentrates, by country

	2012		2013		2014 ^p	
Country	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)
Copper ores & concentrates (HS: 2603.00.000)						
Peru	_	_	_	_	10,288	111,701
Chile	_	_	_	_	12,231	93,452
Canada	-	_	_	_	7,741	57,891
Switzerland	_	_	_	_	4,623	41,741
Spain	-	-	_	_	1,543	36,037
Others	175	412,510	4,342	50,851,584	3,070	18,648,521
Total	175	412,510	39,224	355,636,436	28,205	162,157,384

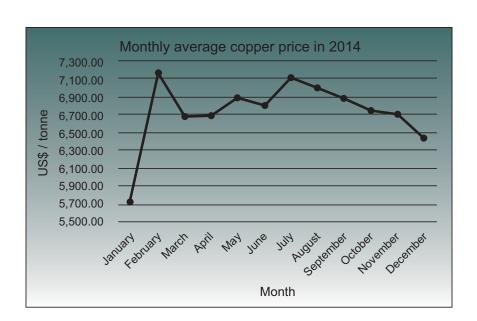
Source: Department of Statistics

Price

Average monthly copper price in 2014

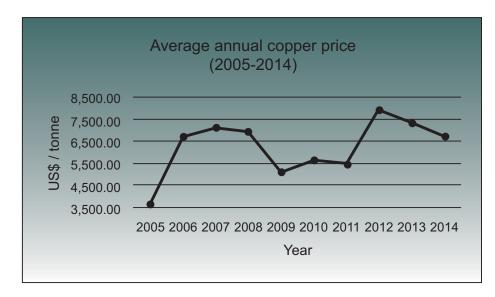
2014	US\$/ tonne
January	5,733.71
February	7,158.31
March	6,667.81
April	6,675.33
May	6,883.88
June	6,795.43
July	7,104.50
August	6,998.30
September	6,872.23
October	6,739.20
November	6,697.83
December	6,422.95
Annual Avg	6,729.12

Source: UNCTAD



Average annual copper price (2005 - 2014)

Year	US\$/ tonne
2005	3,678.13
2006	6,720.80
2007	7,117.25
2008	6,955.01
2009	5,127.25
2010	5,646.54
2011	5,496.48
2012	7,949.43
2013	7,325.63
2014	6,729.12



London Metal Exchange, Grade A, Cash

Source: UNCTAD

World mine production of copper 2012 - 2014

Country	toı	% of		
Country	2012	2013	2014 ^p	2014 ^p
Chile	5,430	5,780	5,800	30.97
China	1,630	1,600	1,620	8.65
Peru	1,300	1,380	1,400	7.48
United States of America	1,170	1,250	1,370	7.32
Australia	958	990	1,000	5.34
Russia	883	933	850	4.54
Congo(Kinshasa)	600	970	1,100	5.87
Zambia	690	760	730	3.90
Canada	579	632	680	3.63
Mexico	440	480	520	2.78
Kazakhstan	424	446	430	2.30
Poland	427	429	425	2.27
Indonesia	360	504	400	2.14
Other countries	2,000	2,200	2,400	12.82
World total (rounded)	16,900	18,254	18,725	

Source: United States Geological Survey

Review

There was no copper production in Malaysia after the last copper production in 2009 from the Mengapur copper mine in Pahang.

A Canadian-based company Monument Mining Limited continued the evaluation work on the Mengapur polymetallic Cu-Au-Ag-S (Fe-Mo) deposit located in the Central Belt area of Peninsular Malaysia. During the year, the company completed an extensive metallurgical work at the company's in-house R&D laboratory to support the design and construction of the iron/copper beneficiation plant. During the fourth quarter 2014, construction of an iron oxide beneficiation plant was initiated and designed to separate iron from copper and other metals in the top soil and fresh rock at the Mengapur site. However, in light of the sharp decline in iron price and the continued slide of copper price, the start-up and pending production has been put on hold and the company is re-evaluating the production alternatives and has initiated studies on copper production.

The other prospective areas in this country are found mainly in East Malaysia. In Sabah, copper resources occur in Tampang, Bidu-Bidu Hills,

Kiabau, Pinanduan, Karang, Gunung Nungkok and Bambangan. In Sarawak, areas with copper potential have been identified in Bukit Jebong - Biawak, Kendai, Bau, Gunung Buri, Bukit Subong - Bukit Pan and Bukit Nimong.

Malaysia relied on imported copper metal and products to meet the demand for local industry. In 2014, Malaysia imported 263,223 tonnes of refined copper and copper alloys and 16,075 tonnes of copper scrap valued at RM6.24 billion. During the year, Malaysia exported 98,183 tonnes of refined copper and copper alloys and 7,386 tonnes of copper scrap with a total value of RM2.43 billion.

In 2014, Malaysia continued to be an importer of copper ores and concentrates mainly from Canada, Chile, Switzerland, Peru and Oman. The total imports were 28,205 tonnes worth RM162.16 million decreased from 39,224 tonnes in the previous year. Malaysia exported 39,034 tonnes of copper ores and concentrates valued at RM204.18 million in 2014 compared to 81,447 tonnes valued at RM144.06 million during 2013.

GOLD

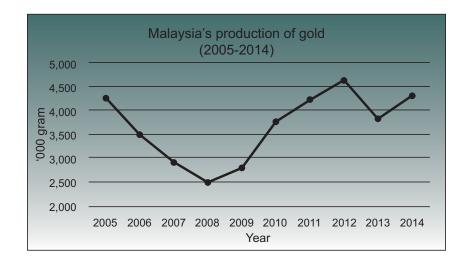
Malaysia's production of gold 2011- 2014

State	20	11	20	2012 2013			2014	
	grams	mines	grams mines		grams	mines	grams	mines
Pahang	4,010,294	10	4,347,473	10	3,220,424	7	3,278,757	7
Kelantan	183,440	4	265,090	6	559,065	8	1,027,767	5
Terengganu	25,590	3	12,424	1	43,219	3	1,805	2
Total	4,219,324	17	4,624,987	17	3,822,708	18	4,308,329	14

Note(s): mines = indicates maximum number of mines operating during the year

Malaysia's historic production of gold

'000 g
4,249
3,497
2,913
2,490
2,794
3,765
4,219
4,625
3,823
4,308



Commodity Review: Gold

External Trade

Exports

H.S.	Commodity		kg		RM '000			
11.5.	Commodity	2012	2013	2014 ^p	2012	2013	2014 ^p	
2616.90.100	Ores & concentrates	_	8,975,283	9,248,876	_	122,296	164,560	
7108.11.000	Powder	86	_	_	13,720	_	_	
7108.12.000	Unwrought (a)	5,337	5,337	5,690	748,943	641,900	702,287	
7108.13.000	Semi-manufactures (a)	1,933	1,201	1,818	284,069	155,399	226,924	
7109.00.000	Rolled gold unworked	145	47	42	1,502	2,479	877	
7112.10.000	Waste and scrap	-	_	_	_	_	_	

Imports

H.S.	Commodity	kg			RM '000			
11.5.	Commodity	2012	2013	2014 ^p	2012	2013	2014 ^p	
2616.90.100	Ores & concentrates	1,360	19,975,468	2,280,117	7	330,165	26,711	
7108.11.000	Powder	17	4	8	1,707	588	1,017	
7108.12.000	Unwrought (a)	11,986	55,373	72,494	1,873,690	7,536,106	9,508,821	
7108.13.000	Semi-manufactures (a)	30,567	22,656	7,656	4,744,109	4,744,109	986,084	
7109.00.000	Rolled gold unworked	155	64	356	2,495	2,495	7,311	
7112.10.000	Waste and scrap	10,481	_	-	852,151	_	_	

Note(s): (a) = including alloys

Source: Department of Statistics

Malaysia's exports of gold (monetary & non-monetary), by country

Country		2012		2013	2014 ^p		
	Quantity (kg)	Value (RM)	Quantity (kg)	Value (RM)	Quantity (kg)	Value (RM)	
Gold, Non-Monetary (HS: 7108)							
UAE	402	44,522,436	331	46,190,000	30,962	4,059,396,398	
Switzerland	2,629	424,763,059	842	113,216,000	28,108	3,719,757,565	
Singapore	2,733	396,293,610	12,678	244,977,000	17,507	2,264,390,785	
Hong Kong	1,025	135,589,228	645	82,223,000	2,167	281,651,369	
Australia	4,912	684,291,255	3,816	454,445,000	14	789,494	
Others	1,932	192,079,900	2,112	161,059,000	1,400	169,935,999	
Total	13,633	1,877,539,488	20,424	1,102,110,000	80,158	10,495,921,610	

Malaysia's imports of gold (monetary & non-monetary), by country

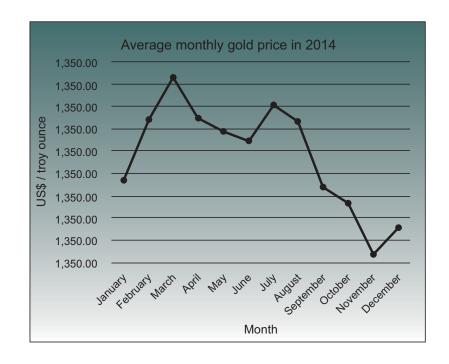
		2012		2013	2014 ^p		
Country	Quantity (kg)	Value (RM)	Quantity (kg)	Value (RM)	Quantity (kg)	Value (RM)	
Gold, Non-Monetary (HS: 7108)							
UAE	30,908	4,316,428,000	35,728	5,104,067,000	32,685	4,690,528,745	
Singapore	17,768	2,594,846,000	23,892	3,150,501,000	21,768	2,964,923,687	
Switzerland	9,665	1,499,557,000	21,380	2,771,844,000	20,861	2,771,675,258	
Hong Kong	4,080	672,926,000	2,185	294,583,000	2,174	294,570,798	
USA	277	18,655,000	174	19,288,000	170	19,185,486	
Others	1,065	94,416,000	1,096	60,932,000	377	56,601,782	
Total	63,763	9,196,828,000	84,455	11,401,215,000	78,035	10,797,485,756	

Source: Department of Statistics

Price

Average monthly gold price in 2014

2014	US\$/troy ounce
January	1,243.86
February	1,297.83
March	1,336.08
April	1,299.01
May	1,287.56
June	1,279.10
July	1,310.97
August	1,295.99
September	1,237.51
October	1,222.49
November	1,176.35
December	1,200.94
Annual Avg	1,243.86

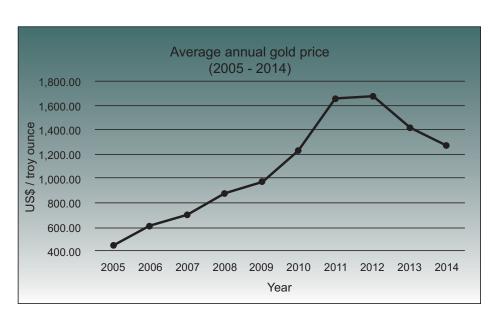


Average annual gold price (2005 - 2014)

Year	US\$/ troy ounce
2005	444.88
2006	604.39
2007	696.70
2008	871.71
2009	973.00
2010	1,227.34
2011	1,652.31
2012	1,668.82
2013	1,411.03
2014	1,265.64

London, 99.5% fine, Afternoon Fixing

Source: UNCTAD



Malaysian Minerals Yearbook 2014

MYB 2014 pg 19-28.indd 27 21/12/2015 16:35:12

World mine production of gold

Country	kilo	% of		
Country	2012	2013	2014 ^p	2014 ^p
China	403,000	430,000	450,000	15.73
Australia	250,000	265,000	270,000	9.44
USA	235,000	230,000	211,000	7.38
Russia	218,000	230,000	245,000	8.57
Peru	161,000	151,000	150,000	5.24
South Africa	160,000	160,000	150,000	5.24
Canada	104,000	124,000	160,000	5.59
Indonesia	59,000	61,000	65,000	2.27
Other countries	1,100,000	1,149,000	1,159,000	40.52
World total (rounded)	2,690,000	2,800,000	2,860,000	

Source: United States Geological Survey

Review

During 2014, there were a total of 14 gold mines operating in the country which located in the states of Pahang, Kelantan and Terengganu.

Malaysia's total gold production during the year increased by 12.69% from 3,823 kg in 2013 to 4,308 kg in 2014. The average gold price in 2014 was at US\$1,265.64 per troy ounce which decreased from US\$1,411.03 per troy ounce recorded in the previous year. Average gold price continued to decrease in 2014 after peaking in the year 2012.

In 2014, the Malaysia gold production mainly comes from the state of Pahang which contributed about 76.1% (3,279 kg) of the total gold produced in the country in which the production increased 1.83% from 3,220 kg in 2013. During the year, there were seven gold mines operating in Pahang the same number as in the previous year. The major gold mines operating in Pahang are Selinsing Gold Mine in Sungai Kermoi, Penjom Gold Mine in Penjom and Raub Australian Gold Mine in Bukit Koman.

Most of the gold produced in Malaysia comes from the Selinsing Gold Mine and Penjom Gold Mine. Selinsing Gold Mine is owned by Monument Mining Limited which is an established Canadian gold producer, with production cash costs among the lowest in the world. In 2014, explorations at Selinsing tenement areas were focused on the collation and interpretation of all geological, geochemical and geophysical data, mapping geological structures, updating the resource

estimate and block model, and drilling additional oxide targets. At Selinsing, the drill hole assay results confirm that gold mineralization extends below the existing pit design and continues at depth.

Besra, a leading gold producer in Vietnam has carried out a feasibility study for Stage 1 of the Bau Gold Project in Sarawak. Bau is a historic goldfield which has been intermittently mined at surface for the past 150 years. The Carlin-style gold deposits occurring in the Bau mining district has to-date produced over three million ounces of gold. Since 2006, Besra has been consolidating mining tenure over approximately 350 km2 of the most prospective parts of the goldfield and systematically exploring multiple gold deposits and prospective zones. The resource update at Jugan and Young's Hill gold deposits by Besra shows total proven and probable reserves at 10.66 million tonnes at a grade of 1.70 g/t Au. Feasibility study conducted in the previous year indicates that production may reach more than 100,000 ounces per annum.

The Minerals and Geoscience Department has been undertaking gold exploration activities. Gold potential areas have been delineated in Sungai Malati, Kunak in Sabah and Gunung Nyendeng in Sarawak. In 2014, gold exploration activities were carried out in Kelantan, Pahang, Terengganu, Sabah and Sarawak. Areas with anomalous gold were identified at Kuala Betis, Gua Musang in Kelantan, at Sungai Kerak, Lipis in Pahang and Gunung Andrassy in Tawau, Sabah. ■

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IRON

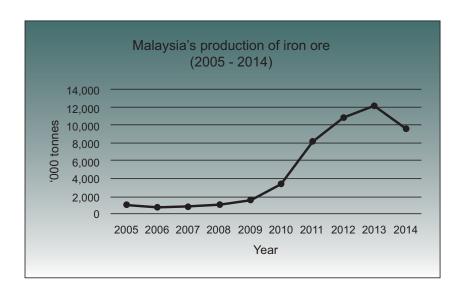
Malaysia's production of iron ore

State	2011		2012		2013		2014	
Otato	tonnes	mines	tonnes	mines	tonnes	mines	tonnes	mines
Pahang	5,792,313	44	6,968,755	54	8,448,693	52	6,592,609	61
Kelantan	548,090	8	1,417,249	12	1,122,087	18	526,927	19
Terengganu	489,244	11	703,916	12	939,197	13	636,751	9
Johor	902,479	10	1,113,709	10	972,418	10	1,394,403	19
Kedah	310,112	3	444,500	6	603,978	9	382,333	10
Perak	17,095	2	71,710	3	16,000	2	0	2
Melaka	14,900	1	22,940	1	10,470	1	0	1
Neg. Sembilan	3,646	1	143,243	5	21,417	5	82,300	3
Total	8,077,879	80	10,886,022	103	12,134,258	110	9,615,323	124

mines = indicates highest number of mines operating during the year

Malaysia's historic production of iron ore

Year	tonnes
2005	949,605
2006	667,082
2007	802,030
2008	981,932
2009	1,470,186
2010	3,368,942
2011	8,077,879
2012	10,886,022
2013	12,134,258
2014	9,615,323



External Trade

Exports

пе	H.S. Commodity		tonnes			RM '000			
п.э.	Commodity	2012	2013	2014 ^p	2012	2013	2014 ^p		
2601	Iron ores & conc.	8,930,799	12,429,183	11,610,202	1,827,828	1,464,507	1,389,691		
7201	Pig iron	45	554	1,511	536	2,892	9,205		
7202	Ferro-alloys	7,217	3,585	7,995	61,587	40,115	34,274		
7203	Direct reduced & sponge	874,066	52,715	708,076	1,093,619	585,106	815,723		
7204	Waste & scrap	82,096	52,579	522,175	70,401	62,718	55,174		
7205	Granules & powders	7,996	8,493	730,867	14,508	21,636	880,432		
7206	Iron & steel ingots	14	918	126	522	2,907	1,264		
7207	Semi-finished products	583,476	134,197	94,964	1,149,567	246,949	182,149		
7218	Stainless steel ingots	2,429	5,045	5,856	13,526	49,325	46,836		
7224	Other alloys steel ingots	17,144	5,787	887	112,385	40,812	8,653		

Imports

H.S.	Commodity	tonnes			RM '000		
11.5.	H.S. Collinidatiy	2012	2013	2014 ^p	2012	2013	2014 ^p
2601	Iron ores & conc.	3,290,933	1,863,486	3,813,980	1,827,828	1,086,669	1,590,094
7201	Pig iron	58,366	160,032	61,618	90,378	199,952	86,268
7202	Ferro-alloys	62,219	63,849	58,077	343,672	324,316	292,452
7203	Direct reduced & sponge	34,918	59,890	46,411	38,001	91,099	80,772
7204	Waste & scrap	1,816,176	1,927,998	961,438	2,558,246	2,425,889	1,237,910
7205	Granules & powders	31,336	31,718	68,718	55,086	87,523	100,214
7206	Iron & steel ingots	683	339	402	3,394	5,406	2,931
7207	Semi-finished products	184,426	134,919	172,990	383,112	226,809	356,474
7218	Stainless steel ingots	3,969	5,335	5,275	58,645	64,638	52,290
7224	Other alloys steel ingots	62,050	1,300	8,625	199,605	8,376	33,967

Source: Department of Statistics

Commodity Review: Iron

Malaysia's exports of iron ore, by country

	2	2012	2	2013	2014 ^p	
Country	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)
Iron ores & conc. (HS: 2601)						
China	8,930,715	1,082,790,743	12,277,700	1,438,900,078	11,068,874	1,310,360,892
India	_	_	_	_	474,921	65,288,237
Hong Kong	33	6,000	17,678	6,879,017	50,401	11,941,858
Singapore	9	21,300	16,100	1,915,836	16,000	2,087,040
ROK	_	_	_	_	6	13,066
Others	41	17,484	117,706	16,812,057	_	_
Total	8,930,799	1,082,835,527	12,429,184	1,464,506,988	11,610,202	1,389,691,093

Malaysia's imports of iron ore, by country

	2012			2013	2014 ^p	
Country	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)
Iron ores & conc. (HS: 2601)						
Brazil	2,760,822	1,494,066,000	1,859,066	1,083,283,302	3,336,179	1,349,352,451
South Africa	_	_	_	_	200,001	77,677,447
Oman	_	_	_	_	110,305	66,574,650
Chile	_	_	_	_	91,372	62,275,504
Japan	15	168,085	71	606,938	45,672	17,750,940
Others	530,096	333,593,985	4,348	2,778,885	30,451	16,462,571
Total	3,290,933	1,827,827,989	1,863,485	1,086,669,125	3,813,980	1,590,093,563

Source: Department of Statistics

Price

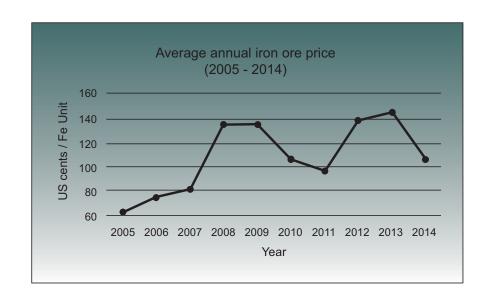
Average monthly price in 2014

2014	US cents/ Fe Unit
January	145
February	134
March	120
April	122
May	107
June	100
July	104
August	101
September	92
October	89
November	83
December	76
Annual Avg	106



Average annual iron ore price (2005 - 2014)

Year	US cents/ Fe Unit
2005	62.51
2006	74.39
2007	81.46
2008	134.41
2009	134.41
2010	105.90
2011	96.50
2012	138.10
2013	144.80
2014	106.08



Brazilian to Europe C. 65% Fe F.O.B

Note:

Price is reported in cents, U.S. currency, for each percentage point of iron in a tonne of ore, e.g., at 74.39ϕ /Fe unit, ore grading 64.5% iron would bear a price of 74.39ϕ x 64.5 = US\$47.98/t.

Source: UNCTAD

Commodity Review: Iron

World mine production of iron ore

Country		% of 2014 ^p		
	2012 2013		2014 ^p	2014 ⁻
China	1,310,000,000	1,450,000,000	1,500,000,000	46.58
Australia	521,000,000	609,000,000	660,000,000	20.50
Brazil	398,000,000	317,000,000	320,000,000	9.94
India	144,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000	4.66
Russia	105,000,000	105,000,000	105,000,000	3.26
Ukraine	82,000,000	82,000,000	82,000,000	2.55
South Africa	63,000,000	72,000,000	78,000,000	2.42
United States of America	54,000,000	53,000,000	58,000,000	1.80
Canada	39,000,000	43,000,000	41,000,000	1.27
Sweden	23,000,000	26,000,000	26,000,000	20.99
Other countries	186,000,000	180,000,000	200,000,000	6.21
World total (rounded)	2,925,000,000	3,110,000,000	3,220,000,000	

Source: United States Geological Survey

Review

For the past ten years since 2005, iron ore production in Malaysia has experienced unprecedented growth with the nation's annual growth rate of 26.1%, mainly driven by substantial import from China. Iron ore production value in the year 2014 accounted for 42.9% of the total value of the nation's mineral production which topped all other major minerals in Malaysia. The industry was the largest individual mineral commodity sector in Malaysia by value and plays a pivotal role in the State's economy. However, the production in 2014 has plummeted 20.8% to 9,615,323 tonnes valued at RM2,252.87 million from 12,134,258 tonnes valued at RM1,689.80 million in 2013 due to slowing demand from China.

Iron ore production came from 124 mines operating in Pahang (61), Johor (19), Kelantan (19), Kedah (10), Terengganu (9), Negeri Sembilan (3), Perak (2) and Melaka (1). The bulk of iron ore production in Malaysia comes from the state of Pahang, where Maran, Kuantan, and Rompin districts produced about 68.6% of total country's production. Most of the iron-ore mined were of low grade from mines with small reserves. The types of iron ore commonly produced in Malaysia are magnetite, hematite, and ferromanganese.

In 2014, a total of 11.6 million tonnes of iron ore valued at RM1,389.6 million were exported. This

was a decrease of 6.5% compared with 12.4 million tonnes valued at RM1,464.5 million exported in 2013. The bulk of the ore went to China which accounted about 95.3% of total export in 2014. The remaining ore are consumed by local industry mainly in the making of pipe coating, cement industry, and iron and steel plants.

During the same year, Malaysia imported 3.8 million tonnes of iron ore valued at RM1,590.1 million which was mainly from Brazil compared with 1.86 million tonnes valued at RM1,086.7 million in 2013. The Malaysian steel industries imported their iron ore requirements in the form of lumps, pellets and scraps as the main feed material.

Currently, potential areas for iron ore are in Pahang (Luit, Bukit Ibam, Sg. Temau, Ulu Rompin and Tasik Chini), Terengganu (Bukit Besi and Machang Setahun), Johor (Chaah Baru, Bukit Medan, Bukit Kepong, Jemaluang and Pelepah Kanan), Kedah (Kg. Merbok and Gunung Jerai), Kelantan (Bukit Kuang and Temangan) and Perak (Gunung Panjang, Sg. Choh and Slim River). In Sabah, limonite and lateritic clay containing iron and a small percentage of nickel form residual deposits over the ultrabasic masses. The largest known limonite deposit of this type underlies the Tavai Plateau in the Telupid area.

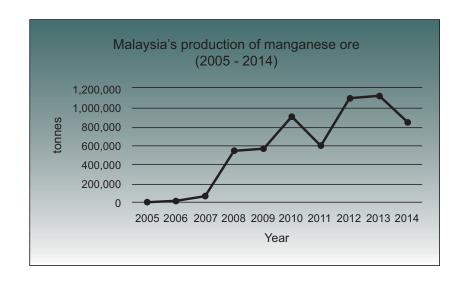
MANGANESE

Malaysia's production of manganese ore

State	2011		2012		2013		2014	
Glais	tonnes	mines	tonnes	mines	tonnes	mines	tonnes	mines
Kelantan	488,195	8	789,857	9	846,255	10	679,429	12
Pahang	109,722	5	309,728	8	278,872	8	156,000	8
Total	597,917	13	1,099,585	17	1,125,127	18	835,429	20

Malaysia's historic production of manganese ore

Year	tonnes
2005	_
2006	6,500
2007	56,500
2008	536,675
2009	567,963
2010	899,703
2011	597,917
2012	1,099,585
2013	1,125,127
2014	835,429



External Trade

Exports

H.S. Commodity			tonnes		RM '000			
11.0.		2012	2013	2014 ^p	2012	2013	2014 ^p	
2602.00	Manganese ores & conc.	1,070,499	1,110,405	920,844	141,240	174,028	133,416	
2820.10	Manganese dioxide	1,695	3,832	979	6,999	16,663	4,633	
2820.90	Other manganese dioxide	68	1,053	1,625	377	4,801	7,991	

Commodity Review: Manganese

Imports

H.S.	Commodity		tonnes		RM '000			
		2012	2013	2014 ^p	2012	2013	2014 ^p	
2602.00	Manganese ores & conc.	124	50	224	2,396	286	1,062	
2820.10	Manganese dioxide	2,757	3,654	3,422	12,396	16,864	15,003	
2820.90	Other manganese dioxide	2,410	4,846	8,470	7,070	10,787	25,511	

Source: Department of Statistics

Malaysia's exports of manganese ore, by country

	2012		2	2013	2014 ^p		
Country	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	
Manganese ore & conc. (HS: 2602.00.000)							
China	1,055,639	139,341,683	1,090,465	170,047,978	907,443	128,916,880	
Indonesia	8,100	1,210,704	15,740	3,322,940	6,300	995,671	
Vietnam	5,600	504,000	_	_	7,100	3,503,850	
Hong Kong	1,160	183,280	_	_	_	_	
India	_	_	4,200	655,607	_	_	
Others	_	_	_	_	_	_	
Total	1,070,499	141,239,667	1,110,405	174,027,525	920,843	133,416,401	

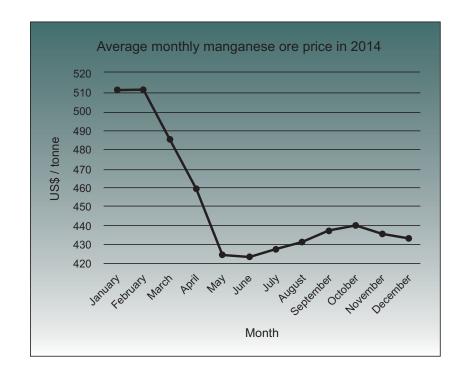
Malaysia's imports of manganese ore, by country

	2012		20)13	2014 ^p		
Country	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	
Manganese ore & conc. (HS: 2602.00.000)							
China	37	312,641	35	246,941	186	599,351	
Indonesia	_	_	5	7,500	17	35,024	
Singapore	36	97,286	6	11,349	11	13,800	
Turkey	_	_	_	_	6	400,000	
Others	48	1,986,568	4	20,568	4	13,614	
Total	124	2,396,495	50	286,358	224	1,061,789	

Price

Average monthly price in 2014

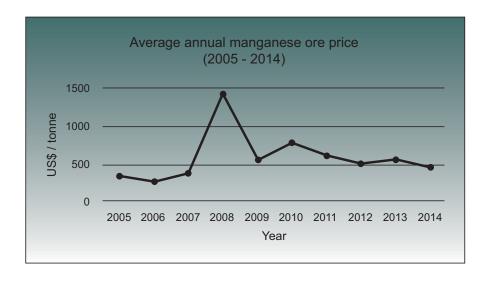
2014	US\$/tonne
January	511.00
February	511.00
March	485.00
April	459.00
May	424.00
June	423.00
July	427.00
August	431.00
September	437.00
October	440.00
November	435.00
December	433.00
Annual Avg	451.33



Average annual manganese ore price (2005 - 2014)

Year	US\$/tonne
2005	327.06
2006	259.79
2007	356.94
2008	1,410.49
2009	546.36
2010	771.58
2011	603.33
2012	487.00
2013	541.92
2014	451.33

Source: UNCTAD



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Commodity Review: Manganese

World mine production of manganese ore

Country		% of 2014 ^p			
Country	2012	2013	2014 ^p	/0 OI 2014	
South Africa	3,600,000	4,300,000	4,700,000	25.86	
Australia	3,080,000	2,980,000	3,100,000	17.06	
China	2,900,000	3,000,000	3,200,000	17.61	
Gabon	1,650,000	1,970,000	2,000,000	11.00	
Brazil	1,330,000	1,120,000	1,100,000	6.05	
India	800,000	920,000	940,000	5.17	
Malaysia*	1,099,585	1,125,127	835,429	4.60	
Ukraine	416,000	300,000	300,000	1.65	
Mexico	188,000	212,000	220,000	1.21	
Other countries	1,415,000	1,677,000	1,780,000	9.79	
World total (rounded)	16,478,000	17,604,127	18,175,429		

Source: United States Geological Survey

Review

Manganese ore is an important raw material in iron and steel production. It is essential by virtue of its sulphurfixing, deoxidizing and alloying properties. Besides a variety of other uses, manganese is also used in producing aluminium alloys and dry cell batteries.

After a long period of inactivity, manganese mining was revived in 1978 with Kelantan producing 78,329 tonnes of manganese ores. For the period 1980 to 1995, no manganese mining activities were recorded until 1996 when a total of 13,000 tonnes of manganese was produced from Bukit Penchuri, Kelantan. The volume of manganese output from Malaysia depended on price of manganese in the world markets. Since 2005, with an increase in manganese price in the world, Malaysia's manganese output gradually increased during the past several years.

Malaysia's production of manganese ore in 2014 decreased by 25.75% to 835,429 tonnes with a value of RM83.54 million compared with 1,125,127 tonnes valued at RM112.51 million in the previous year. The manganese was produced from 12 operating mines in Kelantan and 8 mines in Pahang. Manganese resources were located in Kelantan, Terengganu, Pahang and Johor with total estimated resources of 3.7 million tonnes with grade mostly less than 50% Mn.

The manganese produced was mainly exported to China. In 2014, Malaysia exported a total of 920,843 tonnes of manganese ore to China and the rest to Indonesia and Vietnam. Export of the mineral ore decreased by

17.12% from 1.11 million tonnes in 2013 to 0.92 million tonnes in 2014. Malaysia also imported small amounts of manganese ore. In 2014, the imports of manganese ore increased compared with 2013. A total of 224 tonnes valued at RM1.06 million of manganese was imported of which 186 tonnes was from China, 17 tonnes from Indonesia and other countries made up the rest.

There are two ferrosilicon and manganese alloys smelters in the country and both are located in Sarawak. The first smelter, Pertama Ferroalloys Sdn. Bhd. was established in 2010 and was the first large-scale manganese alloys and ferrosilicon plant in Malaysia. It is formerly known as AML Manganese (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. and is located in the Samalaju Industrial Park in Bintulu, Sarawak. Pertama Ferroalloys Sdn. Bhd. is jointly owned by Asia Minerals Limited, Nippon Denko Company Limited, Chuo Denki Kogyo Co. Ltd., Shinsho Corporation and Carbon Capital Corporation Sdn. Bhd, in which Asia Minerals Limited is the majority shareholder. Construction of the plant was commenced in May 2012 and production was expected to begin in the second quarter of 2015. The target annual production capacity is 250,000 tonnes. The final products of the plant will be manganese alloys, ferrosilicon and electrolytic manganese metal (EMM).

The second smelter, OM Materials (Sarawak) Sdn. Bhd. is a joint venture between OM Holding Groups (80%) and Cahaya Mata Sarawak (20%) to produce ferrosilicon and ferro-manganese intermediate products. The plant is located at Samalaju Industrial Park in Bintulu, Sarawak. The first phase of the smelter project has commenced production in September 2014 and will operate to full commercial production in 2015. Once completed, the ferrosilicon production facility's capacity of 308,000 tonnes per annum will make it as one of the largest and lowest cost ferrosilicon smelters in the world. ■

Malaysian Minerals Yearbook 2014

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^{*} Revised figure based on actual production

RARE EARTH MINERALS

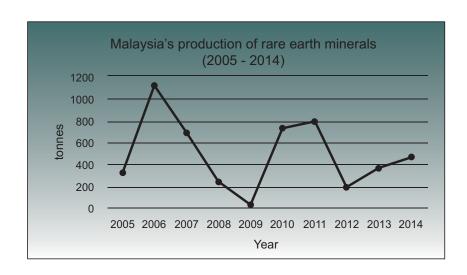
Malaysia's production of rare earth minerals

Minerals	2011		2012		2013		2014	
	tonnes	mines	tonnes	mines	tonnes	mines	tonnes	mines
Monazite	571	_	113	_	261	-	372	-
Xenotime	208	_	66	_	97	_	83	-
Total	779	_	179	_	358	-	455	_

Both monazite and xenotime are produce from amang processing plant and exist as by-products of tin mining

Malaysia's historic production of rare earth minerals

Year	tonnes
2005	320
2006	1,111
2007	682
2008	233
2009	25
2010	732
2011	779
2012	179
2013	358
2014	455



External Trade

Exports

H.S.	Commodity	to	nnes		RM '000		
15.	Commodity	2012	2013	2014 ^p	2012	2013	2014 ^p
2530.90.100	Xenotime	299	7,624	9,567	52	38,257	41,808
2612.20.100	Monazite	122	184	525	2,104	1,594	2,019
2805.30.000	Rare earth metals	_	_	_	_	_	_
2846	Cerium & other than cerium compounds*	341	2,325	8,547	3,028	54,680	335,514

^{* -} sold in units other than tonnes

Commodity Review: Rare earth minerals

Imports

H.S.	Commodity	to	nnes		RM '000		
11.5.	Commounty	2012	2013	2014 ^p	2012	2013	2014 ^p
2530.90.100	Xenotime	70	20	65	263	43	939
2612.20.100	Monazite	_	_	_	_	_	_
2805.30.000	Rare earth metals	2,118	7,447	51,630	19,167	80,185	269,363
2846	Cerium & other than cerium compounds*	2,097	193	167	70,428	11,859	8,413

^{* -} sold in units other than tonnes

Malaysia's exports of xenotime, by country

	2012		2	013	2014 ^p	
Country			Quantity Value (tonnes) (RM)		Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)
Xenotime (HS: 2530.90.100)						
China	-	_	178	3,054,530	134	2,446,241
India	_	_	_	_	84	760,021
Japan	_	_	41	195,941	31	119,819
Sri Lanka	_	_	1	6,556	25	102,357
ROK	_	_	_	_	20	93,765
Taiwan	_	_	_	_	10	36,929
Indonesia	299	52,349	_	_	_	_
Total	299	52,349	220	3,257,027	304	3,559,132

Source: Department of Statistics

Malaysia's imports of xenotime, by country

	20	2012		013	2014 ^p	
Country	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)
Xenotime (HS: 2530.90.100)						
Germany	60	133,417	20	43,108	_	_
UK	10	129,557	_	-	_	_
China	-	_	_	_	44	647,642
USA	_	_	_	-	21	266,772
Total	70	262,974	20	43,108	65	939,414

Source: Department of Statistics

Commodity Review: Rare earth minerals

Malaysia's exports of monazite, by country

	2012		2	013	2014 ^p	
Country	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)
Monazite (HS: 2612.20.100)						
China	122	2,014,475	184	1,594,273	525	2,018,670
Total	122	2,014,475	184	1,594,273	525	2,018,670

Source: Department of Statistics

World mine production of rare earth minerals

Country		% of		
	2012	2013	2014 ^p	2014 ^p
China	100,000	95,000	95,000	86.36
USA	800	5,500	7,000	6.36
India	2,900	2,900	3,000	2.73
Russia	2,400	2,500	2,500	2.27
Australia	3,200	2,000	2,500	2.27
Malaysia*	179	358	455	0.41
Vietnam	220	220	200	0.20
Brazil	140	330	-	-
World total (rounded)	111,000	110,000	110,000	

Source: United States Geological Survey
*Minerals and Geoscience Department Malaysia

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^{*} Revised figures based on actual production

Commodity Review: Rare earth minerals

Review

Rare Earth Minerals (REMs) are unique group of 15 chemical elements in the periodic table known as the Lanthanide series. They are used in a wide range of applications in improving energy efficiency, digital technology and enhancing environmental protection. Rare earths are used as catalysts, phosphors, and polishing compounds. Air pollution control, illuminated screens on electronic devices, and the polishing of optical-quality glass are some of its well-known uses. They are critical components in consumer electronics such as televisions, tablet computers, cameras and mobile phones. Due to their unique optical and magnetic properties, REMs are used to make rechargeable batteries found in hybrid cars. REMs are also essential to many green energy technologies and hence called Green Elements. The main economic minerals exploited for the rare earth contents are bastnasite, monazite and xenotime. In Malaysia, only monazite and xenotime are produced from various amang retreatment plants located in Perak and Selangor as the REMs are not mined locally.

The global Rare Earth Elements (REE) market is valued at USD5 billion in 2014. China is the world's biggest rare earths producer and continued to dominate the global supply of rare earths and accounts for over 90% of global production. China also accounts for about 60% of global consumption. Demands from emerging economies are expected to drive the REE market. The application of rare earth magnets in wind turbines is expected to be another major growth factor for the global rare earth metals market over the long term

In 2014, the total production of REMs in Malaysia increased 27.09% to 455 tonnes valued at RM3.97 million from 358 tonnes valued at RM2.86 million recorded in the previous year. These comprised 372 tonnes of monazite and 83 tonnes of xenotime. During the year, a total of 525 tonnes of monazite was exported to China. Malaysia imported 65 tonnes of xenotime and 51,630 tonnes rare earth metals during the same period.

In Malaysia, a rare earth processing plant was set up by Lynas Corp. Ltd. of Australia in Gebeng Industrial Park in Kuantan, Pahang. The plant, Lynas Advanced Materials Plant (LAMP), processes the rare earth concentrates brought from Australia. Lynas commenced commercial production and shipments of rare earths products in June 2013. The first stage of commissioning of the cracking and leaching rare earths extraction units of Phase 2 of the LAMP in Malaysia commenced in January 2014. The year 2014 marked Lynas' first full year of production.

In 2014, the Minerals and Geoscience Department Malaysia and the Academy of Sciences Malaysia have started a collaborative project to explore heavy rare earth elements (HREE) in the country. The exploration was conducted in four states, namely Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak and Terengganu. The project is aimed at finding heavy rare earth elements in minerals.

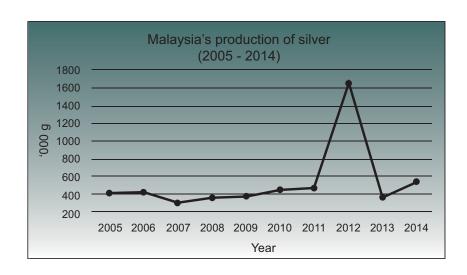
Malaysia's production of silver

State	2011		2012		2013		2014	
	grams	mines	grams	mines	grams	mines	grams	mines
Pahang (a)	459,640	_	1,627,711	_	360,828	_	533,391	-
Total	459,640	_	1,627,711	_	360,828	_	533,391	_

(a) By-product of gold mining

Malaysia's historic production of silver

'000 g
401.5
410.6
295.6
349.2
367.0
436.0
459.6
1,627.7
360.8
533.4



External Trade

Exports

H.S.	Commodity	kg			RM '000		
11.5.	Commodity	2012	2013	2014 ^p	2012	2013	2014 ^p
2616.10	Silver ores & conc.	16,450	_	_	236	_	_
7106.10	Powder	10,356	4,152	238	35,674	9,867	2,607
7106.91	Unwrought	15	38	79	45	121	259
7106.92	Semi-manufactures	179	480	1,257	3,761	1,439	3,661

Imports

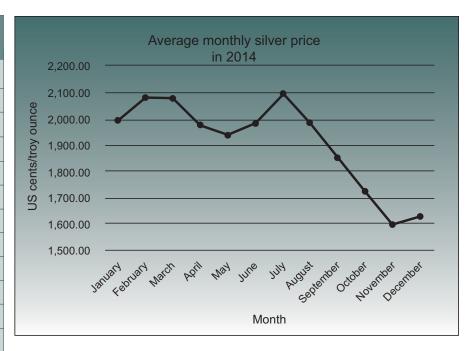
H.S.	Commodity		kg		RM '000		
11.5.	Commodity	2012	2013	2014 ^p	2012	2013	2014 ^p
2616.10	Silver ores & conc.	735,406	3,152,612	485,108	11,883	53,482	8,705
7106.10	Powder	10,205	7,361	9,967	37,826	21,091	26,502
7106.91	Unwrought	11,967	11,307	7,820	29,691	21,679	14,762
7106.92	Semi-manufactures	28,118	29,337	33,784	93,864	71,202	66,407

Source: Department of Statistics

Price

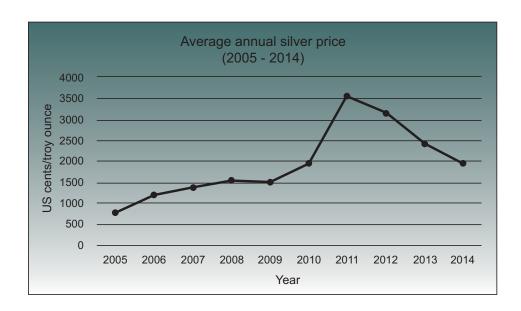
Average monthly silver price in 2014

2014	US cents/ troy ounce
January	1,991.00
February	2,077.00
March	2,074.00
April	1,971.00
May	1,936.00
June	1,978.00
July	2,092.00
August	1,980.00
September	1,849.00
October	1,719.00
November	1,597.00
December	1,624.00
Annual Avg	1,907.33



Average annual silver price (2005 - 2014)

Year	US cents/ troy ounce
2005	733.96
2006	1,156.97
2007	1,341.47
2008	1,500.34
2009	1,469.57
2010	1,913.98
2011	3,526.42
2012	3,121.17
2013	2,385.85
2014	1,907.33



UNCTAD (Handy & Harman 99.9% Grade Refined, New York)

World mine production of silver

Country		% of		
	2012	2013	2014 ^p	2014 ^p
Mexico	5,360	4,860	4,700	18.01
China	3,900	4,100	4,200	16.09
Peru	3,480	3,670	3,700	14.18
Australia	1,730	1,840	1,900	7.28
Russia	1,500	1,720	1,700	6.51
Bolivia	1,210	1,290	1,300	4.98
Chile	1,190	1,170	1,200	4.60
Poland	1,150	1,200	1,200	4.60
USA	1,060	1,040	1,170	4.48
Canada	663	627	646	2.48
Other countries	4,230	4,440	4,400	16.86
World total (rounded)	25,500	26,000	26,100	

Source: United States Geological Survey

Review

In Malaysia, silver ores and concentrates were produced as a by-product from gold mining activities in Pahang since 2004. In 2014, a total of 533 kg silver valued at RM0.98 million was produced and has increased as much as 47.82% compared with 361 kg valued at RM1.05 million produced in 2013.

During the year, 238 kg of silver powder and 1,257 kg of silver semi-manufactured were exported whilst at the same time Malaysia imported a total of 485,108 kg of silver ores and concentrates to fulfill the local requirements. Imports of silver semi-manufactured increased to 33,784 kg from 29,337 kg recorded in 2013.

During the year, the average annual price of monthly silver price dropped to US cent 1,907.33 per troy ounce from US cent 2,385.85 per troy ounce in 2013. In Malaysia, silver occurrence has been reported within the silicified volcanic rocks at Gunung Pock and Gunung Wullersdorf in Semporna, Sabah.

TANTALUM/NIOBIUM MINERALS

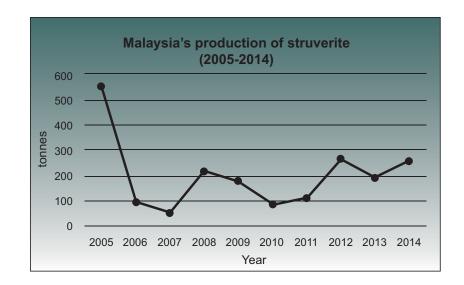
Malaysia's production of tantalum/niobium minerals

Mineral	2011 Mineral				20	2013		2014	
Willieral	tonnes	mines	tonnes	mines	tonnes	mines	tonnes	mines	
Struverite	110	_	262	_	190	_	255	_	

Struverite is produced from amang processing plant and exist as by-product of tin mining

Malaysia's historic production of struverite

Year	tonnes
2005	552
2006	93
2007	52
2008	216
2009	176
2010	84
2011	110
2012	262
2013	190
2014	255



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External Trade

Exports

H.S. Commodity			tonnes		RM '000		
11.0.	Commodity	2012	2013	2014 ^p	2012	2013	2014 ^p
2615.90.110	Columbite concentrates	-	_	_	_	_	_
2615.90.190	Other niobium & tantalum concs.	_	_	_	_	_	_
8103.90.000	Other tantalum & arts. thereof	1	22	_	8	1,479	_

Imports

H.S.	Commodity		tonnes		RM '000		
11.5.		2012	2013	2014 ^p	2012	2013	2014 ^p
2615.90.110	Columbite concentrates	264	_	_	4,629	_	-
2615.90.190	Other niobium & tantalum concs.	86	_	_	1,672	_	_
8103.90.000	Other articles of tantalum	27	17	4	1,051	617	451

Malaysia's imports of tantalum/niobium minerals, by country

	2012		20	13	2014 ^p	
Country	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)
Columbite concentrates (HS: 2615.90.110)						
Nigeria	264	4,629,220	-	-	_	_
Total	264	4,629,220	_	-	_	_

Source: Department of Statistics

Country		tonnes	tonnes					
,	2012	2013	2014 ^p	2014 ^p				
Niobium								
Brazil	45,000	53,100	53,000	89.83				
Canada	4,710	5,260	5,000	8.47				
Other countries	375	1,000	1,000	1.69				
World total (rounded)	50,100	59,360	59,000					
Tantalum								
Rwanda	150	*600	*600	54.69				
Brazil	140	98	98	8.93				
Congo (Kinshasa)	100	*200	*200	18.23				
Nigeria	63	60	60	5.47				
Canada	50	5	_	0.00				
Mozambique	39	115	85	7.75				
Burundi	33	20	14	1.28				
Ethiopia	95	8	40	3.65				
World total (rounded)	670	1106	1097					

^{*} Revisions based on new data posted on May 14, 2015. Source: United States Geological Survey

Review

Tantalum-niobium mineral in the form of struverite is produced as a by-product of alluvial tin mining through the processing of tin tailing or 'amang'. Amang was processed at 19 amang processing plants located in Perak (17) and Selangor (2).

The supply of amang was entirely dependent on the mining operation of alluvial tin. There were 18 alluvial tin mines in 2014 compared with 16 mines in 2013. This has resulted in the increase of 34% production of struverite to 255 tonnes valued at RM4.08 million compared to 190 tonnes valued at RM3.04 million in 2013.

For the past 10 years, the highest production of struverite was recorded in 2005 which amounted to 552 tonnes whilst the lowest production was in 2007 with an amount of 52 tonnes. There were no export and import activities for columbite concentrates during the year 2014.

TIN

Malaysia's production of tin-in-concentrate

State	20)11	2012		2013		2014	
	tonnes	mines	tonnes	mines	tonnes	mines	tonnes	mines
Perak	2,917+	6	3,181+	5	3,213+	8	3,142	8
Pahang	320	4	276	4	263	5	363	5
Johor	46	1	49	2	65	1	228	3
Selangor	42**	_	119**	_	40**	_	_	_
K. Lumpur	10*	_	24*	_	2*	_	7	-
Terengganu	5	2	30	1	32	1	22	1
Kedah	_	1	46	1	82	2	15	2
Total	3,340	13	3,725	13	3,697	17	3,777	19

mines = indicates highest number of mines operating in a month during the year

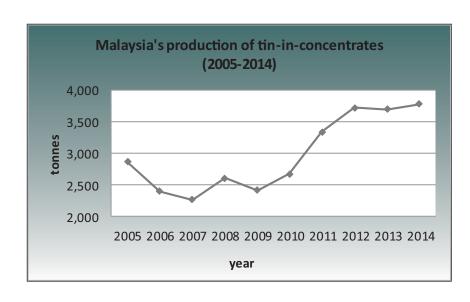
* = production from panning activity

** = production from amang retreatment plant

+ = production from amang retreatment plant and mining activity

Malaysia's historic production of tin-in-concentrates

Year	tonnes
2005	2,858
2006	2,398
2007	2,263
2008	2,605
2009	2,410
2010	2,668
2011	3,340
2012	3,725
2013	3,697
2014	3,777



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Commodity Review: Tin

External Trade

Exports

H.S.	Commodity	tonnes			RM '000			
п.э.	Commodity	2012	2013	2014 ^p	2012	2013	2014 ^p	
2609.00	Tin ores & conc.	0.18	67	155	2	1,129	2,519	
8001.10	Unwrought, not alloyed	37,192	36,365	35,221	2,409,791	2,525,691	2,523,547	
8001.20	Unwrought, alloyed	1,025	1,022	1,441	74,217	68,319	90,177	
8002.00	Waste & scrap	2,119	2,699	14,278	1,839	7,841	8,666	
8003.00	Bars, rods, profile & wire	1,209	903	1,380	36,879	46,243	76,584	

Imports

H.S.	Commodity	tonnes			RM '000			
п.э.	Commodity	2012	2013	2014 ^p	2012	2013	2014 ^p	
2609.00	Tin ores & conc.	26,536	30,274	33,222	927,973	1,138,959	1,341,705	
8001.10	Unwrought, not alloyed	15,262	12,063	8,184	980,950	818,064	491,466	
8001.20	Unwrought, alloyed	1,538	2,431	5,037	86,281	131,366	354,223	
8002.00	Waste & scrap	69	45	341	1,304	1,029	4,541	
8003.00	Bars, rods, profile & wire	11,150	2,712	5,960	661,322	178,229	411,353	

Malaysia's exports of tin metal by country

		2012		2013	2014 ^p		
Country	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	
Unwrought, not alloyed (HS: 8001.10.000)							
ROK	6,995	457,021,473	7,500	519,022,619	8,150	591,669,691	
USA	3,945	255,915,097	5,270	373,970,291	6,471	462,757,330	
India	5,185	336,074,263	7,867	545,035,445	5,726	414,587,263	
Japan	2,023	132,098,818	2,414	168,429,426	3,593	258,143,386	
Italy	1,580	102,447,579	1,997	142,557,745	2,829	206,740,555	
Others	17,464	1,126,233,851	11,317	776,675,632	8,452	589,649,003	
Total	37,192	2,409,791,081	36,365	2,525,691,158	35,221	2,523,547,228	

Source: Department of Statistics

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Malaysia's imports of tin ore and concentrates, by country

		2012	2013			2014 ^p
Country	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)
Tin ore & concentrates (HS: 2609.00.000)						
Australia	10,985	323,012,740	12,031	391,069,142	11,682	390,179,094
Congo	3,535	127,224,820	3,287	140,181,535	5,722	263,784,780
Rwanda	4,653	194,656,534	4,454	183,137,273	3,293	143,137,013
Nigeria	3,063	128,625,457	3,122	136,553,705	3,092	142,443,617
China	189	8,537,426	1,119	52,505,548	2,258	98,853,254
Others	4,111	145,916,043	6,260	235,511,902	7,173	303,307,401
Total	26,536	927,973,020	30,274	1,138,959,105	33,222	1,341,705,159

Source: Department of Statistics

Price

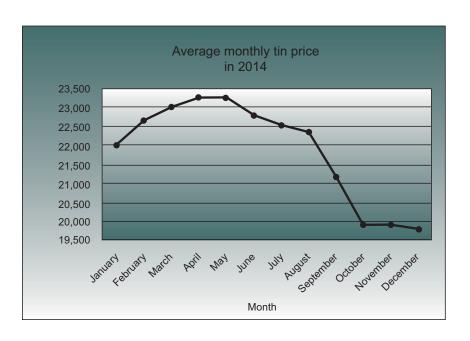
Average monthly tin price in 2014

2014	USD/tonne
January	22,007
February	22,658
March	23,025
April	23,266
May	23,269
June	22,801
July	22,531
August	22,356
September	21,175
October	19,931
November	19,923
December	19,797
Annual Avg	21,737

^{**} As from 1 Feb. 2001, KLTM price is quoted in U.S. Dollar.

Source: KLTM

Average monthly tin price in 2014



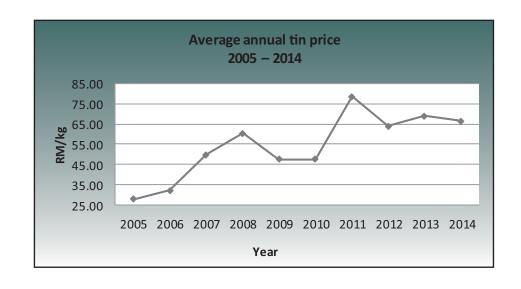
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Average annual tin price 2005 - 2014

Year	USD/tonne
2005	7,410
2006	8,748
2007	14,477
2008	19,182
2009	13,556
2010	20,061
2011	26,235
2012	21,193
2013	22,322
2014	21,737



^{*} From 1995 to 2000, KLTM average price is based on turnover. From 2001, average price is weighted average against total tonnage.

Source: UNCTAD, KLTM, ex-smelter

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World mine production of tin 2012 - 2014^p

Country	% of 2014 ^p			
	2012	2013	2014 ^p	2014
China	110,000	110,000	125,000	42.24
Indonesia	41,000	95,200	84,000	28.39
Peru	26,100	23,700	23,700	8.01
Bolivia	19,700	19,300	18,000	6.08
Brazil	10,800	12,000	12,000	4.06
Australia	5,000	6,470	6,100	2.06
Vietnam	5,400	5,400	5,400	1.82
Malaysia*	3,725	3,697	3,777	1.27
Congo (Kinshasa)	4,000	3,000	3,000	1.01
Russia	280	420	600	0.20
Other countries	15,043	14,570	14,600	4.93
World total (rounded)	241,000	293,760	295,900	

Source: United States Geological Survey

* Minerals and Geoscience Department Malaysia

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^{*} Revised figures based on actual production

Commodity Review: Tin

Review

The total tin-in-concentrates production of Malaysia registered a slight increase of 2% to 3,777 tonnes in 2014 compared to 3,697 tonnes produced in 2013. As in the previous years, Perak was the highest producer of tin with a total of 3,142 tonnes of production. The other states which produced tin-in-concentrates were Pahang (363 tonnes), Johor (228 tonnes), Terengganu (22 tonnes) and Kedah (15 tonnes). Meanwhile, a total of 378 tonnes of tin-in-concentrates was produced from panning activities in Perak and Kuala Lumpur.

In the year 2014, there were 19 active tin mines and 19 amang retreatment plants in Malaysia. All 18 active mines were open cast mines which were located in Perak (8), Pahang (5), Johor (3), and Kedah (2). One underground mine was in Terengganu. During the same period, there were 17 amang retreatment plants in Perak and two in Selangor. Open cast mines contributed the highest production of total tinin-concentrates at 2,912 tonnes, followed by amang retreatment plant (484 tonnes), and panning (378 tonnes).

The locally produced and imported tin ore and concentrates were processed by the Malaysia Smelting Corporation Bhd. (MSC). The MSC, located in Butterworth, Pulau Pinang is the country's sole tin smelter and the largest refined tin producer in this region. Malaysia exported a total of 35,221 tonnes worth RM2.5 billion of refined tin metal in 2014 compared with 36,365 tonnes worth RM2.5 billion

recorded in the previous year. During the year, a total of 33,222 tonnes tin ores and concentrates valued at RM1.34 billion was imported as against 30,273 tonnes valued at RM1.14 billion in the previous year. The imported tin ores were mainly from Australia, Congo, Rwanda, Nigeria, and China.

The annual average Kuala Lumpur Tin Market (KLTM) tin price in 2014 was USD21,737/tonne, decreased 2.6% compared to the annual average for 2013 (USD22,322/tonne). During the year, the tin prices showed an increasing trend from January to May and decreasing from June to December. The average monthly lowest price level was at USD19,797 per tonne in December while the highest price was recorded at USD23,269 per tonne in May.

During the year, the total domestic consumption of tin metal by the tin based industries decreased by 13.8% from 1,835 tonnes in 2013 to 1,581 tonnes. The consumption of tin by users in Malaysia was solder (58.3%), tin plate (32.9%), pewter (5.2%) and other manufacturing tin-based industries (3.6%). The tin consumption by the solder industry decreased to 922 tonnes from 1,078 tonnes, tin plate industry decreased to 520 tonnes from 561 tonnes, pewter industry decreased marginally to 82 tonnes from 100 tonnes and tin metal consumption in other domestic manufacturing industry decreased to 57 tonnes from 96 tonnes recorded in 2013 (Malaysia Tin Bulletin, 2014).

TITANIUM

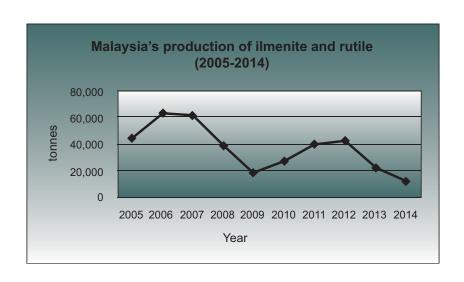
Malaysia's production of titanium minerals

Mineral	2011		2012		2013		2014	
	tonnes	mines	tonnes	mines	tonnes	mines	tonnes	mines
Ilmenite	28,782	-	22,275	_	16,043	_	8,159	-
Rutile	10,810	_	20,008	_	5,983	_	3,069	_
Total	39,592	-	42,283	-	22,026	-	11,228	-

Both ilmenite and rutile are by-product of tin mining

Malaysia's historic production of ilmenite & rutile

Year	tonnes
2005	43,704
2006	62,570
2007	60,760
2008	38,613
2009	17,485
2010	26,603
2011	39,592
2012	42,283
2013	22,026
2014	11,228



External Trade

Exports

H.S.	Commodity		tonnes		RM '000		
	Commodity	2012	2013	2014 ^p	2012	2013	2014 ^p
2614.00.100	Ilmenite concentrates	7,090	6,719	391	7,829	4,142	341
2614.00.900	Other titanium concentrates	754	621	927	7,251	7,245	7,813
2823.00.000	Titanium oxides	3,501	3,392	2,251	30,262	22,505	12,029
8108.90.000	Other articles of titanium (a)	207	28	30	3,659	999	509

Commodity Review: Titanium

Imports

			tonnes			RM '000		
H.S.	Commodity	2012	2013	2014 ^p	2012	2013	2014 ^p	
2614.00.100	Ilmenite concentrates	44,437	70,449	118,290	90,130	66,947	80,607	
2614.00.900	Other titanium concentrates	2,803	2,082	3,181	19,817	13,418	13,314	
2823.00.000	Titanium oxides	7,575	7,488	9,313	80,558	65,482	64,565	
7202.91.000	Ferro-titanium	170	225	236	3,111	3,479	3,481	
8108.90.000	Other articles of titanium (a)	503	1,465	1,199	21,016	35,225	42,655	

⁽a) = including waste and scrap

Malaysia's exports of ilmenite, by country

	2012		201	3	2014 ^p	
Country	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)
Ilmenite						
(HS: 2614.00.100)						
China	500	3,506,000	6,310	3,677,000	371	336,000
India	5,851	3,407,000	399	451,000	20	5,084
Japan	740	916,000	10	13,700	_	_
Others	_	_	_	-	_	-
Total	7,090	7,829,000	6,719	4,142,000	391	341,084

Source: Department of Statistics

Malaysia's imports of ilmenite, by country

	2012		20)13	2014 ^p	
Country	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)
Ilmenite (HS: 2614.00.100)						
India	8,176	36,782,000	42,588	46,128,000	102,867	61,903,000
Australia	16,576	16,910,000	27,687	19,998,000	160	686,000
UK	58	324,000	108	640,000	72	419,000
Mozambique	10,000	13,162,000	_	_	15,170	17,572,000
Thailand	_	_	27	63,000	21	26,000
Others	19,686	36,439	_	_	_	_
Total	44,437	90,130,000	70,449	66,947,000	118,290	80,606,000

Source: Department of Statistics

Price

Titanium	2011	2012	2013	2014
Ilmenite				
Australian, min. 54% TiO ₂ , FOB				
Bulk concentrates Spot prices	US\$195 US\$140-250	US\$300 US\$250-350	US\$265 US\$230-350	US\$165 US\$180-230
· ·	000140-200	υσφ230-330	υσφ230-330	
Rutile Australian concentrate, min. 95%				
TiO ₂ , FOB				
Bulk (large volume, pigment grade)	US\$1,350	US\$2,200	US\$1,250	US\$975
Bagged (small parcel, welding grade)	US\$1348-1600	US\$2050-2400	US\$1100-1400	US\$930-1080

Source: Industrial Minerals, April 2014

World production of titanium minerals

Ilmenite

Country		% of		
	2012	2013	2014 ^p	2014 ^p
South Africa ^a	1,100,000	1,190,000	1,100,00	16.44
China	960,000	1,020,000	1,000,000	14.95
Australia	940,000	960,000	1,100,000	16.44
Canada ^a	750,000	770,000	900,000	13.45
Vietnam	510,000	720,000	500,000	7.47
Mozambique	350,000	430,000	500,000	7.47
Madagascar	380,000	264,000	340,000	5.08
Ukraine	360,000	150,000	210,000	3.14
Norway ^a	360,000	498,000	400,000	5.98
India	340,000	340,000	340,000	5.08
United States ^b	300,000	200,000	100,000	1.49
Brazil	45,000	100,000	70,000	1.05
Sri Lanka	32,000	32,000	32,000	0.48
Malaysia*	22,275	16,043	8,159	0.12
Other countries	51,725	60,000	90,000	1.35
World total (rounded)	6,500,000	6,750,000	6,690,000	

Rutile

Country		% of 2014 ^p		
	2012	2013	2014 ^p	2014
Australia	410,000	423,000	480,000	62.91
South Africa	120,000	59,000	65,000	8.52
Sierra Leone	89,000	81,000	120,000	15.73
Ukraine	56,000	50,000	50,000	6.55
India	24,000	24,000	26,000	3.40
Mozambique	7,000	9,000	-	-
Malaysia*	20,008	14,000	14,000	1.83
Brazil	2,000	2,000	-	-
Other countries	3,992	8,000	8,000	1.05
World total (rounded) ^c	730,000	670,000	763,000	

- ^a Mine production is primarily used to produce titaniferous slag.
- b Includes rutile.
- ^c Excludes U.S production.

Source: United States Geological Survey

* Minerals and Geoscience Department Malaysia

Review

Titanium mineral concentrates of economic importance include ilmenite, leucoxene, rutile, titaniferous slag, and synthetic rutile. The consumption of titanium mineral concentrates is tied to the consumption of TiO₂ pigments primarily used in the making of industrial paint, paper, and plastics. It is also used in welding rod coatings and for manufacturing carbides, chemicals, and metal.

In Malaysia, only ilmenite and rutile are produced which comes from the mining and processing of amang alluvial tin mining tailings. Since 2003, no ilmenite is produced from mining operations as the country's only ilmenite mine located in Ajil, Terengganu ceased operations due to the depletion of high-grade reserves within their lease area. Since then, the production of titanium minerals in Malaysia are from amang retreatment plants which are located in Perak and Selangor.

In 2014, the total titanium mineral production decreased by 49% to 11,228 tonnes compared with 22,026 tonnes produced in 2013. The mineral was

consumed locally and exported. During the year, Malaysia's exports of ilmenite dropped to 391 tonnes valued at RM0.34 million from 6,719 tonnes valued at RM4.1 million as recorded in 2013. The ilmenite export destinations were mainly to China and India.

For 2014, total imports of ilmenite at 118,290 tonnes valued at RM80.6 million. The main source of imported ilmenite and other titanium concentrates for the year were from India, Australia, UK, Mozambique and Thailand.

In Malaysia, the main downstream titanium industry is the beneficiation of synthetic rutile and manufacture of titanium dioxide (TiO2) pigments. Synthetic rutile, the raw material used in titanium dioxide pigments is being produced by TOR Minerals Malaysia Sdn. Bhd. located in Ipoh, in which the raw ilmenite feedstock is obtained locally. Tioxide (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. is a company which manufactures titanium dioxide and the biggest consumer of ilmenite in Malaysia. The total volume of ilmenite ore consumed by Tioxide (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. is about 130,000 tonnes annually.

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ZIRCON

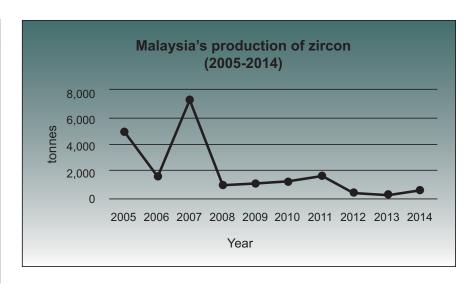
Malaysia's production of zircon

Minanal	2011		2012		2013		2014	
Mineral	tonnes	mines	tonnes	mines	tonnes	mines	tonnes	mines
Zircon	1,685	_	442	_	379	_	677	-

Zircon is by-product of tin mining

Malaysia's historic production of zircon

tonnes
4,953
1,690
7,393
984
1,145
1,261
1,685
442
379
677



External Trade

Exports

H.S.	Commodity		tonnes		RM '000		
п.з.		2012	2013	2014 ^p	2012	2013	2014 ^p
2615.10.000 & 2615.10.100	Zirconium ore & concs.	2,760	23,881	6,155	18,407	141,494	38,444
2615.10.009 & 2615.90.000	Other zirconium ore & concs.	1,616	1,343	334	6,286	3,688	32,460
8109.20.000	Unwrought zirconium: powders	_	_	_	_	_	_

Commodity Review: Zircon

Imports

H.S.	Commodity		tonnes		RM '000			
п.э.		2012	2013	2014 ^p	2012	2013	2014 ^p	
2615.10.000 & 2615.10.100	Zirconium ore & concs.	31,153	49,430	16,045	204,561	201,972	74,081	
2615.10.009 & 2615.90.000			374	1,190	11,338	8,564	18,324	
8109.20.000	Unwrought zirconium: powders	0.5	16	22	48	133	240	

Source: Department of Statistics

Malaysia's exports of zircon, by country

	2	2012		2013		:014 ^p
Country	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)
Zirconium & conc. (HS: 2615.10.000 & 2615.10.100)						
UAE	607	4,489,128	8,555	50,914,134	1,930	16,178,525
India	1,500	10,214,907	12,893	75,260,017	2,385	14,003,827
Hong Kong	-	-	143	902,839	188	2,540,750
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	250	612,837
China	344	1,434,333	511	3,718,571	790	1,327,260
Others	309	2,268,542	1,779	10,698,557	612	3,781,309
Total	2,760	18,406,910	23,881	141,494,118	6,155	38,444,508

Malaysia's imports of zircon, by country

	2	2012	:	2013 2014 ^p		
Country	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)
Zirconium & conc. (HS: 2615.10.000 & 2615.10.100)						
Australia	29,992	199,132,999	48,300	195,542,801	14,341	50,007,500
Rwanda	-	-	-	-	770	14,362,040
Nigeria	-	-	-	-	112	5,628,066
Japan	112	288,912	326	1,613,764	503	2,421,150
ROK	41	358,520	423	2,672,594	80	441,955
Others	1,007	4,780,496	381	2,142,461	239	1,220,643
Total	31,152	204,560,927	49,430	201,971,620	16,045	74,081,354

Source: Department of Statistics

2012

2013

2014

2011

FOB Australian, bulk shipment, per tonne				
Premium	USD1,000 - 1,050	USD2,500 - 2,640	USD2,100 - 3,000	USD1,250-1,350
Standard	USD850 - 890	USD2,400 - 2,600	USD2,000 - 2,150	USD1,100-1,200
FOB USA, bulk shipment, per tonne				
Ceramic grade	_	_	_	_
Refractory applications Foundry sand applications	_	_	_	_
Premium	USD880 - 900	USD2,600 - 3,000	USD2,600 - 3,000	USD1,050-1,450
Standard	USD830 - 890	USD2,550 - 2,750	USD2,550 - 2,750	USD950-1,150
FOB South Africa, bulk shipment, per tonne				
Ceramic grade	_	USD2,300 - 2,650	USD2,300 - 2,650	USD1,500-1,700

Source: Industrial Minerals, April 2014

Zircon

World mine production of zirconium minerals

Country		% of 2014 ^p			
	2012	2013	2014 ^p	2014	
Australia	605,000	850,000	900,000	58.44	
South Africa	380,000	170,000	170,000	11.04	
China	140,000	150,000	140,000	9.09	
Indonesia	120,000	110,000	120,000	7.79	
Mozambique	47,000	47,000	56,000	3.64	
India	40,000	41,000	40,000	2.60	
Malaysia*	442	379	677	0.04	
Other countries	129,558	140,000	110,000	7.14	
World total (rounded)	1,460,000	1,510,000	1,540,000		

Source: United States Geological Survey Minerals and Geoscience Department Malaysia

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^{*} Revised figures based on actual production

Review

Zircon is produced as a by-product from tin mining and processing of 'amang'. Zircon is widely used locally in ceramics, refractories and foundry applications. Since there is no local zircon mine, zircon is recovered only from the processing of 'amang' from alluvial tin mining by amang retreatment plants. In 2014, there were 19 amang retreatment plants and they are located in Perak (17) and Selangor (2).

During the year, the production of zircon increased to 677 tonnes from 379 tonnes in 2013. Exports of zircon has decreased to 6,155 tonnes from 23,881 tonnes where India, China, Thailand and Taiwan were the major destinations. During 2014, Malaysia imported a total of 16,044 tonnes of zircon and concentrates mostly from Australia. Malaysia's zircon production in 2014 constitutes about 0.04% of the world's total production.

In 2014, the exports value of zircon and concentrates has decreased to RM38.4 million compared to RM141.5 million in 2013. Most of the produced zircon were for exports mainly to UAE, India, Hong Kong, Saudi Arabia and China. Malaysia also imported zircon and concentrates. During 2014, a total of 16,045 tonnes valued at RM74.08 million was imported mostly from Australia, Rwanda, Nigeria, Japan and ROK. ■

FOTO: NON-METALLIC MINERALS

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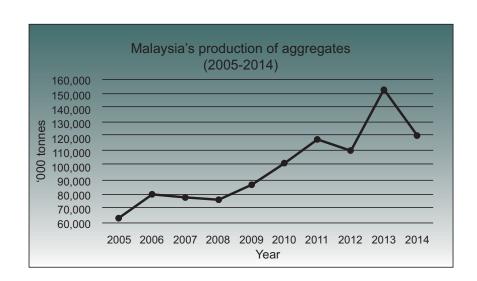
AGGREGATES

Malaysia's production of aggregates

	2	011	2012		2013		2014	
State	'000 tonnes	quarries	'000 tonnes	quarries	'000 tonnes	quarries	'000 tonnes	quarries
Perak	15,273	54	15,285	54	24,607	63	17,338	63
Sarawak	10,120	43	11,965	46	10,587	48	10,587	48
Johor	29,595	44	23,704	47	41,747	47	39,612	46
Sabah	2,446	17	3,215	17	5,263	41	4,736	43
Selangor & KL	25,454	32	23,244	28	25,522	30	27,550	30
Pahang	4,216	27	3,710	30	3,859	30	3,718	30
Kedah	4,984	18	5,173	18	10,073	20	4,580	19
Negeri Sembilan	7,562	17	6,252	17	11,336	18	15,404	18
Pulau Pinang	6,414	14	7,079	14	6,776	17	6,530	17
Terengganu	3,684	15	4,807	15	5,581	15	679	16
Kelantan	2,809	11	2,681	12	2,750	13	2,373	13
Melaka	5,160	8	2,449	9	2,158	8	2,697	8
Perlis	793	2	774	14	2,916	6	356	7
Total	118,510	302	110,339	312	153,173	356	136,162	358

Malaysia's historic production of aggregates

Year	000 tonnes
2005	62,762
2006	79,913
2007	77,674
2008	75,883
2009	86,497
2010	101,809
2011	118,510
2012	110,339
2013	153,173
2014	136,162



External Trade

Exports

H.S.	Commodity	tonnes			RM '000		
11.0.	Commodity	2012	2013	2014 ^p	2012	2013	2014 ^p
2517	Aggregates	10,443,174	4,418,740	3,390,939	396,604	144,510	122,274

Imports

H.S.	Commodity		tonnes			RM '000		
11.0.	5. Commodity	2012	2013	2014 ^p	2012	2013	2014 ^p	
2517	Aggregates	48,954	42,900	49,087	25,539	26,181	26,071	

Malaysia's exports of aggregates, by country

	20)12	2	2013	2014 ^p		
Country	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	
Aggregates (HS: 2517)							
Singapore	9,304,307	365,306,624	3,626,868	123,866,685	2,333,392	93,304,322	
Brunei	561,067	15,619,980	272,220	7,612,426	695,652	15,767,329	
Indonesia	562,259	10,776,219	501,187	10,812,212	341,506	10,789,000	
Myanmar	660	34,704	840	789,600	1,177	1,169,196	
Maldives	-	-	17,483	1,410,332	17,345	455,755	
Others	8,329	186,469	142	123,577	1,866	788,573	
Total	10,436,622	391,923,996	4,418,740	144,614,832	3,390,939	122,274,175	

Source: Department of Statistics

Commodity Reviews: Aggregates

Malaysia's imports of aggregates, by country

	20	012	20)13	2014 ^p		
Mineral	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	
Aggregates (HS: 2517)							
China	14,574	7,173,660	7,313	4,961,235	10,862	5,693,330	
New Zealand	2,410	3,287,887	3,683	4,823,068	4,669	5,339,646	
Vietnam	15,404	4,732,420	14,889	4,323,228	14,348	4,215,025	
Philipines	9,551	3,722,177	5,676	3,506,752	6,261	3,229,599	
Japan	1,675	2,667,792	6,092	2,080,781	8,614	2,462,407	
Others	5,340	3,955,028	5,248	6,486,118	4,333	5,130,762	
Total	48,954	25,538,964	42,901	26,181,182	49,087	26,070,769	

Source: Department of Statistics

Review

Aggregates refer to rock fragments that may be used in their natural state or after mechanical processing, such as crushing, washing, or sizing. Rock aggregates form a major raw material for the construction industry as well as for the manufacturing of cement, agriculture application, chemical and metallurgical industries.

In 2014, there were 358 quarries producing various types of rock aggregates in Malaysia compared to 356 in the previous year. There were 13 types of rock being quarried with granite and limestone being the most common. Out of the 358 quarries, 201 are granite quarries, 78 limestone quarries, 44 sandstone quarries and slightly more than 30 other rock type quarries. The state with the most number of quarries is Perak (63), followed by Sarawak (48), Johor (46), Sabah (43), Pahang (30) and Selangor/Kuala Lumpur (30).

The country's rock aggregate production for 2014 showed a decrease of 11% to 136.2 Mt from 153.2 Mt in the previous year. This was due to a drop in production from Perak followed by Kedah and Johor. Most of the country's aggregates were produced by quarries in Johor, which accounted for over 29% of the country's total rock aggregate production.

The bulk of the production was for domestic use and some for export. In 2014, a total of 3.4 Mt of aggregates valued at RM122.27million was exported to neighboring countries, mainly to Singapore, Indonesia and Brunei compared to 4.4 Mt valued at RM144.6million in previous the year. The quantity of rock aggregates exported had decreased by 23% in 2014 compared to 2013. Malaysia also imported aggregates amounting to 49,087 tonnes, increased by 14.4% from 42,901 recorded in 2013. ■

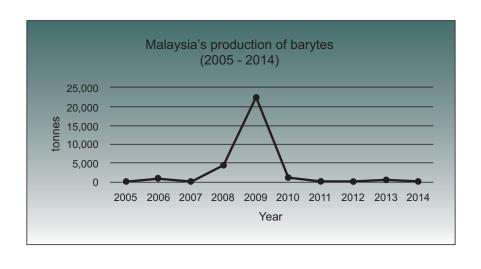
BARYTES

Malaysia's production of barytes, by state, 2011 - 2014

State	2011 State		20	2012		2013		2014	
	tonnes	mines	tonnes	mines	tonnes	mines	tonnes	mines	
Kelantan	_	_	-	_	500	1	-	1	
Pahang	_	3	_	_	_	_	_	_	
Total	_	3	_	_	500	_	-	1	

Malaysia's historic production of barytes

Year	tonnes
2005	_
2006	910
2007	_
2008	4,372
2009	22,390
2010	1,000
2011	_
2012	_
2013	500
2014	_



Source: Minerals and Geoscience Department Malaysia

External Trade

Exports

H.S.	Commodity		tonnes		RM '000		
11.0.	Commodity	2012	2013	2014 ^p	2012	2013	2014 ^p
2511.10	Barytes	3,070	2,684	5,533	2,280	2,396	2,921
2511.20	Witherite	_	_	_	-	_	-

Imports

H.S. Commodity			tonnes		RM '000		
		2012	2013	2014 ^p	2012	2013	2014 ^p
2511.10	Barytes	137,747	156,198	85,837	69,816	98,886	60,141
2511.20	Witherite	830	851	33	171	171	42

Source: Department of Statistics

Malaysia's imports of barytes, by country

	2	2012)13	2014 ^p		
Country	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	
Barytes							
(HS: 2511.10 & 2511.20)							
Vietnam	14,499	7,276,815	21,446	13,658,782	48,853	30,713,294	
Thailand	2,658	2,301,143	6,533	5,675,784	22,135	15,054,901	
China	65,728	31,001,864	23,973	16,673,332	5,783	6,593,183	
India	53,560	27,928,550	101,850	57,223,029	6,353	3,491,737	
Singapore	-	-	1,436	2,058,613	1,828	2,478,193	
Others	2,132	1,478,937	1,811	3,767,418	917	1,851,485	
Total	138,577	69,987,309	157,049	99,056,958	85,869	60,182,793	

Source: Department of Statistics

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Price (per tonne)

Grade	2011	2012	2013	2014
Paint grade , Ground white 96-98% BaSO ₄ , 350 mesh, 1-5 lots, del. UK, per tonnes	£195-220	£195-220	£195-220	£195-220
Paint grade, Chinese lump, CIF Gulf Coast	USD240-260	USD235-290	USD235-275	USD235-275
Drilling grade , Unground lump, OCMA/API bulk, SG 4.2 FOB Chennai	USD142-146	USD140-145	USD140-155	USD135-150
Drilling grade, Ground, OCMA/API big bags (1.5 tonnes) SG 4.22, bagged, FOB Morocco FOB S.Turkey OCMA bulk, del. Aberdeen OCMA bulk, del. Gt Yarmouth	USD135-147 USD130-135 £95-105 £110-120	USD135-147 USD150-155 £95-105 £110-120	USD110-170 USD150-155 £95-105 £110-120	USD150-155 USD110-170 £95-105 £110-120
Drilling grade , API, CIF Gulf Coast, Chinese Indian	USD136-150 USD165-170	USD158-162 USD157-171	USD147-154 USD157-171	USD147-154 USD157-171

Source: Industrial Minerals April 2014

World mine production of barytes

Company		tonnes				
Country	2012	2013	2014 ^p	2014 ^p		
China	4,200	4,000	4,100	44.28		
India	1,700	1,740	1,600	17.28		
Morocco	1,000	1,000	1,000	10.80		
United States	666	700	720	7.78		
Iran	330	270	270	2.92		
Turkey	260	250	270	2.92		
Kazakhstan	250	250	250	2.70		
Mexico	140	344	400	4.75		
Pakistan	52	118	75	0.81		
Other countries	599	558	575	6.21		
World total (rounded)	9,200	9,230	9,260			

Source: United States Geological Survey

Review

The main minerals of barium are barytes ($BaSO_4$) and witherite ($BaCO_3$). However, only barytes is mined in Malaysia. Barytes is a soft and inert mineral with a high density. Its physical character is suitable as a weighing agent (drilling muds) in oil and gas exploration to help confine high oil and gas pressures. Approximately about 80% to 85% of the world's barytes is used in the petroleum industry as one of the key ingredients in drilling mud for oil and gas wells. It is also used in the paint and coating industry as well as in the automotive industry.

In 2014, there was no barytes production in the country. For the domestic consumption, a total of 85,869 tonnes of barytes valued at RM60.18 million

was imported in 2014 compared with 157,049 tonnes valued at RM99.06 million in the previous year. Most of the barytes was imported from Vietnam, Thailand, India, China and Singapore. The imported barytes was processed by BCI Sabah International Petroleum Sdn. Bhd. (formerly known as Trenggo Minerals Sdn. Bhd.) and Scomi Oil Tools Sdn. Bhd. located in Terengganu to produce crushed and ground barytes.

About 105,000 tonnes of barytes resources have been identified in Malaysia. These resources are located in Sungai Perdah, Bukit Penchuri, Ulu Sokor and Sungai Mangkok in Kelantan; Tasik Chini, Sungai Mentiga and Bukit Ibam in Pahang; and in Gerik, Perak. ■

BENTONITE/FULLER'S EARTH

External Trade

Exports

H.S.	Commodity		tonnes			RM '000	
11.0.	Commodity	2012	2013	2014 ^p	2012	2013	2014 ^p
2508.10.000	Bentonite	14,648	6,221	1,140	11,977	8,672	1,707
2508.40.110	Fuller`s earth	320	20	2,124	253	21	2,019

Imports

H.S.	Commodity		tonnes			RM '000	
п.ъ.	Commodity	2012	2013	2014 ^p	2012	2013	2014 ^p
2508.10.000	Bentonite	24,058	38,508	67,935	51,144	50,753	57,516
2508.20.110	Fuller`s earth	55,242	61,916	38,466	30,976	31,868	50,922

Malaysia's exports of bentonite, by country

	20	2012		13	2014 ^p	
Country	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)
Bentonite (HS: 2508.10.000)						
Indonesia	13,966	10,736,061	4,770	7,713,329	605	966,624
Philippines	50	20,550	690	333,019	208	289,372
Singapore	110	99,559	377	269,724	131	154,854
China	-	-	-	-	18	115,735
Myanmar	23	6,413	-	-	106	57,529
Others	499	1,114,792	384	356,215	72	122,487
Total	14,648	11,977,375	6,221	8,672,287	1,140	1,706,601

Malaysia's imports of bentonite, by country

	20	012	20)13	2014 ^p	
Country	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)
Bentonite (HS: 2508.10.000)						
India	10,341	21,084,876	21,718	21,828,366	23,593	14,159,673
China	5,233	10,598,509	4,751	9,554,682	7,326	13,464,616
USA	3,129	5,826,717	4,588	6,408,327	3,022	8,935,376
Greece	-	-	-	-	28,215	8,101,372
Australia	555	6,876,069	952	5,333,942	657	4,361,304
Others	4,799	6,758,015	6,500	7,627,513	5,122	8,494,134
Total	24,058	51,144,186	38,508	50,752,830	67,935	57,516,475

Source: Department of Statistics

Commodity Reviews: Bentonite/Fuller's earth

Malaysia's exports of Fuller's earth, by country

	2	2012)13	2014 ^p	
Country	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)
Fuller's earth (HS: 2508.40.110)						
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	2,000	1,906,234
Singapore	-	-	-	-	104	88,931
Taiwan	40	38,101	20	21,019	20	24,101
Others	280	214,727	-	-	-	-
Total	320	252,828	20	21,019	2,124	2,019,266

Malaysia's imports of Fuller's earth, by country

	2	2012		2013		2014 ^p	
Country	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	
Fuller's earth (HS: 2508.40.100)							
India	22,268	14,695,570	46,585	22,646,859	23,483	42,168,521	
China	32,974	16,280,132	15,329	9,215,047	14,828	8,580,762	
USA	-	-	-	-	43	79,380	
Others	-	-	1	6,069	112	93,213	
Total	55,242	30,975,702	61,916	31,867,975	38,466	50,921,876	

Source: Department of Statistics

Price (per tonne unless indicated)

Grade	2011	2012	2013	2014
Bentonite				
Foundry grade, bagged, railcars, ex-works Wyoming, per s.ton	USD78 - 120	USD97 - 124	USD97 - 124	USD97 - 124
API grade, bagged rail-cars, ex-works Wyoming, per s.ton	USD90	USD90 - 130	USD90 - 130	USD90 - 130
Cat litter, grade 1-5 mm, bulk, FOB main European port	€42 - 60	€42 - 60	€42 - 60	€42 - 60
Indian, cat litter grade, crushed, dried, loose in bulk, FOB Kandla	USD34 - 38	USD34 - 38	USD34 - 38	USD34 - 38
OCMA/Foundry grade, crude & dried bulk, FOB Milos	€50 - 75	€60 - 80	€60 - 80	€60 - 80

Source: Industrial Minerals April 2014

World mine production of bentonite

		tonnes		0/ ~£ 004.4n
Country	2012	2013	2014 ^p	% of 2014 ^p
USA (sales)	4,980	4,350	4,660	65.94
Greece (crude)	800	1,000	1,000	8.20
Brazil (beneficiated)	567	513	500	4.10
Turkey	400	1,100	1,100	9.02
Germany (sales)	375	375	350	2.87
Ukraine (crude)	210	210	180	1.48
Czech Republic (crude)	221	226	230	1.89
Spain	115	115	100	0.82
Italy	110	110	100	0.82
Mexico	54	618	620	5.08
Other countries	2,100	3,385	3,325	27.25
World total (rounded)	11,300	12,000	12,200	

Source: United States Geological Survey

World mine production of Fuller's earth

		tonnes				
Country	2012	2013	2014 ^p	% of 2014 ^p		
USA (sales)	1,980	*1,990	*2,070	*69.00		
Spain	591	593	590	19.67		
Mexico	108	108	100	3.33		
Italy	3	3	3	0.10		
Other countries	299	306	270	9.00		
World total (rounded)	2,980	*3,000	*3,000			

* Excludes attapulgite Source: United States Geological Survey

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Review

Bentonite is a soft, plastic, porous, light-coloured rock composed essentially of clay minerals of the montmorillonite (smectite) group and colloidal silica. It is produced by the devitrification and accompanying chemical alteration of a glassy igneous material, usually tuff or volcanic ash. It varies in composition and is usually highly colloidal and plastic.

Generally, it is graded by the following properties: the cation exchange capacities (C.E.C); the ratio of individual cations such as sodium, calcium and magnesium; the potential for this ratio to be altered; and the ratio of ferrous to ferric iron composition.

Bentonite has many uses, which depends upon its mineralogical composition and technological properties. It is mostly used in the foundry industry, for pelletizing of iron ores, as adsorbents in drilling muds, as fillers and suspension in the building industry, in agriculture, pet waste absorbents and as food binders.

Fuller's earth is a collective term for clay and finegrained earthy material characterised mainly by their adsorbent properties. The principal clay minerals are attapulgite and sepiolite. It is used for decolourising and purifying mineral, vegetable and animal oils. Currently, there is no production of bentonite and fuller's earth in Malaysia. Hence, Malaysia imports both bentonite and fuller's earth to cater for local demands used mainly in the drilling muds, oil bleaches and palm oil refining industries.

In 2014, Malaysia imports increased to 67,935 tonnes of bentonite valued at RM57.52 million compared with 38,508 tonnes valued at RM50.75 million in 2013. Imports of fuller's earth decreased to 38,466 tonnes valued at RM50.92 million compared to 61,916 tonnes valued at RM31.87 million in the previous year. Most of the bentonite and fuller's earth were imported from India and China. The imported bentonite was processed to produce activated clay by five processing plants located two in Selangor and one each in Perak, Johor and Sabah. Although bentonite and fuller's earth were not produced in Malaysia, a total of 1,140 tonnes of bentonite valued at RM1.71 million were exported mostly to Indonesia, Philippines, Singapore, Myanmar and China in 2014. In the same year, fuller's earth with a total of 2,124 tonnes valued at RM2.02 million were exported mainly to Indonesia, Singapore and Taiwan.

CLAYS

Malaysia's production of clays

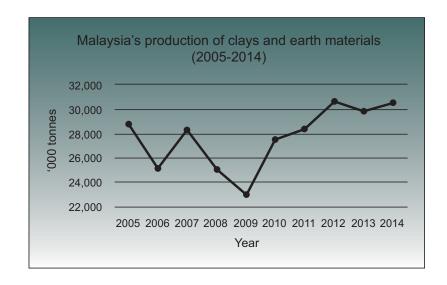
State	201	11	201	2	2013		2014	
Otato	tonnes	producers	tonnes	producers	tonnes	producers	tonnes	producers
Perak	6,583,650	194	6,009,222	196	6,388,740	180	4,758,000	197
Johor	5,273,097	185	5,812,005	203	6,176,076	203	7,685,896	179
Terengganu	2,865,341	303	4,184,807	371	3,206,454	333	2,537,641	320
Kedah	2,799,617	160	3,139,414	149	3,188,546	127	4,881,254	144
Selangor / KL	2,915,053	93	4,073,695	119	2,785,982	116	1,244,729	113
Sarawak	2,916,091	134	1,531,567	119	1,837,484	131	1,810,000	131
Perlis	1,506,557	17	1,830,316	18	1,739,273	13	2,424,819	15
Negeri Sembilan	1,036,335	121	1,104,138	126	1,546,970	153	2,078,127	155
Pahang	1,198,094	94	1,191,588	112	1,430,415	136	2,088,530	136
Melaka	750,630	184	1,092,529	188	737,842	150	569,799	121
Sabah	365,636	12	452,929	13	561,061	15	565,000	17
Kelantan	135,018	56	224,361	61	197,642	66	212,687	62
Pulau Pinang	38,600	4	43,380	3	34,420	3	11,000	2
Total	28,383,719	1,557	30,689,951	1,678	29,830,904	1,626	30,867,482	1,592

Source: Minerals and Geoscience Department Malaysia

+ Estimated

Malaysia's historic production of clays and earth materials

Year	'000 tonnes
2005	28,758
2006	25,081
2007	28,292
2008	25,065
2009	22,966
2010	27,543
2011	28,384
2012	30,690
2013	29,831
2014	30,867



External Trade

Exports

H.S.	Commodity		tonnes			RM '000		
11.3.	Commodity	2012	2013	2014 ^p	2012	2013	2014 ^p	
2508.30.000	Fire-clay	860	21,963	27,018	286	7,453	9,119	
2508.40.110 2508.40.120 2508.40.900	Other clays	161,424	183,322	312,669	17,478	25,768	46,144	

Commodity Review: Clays

Imports

H.S.	Commodity		tonnes			RM '000		
11.3.	Commodity	2012	2013	2014 ^p	2012	2013	2014 ^p	
2508.30.000	Fire-clay	1,839	8,379	17,473	2,195	5,735	19,908	
2508.40.110 2508.40.120 2508.40.900	Other clays	85,222	87,064	74,325	62,153	64,102	91,941	

Malaysia's exports of clays by country

	2	012	2	013	20)14 ^p
Country	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)
Clays & others refractory minerals (SITC: 2508)						
Bangladesh	91,241	7,759,275	123,833	18,986,671	178,949	23,995,766
Indonesia	22,931	7,281,704	23,947	8,212,515	36,372	21,611,682
UAE	28,619	835,025	35,770	2,684,053	83,319	4,833,160
Taiwan	11	23,798	-	-	20,299	1,301,938
Thailand	542	272,455	860	496,455	989	545,291
Others	18,776	1,433,648	20,943	2,975,624	17,829	1,273,747
Total	162,119	17,605,905	205,353	33,355,318	337,758	53,561,584

Malaysia's imports of clays by country

	2	2012	2	2013	20)14 ^p
Country	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)
Clays & others refractory min	erals (HS: 2	2508)				
China	19,355	16,939,621	17,268	18,696,919	23,677	38,006,060
Thailand	6,051	4,979,211	6,890	7,339,910	15,360	11,153,416
India	806	2,022,495	1,589	2,478,412	1,732	4,191,783
Taiwan	589	876,550	455	643,323	1,494	2,685,006
USA	2,351	3,127,430	1,865	3,330,337	1,564	2,385,585
Others	5,498	8,065,146	8,914	9,323,396	15,601	7,662,298
Total	34,650	36,411,892	36,981	41,812,297	59,428	66,084,148

Source: Department of Statistics

Price (per tonne)

Grade	2011	2012	2013	2014
Refractory Clays/Mullite				
Chinese flintclay, 45% Al ₂ O ₃ , per tonne FOB ChinaN.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
European calcined kaolinitic clay, 47% Al ₂ O ₃ , FOB, per tonne	N.A N.A	N.A N.A	N.A N.A	N.A N.A
Mulcoa products, 47% (sized in bulk bags) for coarse sizing, FOB USA, short tonne	USD198	USD198	USD198	USD198

Source: Industrial Minerals April 2014

Review

The term 'clays' is used in various ways. Clays include common clay, ball clay, fire clay, shale and earth materials such as laterite, earth and red earth. The ceramics industry is the largest consumer of clays. Locally produced clays are primarily used in making bricks, ceramics, cement, as well as for landfill. The main ball clay products are floor and wall tiles, pottery and sanitaryware. In addition, common clay is usually used in the manufacture of heavy clay products such as building bricks, sewer pipes, structural tiles and terra cotta. Shale and common clay are used in the making of clinker. Fire clay is used in refractory products such as firebricks and blocks and high alumina bricks.

Malaysia has abundant clay resources estimated at 685 million tonnes (Mt) which includes ball clay resources of about 377 Mt. Major deposits of ball clay are found in the eastern part of the Peninsular Malaysia located mostly in Terengganu (151 Mt), Johor (128 Mt), Kelantan (103 Mt) and Pahang (94 Mt). The rest are in Selangor, Sarawak, Pulau Pinang, Negeri Sembilan, Kedah and Perak.

In 2014, there were 1,592 clays and earth materials producers operating during the year, of which 1,437 were earth materials and the rest, include clays and shale. The highest number of producers were reported in the state of Terengganu with 320 producers, Perak (197), followed by Johor (179), Negeri Sembilan (155) and Kedah (144).

During the year, the total production of clays and earth materials was slightly increased by 3.6% to 30.87 Mt compared to 29.8 Mt in the previous year. The largest production was in Johor with amount of 7.7 Mt followed by Kedah (4.9 Mt), Perak (4.8 Mt), Terengganu (2.5 Mt), Perlis (2.4 Mt) and Pahang (2 Mt).

The production of clay and earth materials for the year 2014 increased slightly by 3.6 percent to 30.9 million tonnes valued at RM261.8 million from 29.8 million tonnes valued at RM254.3 million in 2013.

Clay production increased by 30.0 percent to 7.8 million tonnes in 2014 compared to 6.0 million tonnes in 2013. Earth materials production decreased by 3.4 percent to 23.0 million tonnes in 2014 compared to 23.8 million tonnes in 2013.

During 2014, Malaysia exported a total of 337,758 tonnes of clays worth RM53.6 million compared with 205,353 tonnes worth RM33.4 million in the previous year. The clays were exported mainly to Bangladesh, Indonesia, UAE, Taiwan and Thailand. At the same time, Malaysia also imported a total of 59,428 tonnes of clays worth RM66.1 million compared with 36,981 tonnes worth RM41.8 million in 2013. The major sources of imported clays were China, Thailand, India, Taiwan and USA.

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FELDSPAR

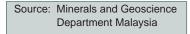
Malaysia's production of feldspar

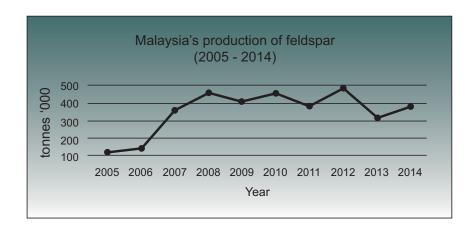
State	2011		201	2	201	3	2014	
Olalo	tonnes	mines	tonnes	mines	tonnes	mines	tonnes	mines
Kelantan	322,029	3	456,746	3	277,061	3	1,189,947	3
N. Sembilan	57,600	6	26,160	6	37,338	2	12,780	2
Total	379,629	9	482,906	9	314,399	5	1,202,727	5

Source: Minerals and Geoscience Department Malaysia

Malaysia's historic production (feldspar)

Year	tonnes
2005	117,180
2006	142,358
2007	358,585
2008	457,377
2009	410,053
2010	455,497
2011	379,629
2012	482,906
2013	314,399
2014	1,202,727





External Trade

Exports

пе	H.S. Commodity		tonnes			RM '000		
п.э.	Commounty	2012	2013	2014 ^p	2012	2013	2014 ^p	
2529.10.100	Potash feldspar, Soda feldspar	11,695	13,740	15,392	5,949	6,626	6,090	
2529.10.900	Other feldspar	-	_	40	_	_	8	
2529.30.000	Leucite; Nepheline & Nepheline syenite	285	214	246	379	256	332	

Imports

H.S. Commodity			tonnes		RM '000			
п.ъ.	Commodity	2012	2013	2014 ^p	2012	2013	2014 ^p	
2529.10.100	Potash feldspar, Soda feldspar	141,040	66,814	78,264	69,117	26,638	22,558	
2529.10.900	Other feldspar	20,500	7,385	43,035	7,254	3,829	12,786	
2529.30.000	Leucite: Nepheline & Nepheline syenite	3,274	3,109	3,648	10,978	13,899	18,190	

Malaysia's exports of feldspar, by country

		2012	2	2013	20	014 ^p
Country	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)
Feldspar (HS: 2529)						
Japan	3,769	4,484,509	3,182	4,081,580	2,948	3,780,961
Bangladesh	7,430	973,018	9,934	1,577,146	12,315	2,132,932
Singapore	3,137	1,460,150	2,663	1,510,811	2,716	1,657,414
Thailand	1,695	1,097,084	2,581	2,808,724	2,231	1,503,515
Vietnam	3,051	1,512,847	1,653	945,044	2,501	1,434,691
Others	15,899	5,305,868	12,017	5,208,495	2,272	1,394,245
Total	34,981	14,833,476	32,030	16,131,800	24,984	11,903,758

Source: Department of Statistics

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Commodity Review: Feldspar

Malaysia's imports of feldspar, by country

	2	012	:	2013	2	014 ^p
Country	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)
Feldspar (HS: 2529)						
Netherlands	96	466,536	550	2,640,713	3,079	15,744,751
Thailand	37,302	7,906,732	10,111	8,125,795	49,504	12,183,575
China	20,426	14,863,865	42,319	13,819,657	42,110	10,547,390
India	23,011	7,126,199	15,746	4,810,808	22,106	6,916,418
Turkey	8,926	4,476,971	5,142	2,717,586	6,069	3,611,969
Others	75,053	33,420,616	3,439	12,251,237	2,079	4,529,885
Total	164,814	68,260,919	77,308	44,365,796	124,947	53,533,988

Source: Department of Statistics

Price (per tonne)

Grade	2011	2012	2013	2014
Ex-works, USA, per s/ton, bulk Ceramic grade				
170-200 mesh, (Na)	N.A	USD150 - 180	USD150 - 180	USD150 - 180
325 mesh, bagged (Na) 200 mesh (K)	N.A N.A	N.A N.A	N.A N.A	N.A N.A
	IN.A	IN.A	IN.A	IN.A
Glass grade 30 mesh (Na) 80 mesh (K)	N.A N.A	N.A N.A	N.A N.A	N.A N.A
Turkish, Na feldspar, Crude				
- 10 mm size bulk, FOB Gulluk Turkish, Na feldspar, Glass grade,	USD22 - 23	USD22 - 23	USD22 - 23	USD22 - 23
- 500 microns, bagged, FOB Gulluk,	\$70	\$70	\$70	\$70
South Africa, FOB Durban, bagged Ceramic grade Micronised (2, 5, 10 microns)	N.A N.A	USD168 N.A	USD168 N.A	USD168 N.A

Source: Industrial Minerals April 2014

World mine production of feldspar

Country		tonnes		% of
Country	2012	2013	2014 ^p	2014 ^p
Turkey	7,100	5,000	5,000	23.23
Italy	4,700	4,700	4,700	21.84
China	2,100	2,100	2,100	9.76
Thailand	1,100	1,100	1,100	5.11
France	650	650	650	3.02
Iran	500	580	600	2.79
Japan	600	105	100	0.46
Spain	510	530	530	2.46
India	500	1,200	1,300	6.04
Poland	510	380	400	1.86
USA**	525	550	560	2.60
Czech Republic	445	450	440	2.04
Egypt	400	400	400	1.86
ROK	400	350	350	1.63
Malaysia*	483	450	350	1.63
Other countries	2,287	2,612	2,943	13.67
World total (rounded)	22,700	21,157	21,523	

United States Geological Survey

- Revised figures based on actual production

** - Estimated. E Net exporter

Review

Feldspar is the most abundant component mineral in igneous rocks, comprising a group of aluminosilicate minerals combined in variable proportions with lime, soda or potash. There are four types of feldspar, however, only potassium and sodium feldspar have economic interest and are used in the glass and ceramic industries or used as mild abrasives. Feldspar is also used in plastics, paints and rubber industries. In ceramics, feldspar is used as a flux to reduce vitrifying temperatures during firing and formation of glassy phases. In glass making, feldspar provides alumina for improving hardness, durability and resistance to chemical erosion.

The total feldspar production during the year was 1,202,727 tonnes, increasing as much as 282.5% from 314,399 tonnes produced in the previous year. The feldspar was produced from three feldspar-rich rock producers operating at Tanah Putih, Gua Musang, Kelantan and one in Gemencheh, Negeri Sembilan.

In 2014, imports of feldspar amounted to 124,947 tonnes valued at RM53.53 million. The imported feldspar mainly came from Netherlands, Thailand, China, India and Turkey. During the year, Malaysia also exported a total of 24,984 tonnes of feldspar worth RM11.90 million. The main export destinations were Bangladesh, Japan, Singapore, Vietnam and Thailand.

The Minerals and Geoscience Department has identified sodium rich feldspar deposits in Gua Musang, Kelantan and in Merapoh, Pahang and high potassium feldspar volcanic rocks in Gerik, Perak. Another local source of feldspar are the quartzsericite rocks (locally known as pottery stone), which is quarried in Gemencheh, Negeri Sembilan. Besides these, the pegmatite and graphic granites at Bukit Mor in Johor and Tanjung Jaga in Kedah and leucogranites in Gunung Pulai, Johor are also possible as new sources for feldspar.

In 2014, the Minerals and Geoscience Department has carried out evaluation of feldspar covering an area of 98 km² in Perak and Sarawak. ■

GYPSUM AND ANHYDRITE

Exports

H.S.	Commodity		tonnes			RM '000	
п.э.	Colliniouity	2012	2013	2014 ^p	2012	2013	2014 ^p
2520.10.000	Gypsum: Anhydrite	3,438	3,921	5,526	669	1,187	585
2520.20.100	Plasters of dentistry	_	_	_	_	_	_
2520.20.900	Other plaster	6,570	6,857	5,992	4,680	6,579	6,566

Imports

H.S.	Commodity		tonnes			RM '000	
п.э.	.S. Commodity		2013	2014 ^p	2012	2013	2014 ^p
2520.10.000	Gypsum: Anhydrite	507,199	343,081	319,487	105,235	103,659	105,756
2520.20.100	Plasters of dentistry	89	85	126	182	197	241
2520.20.900	Other plaster	217,399	93,641	182,703	52,978	53,949	61,984

Malaysia's exports of gypsum, by country

	20	012	2	013	20)14 ^p
Country	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)
Gypsum (HS: 2520.10.000)						
Indonesia	3,000	297,000	3,690	823,864	5,500	550,000
China	-	-	-	-	1	14,093
Australia	-	-	-	-	12	10,408
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	13	10,195
Egypt	245	222,692	143	160,364	-	-
Others	193	149,373	88	202,657	-	-
Total	3,438	669,065	3,921	1,186,885	5,526	584,696

Source: Department of Statistics

Malaysia's imports of gypsum, by country

	20)12	20	013	2	014 ^p
Country	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)
Gypsum (HS: 2520.10.000)						
Thailand	496,314	98,613,315	332,585	97,580,811	302,936	97,790,937
Indonesia	720	424,296	5,503	2,836,688	12,601	5,029,482
China	1,228	1,060,147	1,174	1,083,532	1,959	1,765,510
Germany	689	857,538	952	969,193	611	631,001
Iran	2,938	702,864	1,877	612,543	1,285	387,722
Others	5,311	3,576,524	991	574,131	95	151,846
Total	507,199	105,234,684	343,081	103,656,898	319,487	105,756,498

Source: Department of Statistics

Price (per tonne)

Grade	2011	2012	2013	2014
Crude, ex-mine UK	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A

Source: Industrial Minerals April 2004

World production of gypsum

Country		tonnes '000		% of
	2012	2013	2014 ^p	2014 ^p
China	48,000	129,000	132,000	53.64
USA	15,800	16,300	17,100	6.95
Iran	13,000	15,000	13,000	5.28
Thailand	19,000	6,300	6,300	2.56
Spain	7,100	6,400	6,400	2.60
Russia	3,150	5,100	5,300	2.15
Japan	5,500	5,500	5,500	2.23
Mexico	4,690	5,090	5,000	2.03
Italy	4,130	4,100	4,100	1.67
India	2,750	3,540	3,500	1.42
Brazil	3,230	3,750	3,700	1.50
Australia	2,500	3,500	3,500	1.42
Saudi Arabia	2,500	2,400	2,400	0.98
France	2,300	2,300	2,300	0.93
Turkey	2,100	8,300	8,300	3.37
Canada	2,550	2,650	1,800	0.73
Other countries	23,350	25,350	25,900	10.52
World total (rounded)	152,000	244,580	246,100	

Source: United States Geological Survey

Review

Gypsum and anhydrite are two naturally occurring forms of calcium sulphate compounds. Gypsum is in the hydrated form (CaSO₄.2H₂O) and anhydrite, as its name implies, is in an anhydrous form (CaSO₄). Besides its natural form, synthetic chemical or byproduct gypsum is increasingly available. The main uses of gypsum are as plaster of Paris, as additives in cement and glass manufacturing, soil conditioners, fillers, extenders, concrete and blocks.

Ground gypsum is used extensively in agriculture as fertilizers to improve calcium and sulphur deficiencies in soil, and as a conditioner to reduce soil salinity. Anhydrite is used in the manufacture of sulphuric acid and cement clinker. In Malaysia, gypsum is used for the manufacture of Portland cement, wallboard, plaster products and ceramics. A large quantity of by-product gypsum (known as titanogypsum) in Malaysia is produced by Tioxide Malaysia, a titanium dioxide plant in Terengganu. It is also a by-product

through the production of activated clay. However, it has not been used commercially. In some countries, titanogypsum has been used as a substitute for mined gypsum, principally for wallboard manufacture, agricultural purposes, highway construction and cement production.

The country's requirement of gypsum is fully met through imports. In 2014, imports of gypsum and anhydrite amounted to 319,487 tonnes worth RM105.8 million which was a decrease of 6.9% from 343,081 tonnes worth RM103.7 million in the previous year. The source of the imported gypsum was mostly from Thailand, Indonesia, China, Germany and Iran. However, some of the imported gypsum was processed for export. During the year, Malaysia exported a total of 5,526 tonnes of gypsum worth RM0.85 million compared to 3,921 tonnes worth RM1.19 million in 2013. The gypsum was exported mainly to Indonesia, China, Australia and New Zealand. ■

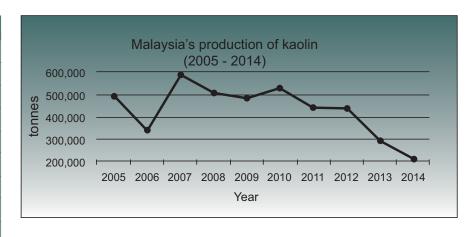
KAOLIN

Malaysia's production of kaolin

State	20	11	20	12	20	13	20	14
State	tonnes	mines	tonnes	mines	tonnes	mines	tonnes	mines
Perak	297,237	18	301,038	18	205,979	14	102,579	15
Johor	38,413	8	21,385	5	28,651	6	30,073	1
Pahang	106,900	1	116,500	1	58,850	1	87,000	2
Total	442,550	27	438,923	24	293,480	21	219,652	18

Malaysia's historic production (kaolin)

Year	tonnes
2005	494,511
2006	341,223
2007	587,508
2008	506,462
2009	487,632
2010	530,331
2011	442,550
2012	438,923
2013	293,480
2014	219,652



External Trade

Exports

H.S.	Commodity		tonnes			RM '000	
	Commodity	2012	2013	2014 ^p	2012	2013	2014 ^p
2507.00.000	Kaolin & kaolinic clays	56,322	49,840	48,297	26,620	26,461	27,101

Imports

H.S.	Commodity		tonnes			RM '000	
п.э.	H.S. Commodity		2013	2014 ^p	2012	2013	2014 ^p
2507.00.000	Kaolin & kaolinic clays	64,461	90,635	92,773	58,355	66,238	68,616

Source: Department of Statistics

Commodity Review: Kaolin

Malaysia's exports of kaolin, by country

	20	012	20	013	2	014 ^p
Country	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)
Kaolin (HS: 2507.00.000)						
Thailand	13,536	7,308,799	13,549	7,043,145	11,224	6,691,563
Taiwan	5,758	2,604,871	8,376	2,786,132	10,222	3,614,328
ROK	5,198	1,919,190	5,264	1,991,663	6,662	2,647,177
Indonesia	6,351	2,097,780	8,107	2,601,093	3,852	1,780,513
Bangladesh	10,850	2,871,532	3,837	3,002,063	3,582	2,604,781
Others	14,629	9,817,339	10,706	9,037,175	12,754	9,762,888
Total	56,322	26,619,511	49,840	26,461,271	48,297	27,101,250

Source: Department of Statistics

Malaysia's imports of kaolin, by country

	20	12	20)13	2014 ^p		
Country	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	
Kaolin (HS: 2507.00.000)							
China	26,812	27,404,629	49,232	30,038,389	48,763	31,866,549	
USA	16,212	12,603,348	24,116	18,721,991	24,607	18,758,931	
UK	3,823	3,801,696	4,513	5,310,472	4,967	6,200,074	
Thailand	8,488	4,942,524	6,992	4,861,784	9,432	5,627,992	
India	1,156	1,428,921	1,419	1,731,664	1,060	1,286,600	
Others	7,970	8,173,785	4,363	5,573,909	3,944	4,876,222	
Total	64,461	58,354,903	90,635	66,238,209	92,773	68,616,368	

Source: Department of Statistics

Price (per tonne unless indicated)

Kaolin	2011	2012	2013	2014
Ex-Georgia plant, s/ton				
Filler, bulk	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
Paper coating grade	USD100 - 195	USD161 - 209	USD167 - 217	USD112-8180
Sanitaryware grade, bagged	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
Tableware grade, bagged	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
Calcined, bulk	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
Ceramic grade, bulk				
Refined, ex-works France	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
Refined, FOB Rotterdam	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A

Source: Industrial Minerals April 2013

World mine production of kaolin

Country		tonnes '000		% of
Country	2012	2013	2014 ^p	2014 ^p
Uzbekistan ³	4,900	7,500	7,000	17.39
USA ¹	5,980	5,950	5,830	14.48
Germany ¹	4,900	4,900	4,500	11.18
Czech Republic ³	3,320	3,110	3,110	7.73
Brazil ²	1,950	2,200	1,800	4.47
Turkey	1,200	3,800	3,800	9.44
Ukraine ³	1,300	1,100	1,100	2.73
UK ¹	900	900	900	2.24
Italy	640	640	640	1.59
Malaysia*	439	293	208	0.52
Spain	303	303	205	0.51
Mexico	163	163	160	0.40
Other countries	8,540	9,730	11,000	27.33
World total (rounded)	36,600	40,589	40,253	

¹ sales

² beneficiated

³ crude

Source: United States Geological Survey Minerals
*Mineral and Geoscience Department Malaysia

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Review

Kaolin (china clay) is a white inert clay with a broad pH and low conductivity. It has excellent coating properties and is suitable for applications in the ceramics, paper, rubber, plastics and aluminium industry.

In Malaysia, kaolin is usually found in partly decomposed granite. Processed or refined kaolin is available in the form of white powder or granules and has natural whiteness and fineness properties. About 118 Mt of kaolin resources have been identified throughout the country. The major deposits are located mainly in Perak (59 Mt), Johor (25 Mt), Sarawak (23 Mt), Terengganu (5.3 Mt), Pahang (4.5 Mt), Sabah (0.6 Mt), Pulau Pinang (0.4 Mt) and Kelantan (0.2 Mt).

In 2014, a total of 18 kaolin producers were recorded. During the year, Malaysia's kaolin production dropped by 25.2% to 219,652 tonnes valued at RM15.8 million from 293,480 tonnes valued at RM28.8 million in 2013. Perak continued to record the most number of producers (15), followed by Pahang (2) and Johor (1).

The country's largest kaolin production came from Perak (49.96%). They produced various grades of processed kaolin for local as well as for export. The main uses of kaolin in Malaysia are for paper filler and for the manufacture of ceramics, cement, paint, rubber and chemical products. In 2014, the total kaolin production from Perak decreased to 102,579 tonnes compared with 205,979 tonnes in previous year.

During 2014, Malaysia exported a total of 48,297 tonnes of kaolin worth RM27.1 million compared with 49,840 tonnes worth RM26.46 million in the previous year. The kaolin was exported mainly to Thailand, Taiwan, ROK, Bangladesh and Indonesia. At the same time, Malaysia also imported a total of 92,773 tonnes of kaolin worth RM68.62 million compared to 90,635 tonnes worth RM66.24 million in 2013. The major sources of imported kaolin were China, USA, UK, Thailand and India. ■

LIMESTONE

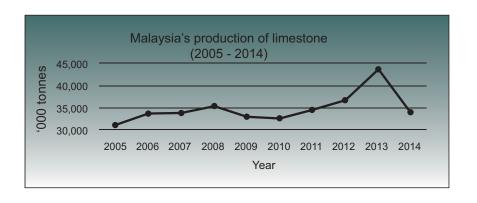
Malaysia's production of limestone

(exclude dimension stone)

State	20	12	2013		2014 ^p		
	tonnes	quarries	tonnes	quarries	tonnes	quarries	
Perak	15,155,762	37	25,978,894	52	19,313,814	51	
Sarawak	7,056,823	19	6,133,140	18	5,113,135	18	
Selangor	2,106,581	4	2,106,581	1	1,431,599	1	
Pahang	1,773,737	7	1,636,088	6	1,653,202	7	
Perlis	2,047,038	6	172,193	10	2,047,483	3	
Sabah	325,207	2	864,977	5	523,977	2	
Kedah	4,488,195	3	284,332	6	3,682,071	3	
Kelantan	257,732	3	226,101	3	133,636	3	
N.Sembilan	1,905,459	1	2,475,636	1	5,033,941	1	
Total	36,579,718	80	43,728,648	102	38,932,858	89	

Malaysia's historic production of limestone

Year	'000 tonnes
2005	30,868
2006	33,472
2007	33,689
2008	35,227
2009	32,808
2010	32,399
2011	34,300
2012	36,580
2013	43,729
2014	38,933



on

External Trade

Exports

шс	H.S. Commodity		tonnes		RM '000			
11.3.		2012	2013	2014 ^p	2012	2013	2014 ^p	
2518	Dolomite	6	176	2	51	112	21	
2521	Limestone flux	1,097,340	817,498	1,071,465	92,431	111,725	145,678	
2522	Lime	366,785	373,921	400,224	132,592	140,052	151,589	
2523	Cement	2,825,207	2,690,259	2,253,434	505,587	504,330	452,878	

Imports

ше	H.S. Commodity		tonnes		RM '000			
п.э. Со	Commodity	2012	2013	2014 ^p	2012	2013	2014 ^p	
2518	Dolomite	7,663	7,858	4,993	4,738	5,165	5,769	
2521	Limestone flux	545	445	601	293	802	812	
2522	Lime	9,483	22,354	14,764	6,311	10,562	7,673	
2523	Cement	3,637,995	3,708,575	3,912,772	703,525	706,569	727,799	

Source: Department of Statistics

Malaysia's exports of limestone, by country

	20	012	20	013	2014 ^p	
Country	Quantity (tonnes)			Quantity Value (tonnes) (RM)		Value (RM)
Limestone Flux (HS: 2521.00.000)						
India	365,270	35,073,636	314,836	48,784,384	428,756	67,763,113
Japan	258,150	21,471,784	206,525	24,583,214	265,250	30,801,011
Singapore	135,929	14,656,920	124,275	19,161,612	128,483	21,017,800
Indonesia	282,081	14,625,455	119,752	11,756,446	191,398	13,916,151
Bangladesh	1,638	454,635	4,161	1,152,924	19,727	6,384,726
Others	54,272	6,148,957	47,949	6,286,633	37,851	5,795,614
Total	1,097,340	92,431,387	817,498	111,725,213	1,071,465	145,678,415

Malaysia's imports of limestone, by country

	20)12	20)13	2014 ^p	
Country	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)
Limestone Flux (HS: 2521.00.000)						
ROK	405	116,519	12	343,826	12	340,856
Singapore	-	-	7	26,282	46	110,550
China	13	14,651	247	242,841	302	104,090
Australia	79	81,985	102	99,103	104	98,630
Germany	24	27,519	19	33,462	34	46,465
Others	24	52,258	58	56,016	102	111,040
Total	545	292,932	445	801,530	601	811,631

Review

Limestone is the most widely used of all industrial minerals and has the broadest range of applications related to its physical properties, chemical properties or both. Physical properties are important if the stone is used as it is, such as for aggregate and dimension stone. Chemical and brightness properties are important if the rock undergoes changes from one form of matter to another, such as in the manufacture of cement or fillers.

In Malaysia, limestone is quarried for use in the manufacture of aggregates (concrete, road, filter stone and terrazzo), dimension stone, agricultural and industrial applications, quicklime, hydrated lime, ground calcium carbonate, precipitated calcium carbonate, clinker, chemical and pharmaceutical. However, only limestone that is used for rock aggregates, cement manufacture and agricultural applications are covered in this chapter.

In 2014, about 38.93 Mt of limestone was produced, decreased by 10.9% compared to 43.73 Mt of limestone produced in the previous year. From 86 quarries in 2014, there were 12 quarries producing limestone solely for cement making industries and 77 for aggregates. The limestone produced is largely consumed for cement making industries (65.2%) and rock aggregates (34.8%). Most of the limestone produced came from the state of Perak and it continued to be the major limestone producer in the country with a production of 19.3 Mt, which accounts

for 49.6% of the total country's production. Perak also has the highest number of producers with 51 quarries from the total of 89 quarries in the country. The other states that recorded high limestone production in 2014 were Sarawak, Negeri Sembilan, Kedah, Perlis, Pahang and Selangor.

In 2014, there were 15 various types of cement plants including a white cement plant and one clinker plant operating in the country. Nine of these cement plants are integrated and the other six are cement grinding plants. Four of the integrated plants are located in Perak and one each in Kedah, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Perlis and Selangor. The sole clinker plant located in Sarawak produces and supplies only clinker. Currently, the players in cement production are Lafarge Cement Bhd., YTL Cement, CIMA Group, Tasek Corporation Bhd., CMS Group, Cement Industries (Sabah) Sdn. Bhd., Holcim (M) Sdn. Bhd., Aalborg White Asia Sdn. Bhd and Hume Cement Sdn. Bhd.

The Minerals and Geoscience Department of Malaysia has identified estimated resources of about 30,480 Mt of limestone that are suitable for various uses such as cement manufacturing, dimension stone and other limestone-based products. These resources are mostly located in Sabah (4,754 Mt), Perak (2,599 Mt), Pahang (1,720 Mt), Kelantan (1,308 Mt) and Kedah (1,220 Mt). Some of these resources are presently being quarried. ■

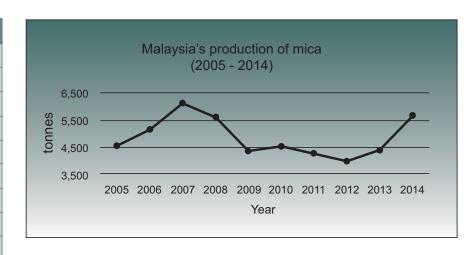
MICA

Malaysia's production of mica

State	2011		20	12	20	13	20)14
	tonnes	mines	tonnes	mines	tonnes	mines	tonnes	mines
Perak	4,245	3	3,967	2	4,363	2	5,659	2
Total	4,245	3	3,967	2	4,363	2	5,659	2

Malaysia's historic production of mica

Year	tonnes
2005	4,544
2006	5,152
2007	6,118
2008	5,593
2009	4,324
2010	4,515
2011	4,245
2012	3,967
2013	4,363
2014	5,659



External Trade

Exports

H.S.	Commodity		tonnes		RM '000			
The Commonly	2012	2013	2014 ^p	2012	2013	2014 ^p		
2525.10.000	Crude mica and mica rifted into sheet or splitting	50	14	-	6	26	-	
2525.20.000	Mica powder	6,281	6,897	6,133	9,298	9,192	9,106	
2525.30.000	Mica waste	_	_	2	_	_	7	

Commodity Review: Mica

Imports

H.S.	Commodity		tonnes			RM '000		
11.0.	Commodity	2012	2013	2014 ^p	2012	2013	2014 ^p	
2525.10.000	Crude mica and mica rifted into sheet or splitting	111	138	162	211	177	274	
2525.20.000	Mica powder	713	830	1,023	5,603	4,849	5,137	
2525.30.000	Mica waste	-	17	58	_	78	172	

Malaysia's exports of mica, by country

	20	012	20	13	2014 ^p		
Country	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	
Mica (HS: 2525.20.000)							
Japan	1,860	3,886,040	1,387	3,041,883	1,312	2,267,799	
Thailand	1,333	1,171,190	1,259	1,083,750	1,322	1,620,576	
Indonesia	917	928,063	899	914,653	967	1,036,069	
ROK	964	822,105	914	818,267	947	1,018,003	
USA	115	843,647	559	770,773	132	1,017,917	
Others	1,093	1,646,964	1,878	2,562,441	1,453	2,145,975	
Total	6,281	9,298,009	6,897	9,191,767	6,133	9,106,339	

Source: Department of Statistics

Malaysia's imports of mica, by country

	20	2012		13	2014 ^p	
Country	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)
Mica (HS: 2525.20.000)						
Japan	292	4,479,414	306	3,647,465	202	3,262,047
Switzerland	48	132,617	51	226,735	148	415,124
India	104	190,793	245	256,879	299	280,016
China	21	18,000	42	80,834	131	272,734
ROK	71	199,046	63	179,994	87	253,758
Others	177	583,382	123	457,542	156	652,834
Total	713	5,603,252	830	4,849,449	1,023	5,136,513

Source: Department of Statistics

Commodity Review: Mica

Price (per tonne unless indicated)

Mica	2011	2012	2013	2014
Indian Wet ground, CIF Europe	USD600 - 900	USD600 - 900	USD600 - 900	USD600 - 900
FOB Madras, India				
Dry ground	USD300 - 400	USD300 - 400	USD300 - 400	USD300 - 400
FOB plant, USA				
Dry ground	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
Wet ground	USD700 - 1,300	USD700 - 1,300	USD700 - 1,300	USD700 - 1,300
Micronised	USD700 - 1,000	USD700 - 1,000	USD700 - 1,000	USD700 - 1,000
Flake	USD350 - 500	USD350 - 500	USD350 - 500	USD350 - 500

Source: Industrial Minerals, April 2014

Review

Mica is a group of silicate minerals composed of varying amounts of aluminium, potassium, magnesium, iron and water. Two mica minerals which are commercially important are muscovite (potassium mica) and phlogopite (magnesium mica). However, the term 'mica' is used to signify sericite or muscovite only. The quality of mica is determined by its chemical composition and particle size. As raw mica varies in chemical composition, processing is important in order to control the composition to a consistent value. Mica is used in electronics, insulators, paints, joint cements, dusting agents, well drilling muds, lubricants, plastics, roofing, rubber and welding rods.

In this report, mica is referred as fine-grained sericite in the form of weathered sericite schist. The mica mined is naturally fine-grained and has unique properties of excellent smoothness with very fine particle size. However, in Malaysia the mica produced in Perak is in its crude form and consists mainly of flake muscovite. The fine muscovite flakes are recovered from schistose rocks through a screening process. There are two common screening (wet and dry) processes

that are used to produce mica flakes according to the required grain size. Scrap and flake muscovite are processed to various sizes of ground mica powder. It is commonly utilized as filler that valued for its physical smooth properties for industrial applications such as paints and cosmetics.

In 2014, there were two mica producers operating on ex-tin mining land in Bidor, Perak namely Tasik Mahir Sdn. Bhd. and Techcera (M) Sdn. Bhd. For the last five years, Malaysia produced about 4,000 tonnes of mica annually. The total annual production of mica in 2014 increased by 29.7% to 5,659 tonnes compared with 4,363 tonnes recorded in 2013.

The mica powder is exported mainly to Japan, Thailand, Indonesia, ROK and USA. A total of 6,133 tonnes of mica powder valued at RM9.11 million was exported in 2014 compared with 6,897 tonnes valued at RM9.19 million in the previous year. At the same time, Malaysia imported a total of 1,023 tonnes of mica valued at RM5.14 million compared with 830 tonnes valued at RM4.85 million in the previous year. ■

PHOSPHATE ROCK

External Trade

Exports

H.S.	Commodity		tonnes			RM '000		
11.0.	Commodity	2012	2013	2014 ^p	2012	2013	2014 ^p	
3101.00	Guano	594	470	98	2,300	529	3,077	
2510.10	Natural calcium phosphates unground	75	0.3	32	60	9	21	
2510.20	Natural calcium phosphates ground	20	35	350	26	28	140	

Imports

H.S.	Commodity		tonnes			RM '000		
11.0.	Commodity	2012	2013	2014 ^p	2012	2013	2014 ^p	
3101.00	Guano	798	3	3	431	33	2	
2510.10	Natural calcium phosphates unground	526	1,548	2,697	269	790	1,157	
2510.20	Natural calcium phosphates ground	376,464	377,068	401,703	191,240	174,736	152,819	

Source: Department of Statistics

Price (per tonne)

Phosphates	2011	2012	2013	2014
Moroccan,				
75-77%, BPL, FAS, Casablanca 70-72%, BPL, FAS, Casablanca	N.A N.A	N.A N.A	N.A N.A	N.A USD100-110
Central Florida Phosphates DAP FOB	N.A	N.A	N.A	USD477-549

Source: Industrial Minerals, April 2014

World production of phosphate rock

Committee			% of	
Country	2012	2013	2014 ^p	2014 ^p
China*	95,300,000	108,000,000	100,000,000	45.48
USA	30,100,000	31,200,000	27,100,000	12.32
Morocco and Western Sahara	28,000,000	26,400,000	30,000,000	13.64
Russia	11,200,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	4.55
Jordan	6,380,000	5,400,000	6,000,000	2.73
Brazil	6,750,000	6,000,000	6,750,000	3.07
Egypt	6,240,000	6,500,000	6,000,000	2.73
Tunisia	2,600,000	3,500,000	5,000,000	2.27
Peru	3,210,000	2,580,000	2,600,000	1.18
Israel	3,510,000	3,500,000	3,600,000	1.64
Australia	2,600,000	2,600,000	2,600,000	1.18
South Africa	2,240,000	2,300,000	2,200,000	1.00
Syria	1,000,000	500,000	1,000,000	0.45
Other countries	17,660,000	16,640,000	17,050,000	7.75
World total (rounded)	217,000,000	225,120,000	219,900,000	

Source: United States Geological Survey
* Production data for large mines only

Review

Phosphate rock is a major source for phosphorus and a general term used to describe mineral assemblages that naturally contain one or more phosphatic minerals of high purity and quantity to permit its commercial use as a source of phosphatic compounds or phosphorous elements. Another source of phosphate is from guano in the form of accumulated deposits of bat droppings that are found in caves. It is worked for phosphate or nitrate, while decomposed guano is made up of calcium phosphate. Phosphate rocks and guano are mainly used for fertilizer production, which is of vital importance to the agricultural sector.

The domestic requirement for phosphates is fully depended on imports. In 2014, Malaysia imported a

total of 404,403 tonnes of phosphate rock and guano valued at RM153.98 million compared with 378,619 tonnes valued at RM175.56 million in the previous year. Meanwhile, the total exports of phosphate and guano were 480 tonnes valued at RM3.24 million in 2014 compared with 505 tonnes valued at RM0.57 in 2013.

China is the major producer of phosphates which contributed 45.5% (100 Mt) of the total world production. The other two major producers are USA and Morocco and Western Sahara that accounts for about 26% of the global phosphate rock production in 2014.

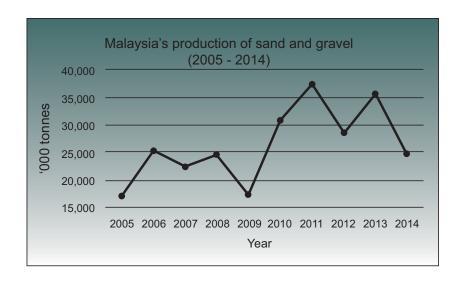
SAND AND GRAVEL

Malaysia's production of sand and gravel

	20	11	20	12	2013		2014	
State	'000 tonnes	producer	'000 tonnes	producer	'000 tonnes	producer	'000 tonnes	producer
Selangor / KL	8,645	41	4,881	47	8,645	41	4,996	56
Johor	4,311	110	1,096	91	8,399	102	6,043	75
Perak	8,505	217	8,732	204	5,708	162	7,615	193
Pahang	6,946	142	5,626	139	4,793	130	2,333	132
Sarawak	1,507	24	1,998	24	3,020	28	3,000*	27
Negeri Sembilan	2,132	79	1,644	64	1,644	70	1,870	70
Kedah	2,802	174	2,283	162	1,464	153	1,967	153
Terengganu	982	85	1,221	92	812	90	722	90
Melaka	423	14	287	11	279	10	246	10
Kelantan	193	98	212	77	174	86	463	79
Sabah	894	52	612	59	638	58	600*	58
Pulau Pinang	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1
Total	37,340	1,036	28,592	970	35,576	930	29,862	944

Malaysia's historic production of sand and gravel

Year	'000 tonnes
2005	17,071
2006	25,226
2007	22,370
2008	24,471
2009	17,382
2010	30,698
2011	37,339
2012	28,592
2013	35,578
2014	29,862



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External Trade

Exports

	H.S.	Commodity		tonnes			RM '000		
		- Commounty	2012	2013	2014 ^p	2012	2013	2014 ^p	
	2505.90	Other natural sand	2,368	13,100	5,074	936	1,612	3,989	

Source: Department of Statistics

Imports

H.S.	Commodity		tonnes		RM '000			
	Commodity	2012	2013	2014 ^p	2012	2013	2014 ^p	
2505.90	Other natural sand	8,459	6,036	4,849	13,601	7,136	7,012	

Source: Department of Statistics

Malaysia's exports of sand & gravel, by country

Country	2012		2013		2014 ^p	
	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)
Sand & Gravel (HS: 2505.90.000)						
Taiwan	_	_	_	_	2,179	2,285,326
Singapore	880	507,048	631	494,210	1,556	913,618
Thailand	72	40,356	215	140,819	356	260,461
Brunei	1,330	319,166	10,029	371,886	605	217,339
Vietnam	14	9,720	73	66,462	227	187,135
Others	72	60,036	2,152	538,206	151	124,705
Total	2,368	936,326	13,100	1,611,583	5,074	3,988,584

Source: Department of Statistics

Malaysia's imports of sand & gravel, by country

	2012		2013		2014 ^p	
Country	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)
Sand & Gravel (HS: 2505.90.000)						
India	1,544	3,491,495	2,042	1,962,451	1,941	2,600,847
Germany	720	1,349,531	945	1,480,494	522	1,279,718
Thailand	339	842,785	415	1,049,464	319	859,167
China	896	2,443,415	887	651,950	1,438	760,801
Australia	381	460,110	363	324,399	217	368,495
Others	4,579	5,013,537	1,384	1,667,056	411	1,142,934
Total	8,459	13,600,873	6,036	7,135,814	4,849	7,011,962

Source: Department of Statistics

Review

Sand and gravel are important raw materials used in the construction and infrastructure industries. The most important commercial sources of sand and gravel are from rivers, alluvium, offshore deposits and mine tailings.

Sand is used mainly as fine aggregates in concrete, mortar, cement bricks, filling and packing applications. Gravel is used mainly as coarse aggregates in concrete and also commonly used for road base. Offshore sand and gravel are often used for land reclamation.

In 2014, the total sand and gravel production was 29.9 Mt compared with 35.6 Mt in 2013. The production has decreased by 16.1% despite of high demand from the construction sectors. The major sand and gravel producing states were Perak (7.6 Mt), Johor (6 Mt), Selangor (5 Mt), Sarawak (3 Mt), Pahang (2.3 Mt), Kedah (2 Mt) and Negeri Sembilan (1.9 Mt).

During the year, there were 944 sand and gravel producers throughout the country compared with 930 in 2013. Perak has the highest number of 193 sand extraction permit holders and among others were Kedah (153) and Pahang (132). Pulau Pinang has its first production of sand and gravel in 2014 which amounted to 7,000 tonnes.

In 2014, the total exports of sand and gravel was 5,074 tonnes worth RM3.99 million compared with 13,100 tonnes worth RM1.61 in 2013. The main exports destinations were Taiwan, Singapore, Brunei, Thailand and Vietnam. Taiwan contributed most to the significant increase of export value in 2014 although the total exports volume during the same year decreased by 61.3%. The imports of sand and gravel also declined by 19.7% to 4,849 tonnes worth RM7.01 million from 6,036 tonnes worth RM7.13 million in the previous year. The main sources of imported sand and gravel were from India, China, Germany and Thailand.

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SILICA

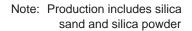
Malaysia's production of silica

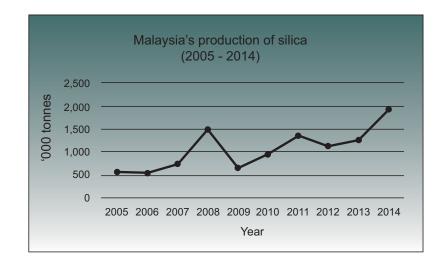
State	2011		2012		2013		2014	
	tonnes	mines	tonnes mines		tonnes	mines	tonnes	mines
Perak	266,500**	18	313,145**	18	376,248	20	459,000	30
Johor	973,040	8	574,070	11	655,924	11	1,252,240	15
Sarawak	92,839	2	226,622	2	203,854	2	204,000*	2
Selangor	7,634	1	6,069	1	7,634	1	7,634	1
Total	1,340,013	29	1,119,906	32	1,243,660	34	1,922,874	48

^{*} estimated

Malaysia's historic production (silica)

Year	tonnes
2005	542,297
2006	512,277
2007	719,221
2008	1,466,904
2009	630,394
2010	932,159
2011	1,340,013
2012	1,119,906
2013	1,243,660
2014	1,922,874





^{**} Included by-product from amang plants and tin mines

External Trade

Exports

	H.S.	Commodity	tonnes			RM '000		
		Commodity	2012	2013	2014 ^p	2012	2013	2014 ^p
	2505.10	Silica & quartz sands	370,989	390,758	543,254	29,518	44,600	46,793

Imports

H.S.	Commodity	tonnes			RM '000		
	Commodity	2012	2013	2014 ^p	2012	2013	2014 ^p
2505.10	Silica & quartz sands	9,682	13,708	38,663	11,066	13,402	15,205

Malaysia's exports of silica sand, by country

	20	2012		2013	2014	
Country	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)
Silica & quartz sands (HS: 2505.10)						
Singapore	358,703	27,857,388	233,079	29,384,199	410,151	33,245,707
ROK	286	373,268	53,101	4,773,658	72,691	7,211,345
Philippines	11,521	955,702	93,806	8,763,119	42,164	3,829,576
Japan	-	-	9,900	1,089,000	17,145	2,026,063
Vietnam	285	191,894	460	278,511	406	234,877
Others	194	139,785	412	311,821	698	245,624
Total	370,989	29,518,037	390,758	44,600,308	543,255	46,793,192

Malaysia's imports of silica sand, by country

	20	012	2	013	2014 ^p	
Country	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)
Silica & quartz sands (HS: 2505.10)						
Taiwan	3,585	5,025,239	8,282	6,425,709	23,450	7,729,453
Australia	2,615	1,447,639	2,841	2,703,849	2,278	1,285,712
Belgium	493	1,024,049	381	698,064	499	1,133,094
Cambodia	-	-	-	-	6,862	1,072,188
Vietnam	62	24,562	280	444,291	4,136	915,158
Others	2,927	3,544,538	1,925	3,129,785	1,439	3,069,057
Total	9,682	11,066,027	13,708	13,401,698	38,663	15,204,662

Source: Department of Statistics

Commodity Review: Silica

Price (per tonne)

Silica Sand	2011	2012	2013	2014
FOB Durban				
Minus 20 micron, FCL, bagged >92 brightness,	USD295	USD295	USD295	USD295
Ex-works, USA				
Glass sand, container	USD14 - 26	USD14 - 26	USD20 - 26	USD20 - 26

Source: Industrial Minerals April 2014

Review

The term of silica is used to describe a mineral commodity which contains a high proportion of silica in the form of rock and sand. In Malaysia, the source of silica is solely from the silica sand mining. Most of the silica produced are from the mining of natural beach ridges, tin mine tailing sand and some from amang retreatment plants. The silica sand is processed through various steps involving drying, screening, scrubbing, flotation, sizing, iron removal, grinding and acid leaching.

Malaysia has a large amount of silica sand resources. The Minerals and Geoscience Department Malaysia has estimated about 141.8 Mt of silica sand resources which occur throughout the country. The resources are located in Sarawak (45.7 Mt), Terengganu (45.6 Mt), Sabah (29.9 Mt), Perak (10.9 Mt), Selangor (8.4 Mt), Johor (1 Mt) and Kelantan (0.3 Mt). Besides silica sand, the department has also identified silica rock resources which are located in Negeri Sembilan (339.6 Mt), Terengganu (15.5 Mt), Selangor (6.7 Mt) and Perak (3 Mt).

In 2014, the number of silica sand producers in Perak, Johor, Sarawak and Selangor remained the same as in the previous year. In Sarawak, silica sand was produced from the mining of natural beach sand deposits while in Perak, Johor and Selangor it was produced both from natural beach sand and tin mine tailing sand.

The total production of silica in 2014 increased significantly by 54.8%, from 1.2 Mt to 1.9 Mt worth at RM99.83 million. In 2014, silica production recorded the highest amount achieved since the last ten years. The production from Johor surged tremendously by 90.9% and contributed much to the total silica production. The bulk of the domestic silica produced went into the manufacturing of glass products. It was also consumed in ceramics, foundries, water treatment, glass wool and other related industries.

In 2014, export of silica sand increased by 39% to 543,254 tonnes worth RM46.79 million from 390,758 tonnes worth RM44.60 million in the previous year. Singapore remained the largest silica exports destination for the past three years. Other major exports countries in 2014 were ROK, Philippines, Japan and Vietnam. During the same period, Malaysia imported a total of 38,663 tonnes of silica sand which was valued at RM15.20 million, a tremendous increase from only 13,708 tonnes recorded in 2013. The imported silica sand was mainly from Taiwan and the other major sources were from Cambodia, Vietnam, Australia and Belgium. ■

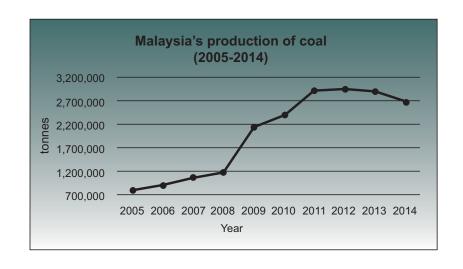
FOTO: ENERGY MINERALS

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COAL

Malaysia's production of coal

Year	tonnes
2005	789,356
2006	901,801
2007	1,063,078
2008	1,166,525
2009	2,138,390
2010	2,397,340
2011	2,915,788
2012	2,941,620
2013	2,893,963
2014	2,667,764



External Trade

Exports

			tonnes			RM '000	
H.S.	Commodity	2012	2013	2014 ^p	2012	2013	2014 ^p
2701.11.000	Anthracite coal	1,282	1,610	1,892	1,610	1,805	2,041
2701.12.000	Bituminous coal	_	_	33,027	_	_	4,441
2701.19.000	Other coal	299,684	528,968	257,087	58,520	98,897	48,792
2701.20.000	Briquettes	_	403	26	_	433	67
2702.10.000	Lignite	369,021	108,715	179,757	53,690	19,903	23,406
2704.00.100	Coke and semi coke of coal	1,875	1,826	423	2,803	1,981	513
2704.00.200	Coke and semi coke of lignite or peat	29	43	39	62	70	45

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			tonnes		RM '000			
H.S.	Commodity	2012	2013	2014 ^p	2012	2013	2014 ^p	
2701.11.000	Anthracite coal	201,321	233,833	207,781	154,386	174,743	128,623	
2701.12.000	Bituminous coal	4,382	982	422	4,614	1,118	496	
2701.19.000	Other coal	20,801,342	22,710,439	21,123,794	6,502,487	5,664,966	4,998,205	
2701.20.000	Briquettes	_	645	141	_	426	237	
2702.10.000	Lignite	20	2	334	32	7	368	
2704.00.100	Coke and semi coke of coal	196,859	105,491	120,786	229,533	180,245	205,608	
2704.00.200	Coke and semi coke of lignite or peat	4,314	200	825	5,578	196	1,440	

Source: Department of Statistics

Malaysia's exports of coal, by country

	20	012	20	013	2014 ^p	
Country	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)
Coal (HS: 2701)						
Vietnam	102,582	18,375,213	106,103	17,224,855	134,447	26,186,097
China	128,207	27,569,801	363,600	71,980,926	92,532	18,880,620
Indonesia	1,200	1,548,554	4,988	2,056,312	10,740	4,618,488
India	-	-	55,106	8,169,289	33,027	4,440,810
Cambodia	-	-	-	-	30,108	3,725,394
Others	73,177	13,685,758	781	1,270,323	152	182,061
Total	305,166	61,179,326	530,578	100,701,705	301,006	58,033,470

Malaysia's imports of coal, by country

	2012		2013		2014 ^p	
Country	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (RM)
Coal (HS: 2701)						
Indonesia	14,913,858	4,630,052,315	16,515,075	3,921,848,353	12,085,428	2,668,650,273
Australia	2,778,961	1,000,583,648	3,824,284	1,072,428,550	5,659,671	1,445,943,791
South Africa	3,119,100	874,705,643	1,797,391	506,259,577	1,760,062	443,973,593
Russia	-	-	437,829	135,567,238	1,416,620	386,858,166
Vietnam	141,334	122,312,899	205,829	152,826,858	69,294	50,393,560
Others	65,503	37,286,744	173,030	54,609,226	343,351	1,32,451,081
Total	21,018,756	6,664,941,249	22,953,438	5,843,539,802	21,334,426	5,128,270,464

Source: Department of Statistics

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World production of coal

Country		tonnes		% of
Country	2011	2012	2013 ^p	2013 ^p
China	3,520,000,000	3,660,000,000	3,680,000,000	46.55
USA	970,745,546	950,467,534	949,100,000	12.00
India	582,282,000	602,855,000	607,360,000	7.68
Australia	416,733,000	450,124,000	477,000,000	6.03
Indonesia	353,270,937	359,490,000	375,060,000	4.74
South Africa	252,756,844	258,575,793	256,282,133	3.24
Kazakhstan	116,449,000	120,528,000	119,860,000	1.52
Colombia	85,803,229	89,024,321	85,496,062	1.08
Canada	67,114,000	66,495,000	68,908,000	0.87
Czech Republic	57,815,000	54,506,000	49,195,000	0.62
Vietnam	46,611,000	42,383,000	41,193,900	0.52
Korea, DPR	41,000,000	41,492,000	41,000,000	0.52
Mongolia	32,029,700	28,561,000	29,163,600	0.37
Thailand	21,324,406	18,652,557	18,110,763	0.23
Mexico	20,967,630	16,276,556	15,717,587	0.20
Philippines	6,881,474	7,348,647	7,349,000	0.09
Brazil	5,985,489	6,440,998	8,009,895	0.10
New Zealand	4,944,700	4,926,200	4,625,400	0.06
Malaysia*	2,915,788	2,951,124	2,893,962	0.04
Other countries	1,084,370,257	1,104,902,270	1,069,674,698	13.53
World total (rounded)	7,690,000,000	7,886,000,000	7,906,000,000	

Source: BGS World Mineral Statistics 2009-2013

^{* -} Revised figures based on actual production

In Malaysia, the coal resources are found mostly in

East Malaysia, in the states of Sarawak and Sabah.

About 80% of the resources are in Sarawak, 19% in

Sabah and 1% in Peninsular Malaysia. Malaysia's

Currently, coal mining operates only in Sarawak. There were seven coal mines in operation during 2014. Annual production of coal in Malaysia has been on upward trend since 2004. However, in 2014 coal production decreased slightly by 7.61% to 2.67 Mt compared with 2.89 Mt recorded in 2013. Most of the coals produced are consumed by power generation plants besides cement, brick, iron and steel manufacturing industries.

At present, there are six coal-fired power generation plants in operation namely the Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Power Plant in Kapar, Selangor; the Janamanjung Power Plant in Manjung, Perak; Sejingkat Power Plant in Kuching, Sarawak; Mukah Coal Power Plant in Mukah Sarawak; SKS Tanjung Bin in Johor and Jimah Power Plant in Port Dickson, Negeri Sembilan. These power stations contribute about 27% of the total installed capacity of Malaysia's electricity power stations. Among the six power plants, two of them are using locally produced coal for their requirement. The percentage of coal consumption in Malaysia was 88% or 13,000 ktoe by power stations and the rest 12% by industries sector. The share available capacity from coal power plant is 30% from a total of 24,400 MW. In last three years, coal power plant contributed about 15,000 ktoe or 18% of primary energy supply of Malaysia (Malaysia Energy Statistics Handbook 2014).

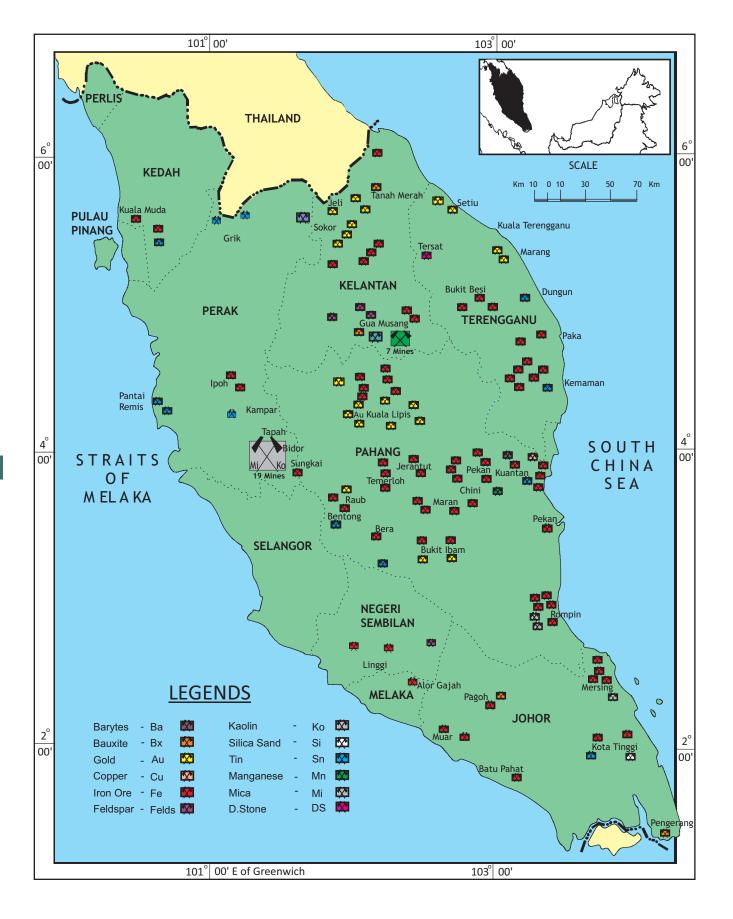
In 2014, the total imports of coal decreased slightly by 8.7% to 21 Mt from 23 Mt recorded in 2013. The major sources of imported coal were from Indonesia, Australia and South Africa. Malaysia also exported some of its coal to China, Vietnam, India and Indonesia. In 2014, the total exports of coal decreased by 43.3% to 301,006 tonnes from 530,578 tonnes in the previous year.

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foto: MINES IN 2013

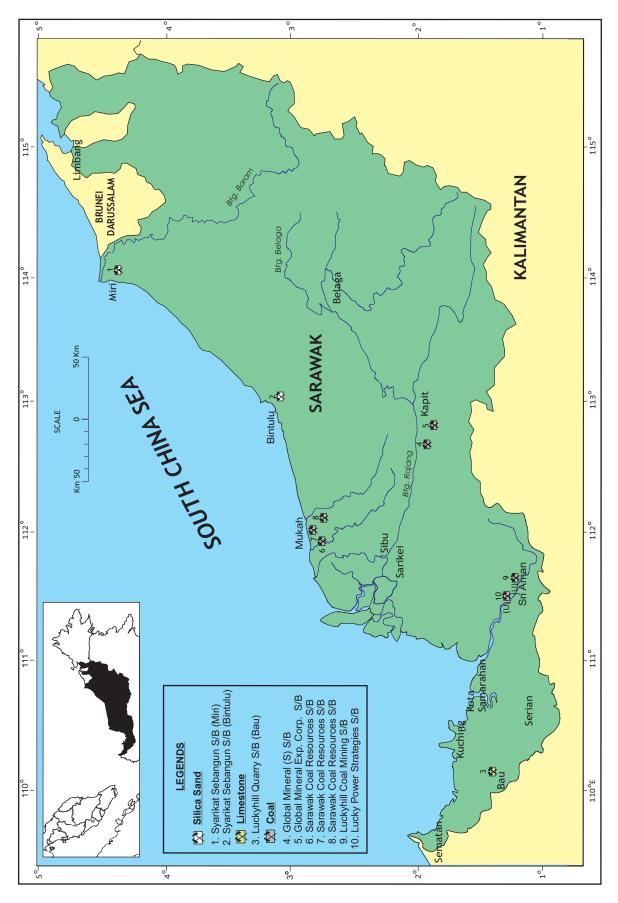
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LOCATION OF MINES IN PENINSULAR MALAYSIA



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LOCATION OF MINES IN SARAWAK



LIST OF OPERATING MINES IN MALAYSIA 2014

	Name	Location	Mineral mined
STA	ATE : PAHANG		
1	MK Ria Sdn Bhd	Bukit Yon,Kuala Lipis	Iron ore
2	Semantan Resources Sdn Bhd	Kerambit, Kuala Lipis	Iron ore
3	Lanchang Mining Sdn Bhd	Sungai Teris,Temerloh	Iron ore
4	Tajau Makmur Sdn Bhd	Bukit Tunggal,Maran	Iron ore
5	Ibam Mining Sdn Bhd	Bukit Ibam,Rompin	Iron ore
6	Ibam Mining Sdn Bhd (2)	Bukit Ibam,Rompin	Iron ore
7	ZCM Resources Sdn Bhd	Sungai Piol, Jerantut	Iron ore
8	Pacific Megalink Sdn Bhd	Keratong, Rompin	Iron ore
9	Memori Bintang Sdn Bhd	Bukit Ketaya, Chini	Iron ore
10	Alam Etika Sdn Bhd	Sungai Panching, Kuantan	Iron ore
11	Mekar Unggul Sdn Bhd	Sungai Luit, Maran	Iron ore
12	Menyata Natural Resources Sdn Bhd	Sungai Perepuk, Chini	Iron ore
13	Chini Highland Mining Resources Sdn Bhd	Kampung Melai, Chini	Iron ore
14	Esperance Mining Sdn Bhd	Tasik Biru, Bukit Ibam	Iron ore
15	Edubest Resources Sdn Bhd (no.2)	Sungai Kelubung, Kuala Lipis	Iron ore
16	Lanchang Mining Sdn Bhd (no.4)	Bukit Sagu, Kuantan	Iron ore
17	World Top Resources Mining Sdn Bhd	Sungai Tamau, Lipis	Iron ore
18	Jalur Galian Sdn Bhd	Kampung Baru, Jerantut	Iron ore
19	Sinar Tani Sdn Bhd	Batu 4,Gambang, Segamat	Iron ore
20	Victor Stone Sdn Bhd	Bukit Ketaya, Chini	Iron ore
21	GE Mining Sdn Bhd	Sungai Besol, Jerantut	Iron ore
22	HT Mines Sdn Bhd	Bukit Ibam, Rompin	Iron ore
23	Gema Impak Sdn Bhd	Sungai Cipai, Rompin	Iron ore
24	Everest Minerals & Mining Sdn Bhd	Sungai Geroh, Rompin	Iron ore
25	RK Sejiwa Wibawa (M) Sdn Bhd	Bukit Ketaya, Chini	Iron ore
26	Mega Well Mining Sdn Bhd	Sungai Tembi, Bera	Iron ore
27	Axzonic Marketing Sdn Bhd	Bukit Ketaya, Chini	Iron ore
28	Phoneix Lakel Sdn Bhd	Sungai Liut, Maran	Iron ore
29	Spring Iron Sdn Bhd	Kampung Melaka, Rompin	Iron ore
30	Wong Chong Me Mining Sdn Bhd	Bukit Pesagi, Rompin	Iron ore
31	New World High Tech Mining Sdn Bhd	Selendang, Rompin	Iron ore
32	Visinara Sdn Bhd	Sungai Ganoh, Rompin	Iron ore
33	OTS Mining Sdn Bhd	Sungai Timun, Rompin	Iron ore
34	YM Tg Nor Ashikin bt Sultan Sir Abu Bakar	Bukit Batu Putih	Iron ore
35	YM Tg Nor Akemar bt Sultan Sir Abu Bakar	Bukit Batu Putih	Iron ore
36	Teknorat Engineering Sdn Bhd	Kampung Baharu, Jerantut	Iron ore
37	Safemine Minerals Sdn Bhd	Sungai Lik, Kuala Lipis	Iron ore
38	Dato' Abdul Kadir Awang Kadir Sdn Bhd	Sungai Jeram, Rompin	Iron ore
39	Lmbg. Dato' Dr Hj Wahid bin Abdul Manap	Sungai Renggoi, Chini	Iron ore
40	Natural Mining Sdn Bhd	Bukit Ibam, Rompin	Iron ore
41	Lambaian Belantara Sdn Bhd	Bukit Tamar, Kuala Lipis	Iron ore

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	Name	Location	Mineral mined
42	Jaya Primalan Sdn Bhd	Bukit Batu Putih	Iron ore
43	De' Raha Mining Sdn Bhd	Sungai Sepli, Jerantut	Iron ore
44	Lmbg. YAM Tg Abdul Rahman	Penyor, Pekan	Iron ore
45	Gainsources Mining Minerals S/B	Bukit Gundal, Paloh Hinai	Iron ore
46	J&F Reality S/B	Sungai Som, Jerantut	Iron ore
47	Esperance Mining S/B (No.2)	Tasik Biru, Bukit Ibam	Iron ore
48	Baiduri Jayamas S/B	Bukit Gondol, Pekan	Iron ore
49	CKB Resources S/B	Sungai Keta, Raub	Iron ore
50	Tamara East S/B	Bukit Pesagi, Bukit Ibam	Iron ore
51	Miva Bina Consult. S/B	Bukit Sagu, Kuantan	Iron ore
52	Cermat Aman S/B	Bukit Bekapor, Maran	Iron ore
53	Ferro Me S/B	Sungai Ketapi, Maran	Iron ore
54	Gainhill Agency & Consultancy Services S/B	Bukit Gondol, Pekan	Iron ore
55	Lanchang Mining S/B (No.2)	Kampung Luit, Maran	Iron ore
56	J Resources Sdn Bhd	Penjom, Kuala Lipis	Gold
57	Raub Australian Gold Mining Sdn Bhd	Bukit Koman, Raub	Gold
58	Selinsing Gold Mine Manager Sdn Bhd	Sungai Kermoi, Kuala Lipis	Gold
59	Yan Chan Kee Kim Mining Trading Sdn Bhd	Sungai Penyadap, Kuala Lipis	Gold
60	HDL Global Sdn Bhd	Sungai Carah, Rompin	Gold
61	Champmark Sdn Bhd	Sungai Timah, Kuala Lipis	Gold
62	Pahang Ehsan (M) S/B721 Agenda Jitu	Sungai Jubau, Rompin	Gold
	Sdn Bhd		
63	Agenda Jitu Sdn Bhd	Pelangai, Bentong	Tin ore
64	Rich Marvellous Sdn Bhd	Sg. Semantut, Bentong	Tin ore
65	Metro Emerald Sdn Bhd	Sg. Lembing, Kuantan	Tin ore
66	Ratna Putra Sdn Bhd	Sungai Timun, Rompin	Tin ore
67	Myah Mines Sdn Bhd	Sungai Lembing, Kuantan	Tin ore
68	Pekan Mining Sdn Bhd	Chini	Manganese ore
69	RK Sejiwa Wibawa Sdn Bhd	Bukit Ketaya, Chini	Manganese ore
70	Memori Bintang Sdn Bhd	Chini	Manganase ore
71	Vector Stone Sdn Bhd	Chini	Manganase ore
72	Lmbg. Datu' Dr Hj Wahid Abd Manap	Sungai Renggoi, Chini	Manganase ore
73	Chini Highland Mining Sdn Bhd	Kampung Melai, Chini	Manganase ore
74	Sri Hisham Holding Sdn Bhd	Sungai Serai, Rompin	Kaolin
75	Sri Hisham Holding Sdn Bhd (No.2)	Sungai Serai, Rompin	Kaolin
76	Cermat Aman Sdn Bhd	Bukit Bekapor, Maran	Copper ore
77	Kreatif Selaras Mining S/B	Kota SAS, Kuantan	Bauxite
STA	ATE : PERAK		
1	Kaolin (M) Sdn Bhd	Sungai Jangka, Tapah	Kaolin
2	Tinex Kaolin Corp. Sdn Bhd	Batang Padang, Tapah	Kaolin
3	Asia Ceramic & Chemical Ind. Sdn Bhd	Bidor Station, Bidor	Kaolin
4	Foo Hoo Kaolin (M) Sdn Bhd	Tanah Mas, Bidor	Kaolin
5	Forming Koalin (M) Sdn Bhd	Tanah Mas, Bidor	Kaolin
3	Tomming Realin (IVI) Gair Dila	Tarian Mas, Didoi	Radiiri

	Name	Location	Mineral mined
6	Kongsi Maju Sdn Bhd No.1	Tanah Mas, Bidor	Kaolin
7	Kongsi Maju Sdn Bhd (2)	Tanah Mas, Bidor	Kaolin
8	Kongsi Maju Sdn Bhd (3)	Tanah Mas, Bidor	Kaolin
9	Lam Weng Hong & Rakan	Tanah Mas, Tapah	Kaolin
10	Tinex Kaolin Corp. Sdn Bhd	Simpang Pulai, Ipoh	Kaolin
11	Solid Kaolin Sdn Bhd	Tanah Mas, Bidor	Kaolin
12	United Clay Product Sdn Bhd	Sg. Jangka, Tapah	Kaolin
13	Seen Mee Clay Factory (M) Sdn Bhd	Sg. Jangka, Tapah	Kaolin
14	Techcera(M) S/B	Bidor Station, Bidor	Kaolin
15	Uniteck Agency S/B	Tanah Emas, Bidor	Kaolin
16	Rahman Hydraulic Tin Sdn Bhd	Klian Intan, Pangkalan Hulu	Tin ore
17	Uniteck Agency Sdn Bhd	Kramat Pulai, Kinta	Tin ore
18	Dollar Valley Sdn Bhd	Tg. Tualang, Batu Gajah	Tin ore
19	HWG Tin Mining Sdn Bhd	Klian Intan, Pangkalan Hulu Sungai Raja, Simpang Pulai	Tin ore Tin ore
20	Kepayang Resources Sdn Bhd Haji Abdullah Bin Haji Muhammad	Manjung, Pantai Remis	Tin ore
22	Andang Raya S/B	Batang Padang, Ulu Bernam Barat	Tin ore
23	Kota Baru Mining S/B	Teja, Kampar	Tin ore
24	Takuni S/B (kesuma Global S/B)	Manjung, Pantai Remis	Tin ore
25	Yayasan Kebajikan Islan Darul Ridzuan (KADIR)	, ,	Tin ore
26	Techcera (M) Sdn Bhd	Bidor Station, Bidor	Mica
27	Tasik Mahir Sdn Bhd	Bidor Station, Bidor	Mica
28	Perak Iron Mining Co Sdn Bhd	Sungai Rair, Simpang Pulai	Iron ore
29	Abdul Rahman Bin Mahmud	Sungai Siput, Kuala Kangsar	Iron ore
30	Koperasi kemajuan Tanah Perak Berhad	Sungai Siput, Kuala Kangsar	Iron ore
STA	ATE : KELANTAN		
1	YAKIN (Takrif Baru Sdn Bhd)	Relai, Chiku, Gua Musang	Manganese ore
2	YAKIN (Cetamin Cont Sdn Bhd)	Relai, Chiku, Gua Musang	Manganese ore
3	YAKIN (Ratusan Ardi Sdn Bhd)	Relai, Chiku, Gua Musang	Manganese ore
4	YAKIN (Jangka Bakat Sdn Bhd)	Relai, Chiku, Gua Musang	Manganese ore
5	YAKIN (Hajaria Sdn Bhd)	Sg. Aring, Chiku, Gua Musang	Manganese ore
6	YAKIN (Sunbay Resources S/B)-1	Sg. Aring, Chiku, Gua Musang	Manganese ore
7	YAKIN (Sunbay Resources S/B)-2	Sg. Aring, Chiku, Gua Musang	Manganese ore
8	YAKIN (Big Mountain Diversified S/B)	Sg. Aring, Chiku, Gua Musang	Manganese ore
9	Iscorp S/B	Sg. Aring, Chiku, Gua Musang	Manganese ore
10	FELDA (Interbumi Mining S/B)	Sg. Aring, Chiku, Gua Musang	Manganese ore
11	Hartawang Mining S/B	Sg. Aring, Chiku, Gua Musang	Manganese ore
12	Alam Tasik Mining S/B	Sg. Aring 6, Gua Musang	Manganese ore
13	PKINK (Kijang Barite Sdn Bhd)	Laloh, Gua Musang	Barytes
14	PKINK (CMNM Mining Group Sdn Bhd)	Sokor, Tanah Merah	Gold
15 16	Perbadanan Men. Besar Kelantan Sdn Bhd Alaf Ideal S/B	Pergau, Jeli Chiku, Gua Musang	Gold Gold
17	YAKIN (Kim San C.R Jaya Mining S/B)	Chiku, Gua Musang Perasu, Gua Musang	Gold
17	TAININ (NIIII Sail C.N Jaya Willilling 5/D)	r erasu, Gua iviusariy	Guiu

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	Name	Location	Mineral mined
18	STL East Green S/B	Pergau, Jeli	Gold
19	PKINK/Pulai Mining Sdn Bhd	Kg. Tanah Putih, Gua Musang	Feldspar
20	Berkat Usaha Insan Sdn Bhd	Kg. Tanah Putih, Gua Musang	Feldspar
21	Yayasan Kraftangan S/B	Tanah Putih, Gua Musang	Feldspar
22	Yayasan Kraftangan S/B	Tanah Putih, Gua Musang	Feldspar
23	WMZ Kraftangan Kelantan	Galas, Gua Musang	Feldspar
24	Perlombongan Gua Musang Sdn Bhd	Bukit Tambun, Gua Musang	Iron ore
25	Tekun Istimewa Sdn Bhd	Relai, Chiku, Gua Musang	Iron ore
26	Interbumi Mining Sdn Bhd	Bukit Kuang, Rantau Panjang	Iron ore
27	Ladang Ibu Sdn Bhd	Kuala Krai	Iron ore
28	Sungai Hijau Sdn Bhd	Sg Hau, Temangan	Iron ore
29	Tanjung Krai Sdn Bhd	Batu Mengkebang, Kuala Krai	Iron ore
30	HYL Contruction Sdn Bhd	Pasir Genda, Tanah Merah	Iron ore
31	Cuffland Resources Sdn Bhd	Galas, Gua Musang	Iron ore
32	Chang Farn Sheng Sdn Bhd	Temangan, Machang	iron ore
33	Intra Alliance & Consult	Temangan, Machang	iron ore
34	Pn Rohani binti Puteh	Bukit Kuang, Rantau Panjang	Iron ore
35	PTG Usaha Trading	Kerala, Tanah Merah	Iron ore
36	PKINK (Nacstone Sdn Bhd)	Galas,Gua Musang	Iron ore
37	Pulai Jaya Trading Sdn Bhd	Temangan, Machang	Iron ore
38	NSA Integrity Sdn Bhd	Batu Mengkebang, Kuala Krai	Iron ore
39	Palamsel Holdings Sdn Bhd	Kuala Krai	Iron ore
40	Goh Golden Mining Sdn Bhd	Kerala, Tanah Merah	Iron ore
41	KSK Sawmill Sdn Bhd	Belimbing, Jeli	Iron ore
42	Bumi Bidari S/B	Belimbing, Jeli	Iron ore
43	Interbumi Perfect Mining J.V S/B	Jedok, Tanah Merah	Iron ore
44	Interbumi Perfect Mining J.V S/B	Bukit Kuang, Rantau Panjang	Iron ore
45	Gugusan Syabas S/B (Mine 1)	Temangan, Machang	Iron ore
46	Gugusan Syabas S/B (Mine 2)	Temangan, Machang	Iron ore
47	Astra Mahawangsa S/B	Alor Pasir, Pasir Mas	Iron ore
48	Lintasan Unggul S/B	Sokor, Tanah Merah	Iron ore
49	Neutraland Mining S/B	Sokor, Tanah Merah	Iron ore
50	Bahatera Parmaslogam Rasharta (M) S/B	Sokor, Tanah Merah	Iron ore
51	YAKIN (Zulacco Mines S/B)	Bertam, Gua Musang	Tin ore
52	PKINK (CMNM Mining Group S/B)	Sokor, Tanah Merah	Silver
53	Kelstone S/B	Laloh, Gua Musang	Lanthanum
ST	ATE: TERENGGANU		
1	Koperasi Polis Terengganu Berhad	Tebak dan Kemaman	Iron ore
2	Lmbg. Telok Kalung Construction Sdn Bhd	Tebak dan Kemaman	Iron ore
3	Lmbg. MKD Makmur Sdn Bhd	Bandi, Kemaman	Iron ore
4	Lmbg. Permint Mineral Sdn Bhd	Bandi, Kemaman	Iron ore
5	Lmbg. Bahtera Aizayuniex Sdn Bhd	Chukai, Kemaman	Iron ore
6	Harum Merdeka Sdn Bhd	Hulu Paka, Dungun	Iron ore
		v v	

	Name	Location	Mineral mined
7	Lmbg. Wahaba Wangin Sdn Bhd	Jerangaui, Dungun	Iron ore
8	Lmbg. Cahaya Ikhtiar Sdn Bhd	Jerangau, Dungun	Iron ore
9	TBM Mineral Sdn Bhd	Jerangau, Dungun	Iron ore
10	Lmbg. Marang Sekutu Sdn Bhd	Hulu Chukai, Kemaman	Iron ore
11	Lmbg. Serijaya Kristal Sdn Bhd	Hulu Chukai, Kemaman	Iron ore
12	Koperasi Polis Terengganu Berhad	Tebak dan Kemaman	Iron ore
13	Lombong Besi Siti Rokiah	Kuala Paka, Dungun	Iron ore
14	Lombong Jerangau Mining S/B	Jerangau, Dungun	Iron ore
15	Lombong Ketengah Wira	Bandi, Kemaman	Iron ore
16	Lombong Besi Ngah Hamzah	Hulu Chukai, Kemaman	Iron ore
17	Lombong Besi 60027 - LTAWNT	Besul, Dungun	Iron ore
18	Lombong Besi 110548 - LTAWNT	Jerangau, Dungun	Iron ore
19	Lombong Besi 110549 & 60020 LTAWNT	Besul, Dungun	Iron ore
20	Lombong RISDA Terengganu	Hulu Paka, Dungun	Iron ore
21	Lombong Zaira Abadi S/B	Kerandand, Besut	Iron ore
22	Reezan Plantation S/B	Tebak, Kemaman	Iron ore
23	Lombong Besi 60279 - LTAWNT	Tebak, Kemaman	Iron ore
24	Lombong PML Ladang Rakyat	Bandi, Kemaman	Iron ore
25	Lombong Besi Lot 791 & Lot 787	Hulu Chukai, Kemaman	Iron ore
26	Lombong Emas -PERMINT (Sungai Kerak)	Sungai Kerak, Rusila	Gold
27	Lombong Emas -PERMINT (Sungai Tapah)	Hulu Nerus, Setiu	Gold
28	Lombong Emas - PERMINT (Sungai Tarom)	Hulu Setiu, Setiu	Gold
29	Lombong Emas Cahaya Ikhtiar	Hulu Setiu, Setiu	Gold
30	Lombong Emas -PERMINT (Lubuk Mandi)	Rusila, Marang	Gold
31	Lombong Timah Induk Timur S/B	Tebak, Kemaman	Tin ore
32	Lombong Timah AM Nusa S/B	Tebak, Kemaman	Tin ore
33	Lombong Timah Sumacom Engineering S/B	Jengai, Dungun	Tin ore
34	Lombong Pasir Silika - LTAWNT	Caluk, Setiu	Silica Sand
35	Lombong Lembaga Tabung Amanah	Mukim tersat, Hulu Terengganu	Dimension
	Warisan Negeri Terengganu		Stone
ST	ATE : JOHOR		
1	Giant Distinction Sdn Bhd	Sungai Tengkil, Kota Tinggi	Tin ore
2	Limemax Sdn Bhd	Pelepah Kanan, Kota Tinggi	Tin ore
3	Lembaga Kemajuan Johor Tenggara S/B	Sungai Tengkil, Kota Tinggi	Tin ore
4	Limemax Sdn Bhd	Pelepah Kanan, Kota Tinggi	Iron ore
5	Waja Jati Sdn Bhd	Jorak, Muar	Iron ore
6	Korporat Awal Sdn Bhd	Jamaluang, Mersing	Iron ore
7	Sokongan Semulajadi Sdn Bhd	Jemaluang, Mersing	Iron ore
8	Sokongan Semulajadi Sdn Bhd	Felda Nitar 2, Mersing	Iron ore
9	Usaha Padu Jati Enterprise Sdn Bhd	Bukit Kepong, Muar	Iron ore
10	Bukit Kepong Mining Sdn Bhd	Felcra Bukit Kepong, Muar	Iron ore
11	Generasi Karisma Sdn Bhd	Moakil, Muar	Iron ore
11	Generasi Karisma San Bha	ivioakii, iviuar	iron ore

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	Name D.Y.M.M Sultan Ibrahim Ibni Almarhum	Location	Mineral mined
	D.Y.M.M Sultan Ibrahim Ibni Almarhum		
5		Cha'ah, Batu Pahat	Iron ore
	Sultan Iskandar		
	D.Y.M.M Sultan Ibrahim Ibni Almarhum	Ulu Sedilli, Kota Tinggi	Iron ore
	Sultan Iskandar		
	D.Y.M.M Sultan Ibrahim Ibni Almarhum Sultan Iskandar	Kg. Sayang, Kota Tinggi	Iron ore
	Mados's Holding S/B	Ulu Sedilli, Kota Tinggi	Iron ore
	Hj. Masiran Elias	Lenga, Muar	Iron ore
	D.Y.A.M Raja Muda Johor Tunku Ismail Ibni	Pelepah Kanan, Kota Tinggi	Iron ore
	Sultan Ibrahim	33	
18 [D.Y.M.M Sultan Ibrahim Ibni Almarhum	Bukit Peta, Hutan Simpanan Labis	Iron ore
5	Sultan Iskandar		
19 N	Mr.Liang Shin Jiun	Sedilli Besar, Kota Tinggi	Iron ore
20 5	Sarifah Mariam Binti Ali	Jemaluang, Mersing	Iron ore
21 A	Amran Bin Abdul Aziz	Kg.Gelang Chincin, Segamat	Iron ore
22 [D.Y.M.M Sultan Ibrahim Ibni Almarhum	Jemaluang, Mersing	Iron ore
5	Sultan Iskandar		
23	Y.A.M Tunku Temenggong Johor Tengku	Tanjung Surat, Kota Tinggi	Iron ore
I	dris Iskandar Ibni Sultan Ibrahim		
24	Jabatan kemajuan Orang Asli Malaysia	Endau, Mersing	Iron ore
	J-Bio Tech S/B	Jorak, Muar	Iron ore
	Mior Group S/B	Sungai Ambat, Mersing	Iron ore
	Mustaji Bin Musran, Normadiah Binti	Jemaluang, Mersing	Iron ore
	Sulaiman, Nasir@Bakar Bin Ahmad, Nosiah		
	Binti Kamar, Abd. Karim Bin Talib, Ngatiah		
_	Binti sarni	Israelius and Marsina	Kaalia
	Sokongan Semulajadi Sdn Bhd Sharifah Mariam Binti Ali	Jemaluang, Mersing	Koalin Koalin
	Johor Mining & Stevedoring Sdn Bhd	Jemaluang, Mersing Teluk Ramunia, Kota Tinggi	Bauxite
	Giant Distinction Sdn Bhd	Pengerang, Kota Tinggi	Silica Sand
	Johor Mining & Stevedoring Sdn Bhd	Teluk Ramunia, Kota Tinggi	Silica Sand
02 0	John Minning & Otevedoning Carr Brid	retak Kamama, Kota Tinggi	Ollica Garia
STAT	TE: SARAWAK		
1 L	Luckyhill Coal Mining Sdn Bhd	Abok, Sri Aman	Coal
2 L	Lucky Power Strategies Sdn Bhd	Silantek, Sri Aman	Coal
3 8	Sarawak Coal Resources Sdn Bhd	Bergih, Mukah	Coal
4 5	Sarawak Coal Resources Sdn Bhd	Sg. Badengan Kanan &	Coal
		Sg. Belian Mati, Mukah	
5 5	Sarawak Coal Resources Sdn Bhd	Hulu Sg. Penipah, Mukah	Coal
6 (Global Mineral (S) Sdn Bhd	Tebulan, Kapit	Coal
7 (Global Mineral Exploration Corp. Sdn Bhd	Nanga Merit, Kapit	Coal
	Syarikat Sebangun Sdn Bhd	Ulu Linai, Miri	Silica sand
9 5	Syarikat Sebangun Sdn Bhd	Bakkong, Miri	Silica sand

	Name	Location	Mineral mined
	Name	Location	willeral milled
10	Luckyhill Quarry Sdn Bhd	Bau, Kuching	Limestone
			(Calcium)
SI	ATE : KEDAH		
1	LGK Resources Sdn Bhd	Sungai Petani, Kuala Muda	Iron ore
2		Merbok, Kuala Muda	Iron ore
3	Permodalan Kedah Berhad	Gurun, Kuala Muda	Iron ore
4		Sungai Petani, Kuala Muda	Iron ore
5	Hui Mah Resources Sdn Bhd	Sungai Petani, Kuala Muda	Iron ore
6	Alpha Gold Prop. Management Sdn Bhd.	Sungai Petani, Kuala Muda	Iron ore
7	Enerindo Resources (M) Sdn Bhd	Sungai Batu, Bandar Baru	Iron ore
8	AA Info Jaya Sdn Bhd	Siong, Baling	Iron ore
9	SP Mega Mineral Sdn Bhd	Merbok, Kuala Muda	Iron ore
10	_	Siong, Baling	Iron ore
11	Magna Alliance (M) S/B	Gurun, Kuala Muda	Iron ore
12	· · ·	Sungai Petani, Kuala Muda	Iron ore
13	Jelang Delima Sdn Bhd	Temin, Kubang Pasu	Tin ore
14	Perbadanan Menteri Besar Kedah	Temin, Kubang Pasu	Tin ore
15	Perbadanan Menteri Besar Kedah (2)	Temin, Kubang Pasu	Tin ore
16	Permodalan Kedah Berhad (PKB) No.2	Serdang, Bandar Baru	Silica Sand
ST	ATE : NEGERI SEMBILAN		
1	Mok Yit Chek	Pasir Panjang, Port Dickson	Iron ore
2	Jlink Sdn Bhd	Lengong Hilir, Rembau	Iron ore
3	Sri Alam Mining Sdn Bhd	Linggi, Port Dickson	Iron ore
4	Juta Omega Sdn Bhd	Pasir Panjang, Port Dickson	Iron ore
5	Alcamas Mining Sdn Bhd	Gemencheh, Tampin	Iron ore
6	Anugerah Berharga Sdn Bhd	Gemencheh, Tampin	Iron ore
7	Fadzil Bin Bandi	Si Rusa, Port Dickson	Iron ore
8	E-Sing Plantation S/B	Pasir Panjang, Port Dickson	Iron ore
9	Contemporary Tactics Sdn Bhd	Tampin, Melaka	Feldspar
ST	ATE : NEGERI MELAKA		
1	Yayasan Negeri Melaka	Kuala Sg. Baru, Alor Gajah	Iron ore

Note: This list refers to Mining Lease