TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIPUTAN 6

Bahlil: Logam Tanah Jarang Dikelola Negara Lewat Badan Industri Mineral

Oleh: Arthur Gideon

MENTERI Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM), Bahlil Lahadalia, menegaskan bahwa pengelolaan logam tanah jarang ke depan tidak lagi dibuka untuk umum, melainkan akan dikelola langsung oleh negara. Hal ini seiring dengan dibentuknya Badan Industri Mineral oleh pemerintah.

“Ke depan, kebijakan kami di hulunya, bahan bakunya itu, nanti untuk logam tanah jarang tidak kami izinkan dikelola oleh umum, tapi akan dikelola oleh negara. Nanti ada tata kelola sendiri, dan kita tunggu saja aturannya,” ujar Bahlil Lahadalia dikutip dari Antara, Senin (25/8/2025).

Menurut Bahlil, logam tanah jarang memiliki nilai ekonomi tinggi sehingga membutuhkan tata kelola khusus. Badan Industri Mineral yang baru dibentuk akan berfokus pada penelitian dan pengembangan industri untuk menciptakan nilai tambah.

“Saya pikir apa yang dilakukan Presiden sangat positif dan bagus, karena Badan Industri Mineral ini akan fokus pada penelitian industri untuk ciptakan nilai tambah. Seperti misalnya logam tanah jarang kita kan harganya cukup tinggi,” jelasnya.

Dengan adanya badan baru ini, Kementerian ESDM akan tetap bertugas menyiapkan bahan baku, sementara produk akhir akan ditentukan oleh Badan Industri Mineral.

Bahlil: Rare Earth Metals Managed by the State Through the Mineral Industry Agency

By: Arthur Gideon

THE MINISTER of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM), Bahlil Lahadalia, emphasized that the management of rare earth metals will no longer be open to the public, but will instead be directly managed by the state. This coincides with the government's establishment of the Mineral Industry Agency.

"Going forward, our policy is that upstream, specifically raw materials, we will not allow public management of rare earth metals, but will allow the state to manage them. There will be separate governance, and we'll just wait for the regulations," Bahlil Lahadalia said, as quoted by Antara on Monday (August 25, 2025).

According to Bahlil, rare earth metals have high economic value and therefore require special governance. The newly formed Mineral Industry Agency will focus on industrial research and development to create added value.

"I think the President's actions are very positive and good, because the Mineral Industry Agency will focus on industrial research to create added value. For example, our rare earth metals are quite expensive," he explained.

With this new agency, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources will remain responsible for preparing raw materials, while the final product will be determined by the Mineral Industry Agency.

Menunjuk Brian Yuliarto

Presiden RI Prabowo Subianto secara resmi menunjuk Brian Yuliarto, Menteri Pendidikan Tinggi, Ilmu Pengetahuan, dan Teknologi, sebagai Kepala Badan Industri Mineral. Pelantikan berlangsung di Istana Negara pada Senin pagi, sesuai dengan Keputusan Presiden (Keppres) Nomor 77P Tahun 2025.

Pembentukan Badan Industri Mineral ini menjadi tonggak baru dalam tata kelola sumber daya strategis Indonesia. Sebelumnya, pengelolaan mineral dilakukan oleh Direktorat Jenderal Mineral dan Batubara di bawah Kementerian ESDM.

Dengan adanya lembaga baru tersebut, pemerintah berharap bisa lebih fokus dalam menciptakan nilai tambah dari pengolahan mineral, termasuk logam tanah jarang yang sangat dibutuhkan dalam teknologi energi bersih.

Permintaan Melonjak Tajam

Hilirisasi sumber daya mineral kini menjadi agenda utama pemerintah. Indonesia memiliki kekayaan mineral strategis seperti nikel, bauksit, tembaga, hingga logam tanah jarang (rare earth) yang semakin dibutuhkan dunia.

Permintaan global terhadap mineral kritis tersebut melonjak tajam, terutama untuk mendukung transisi energi bersih dan pengembangan teknologi baterai kendaraan listrik. Dalam konteks itu, pembentukan Badan Industri Mineral dinilai tepat untuk memperkuat posisi Indonesia di rantai pasok global.

Bahlil menegaskan, dengan tata kelola baru, pengolahan mineral akan lebih terarah dan mampu menciptakan daya saing internasional. “Kita siapkan bahan bakunya saja, produk akhirnya nanti di Badan Industri Mineral ini yang akan tentukan,” tegasnya.

Appointing Brian Yuliarto

Indonesian President Prabowo Subianto officially appointed Brian Yuliarto, Minister of Higher Education, Science, and Technology, as Head of the Mineral Industry Agency. The inauguration took place at the State Palace on Monday morning, in accordance with Presidential Decree (Keppres) Number 77P of 2025.

The establishment of the Mineral Industry Agency marks a new milestone in the governance of Indonesia's strategic resources. Previously, mineral management was handled by the Directorate General of Minerals and Coal under the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources.

With the new institution, the government hopes to be able to focus more on creating added value from mineral processing, including rare earth metals, which are essential for clean energy technology.

Demand Soars Sharply

Downstream mineral resource development is now a key government agenda. Indonesia possesses a wealth of strategic minerals, such as nickel, bauxite, copper, and rare earth metals, which are increasingly in demand globally.

Global demand for these critical minerals is soaring, particularly to support the clean energy transition and the development of electric vehicle battery technology. In this context, the establishment of the Mineral Industry Agency is deemed appropriate to strengthen Indonesia's position in the global supply chain.

Bahlil emphasized that with the new governance, mineral processing will be more focused and able to create international competitiveness. "We only prepare the raw materials, and the Mineral Industry Agency will determine the final product," he emphasized.

Dengan langkah ini, Indonesia diharapkan tidak hanya menjadi pemasok bahan mentah, tetapi juga pemain utama dalam industri hilir mineral strategis dunia.

With this step, Indonesia is expected to become not only a supplier of raw materials, but also a major player in the global strategic mineral downstream industry.

Bisnis.com

Eramet Dapat Restu Produksi 42 Juta Ton Nikel di Weda Bay Tahun Ini

Penulis : M Ryan Hidayatullah

ERAMET Indonesia menargetkan dapat memproduksi 42 juta ton bijih nikel pada 2025. Hal itu seiring dengan telah diperolehnya persetujuan revisi rencana kerja dan anggaran biaya (RKAB) untuk PT Weda Bay Nickel (WBN) tahun ini.

Asal tahu saja, saham WBN dimiliki 90% oleh Strand Minerals dan 10% oleh PT Antam Tbk. Adapun, Eramet Group (Prancis) mengempit 43% saham dari Strand Minerals, sementara 57% sisanya dimiliki oleh Tsingshan Group (China).

CEO Eramet Indonesia Jerome Baudelet menjelaskan, pada tahun ini, pihaknya dapat tambahan kuota produksi sekitar 10 juta ton dalam revisi RKAB tersebut sehingga total produksi bisa mencapai 42 juta ton.

"Kami menargetkan 42 juta ton karena kami baru saja mendapatkan perpanjangan RKAB dari ESDM sebesar 10 juta ton lagi. Jadi, awalnya 32 juta, sekarang menjadi 42 juta," ucap Jerome di Jakarta, Senin (26/8/2025).

Dia memerinci, dari total target produksi 42 juta ton nikel itu, sebanyak 27 juta ton merupakan nikel berjenis saprolit atau nikel kadar tinggi yang akan dijual ke pabrik nickel pig iron (NPI).

Eramet Receives Approval to Produce 42 Million Tons of Nickel at Weda Bay This Year

Written by: M Ryan Hidayatullah

ERAMET Indonesia is targeting to produce 42 million tons of nickel ore by 2025. This is in line with the approval of the revised work plan and budget (RKAB) for PT Weda Bay Nickel (WBN) this year.

For your information, WBN is 90% owned by Strand Minerals and 10% by PT Antam Tbk. Meanwhile, Eramet Group (France) holds a 43% stake in Strand Minerals, while the remaining 57% is owned by Tsingshan Group (China).

Eramet Indonesia CEO Jerome Baudelet explained that this year, his company received an additional production quota of around 10 million tons in the revised RKAB, so that total production could reach 42 million tons.

"We're targeting 42 million tons because we just received an extension of our work plan and budget (RKAB) from the Ministry of EMR by another 10 million tons. So, the initial target was 32 million, but now it's 42 million," Jerome said in Jakarta on Monday (August 26, 2025).

He detailed that of the total production target of 42 million tons of nickel, 27 million tons would be saprolite nickel or high-grade nickel that would be sold to nickel pig iron (NPI) factories.

Lalu, sebanyak 3 juta ton nikel saprolit lainnya akan diperuntukkan bagi smelter milik korporasi. Sementara itu, produksi nikel jenis limonit (kadar rendah) ditargetkan mencapai 12 juta ton. "Perpanjangan RKAB yang kami dapatkan adalah untuk limonit. Itu untuk memasok pabrik HPAL [high pressure acid leach] di Weda Bay," imbuh Jerome.

Lebih lanjut, dia mengatakan, perusahaan juga mematok target produksi serupa untuk RKAB 2026, yakni 42 juta ton. Menurutnya, berdasarkan studi kelayakan yang dilakukan, kapasitas tambang WBN mampu mencapai 60 juta ton per tahun.

Jerome pun berharap Eramet bisa mendapatkan persetujuan RKAB untuk menambang 60 juta ton nikel pada 2027 atau 2028.

"Saat ini, kami memiliki 42 juta ton. Jika kami bisa mendapatkan, misalnya pada 2027, 2028, kami bisa mendapatkan 60 juta ton. Itu akan membantu kami memasok industri HPAL," katanya. **Editor : Denis Riantiza Meilanova**

Another 3 million tons of saprolite nickel will be allocated to the corporation's smelter. Meanwhile, production of low-grade limonite nickel is targeted to reach 12 million tons. "The extension of the work plan and budget (RKAB) we received was for limonite. It will supply the HPAL [high pressure acid leach] plant in Weda Bay," Jerome added.

He further stated that the company has set a similar production target for its 2026 work plan and budget (RKAB), namely 42 million tons. According to him, based on a feasibility study, the WBN mine's capacity could reach 60 million tons per year.

Jerome also hopes that Eramet can obtain RKAB approval to mine 60 million tons of nickel in 2027 or 2028.

"Currently, we have 42 million tons. If we can get it, for example, in 2027 or 2028, we could get 60 million tons. That will help us supply the HPAL industry," he said. **Editor: Denis Riantiza Meilanova**

Kontan.co.id

Smelter Ausmelt Pertama di Asia Tenggara milik Timah (TINS) Terhambat Pasokan Timah

Reporter: Sabrina Rhamadanty | Editor: Anna Suci Perwitasari

PT TIMAH TBK (TINS), anggota dari *holding* pertambangan Indonesia MIND ID mengungkap, masih terkendala dalam hal pasokan timah untuk mengisi kebutuhan pabrik pemurnian atau smelter berteknologi Top Submerge Lance (TSL) Ausmelt Furnace di Kawasan Unit Metalurgi Muntok, Kabupaten Bangka Barat.

Timah's (TINS) First Smelter in Southeast Asia Faces Tin Supply Constraints

Reporter: Sabrina Rhamadanty | Editor: Anna Suci Perwitasari

PT TIMAH TBK (TINS), a member of the Indonesian mining *holding company* MIND ID, revealed that it is still facing constraints in terms of tin supply to meet the needs of its refining plant or smelter with Top Submerge Lance (TSL) Ausmelt Furnace technology in the Muntok Metallurgical Unit Area, West Bangka Regency.

Direktur Pengembangan Usaha PT Timah Suhendra Yusuf Ratu Prawiranegara mengungkap, smelter TSL Ausmelt yang diresmikan pada November 2022 lalu, menjadi satu-satunya smelter pemurnian timah yang dapat mengelola timah berkadar rendah di kawasan Asia Tenggara.

Keunggulan lain dari smelter TSL Ausmelt adalah kapasitasnya yang besar, dibandingkan dengan smelter teknologi smelter yang digunakan TINS sebelumnya, yaitu tanur *reverberatory furnance*.

“Memang untuk smelter atau smelter Ausmelt kita itu dari sisi kapasitas produksinya masih cukup besar, tapi dari sisi *supply* supply, kita kasih itu masih kurang, itu saja, padahal kapasitasnya besar sekali,” ungkap Suhendra dalam agenda temu media di Pangkalpinang, Provinsi Bangka, Sabtu (23/08/2025).

Kurangnya pasokan timah ini menurut Suhendra, salah satunya karena kurangnya pasokan dari para mitra penambang legal yang bekerja sama dengan Timah Tbk, ini dipengaruhi karena tidak adanya ketentuan pasokan minimal yang harus disetor ke smelter.

“Nah, ini yang bisa dikatakan harus dioptimalkan pasokannya, itu yang kita harapkan, karena itu perjanjian mitra maka harus setor sekian-sekian untuk smelter-nya, baru bisa (memenuhi kapasitas),” jelasnya.

Dalam catatan Kontan, TIMAH sebelumnya menargetkan produksi timah sepanjang tahun ini naik 15% dibandingkan dengan produksi sepanjang tahun 2024 lalu.

Sekretaris Perusahaan Timah Rendi Kurniawan mengatakan, TINS menargetkan produksi berada di angka 21.000 ton hingga 23.000 ton.

PT Timah's Business Development Director, Suhendra Yusuf Ratu Prawiranegara, revealed that the TSL Ausmelt smelter, which was inaugurated in November 2022, is the only tin refining smelter capable of processing low-grade tin in Southeast Asia.

Another advantage of the TSL Ausmelt smelter is its large capacity, compared to the smelter technology used by TINS previously, namely the *reverberatory* furnace .

"Indeed, our Ausmelt smelter still has quite a large production capacity, but in terms of *supply* , we're still not providing enough, even though our capacity is enormous," Suhendra said during a media meeting in Pangkalpinang, Bangka Province, Saturday (23/08/2025).

According to Suhendra, the shortage of tin supply is partly due to the lack of supply from legal mining partners who work with Timah Tbk, this is influenced by the absence of minimum supply provisions that must be deposited to the smelter.

"Well, we can say that we need to optimize supply, and that's what we hope. Because it's a partnership agreement, we have to deposit a certain amount for the smelter before we can (meet capacity)," he explained.

According to Kontan's records, TIMAH previously targeted a 15% increase in tin production this year compared to 2024.

Tin Corporate Secretary Rendi Kurniawan said TINS is targeting production of 21,000 to 23,000 tons.

"(Produksi) 21.000 (ton) sampai 23.000 (ton) tahun 2025. Di 2024, (produksi) 19.000 (ton) sampai 20.000 (ton), jadi naik sekitar 15%," ungkap Rendi di Jakarta, Rabu (12/03).

Jika dibandingkan dengan kemampuan dari kapasitas TSL Ausmelt, Suhendra mengatakan, TINS masih menggunakan 30% dari kapasitas penuh smelter yang dimiliki.

"Masih di 30% yang masih dioptimalkan, makanya sisa masih banyak sekali ya, kita optimalkan semua agar dari sisi produksi PT Timah ini meningkat, karena kapasitas kita 40 ribu (ton)" tambahnya.

NS), anggota dari *holding* pertambangan Indonesia MIND ID mengungkap, masih terkendala dalam hal pasokan timah untuk mengisi kebutuhan pabrik pemurnian atau smelter berteknologi Top Submerge Lance (TSL) Ausmelt Furnace di Kawasan Unit Metalurgi Muntok, Kabupaten Bangka Barat.

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Dengan TSL Ausmelt Furnace, TINS diharapkan mampu mengolah konsentrat menghasilkan timah dengan kadar rendah mulai dari 40% Sn, dengan kapasitas produksi 40.000 ton *timah mentah* per tahun atau 35.000 metrik ton ingot per tahun.

Selain itu, dari sisi pengoperasian, TSL Ausmelt Furnace dilakukan dengan proses otomasi dengan sistem kontrol.

Untuk bahan bakar dan reduktor, TSL Ausmelt menggunakan batu bara jenis Sub-Bituminus yang cenderung lebih mudah didapat di Indonesia.

"(Production) will be 21,000 (tons) to 23,000 (tons) in 2025. In 2024, (production) will be 19,000 (tons) to 20,000 (tons), so it will increase by around 15%," said Rendi in Jakarta, Wednesday (12/03).

Compared to the capacity of TSL Ausmelt, Suhendra said, TINS is still using 30% of the full capacity of its smelter.

"We're still optimizing 30% of our production, so there's still a lot left. We're optimizing everything to increase PT Timah's production, as our capacity is 40,000 tons," he added.

NS), a member of the Indonesian mining *holding company* MIND ID, revealed that there are still constraints in terms of tin supply to meet the needs of the refining plant or smelter with Top Submerge Lance (TSL) Ausmelt Furnace technology in the Muntok Metallurgical Unit Area, West Bangka Regency.

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With the TSL Ausmelt Furnace, TINS is expected to be able to process concentrate to produce low-grade tin starting from 40% Sn, with a production capacity of 40,000 tons *of raw tin* per year or 35,000 metric tons of ingots per year.

In addition, from the operational side, TSL Ausmelt Furnace is carried out with an automation process with a control system.

For fuel and reducing agent, TSL Ausmelt uses Sub-Bituminous coal which tends to be more readily available in Indonesia.

Dari sisi waktu pengolahan juga relatif lebih singkat. Untuk satu *batch*, pengolahan Ausmelt hanya membutuhkan waktu sekitar 10,5 jam. Sedangkan pada *reverberatory* membutuhkan waktu 24 jam per *batch.*

In terms of processing time, it's also relatively shorter. Ausmelt only takes about 10.5 hours to process one *batch*, compared to 24 hours per batch for *reverberatory processing.*

INVESTOR.ID

Jadwal Rilis Lapkeu Antam (ANTM) Terungkap

Penulis : Muawwan Daelami

PT ANEKA Tambang Tbk (ANTM) alias Antam merupakan satu-satunya emiten anggota MIND ID yang hingga kini belum merilis laporan keuangan (lapkeu) konsolidasian per semester I-2025.

Kondisi ini berbeda jika dikomparasikan dengan emiten tambang MIND ID yang lain seperti PT Bukit Asam Tbk (PTBA), kemudian PT Vale Indonesia Tbk (INCO), dan PT Timah Tbk (TINS) yang ketiganya sudah merilis lapkeu pada pengujung Juli 2025.

Alasan Antam belum merilis lapkeu karena emiten emas tersebut meminta untuk melakukan penelaahan terbatas (limited review) oleh auditor eksternal terhadap laporan keuangan konsolidasian interim untuk periode enam bulan yang berakhir pada 30 Juni 2025.

Antam, sebagaimana dalam penjelasan resminya kepada Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI), Rabu (30/7/2025), telah mengumumkan perseroan akan menyampaikan lapkeu interim yang dilakukan *limited review* tersebut sesuai dengan mekanisme dan peraturan yang berlaku.

Sekretaris Perusahaan Antam Syarif Faisal Alkadrie mengungkapkan, Antam sampai saat ini masih dalam proses *limited review* dan proses tersebut belum melewati batasnya.

Antam (ANTM) Financial Report Release Schedule Revealed

Penulis : Muawwan Daelami

PT ANEKA Tambang Tbk (ANTM), also known as Antam, is the only MIND ID member company that has not yet released its consolidated financial report (lapkeu) for the first half of 2025.

This situation differs from that of other MIND ID mining companies, such as PT Bukit Asam Tbk (PTBA), PT Vale Indonesia Tbk (INCO), and PT Timah Tbk (TINS), all of which released their financial reports at the end of July 2025.

The reason Antam has not yet released its financial report is because the gold issuer requested a limited review by an external auditor of its interim consolidated financial report for the six-month period ending June 30, 2025.

Antam, as stated in its official statement to the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) on Wednesday (30/7/2025), announced that the company will submit the interim financial report, which has undergone a *limited review*, in accordance with applicable mechanisms and regulations.

Antam Corporate Secretary Syarif Faisal Alkadrie revealed that Antam is currently undergoing a *limited review* process and that the process has not yet passed its deadline.

"(Batasnya) akhir bulan ini," jawab Faisal singkat saat dihubungi Investor Daily akhir pekan lalu.

Artinya, merujuk pada batas tersebut, ANTM dijadwalkan bakal merilis lapkeu konsolidasian yang berakhir per 30 Juni 2025 pada akhir Agustus ini sesuai dengan mekanisme dan peraturan yang berlaku.

Sebelumnya, BEI mengumumkan sebanyak 167 emiten belum menyampaikan lapkeu yang mana 103 emiten di antaranya belum menyampaikan lapkeu yang tidak ditelaah secara terbatas dan tidak diaudit akuntan publik pada 31 Juli 2025.

BEI pun langsung mengenakan peringatan tertulis I kepada 103 emiten tersebut. Saham-saham emiten yang terkena peringatan tertulis BEI antara lain KAEF, PYFA, MAYA, dan saham TGUK.

Di luar 103 emiten, BEI juga menyebut sebanyak empat (4) emiten berbeda batas waktu penyampaian karena termasuk dalam daftar perusahaan tercatat perasuransian dan induk dari perusahaan perasuransian, akan menyampaikan lapkeu interim per 30 Juni 2025.

Kemudian, sebanyak 24 emiten dilaporkan akan menyampaikan lapkeu interim per 30 Juni 2025 yang ditelaah secara terbatas oleh akuntan publik, dan 36 emiten akan menyampaikan lapkeu per 30 Juni 2025 yang diaudit akuntan publik.

Dengan demikian, dari total 1.007 perusahaan tercatat, hingga 31 Juli 2025, sebanyak 787 emiten sudah menyampaikan laporan keuangan, 167 belum menyampaikan laporan keuangan, dan 53 emiten tidak wajib menyampaikan laporan keuangan.

"(The deadline is) the end of this month," Faisal replied curtly when contacted by Investor Daily last weekend.

This means, referring to this limit, ANTM is scheduled to release its consolidated financial report ending June 30, 2025, at the end of August in accordance with applicable mechanisms and regulations.

Previously, the IDX announced that 167 issuers had not submitted financial reports, of which 103 issuers had not submitted financial reports that had not been reviewed in a limited manner and had not been audited by public accountants by July 31, 2025.

The IDX immediately issued a written warning to the 103 listed companies. The stocks issued with the warnings included KAEF, PYFA, MAYA, and TGUK.

Apart from the 103 issuers, the IDX also stated that four (4) issuers with different submission deadlines because they are included in the list of listed insurance companies and the parent company of an insurance company, will submit interim financial reports as of June 30, 2025.

Then, as many as 24 issuers will reportedly submit interim financial reports as of June 30, 2025, which will be reviewed on a limited basis by public accountants, and 36 issuers will submit financial reports as of June 30, 2025, which will be audited by public accountants.

Thus, of the total 1,007 listed companies, as of July 31, 2025, 787 issuers had submitted financial reports, 167 had not submitted financial reports, and 53 issuers were not required to submit financial reports.

Penjualan Emas Antam Cetak Rekor

Dari sisi penjualan, Antam melaporkan sampai paruh pertama tahun ini, perseroan kembali mencetak rekor penjualan emas tertinggi sepanjang sejarah secara kuartalan pada kuartal II-2025 sebesar 29.305 kg dengan tingkat produksi emas pada 1H25 sebesar 438 kg.

Tak kalah menggembirakan, Antam juga membukukan penjualan nikel tertinggi sepanjang sejarah pada kuartal II-2025 sebesar 8,20 juta wmt dengan tingkat produksi emas pada IH25 sebesar 9,10 juta wmt.

Lalu, dilihat dari stabilitas produksi feronikel pada 1H25, perseroan mampu menjaga stabilitas di level optimal sebesar 9.067 ton nikel dalam feronikel (Tni) dengan tingkat penjualan mencapai 5.763 Tni.

Begitu juga dari segmen bisnis bauksit dan alumina, di mana perseroan membukukan produksi bauksit sebesar 1,38 juta wmt dan penjualan bauksit sebesar 1,03 juta wmt. Sementara produksi chemical grade alumina sebesar 89.385 ton alumina dengan penjualan sebesar 91.109 ton alumina. **Editor: Muawwan Daelami**

Antam Gold Sales Set Record

In terms of sales, Antam reported that in the first half of this year, the company again set a record for the highest gold sales in its history on a quarterly basis in the second quarter of 2025, amounting to 29,305 kg, with a gold production level in 1H25 of 438 kg.

Equally encouraging, Antam also recorded its highest nickel sales in history in the second quarter of 2025 at 8.20 million wmt, with gold production at 9.10 million wmt in IH25.

Then, looking at the stability of ferronickel production in 1H25, the company was able to maintain stability at an optimal level of 9,067 tons of nickel in ferronickel (Tni) with a sales level reaching 5,763 Tni.

Similarly, in the bauxite and alumina business segment, the company recorded bauxite production of 1.38 million wmt and bauxite sales of 1.03 million wmt. Meanwhile, chemical-grade alumina production reached 89,385 tons, with sales of 91,109 tons. **Editor: Muawwan Daelami**

katadata

Pembentukan Badan Industri Mineral Dinilai Bisa Kembangkan Logam Tanah Jarang RI

Penulis: Mela Syaharani

PRESIDEN Prabowo Subianto melantik Menteri Pendidikan Tinggi, Sains, dan Teknologi (Mendiktisaintek) Brian Yuliarto sebagai Kepala Badan Industri Mineral di Istana Merdeka, Jakarta, Senin (25/8).

The Establishment of the Minerals Industry Agency Could Help Develop Indonesia's Rare Earth Metals Industry

Written by: Mela Syaharani

PRESIDENT Prabowo Subianto inaugurated Minister of Higher Education, Science, and Technology (Mendiktisaintek) Brian Yuliarto as Head of the Mineral Industry Agency at the Merdeka Palace in Jakarta on Monday (August 25).

Pelantikan dilakukan melalui Keputusan Presiden Nomor 77 P tentang Pengangkatan Kepala Badan Industri Mineral.

Badan ini akan fokus pada pengelolaan mineral radioaktif dan logam tanah jarang (LTJ/rare earth), yang menjadi komponen strategis bagi industri pertahanan, militer, dan sektor teknologi tinggi.

Direktur Eksekutif Indonesian Mining Association (IMA) Hendra Sinadia menilai pembentukan badan ini sebagai langkah positif.

“Ini untuk pengembangan LTJ. Presiden Prabowo dengan latar belakang militer serta pengalaman di geopolitik paham dinamika saat ini. LTJ jadi incaran negara super power seperti Cina, AS, dan Eropa untuk industri pertahanan," kata Hendra di Jakarta, Senin (25/8).

Hendra menambahkan, LTJ juga dibutuhkan untuk sektor airspace. Meskipun potensi LTJ Indonesia tidak besar, negara ini tetap memiliki peluang pengembangan yang strategis, meski terkendala teknologi dan regulasi yang masih minim.

“Pembentukan badan ini juga berpotensi memperkuat riset terkait LTJ, terutama karena pejabat yang ditunjuk sebagai kepala adalah Mendiktisaintek,” kata Hendra.

Dengan begitu, pengembangan LTJ tidak hanya soal izin atau pengelolaan, tapi juga riset sebagai pondasi awal dan penentu pengembangan ke depan.

Tugas Badan Industri Mineral

Menurut Brian, badan ini akan fokus pada industri material strategis untuk pertahanan dan militer. “Badan ini nantinya mengelola industri material strategis yang terkait untuk industri pertahanan," kata Brian.

The inauguration was carried out through Presidential Decree Number 77 P concerning the Appointment of the Head of the Mineral Industry Agency.

This agency will focus on the management of radioactive minerals and rare earth metals (LTJ), which are strategic components for the defense industry, military, and high-tech sectors.

The Executive Director of the Indonesian Mining Association (IMA), Hendra Sinadia, views the formation of this body as a positive step.

"This is for the development of LTJ. President Prabowo, with his military background and experience in geopolitics, understands the current dynamics. LTJ is being targeted by superpowers like China, the US, and Europe for its defense industry," Hendra said in Jakarta on Monday (August 25).

Hendra added that LTJ is also needed for the airspace sector. Although Indonesia's LTJ potential is modest, the country still offers strategic development opportunities, despite limited technology and regulations.

"The formation of this agency also has the potential to strengthen research related to LTJ, especially since the official appointed as its head is the Minister of Education, Science and Technology," said Hendra.

In this way, LTJ development is not only a matter of permits or management, but also research as the initial foundation and determinant of future development.

Duties of the Mineral Industry Agency

According to Brian, this agency will focus on the strategic materials industry for defense and the military. "This agency will manage the strategic materials industry related to the defense industry," Brian said.

Brian menyebut pembentukan badan ini bertujuan memperkuat kedaulatan bangsa sekaligus memberi dampak ekonomi yang lebih besar bagi negara. Ia juga menegaskan rangkap jabatannya sebagai Mendiktisaintek dan Kepala Badan Industri Mineral tidak akan menyulitkan pembagian tugas karena kedua lembaga saling terkait.

“Pengembangan teknologi mineral logam tanah jarang di perguruan tinggi diharapkan bisa didorong dan diaplikasikan di industri," ujarnya.

Brian pernah menjabat Wakil Rektor ITB Bidang Riset dan Inovasi, dan merupakan Guru Besar Fakultas Teknologi Industri (FTI) ITB dengan keahlian Teknologi Nano dan Kuantum. Ia diangkat sebagai Mendiktisaintek menggantikan Satryo Soemantri Brodjonegoro sejak 19 Februari 2025. **Editor: Ferrika Lukmana Sari**

Brian stated that the formation of this agency aims to strengthen national sovereignty while simultaneously providing a greater economic impact for the country. He also emphasized that his dual roles as Minister of Education, Science, and Technology and Head of the Mineral Industry Agency will not complicate the division of duties, as the two institutions are interconnected.

"It is hoped that the development of rare earth metal mineral technology in universities can be encouraged and applied in industry," he said.

Brian previously served as ITB's Vice Rector for Research and Innovation and is a Professor at the Faculty of Industrial Technology (FTI) with expertise in Nano and Quantum Technology. He was appointed as Minister of Education and Technology, replacing Satryo Soemantri Brodjonegoro, on February 19, 2025. **Editor: Ferrika Lukmana Sari**

Bloomberg Technoz

Bahlil Cabut Kewajiban Ekspor Batu Bara Pakai Acuan HPB

Redaksi

MENTERI Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) Bahlil Lahadalia mencabut ketentuan kewajiban harga patokan batu bara (HPB) sebagai acuan transaksi penjualan batu bara.

Kebijakan itu tertuang dalam Keputusan Menteri (Kepmen) ESDM Nomor 268.K/MB.01/MEM.B/2025 tentang Pedoman Penetapan Harga Patokan untuk Penjualan Komoditas Mineral Logam dan Batu Bara yang diteken pada 8 Agustus 2025.

Beleid anyar ini sekaligus mencabut Kepmen ESDM Nomor 72.K/MB.01/MEM.B/2025 yang disahkan pada 24 Februari 2025 lalu.

Bahlil Revokes Coal Export Requirement to Use HPB Reference

Editorial

MINISTER of Energy and Mineral Resources (EMR) Bahlil Lahadalia revoked the mandatory coal benchmark price (HPB) requirement as a reference for coal sales transactions.

The policy is stated in the Decree of the Minister of EMR Number 268.K/MB.01/MEM.B/2025 concerning Guidelines for Determining Benchmark Prices for the Sale of Metal Mineral and Coal Commodities, which was signed on August 8, 2025.

This new policy also revokes EMR Ministerial Decree No. 72.K/MB.01/ MEM.B/2025, which was passed on February 24, 2025.

Aturan yang disebut terakhir awalnya menetapkan HPB sebagai acuan transaksi penjualan batu bara.

Selain itu, Bahlil turut mencabut ketentuan harga patokan mineral atau HPM sebagai dasar transaksi penjualan mineral logam.

Kendati demikian, HPB dan HPM bakal tetap menjadi dasar perhitungan untuk pengenaan perpajakan dan pengenaan iuran produksi.

“HPM dan HPB tetap digunakan dalam perhitungan kewajiban perpajakan dan menjadi harga dasar dalam pengenaan iuran produksi,” seperti dilihat dari beleid itu dikutip Senin (25/8/2025).

Adapun, penetapan harga mineral acuan dan harga batu bara acuan akan dilakukan pada tanggal 1 dan tanggal 15 setiap bulan berjalan.

“Kepmen ini mulai berlaku pada tanggal ditetapkan, dengan ketentuan apabila di kemudian hari terdapat kekeliruan dalam Kepmen ini, akan diadakan perbaikan,” seperti dilihat dari Kepmen tersebut.

Asosiasi Pertambangan Batu Bara Indonesia (APBI) menilai positif terbitnya aturan anyar soal kelonggaran acuan transaksi penjualan batu bara tersebut.

Direktur Eksekutif APBI Gita Mahyarani mengatakan beleid itu memberi kepastian hukum ihwal transaksi yang dipakai penjual dengan pembeli batu bara di pasar.

“Jadi ini penegasan dan untuk memberikan kepastian hukum dalam transaksi penjualan batu bara,” kata Gita saat dihubungi, Senin (25/8/2025).

Di sisi lain, Gita membeberkan, sebagian besar penjualan batu bara mengacu pada kesepakatan dengan *buyer* yang tidak mengikuti ketentuan HPB.

The latter regulation initially established the HPB as the benchmark for coal sales transactions.

In addition, Bahlil also revoked the mineral benchmark price or HPM provision as the basis for metal mineral sales transactions.

However, HPB and HPM will remain the basis for calculating taxation and production fees.

"The HPM and HPB will continue to be used in calculating tax obligations and will serve as the base price for imposing production levies," as seen in the policy, quoted on Monday (25/8/2025).

Meanwhile, the determination of the reference mineral price and the reference coal price will be carried out on the 1st and 15th of each current month.

"This Ministerial Decree comes into force on the date of its stipulation, with the provision that if at a later date there are errors in this Ministerial Decree, corrections will be made," as seen in the Ministerial Decree.

The Indonesian Coal Mining Association (APBI) has positively assessed the issuance of the new regulation regarding the relaxation of coal sales transaction guidelines.

APBI Executive Director Gita Mahyarani said the policy provides legal certainty regarding transactions between coal sellers and buyers in the market.

"So this is an affirmation and aims to provide legal certainty in coal sales transactions," said Gita when contacted on Monday (25/8/2025).

On the other hand, Gita revealed that most coal sales are based on agreements with *buyers* who do not comply with HPB provisions.

“Sebenarnya selama ini proses penjualan batu bara dilakukan *business to business* dengan mengacu pada harga *market* yang disepakati. Namun kita tetap membayar royalti dengan HBA sebagai basis,” kata Gita.

Beleid anyar itu terbit seiring dengan kinerja produksi dan ekspor batu bara Indonesia sepanjang semester I-2025 yang menunjukan kontraksi.

Berdasarkan laporan Kementerian ESDM, realisasi produksi batu bara sepanjang Januari sampai dengan Juni 2025 baru mencapai 357,6 juta ton atau sekitar 48,34% dari target yang ditetapkan sebesar 737,67 juta ton.

Sementara itu, porsi ekspor batu bara sampai dengan periode yang berakhir Juni 2025 telah mencapai 238 juta ton atau sekitar 32,18% dari keseluruhan produksi tahun ini.

Di sisi lain, Kementerian ESDM turut menyisihkan sebagian kecil batu bara sekitar 15 juta ton sampai akhir Juni 2025 sebagai stok nasional.

Adapun, realisasi kewajiban pemenuhan batu bara untuk kebutuhan dalam negeri atau DMO batu bara sepanjang 2024 mencapai mencapai 233 juta ton. Angka ini melebihi target DMO batu bara periode 2024 yang dipatok sejumlah 220 juta ton. **(naw)**

"Actually, coal sales have been conducted *business-to-business* , based on agreed-upon *market* prices . However, we still pay royalties based on the HBA," said Gita.

The new policy was issued in line with Indonesia's coal production and export performance throughout the first half of 2025, which showed a contraction.

According to a report from the Ministry of EMR, coal production from January to June 2025 only reached 357.6 million tons, or around 48.34% of the target of 737.67 million tons.

Meanwhile, coal exports reached 238 million tons in the period ending June 2025, or approximately 32.18% of total production this year.

On the other hand, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources has also set aside a small portion of coal, around 15 million tons, as national stock until the end of June 2025.

Meanwhile, the realization of the obligation to meet domestic coal needs, or the DMO for coal throughout 2024, reached 233 million tons. This figure exceeds the 2024 DMO target of 220 million tons. **(naw)**

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Eramet Ungkap Kelanjutan Proyek Bersama Danantara dan INA

Penulis: Rian Wahyuddin

PERUSAHAAN tambang asal Prancis, Eramet, mengungkap perkembangan proyek nikel untuk kebutuhan baterai kendaraan listrik yang digarap bersama Danantara dan Indonesia Investment Authority (INA).

Eramet Reveals the Continuation of the Joint Project between Danantara and INA

Written by: Rian Wahyuddin

FRENCH mining company Eramet has revealed the progress of a nickel project for electric vehicle batteries, which it is working on in collaboration with Danantara and the Indonesia Investment Authority (INA).

CEO Eramet Indonesia, Jérôme Baudelet, mengatakan proyek tersebut masih dalam tahap pembahasan intensif. Ia menambahkan, kerja sama ini nantinya akan melibatkan perusahaan nikel Eramet di Weda Bay Nickel, Pulau Halmahera, Maluku Utara.

"Kami sedang berdiskusi dengan Danantara dan INA untuk kerja sama tersebut. Tentu saja, Weda Bay Nickel terlibat dalam diskusi tersebut," ungkap Jerome dalam Eramet *Journalist Class* di Jakarta, Senin (25/8).

Jerome menjelaskan, dalam kerja sama ini pihaknya juga akan terlibat dalam proyek lain yang saat ini masih dalam tahap pembahasan. Namun, ia belum dapat membeberkan detail potensi proyek tersebut kepada publik

"Ada proyek-proyek lain yang bisa kami kembangkan bersama. Tapi saya tidak bisa bicara lebih banyak. Ini masih tahap awal diskusi. Tentu saja, ada juga tingkat kerahasiaan. Tapi setidaknya ada kemajuan," jelasnya.

Meski demikian, baik Danantara maupun INA tetap menjadi mitra strategis yang berperan penting dalam kelanjutan kerja sama tersebut. Kolaborasi ini diharapkan tidak hanya memperkuat posisi Eramet di sektor hilirisasi, tetapi juga memberikan nilai tambah bagi pengembangan industri nasional

"Kami sangat antusias berdiskusi dengan mereka. Maksud saya, jelas INA dan Danantara adalah mitra yang sangat baik, orang-orang yang sangat baik. Jadi ya, maksud saya, kami sedang mengalami kemajuan," pungkasnya.

Sebelumnya, Eramet, Danantara dan INA menandatangain MoU pembentukan platform investasi strategis di sektor nikel dari hulu hingga hilir. Penandatanganan ini disaksikan secara langsung oleh…

Eramet Indonesia CEO Jérôme Baudelet said the project is still under intensive discussion. He added that the collaboration will involve Eramet's nickel company, Weda Bay Nickel, on Halmahera Island, North Maluku.

"We are currently discussing this collaboration with Danantara and INA. Weda Bay Nickel is, of course, involved in the discussions," Jerome said at the Eramet *Journalist Class* in Jakarta on Monday (August 25).

Jerome explained that his party will also be involved in other projects currently under discussion in this collaboration. However, he was unable to disclose details of these potential projects to the public.

"There are other projects we could develop together. But I can't say much more. These are still early discussions. Of course, there's a degree of confidentiality involved. But at least there's progress," he explained.

Nevertheless, both Danantara and INA remain strategic partners with important roles in the continuation of this collaboration. This collaboration is expected to not only strengthen Eramet's position in the downstream sector but also provide added value to the development of the national industry.

"We're very enthusiastic about discussing this with them. I mean, obviously INA and Danantara are excellent partners, excellent people. So, yes, I mean, we're making progress," he concluded.

Previously, Eramet, Danantara, and INA signed an MoU to establish a strategic investment platform in the nickel sector, from upstream to downstream. The signing was witnessed by…

Penandatanganan ini disaksikan secara langsung oleh Presiden Republik Indonesia Prabowo Subianto, dan Presiden Prancis Emmanuel Macron di Istana Negara, Jakarta, pada Rabu, 28 Mei 2025.

Kemitraan ini ditujukan untuk membangun ekosistem bahan baku baterai kendaraan listrik (EV) yang terintegrasi dan berkelanjutan di Indonesia. Para pihak sepakat melakukan kajian awal terhadap sejumlah proyek potensial serta menyusun peta jalan kolaborasi, dengan pengelolaan aset yang menekankan efisiensi, nilai ekonomi, dan kepatuhan pada standar internasional serta prinsip ESG.

Dalam skema ini, Danantara Indonesia bersama INA berperan dalam penyediaan pembiayaan jangka panjang guna mendukung investasi, sedangkan Eramet memberikan kontribusi melalui keahlian teknis dan pengalaman mengelola proyek pertambangan berskala besar dengan standar keberlanjutan global.

The signing was witnessed by Indonesian President Prabowo Subianto and French President Emmanuel Macron at the State Palace in Jakarta on Wednesday, May 28, 2025.

This partnership aims to build an integrated and sustainable ecosystem for electric vehicle (EV) battery raw materials in Indonesia. The parties agreed to conduct initial studies on several potential projects and develop a collaborative roadmap, with asset management emphasizing efficiency, economic value, and adherence to international standards and ESG principles.

In this scheme, Danantara Indonesia and INA play a role in providing long-term financing to support investment, while Eramet contributes through technical expertise and experience in managing large-scale mining projects with global sustainability standards.

Kontan.co.id

Perhapi Ungkap Perlu Alokasi Dana Khusus untuk Kegiatan Eksplorasi Logam Tanah Jarang

Reporter: Sabrina Rhamadanty | Editor: Ignatia Maria Sri Sayekti

PERHIMPUNAN Ahli Pertambangan Indonesia (Perhapi) mengungkap perlu adanya alokasi dana khusus untuk kegiatan eksplorasi dan penelitian terkait material Logam Tanah Jarang (LTJ) atau *Rare Earth Element* (REE) usai disahkannya Badan Mineral Industri oleh Presiden Prabowo, Senin (25/08/2025).

Menurut Ketua Umum Perhapi Sudirman Widhy mengatakan dari sisi ahli, data informasi terkait sumber daya dan cadangan LTJ di dalam negeri masih sangat minim.

Perhapi Reveals the Need for Special Funding for Rare Earth Exploration Activities

Reporter: Sabrina Rhamadanty | Editor: Ignatia Maria Sri Sayekti

THE INDONESIAN Mining Experts Association (Perhapi) revealed the need for a special fund allocation for exploration and research activities related to Rare Earth Elements (REE) materials following the ratification of the Industrial Minerals Agency by President Prabowo, Monday (25/08/2025).

According to the General Chairman of Perhapi, Sudirman Widhy, from an expert perspective, information data related to LTJ resources and reserves in the country is still very minimal.

"Kami berharap agar ada alokasi dana khusus untuk kegiatan eksplorasi dan penelitian material logam tanah jarang ini mengingat data informasi sumberdaya dan Cadangan mineral logam tanah jarang ini masih minim sekali," kata dia saat dikonfirmasi Kontan, Senin (25/08/2025).

Ke depan, Sudirman menambahkan kebutuhan akan mineral LTJ akan sangat diperlukan untuk teknologi dan juga industri pertahanan.

Adapun, Perhapi melihat adanya potensi geologi Indonesia yang cukup besar ditunjukan dengan keberadaan mineral logam tanah jarang, baik sebagai bahan galian primer maupun mineral ikutan pada komoditas tambang mineral lain seperti nikel dan timah.

"Diharapkan pemerintah bisa menyediakan alokasi khusus untuk kegiatan eksplorasi detail atas keberadaan mineral logam tanah jarang ini," tambahnya.

Sudirman juga menyebut bahwa dipilihnya Menteri Pendidikan Tinggi, Sains, dan Teknologi, Brian Yuliarto sebagai kepala Badan Industri Mineral pastinya telah melalui pertimbangan yang matang.

"Penunjukan Menteri Pendidikan Tinggi, Sains dan Teknologi sebagai kepala badan menurut kami juga tidak sepenuhnya salah. Mengingat untuk pengelolaan mineral logam tanah jarang dan mineral radioaktif tersebut, muatan teknologinya cukup banyak, jadi pengembangan dan penelitian di perguruan tinggi," jelas dia.

Selain itu, Brian yang merupakan Guru Besar Fakultas Teknologi Industri (FTI) ITB memiliki keahlian Teknologi Nano dan Kuantum, juga diharapkan dapat mendukung pengelolaan mineral strategis di bawah Badan Indisutri Mineral.

"We hope that there will be a special allocation of funds for exploration and research activities for rare earth metal materials, considering that information on resources and reserves of rare earth metal minerals is still very limited," he said when confirmed by Kontan, Monday (25/08/2025).

In the future, Sudirman added that the need for LTJ minerals will be very necessary for technology and also the defense industry.

Meanwhile, Perhapi sees Indonesia's considerable geological potential, as indicated by the presence of rare earth metal minerals, both as primary mining materials and as associated minerals in other mineral mining commodities such as nickel and tin.

"We hope the government can allocate special funds for detailed exploration of these rare earth minerals," he added.

Sudirman also said that the selection of the Minister of Higher Education, Science, and Technology, Brian Yuliarto as head of the Mineral Industry Agency had certainly been through careful consideration.

"We believe the appointment of the Minister of Higher Education, Science, and Technology as head of the agency is not entirely wrong. Considering that the management of rare earth metals and radioactive minerals carries a significant technological burden, it's crucial for development and research in universities," he explained.

In addition, Brian, who is a Professor at the Faculty of Industrial Technology (FTI) ITB, has expertise in Nano and Quantum Technology, and is also expected to support the management of strategic minerals under the Mineral Industry Agency.

"Kami sendiri dari Perhapi ada beberapa kali bertemu. Beliau (Brian) menjelaskan jika nano-material dan Logam Tanah Jarang menjadi salah satu yang menarik perhatiannya, dan beliau telah memiliki peta jalannya," ungkap Sudirman.

Sebagai tambahan, berdasarkan data dari Badan Geologi Kementerian ESDM, LTJ atau REE sebenarnya bukan unsur logam yang jarang, namun istilah "rare" atau jarang, dimaksudkan sebagai "tidak umum".

Logam ini di Indonesia, belum banyak dikenal dan diketahui dengan baik sumber dayanya. Keterdapatan sumber daya LTJ/REE dalam jumlah besar sementara ini berada di Tiongkok (China), Amerika Serikat dan Australia.

Namun dari sisi produksi China sangat mendominasi, dengan memasok kurang lebih 90% dari kebutuhan dunia.

Kebutuhan akan LTJ di dunia akhir-akhir ini meningkat sangat tajam. Hal ini dikarenakan REE menjadi komoditi yang sangat strategis bagi kemajuan teknologi masa depan.

Secara signifikan, kehadiran komoditi REE mampu menyumbang dalam peningkatan teknologi modern yang ada disekitar kita, seperti telepon selular, komputer, batere isi ulang, magnet, lampu fluoresen dan peralatan elektronik lainnya untuk keperluan sipil maupun militer.

"We from Perhapi have met several times. He (Brian) explained that nano-materials and rare earth metals are among his interests, and he already has a roadmap," said Sudirman.

In addition, based on data from the Geological Agency of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, LTJ or REE is not actually a rare metal element, but the term "rare" or rare, is intended to mean "not common".

In Indonesia, this metal is not widely known and its resources are not well known. Currently, large amounts of LTJ/REE resources are found in China, the United States and Australia.

However, in terms of production, China is very dominant, supplying approximately 90% of the world's needs.

Global demand for renewable energy (REE) has increased dramatically recently. This is because REEs are a highly strategic commodity for future technological advancements.

Significantly, the presence of REE commodities can contribute to the improvement of modern technology that exists around us, such as mobile phones, computers, rechargeable batteries, magnets, fluorescent lamps and other electronic equipment for both civilian and military purposes.

Bisnis.com

Margin Pengusaha Nikel Berpotensi Makin Tergerus Gegara Aturan Baru HPM

Penulis : M Ryan Hidayatullah

PELAKU usaha nikel menilai revisi aturan terkait kewajiban penggunaan harga patokan batu bara (HPB) dan harga patokan mineral dalam transaksi penjualan batu bara dan mineral logam akan makin menekan margin pengusaha.

Aturan yang dimaksud adalah Keputusan Menteri (Kepmen) ESDM Nomor 268.K/MB.01/MEM.B/2025 tentang Pedoman Penetapan Harga Patokan untuk Penjualan Komoditas Mineral Logam dan Batu Bara, yang diteken pada 8 Agustus 2025. Beleid ini mencabut Kepmen ESDM Nomor 72.K/MB.01/MEM.B/2025.

Kementerian ESDM mewajibkan pemegang Izin Usaha Pertambangan (IUP), Izin Usaha Pertambangan Khusus (IUPK), Kontrak Karya (KK), dan Perjanjian Karya Pengusahaan Pertambangan Batubara (PKP2B) dalam melakukan penjualan mineral logam atau batu bara yang diproduksi harus mengacu HPM dan HPB.

Kendati demikian, terdapat klausul tambahan mengenai ketentuan penggunaan HPM dan HPB sebagai acuan transaksi penjualan mineral dan batu bara dalam Kepmen ESDM Nomor 268.K/MB.01/MEM.B/2025.

Tersirat dalam Diktum Keempat bahwa pemegang IUP, IUPK, KK, dan PKP2B dapat menjual mineral logam atau batu bara di bawah HPM atau HPB berdasarkan kontrak jual beli yang disepakati dengan pembeli. Akan tetapi, pengusaha tetap wajib membayar pajak dan royalti dengan perhitungan mengacu HPM dan HPB.

Nickel Businesses' Margins May Be Further Eroded by New HPM Regulations

Written by: M Ryan Hidayatullah

NICKEL business players believe that the revised regulations regarding the mandatory use of coal benchmark prices (HPB) and mineral benchmark prices in coal and metal mineral sales transactions will further pressure business margins.

The regulation in question is the Decree of the Minister of ESDM Number 268.K/MB.01/MEM.B/2025 concerning Guidelines for Determining Benchmark Prices for the Sale of Metal Mineral and Coal Commodities, which was signed on August 8, 2025. This policy revokes the Decree of the Minister of ESDM Number 72.K/MB.01/MEM.B/2025.

The Ministry of ESDM requires holders of Mining Business Permits (IUP), Special Mining Business Permits (IUPK), Contracts of Work (KK), and Coal Mining Business Work Agreements (PKP2B) to refer to HPM and HPB when selling metal minerals or coal produced.

However, there is an additional clause regarding the provisions for the use of HPM and HPB as a reference for mineral and coal sales transactions in ESDM Ministerial Decree Number 268.K/MB.01/MEM.B/ 2025.

The Fourth Dictum implies that holders of IUP, IUPK, KK, and PKP2B may sell metal minerals or coal below the HPM or HPB based on a sales and purchase contract agreed with the buyer. However, the business owner is still required to pay taxes and royalties calculated based on the HPM and HPB.

Terkait hal ini, Dewan Pembina Asosiasi Penambang Nikel Indonesia (APNI) Djoko Widajatno menilai margin atau keuntungan pengusaha bisa tergerus. Pasalnya, pengusaha harus tetap membayar royalti yang mengacu pada HPM. Harga patokan itu biasanya lebih tinggi dari harga jual aktual di pasar.

"Margin tertekan karena royalti dihitung dari HPM/HPB akan lebih tinggi, sementara realisasi harga jual bisa lebih rendah," tutur Djoko kepada Bisnis, Senin (25/8/2025).

Djoko lantas mencontohkan, jika HPM nikel dipatok senilai US$100 per ton, maka royalti sebesar 10% adalah senilai US$10 per ton.

Menurutnya, jika pengusaha menjual nikel dengan kontrak US$80 per ton, maka pendapatan bersih mereka setelah royalti hanya US$70 per ton, bukan US$90 per ton.

"Artinya margin menyusut lebih tajam dibanding skema sebelumnya," imbuh Djoko.

Dia menjelaskan, dengan kombinasi biaya produksi yang tinggi ditambah royalti berdasarkan HPM yang lebih besar dari harga jual aktual, pengusaha bisa merugi.

Namun demikian, Djoko juga mengamini bahwa kebijakan baru itu memang bisa membuat penjualan nikel lebih kompetitif. Pasalnya, pengusaha bisa menjual ke buyer (domestik atau ekspor) dengan harga di bawah HPM/HPB jika pasar melemah. Dengan begitu, pengusaha tetap bisa menjaga cash flow dan tidak menumpuk stok.

Selain itu, pasar domestik lebih terjamin. Sebab, industri hilir seperti PLTU hingga smelter bisa lebih mudah mendapatkan pasokan dengan harga yang terjangkau.

Regarding this, Djoko Widajatno, Advisory Board Member of the Indonesian Nickel Miners Association (APNI), assessed that business margins or profits could be eroded. This is because businesses must continue to pay royalties based on the benchmark price (HPM). This benchmark price is usually higher than the actual market price.

"Margins are under pressure because royalties calculated from the HPM/HPB will be higher, while the realized selling price could be lower," Djoko told Bisnis on Monday (25/8/2025).

Djoko then gave an example, if the HPM for nickel is pegged at US$100 per ton, then a royalty of 10% is worth US$10 per ton.

According to him, if entrepreneurs sell nickel with a contract of US$80 per ton, then their net income after royalties is only US$70 per ton, not US$90 per ton.

"This means that margins have shrunk more sharply than under the previous scheme," Djoko added.

He explained that with the combination of high production costs plus royalties based on HPM that are greater than the actual selling price, entrepreneurs can suffer losses.

However, Djoko also acknowledged that the new policy could indeed make nickel sales more competitive. This is because businesses can sell to buyers (domestic or export) at prices below the HPM/HPB if the market weakens. This way, businesses can maintain cash flow and avoid stockpiling.

Furthermore, the domestic market is more secure, as downstream industries like coal-fired power plants and smelters can more easily obtain supplies at affordable prices.

"Namun, terdapat potensi moral hazard karena buyer bisa menekan harga di bawah HPM/HPB karena tahu pengusaha bisa jual dengan harga fleksibel," kata Djoko.

Oleh karena itu, dia mengingatkan pemerintah untuk memperbaiki faktor-faktor yang dimasukan dalam perumusan HPM dan HPB sehingga mendekati peramalan harga pasar. Hal ini perlu dilakukan agar pembeli tetap tertarik dengan HPM dan HPB yang mendekati harga pasar.

Sementara itu, Ketua Forum Industri Nikel Indonesia (FINI) Arif Perdana Kusumah menilai pengenaan HPM/HPB dimaksudkan agar pemerintah tetap mendapat setoran PNBP yang besar dari sektor minerba.

"Menurut saya, hal tersebut dimaksudkan agar pemerintah mendapatkan manfaat sebesar-besarnya terhadap pengelolaan sumber daya alam berupa mineral dan batubara, mengoptimalkan pendapatan negara dan juga mencegah praktik under-valuation maupun transfer pricing yang bisa menggerus penerimaan negara," jelasnya.

Kendati demikian, Arif mengingatkan agar pemerintah lebih memberikan kepastian hukum bagi para pelaku usaha yang mempunyai kontrak penjualan jangka panjang. Khususnya, untuk kontrak mineral logam atau batu bara berdasarkan kontrak di bawah HPM atau HPB. **Editor : Denis Riantiza Meilanova**

"However, there is a potential for moral hazard because buyers can lower prices below the HPM/HPB because they know that entrepreneurs can sell at flexible prices," said Djoko.

Therefore, he reminded the government to improve the factors included in the HPM and HPB formulations to align them closely with market price forecasts. This is necessary to ensure buyers remain attracted to HPM and HPB that are close to market prices.

Meanwhile, the Chairman of the Indonesian Nickel Industry Forum (FINI), Arif Perdana Kusumah, assessed that the imposition of HPM/HPB was intended so that the government would continue to receive large PNBP contributions from the mineral and coal sector.

"In my opinion, this is intended to ensure the government maximizes the benefits from managing natural resources in the form of minerals and coal, optimizes state revenues, and prevents undervaluation and transfer pricing practices that could erode state revenues," he explained.

However, Arif reminded the government to provide more legal certainty for businesses with long-term sales contracts, particularly for metal mineral or coal contracts under HPM or HPB. **Editor: Denis Riantiza Meilanova**

2 Kabar Baik Hari ini: Harga Batu bara Naik, China Balik ke RI Lagi

HARGA batu bara menguat di tengah kenaikan impor China.

Two Good News Stories Today: Coal Prices Rise, China Returns to Indonesia Again

COAL prices strengthened amid rising Chinese imports.

Merujuk Refinitiv, harga batu bara kontrak September pada perdagangan kemarin, Senin (25/8/2025) ditutup di US$ 110,75 per ton atau menguat 0,87%.

Penguatan ini memutus tren negatif batu bara yang melemah dua hari sebelumnya.

Dua raksasa ekonomi Asia, China dan India, tengah menapaki jalan berlawanan dalam perdagangan batubara global. Data terbaru menunjukkan China kembali meningkatkan impor, sementara India justru menekan pembelian luar negeri akibat surplus domestik dan dorongan energi bersih.

Kebijakan kedua negara ini menegaskan bahwa pasar energi regional sangat dipengaruhi dinamika produksi lokal dan kebijakan transisi energi. Kondisi inilah yang ikut membentuk harga batu bara.

Laporan Kpler yang dikutip oleh Clyde Russell dari Reuters memperkirakan impor batubara termal China akan mengalami kenaikan signifikan bulan ini.

Impor batubara thermal via laut (seaborne) ke China diperkirakan mencapai 25,63 juta ton pada Agustus 2025, naik dari 22,77 juta ton di Juli. Ini menandai volume tertinggi sejak Desember 2024.

Indonesia menjadi pemasok utama dengan angka sekitar 16,13 juta ton. Jumlah ini merupakan yang tertinggi dalam lima bulan.

Pasokan dari Australia diperkirakan 5,84 juta ton, melonjak selama tiga bulan berturut-turut.

Kenaikan impor ini terjadi setelah produksi batubara domestik mengalami penurunan, yaitu turun 3,8% pada bulan lalu. Namun, produksi batubara dalam negeri selama tujuh bulan pertama tahun ini justru naik dengan persentase yang sama.

According to Refinitiv, the September coal contract price closed at US$110.75 per tonne on Monday (August 25, 2025), up 0.87%.

This strengthening broke the negative trend of coal weakening two days earlier.

Asia's two economic giants, China and India, are currently on opposite paths in the global coal trade. Recent data shows China increasing imports again, while India is reducing foreign purchases due to a domestic surplus and a push for clean energy.

The policies of these two countries emphasize that regional energy markets are heavily influenced by local production dynamics and energy transition policies. These conditions contribute to coal prices.

A Kpler report cited by Clyde Russell of Reuters estimates that China's thermal coal imports will see a significant increase this month.

Seaborne thermal coal imports to China are projected to reach 25.63 million tons in August 2025, up from 22.77 million tons in July. This marks the highest volume since December 2024.

Indonesia was the main supplier, with approximately 16.13 million tons, the highest figure in five months.

Supply from Australia is estimated at 5.84 million tonnes, rising for the third consecutive month.

This increase in imports follows a 3.8% decline in domestic coal production last month. However, domestic coal production increased by the same percentage during the first seven months of this year.

Penurunan pada Juli tersebut merupakan akibat dari intervensi pemerintah untuk mengekang kelebihan pasokan serta kondisi cuaca yang tidak mendukung, termasuk panas ekstrem dan hujan deras yang menyulitkan proses produksi batubara. Tingkat pembangkitan listrik yang lebih tinggi dari pembangkit listrik tenaga batubara juga membantu mengurangi kelebihan pasokan.

Data resmi sebenarnya menunjukkan produksi listrik thermal di China sebenarnya menurun 1,3% sepanjang Januari-Juli, seiring naiknya pembangkit air dan energi terbarukan.

Namun, pada Juli saja, pembangkitan listrik thermal (kebanyakan dari batubara) malah naik 4,3% dibanding Juli tahun sebelumnya (year on year/YoY).

Di sisi lain, produksi batubara domestik merosot menjadi 380,99 juta ton pada Juli, turun 3,8% YoY, terendah sejak April 2024.

Bila China naik tidak demikian dengan India. Impor batubara thermal India pada Agustus diproyeksikan hanya 9,74 juta ton, turun dari 11,99 juta ton di Juli. Angka ini adalah terendah sejak Februari 2023, dan hampir separuh dari puncaknya pada Mei (17,96 juta ton).

Penurunan ini terjadi karena energi terbarukan dan pembangkit air meningkat sehingga mengurangi ketergantungan pada batubara.

Produksi batubara domestik meningkat, dengan target produksi tahun fiskal 2025 mencapai 1,15 miliar ton, melampaui rekor sebelumnya.

Fenomena kenaikan impor dari China dan turunnya permintaan dari India ini ibarat pedang bermata dua bagi Indonesia.

Di satu sisi, peluang ekspor ke China terbuka lebar, namun persaingan dan tekanan harga akan semakin ketat, apalagi jika India konsisten mengurangi ketergantungan impor. **CNBC INDONESIA RESEARCH (mae/mae)**

The July decline was the result of government intervention to curb oversupply and unfavorable weather conditions, including extreme heat and heavy rain, that hampered coal production. Higher electricity generation from coal-fired power plants also helped reduce the oversupply.

Official data actually shows that China's thermal power production actually declined by 1.3% between January and July, as hydropower and renewable energy increased.

However, in July alone, thermal electricity generation (mostly from coal) actually rose 4.3% compared to July the previous year (year on year/YoY).

On the other hand, domestic coal production fell to 380.99 million tonnes in July, down 3.8% year-on-year, the lowest since April 2024.

While China's demand is rising, India's demand is not. India's thermal coal imports in August are projected at just 9.74 million tons, down from 11.99 million tons in July. This is the lowest figure since February 2023 and nearly half its peak in May (17.96 million tons).

This decline occurred because renewable energy and hydropower increased, reducing dependence on coal.

Domestic coal production is increasing, with the 2025 fiscal year production target reaching 1.15 billion tonnes, surpassing the previous record.

The phenomenon of increasing imports from China and decreasing demand from India is like a double-edged sword for Indonesia.

On the one hand, export opportunities to China are wide open, but competition and price pressures will intensify, especially if India consistently reduces its dependence on imports. **CNBC INDONESIA RESEARCH (mae/mae)**

SindoNews
Beyond Headlines

Freeport Ajak Peneliti Lakukan Riset Biodiversitas di Papua

Nanang Wijayanto

KOORDINATOR Fauna Biodiversity PT Freeport Indonesia (PTFI) Kukuh Indra Kusuma menegaskan komitmen perusahaan dalam riset biodiversitas di Papua, yang menghasilkan penemuan ilmiah penting. Salah satunya adalah berhasil mendokumentasikan 130 spesies baru.

Kukuh menjelaskan, sejak 1997 Freeport menjalankan studi dasar biodiversitas di wilayah operasi PTFI di Mimika, yang berbatasan langsung dengan Taman Nasional Lorentz, salah satu kawasan dengan tingkat keanekaragaman hayati tertinggi di dunia.

"Hasilnya, lebih dari 130 spesies baru berhasil terdokumentasi, dan riset itu telah melahirkan buku serta artikel ilmiah yang bisa diakses publik secara gratis. PTFI juga, membuka ruang lebih besar bagi para peneliti mengingat akses ke kawasan ini sebelumnya terbatas," ungkap Kukuh di acara Green Collabs dengan tema "Dari Kota, Kembali ke Alam: Kolaborasi Merawat Keanekaragaman Hayati" akhir pekan lalu di Taman Literasi Martha Tiahahu, Jakarta.

Kukuh menambahkan, keberadaan Freeport di Mimika membuat penelitian biodiversitas di Papua bisa dilakukan lebih intensif. Capaian lainnya yang paling menonjol adalah mengungkap bahwa hewan yang sempat diduga punah, yaitu New Guinea Singing Dog, ditemukan kembali di area dekat operasi Freeport.

"Pada 2018, fase kedua riset membuktikan bahwa gen Singing Dog yang kami temui itu ternyata masih murni. Lalu pada 2022,…

Freeport Invites Researchers to Conduct Biodiversity Research in Papua

Nanang Wijayanto

PT FREEPORT Indonesia (PTFI) Fauna Biodiversity Coordinator, Kukuh Indra Kusuma, emphasized the company's commitment to biodiversity research in Papua, which has yielded important scientific discoveries, including the successful documentation of 130 new species.

Kukuh explained that since 1997, Freeport has been conducting a baseline biodiversity study in PTFI's operational area in Mimika, which borders directly on Lorentz National Park, one of the areas with the highest levels of biodiversity in the world.

"As a result, more than 130 new species have been documented, and the research has resulted in books and scientific articles that are freely accessible to the public. PTFI has also opened up more space for researchers, given that access to this area was previously limited," Kukuh said at the Green Collabs event themed "From the City, Back to Nature: Collaboration in Caring for Biodiversity" last weekend at the Martha Tiahahu Literacy Park in Jakarta.

Ukuh added that Freeport's presence in Mimika has enabled more intensive biodiversity research in Papua. Another notable achievement was the rediscovery of a previously thought extinct animal, the New Guinea Singing Dog, in an area near Freeport's operations.

"In 2018, the second phase of research proved that the Singing Dog genes we found were still pure. Then, in 2022,…

Lalu pada 2022, kajian ekologi kami lakukan untuk memahami habitatnya. Kini fokusnya adalah bagaimana konservasinya bisa berjalan berkelanjutan," kata Kukuh.

Ia menambahkan, transisi Freeport dari tambang terbuka menuju tambang bawah tanah juga memberi dampak positif pada konservasi habitat satwa langka tersebut. Kukuh juga menekankan bahwa semua rencana pengembangan Freeport harus melalui kajian ekologis. Misalnya, bila pembangunan fasilitas baru berpotensi mengganggu spesies tumbuhan atau satwa terancam punah, perusahaan mencari alternatif lain.

"Kebutuhan akomodasi karyawan kami siasati dengan pembangunan vertikal agar tidak perlu membuka area baru. Semua dilakukan agar keseimbangan operasi dan konservasi tetap terjaga," jelas Kukuh.

Terkait pelestarian keanekaragam hayati ini, Freeport Indonesia juga meraih penghargaan Program Konservasi Mamalia Terbaik dari Wildlife Habitat Council (WHC) pada konferensi WHC 2024 di New Orleans, Louisiana. Hal ini didapat atas komitmen perusahaan dalam melestarikan New Guinea Singing Dog, spesies anjing paling langka di dunia. Penghargaan ini juga mengakui peran Freeport dalam meningkatkan kesadaran konservasi melalui kolaborasi dengan masyarakat, akademisi, dan pemerintah terkait. **(nng)**

Then, in 2022, we conducted ecological studies to understand its habitat. Now, the focus is on how to sustain its conservation," said Kukuh.

He added that Freeport's transition from open-pit mining to underground mining has also had a positive impact on the conservation of the habitat of these endangered species. Kukuh also emphasized that all Freeport development plans must undergo ecological assessments. For example, if the construction of a new facility has the potential to disrupt endangered plant or animal species, the company will seek alternatives.

"We're addressing our employee accommodation needs through vertical development to avoid the need to open new areas. This is all done to maintain a balance between operations and conservation," Kukuh explained.

In relation to biodiversity conservation, Freeport Indonesia also received the Best Mammal Conservation Program award from the Wildlife Habitat Council (WHC) at the 2024 WHC conference in New Orleans, Louisiana. This award was given for the company's commitment to preserving the New Guinea Singing Dog, the world's rarest dog species. The award also recognized Freeport's role in raising conservation awareness through collaboration with the community, academics, and relevant government agencies. **(nng)**

MINING WEEKLY

Indonesia cancels requirement to use benchmark prices in minerals, coal sales

By: Reuters

INDONESIA has scrapped a requirement to use government benchmark prices as the floor price in minerals and coal sales, a mining ministry decree reviewed on Monday showed.

Issued earlier this month, the decree allowed miners to sell minerals and coal below the government-set benchmark prices, but production levies and tax obligations arising from the transactions would be based on the benchmark prices.

Jakarta began mandating the use of a coal benchmark price for transactions on March 1, intending to exert bigger control over the value of domestic and export transactions for the fuel commodity. Before that, the price had already been used to calculate royalties.

However, both buyers and exporters preferred to use the Indonesian Coal Index to price shipments because the benchmark is opaque, updated less frequently and also more expensive.

Indonesia's government also issues benchmark prices for a number of nickel products, copper, tin, cobalt and bauxite, among others.

Indonesia exported 238 million tons of thermal coal in the first half of this year, a 20% increase from a year ago.

KITCO NEWS

Indonesia sets up new mineral industry agency to oversee rare earths development

By Reuters

INDONESIAN President Prabowo Subianto has set up a new mineral industry agency that will oversee the development of rare earths and radioactive materials, the agency's new chief told reporters on Monday.

“This agency will manage the strategic materials industry that relates to the defence industry, because strategic materials are quite important for the sovereignty of the nation, as well as important for the improvement of our economy,” said agency chief Brian Yuliarto, who is also the higher education minister.

He has previously said rare earth metals were often found in mineral processing by-products from nickel and tin. Indonesia has been seeking to process rare earths found in tin ore such as Monazite.

Indonesia has large reserves of a number of critical minerals as well as deposits of rare earth elements, and it is a major producer of tin and nickel.

(Reporting by Stefanno Sulaiman and Bernadette Christina; Editing by John Mair)

ANTARA

Rare earth mining under full state control: Minister Bahlil

Translator: Fathur R, Rahmad Nasution, Editor: Primayanti

ENERGY and Mineral Resources Minister Bahlil Lahadalia said the management of rare earth elements will be placed under the full state control following the establishment of the Mineral Industry Agency, a new agency to oversee strategic minerals.

Thus, private companies or the public would no longer be permitted to handle the rare earth resources, he told journalists at the State Palace here on Monday.

"From now on, rare earths will be managed only by the state. We are still finalizing the rules, so please wait for the official regulations," Bahlil said.

This Mineral Industry Agency will focus on research and industrial development to boost value-added processing of minerals, including rare earths, which are critical to clean energy technologies and carry high market value, he said.

Under the new structure, the Energy and Mineral Resources Ministry will handle raw material supply, while the agency will manage downstream activities and end-product strategies, Bahlil said.

"The new agency will take care of the end products, while we focus on preparing the raw materials," he pointed out.

President Prabowo Subianto officially appointed Higher Education Minister Brian Yuliarto as the head of the new agency on Monday under Presidential Decree No. 77P/2025.

The Mineral Industry Agency replaces the role previously held by the Directorate General of Minerals and Coal under the Energy and Mineral Resources Ministry.

This move is part of a bigger plan to build Indonesia's mineral industry and meet growing global demand for materials used in clean energy and battery technologies, including nickel, bauxite, copper, and rare earths.

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China's Coal Imports Set to Climb This Month

By Irina Slav

CHINA's thermal coal imports are set for a substantial rise this month, reaching 25.63 million tons, which would be the highest monthly increase since last December, Kpler reported, as cited by Reuters' Clyde Russell.

The estimated August total would compare to thermal coal imports of 22.77 million barrels daily for July. More than half of the August imports would come from top exporter Indonesia, at 16.13 million tons, which would be the highest in five months. Imports from Australia are seen at 5.84 million tons, marking their third consecutive increase, Russell noted.

The increase in imports follows a dip in domestic coal production, which was down by 3.8% last month. Coal production at home over the first seven months of the year, however, was up by the same percentage.

The July dip was the result of government intervention to curb oversupply and unfavorable weather, including heat and heavy rains that made production of coal problematic. Higher electricity generation rates from thermal power plants also helped reduce oversupply. Thermal power generation rose by 4.3% year-over-year in July.

China's government has launched a campaign against overcapacity in numerous industries, which is leading to cut-throat competition, often referred to by the media as a race to the bottom. In coal, the government campaign has taken the form of mine inspections to make sure they are not producing over government-issued quotas.

India, meanwhile, is importing less coal this month, as generation from other sources rises, the Reuters report noted. According to Kpler data, August coal imports to the subcontinent are set to slide to 9.74 million tons, which would be down from 11.99 million tons last month. It would also be the lowest import rate since February 2023. The decline was attributable to a 22.4% increase in hydropower generation and a 14.4% increase in wind and solar generation. **By Irina Slav for Oilprice.com**

FINANCIAL EXPRESS
Read to Lead

India's coal import reaches 76.40 million tonnes in Q1 FY26, up 1.5 per cent

Written by PTI

THE COUNTRY's coal import rose 1.5 per cent to 76.40 million tonnes in the April-June period of the current fiscal, compared to 75.26 MT in the year-ago period, even as the government pushes to ramp up domestic production of the fossil fuel.

The country's coal import in June also increased to 23.91 million tonnes (MT) over 22.97 MT in the corresponding month of the previous fiscal, according to Mjunction Services Ltd, a B2B e-commerce platform and a joint venture between Tata Steel and SAIL.

Category-wise import

During April-June, non-coking coal imports were at 49.08 MT, almost flat compared to 49.12 MT imported during the same period in the previous fiscal. Coking coal import was at 16.37 MT during April-June 2025, up against 15.45 MT recorded for April-June 2024.

Of the total imports in June, non-coking coal imports stood at 14.85 MT, against 14.19 MT imported in June last year. Coking coal import stood at 5.78 MT, against 5.45 MT imported in June 2024.

State-owned CIL's coal production dropped by 8.5 per cent to 57.8 million tonnes in June from 63.1 MT in the corresponding month of the previous fiscal.

The company, which accounts for over 80 per cent of domestic coal production, however, did not give a reason for the decline in coal production.

Key reasons

According to industry analysts, coal production usually faces hindrances during the monsoon season. As a result, the output from mines is lower, which consequently affects the dispatch to power plants.

Coal Minister G Kishan Reddy had earlier said that the country will not face any shortage of coal in the upcoming monsoon season, as the government is well prepared to meet the demand across various sectors, including the power sector.

The coal ministry had earlier said that it remains committed to achieving sustainable growth, improving coal availability, and reducing dependence on imports.

With the positive momentum, the coal sector continues to play a pivotal role in powering India's growth story.

THE ECONOMIC TIMES

Gold hits 2-week high as dollar slips after Trump fires Fed's Cook

By Reuters

GOLD prices rose to a two-week high on Tuesday, as the dollar slipped after U.S. President Donald Trump said he was removing Federal Reserve Governor Lisa Cook from her position on the Fed's board of directors.

Spot gold was up 0.5% at $3,384.34 per ounce, as of 0055 GMT, its highest level since August 11. U.S. gold futures for December delivery gained 0.4% to $3,432.40.

The U.S. dollar index fell 0.3% against its rivals, making gold less attractive to overseas buyers.

Trump on Monday took the unprecedented action of firing Lisa Cook, the first African-American woman to serve as a Federal Reserve governor, over claims of mortgage borrowing impropriety.

Fed Chair Jerome Powell on Friday signaled a possible interest rate cut at the U.S. central bank's meeting next month, saying that risks to the job market were rising but also noting inflation remained a threat and that a decision wasn't set in stone.

Markets are now pricing in an 83% chance of a quarter-point rate cut at the Fed's September 17 policy meeting, according to CME FedWatch Tool.

Gold tends to appreciate in a low-interest-rate environment, which reduces the opportunity cost of holding non-yielding bullion.

Focus now shifts to the Personal Consumption Expenditures Price Index - the Fed's preferred inflation gauge - due on Friday for more cues on U.S. rate cut path.

SPDR Gold Trust, the world's largest gold-backed exchange-traded fund, said its holdings rose 0.18% to 958.49 tonnes on Monday from 956.77 tonnes on Friday.

Elsewhere, spot silver rose 0.4% to $38.72 per ounce, platinum gained 0.7% to $1,352 and palladium climbed 1% to $1,096.75.

Mining
Technology

China introduces new regulations for rare earth supply quotas

The updated regulations follow China's already stringent management over its rare earth industry through a quota system.

CHINA, the world's leading supplier of rare earth elements, announced new regulations aimed at overseeing the mining, smelting, and separation of these essential minerals, which are crucial for the energy transition, according to a Reuters report.

Currently, Beijing governs rare earth mining, smelting, and separation through a quota system.

According to a statement from the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, the updated regulations will now incorporate imported raw materials into this quota framework, following a public consultation that commenced in February.

The updated regulations follow China's already stringent management over its rare earth industry through the quota system and reinforce its control over the supply chain.

Rare earth elements, a collection of 17 metals, are vital components in a wide array of products, including military equipment, electric vehicle motors, wind turbines, and various consumer electronics.

China's dominance in the rare earth market has become a sensitive issue, especially with the country's recent move to add several rare earth products and magnets to its export restriction list in April. This was seen as a retaliatory measure against US tariff increases.

In July, China discreetly issued its 2025 rare earth mining and smelting quotas without the customary public announcement.

The delay in releasing this year's quotas is partly due to the February proposal to incorporate imported ore into the quota system, a move that met with opposition from companies that depend on imports for their raw materials.

In a related development, Russia's exports of precious metals, including gold and silver, to China have increased significantly in the first half of the year by 80% to $1bn compared to the same period last year.

This increase coincides with a 28% rise in gold prices this year, influenced by factors such as heightened geopolitical risks, ongoing trade tensions, and strong purchasing by central banks and exchange-traded funds.

MINING.COM

US adds copper, potash, silicon in critical minerals list shake-up

Cecilia Jamasmie

THE US government has added copper, potash and silicon to its draft list of critical minerals, in the most significant overhaul since the it was first published in 2018.

The update, mandated every three years under the Energy Act of 2020, follows the 2022 version and now includes 54 minerals. Six were proposed for addition — copper, silicon, potash, silver, lead and rhenium — while two, tellurium and arsenic, were removed.

Copper and silicon were included because of the severe economic consequences that supply disruptions could trigger in refined forms, Kendra Russell, chief of staff, US Geological Survey (USGS) said.

Lead and rhenium, which narrowly missed the 2022 cutoff, were added under the new methodology.

Potash was also included after updated modelling flagged the risks of potential trade barriers from major suppliers, particularly Canada. Silver was added to hedge against a low-probability but high-impact disruption scenario in Mexico.

Tellurium was dropped as the US has shifted from net importer to exporter following increased domestic production. Arsenic was removed after revised data showed Peru, not China, is the leading producer, lowering the risk of supply disruption.

Three types of minerals

For the first time, critical minerals are divided into three risk categories: high, elevated and moderate. The new methodology also considers the economic fallout of supply shocks and highlights "single points of failure," where reliance rests on a sole domestic producer.

The assessment spans 84 mineral commodities, 402 industries and more than 1,200 scenarios, which the USGS says offers a more realistic and usable framework for policymakers.

"Minerals-based industries contributed over $4 trillion to the US economy in 2024, and with this methodology we can pinpoint which industries may feel the greatest impacts of supply disruptions," USGS acting director Sarah Ryke said.

She noted the new approach also helps see where strategic domestic investments or international trade relationships may help mitigate risk to individual supply chains.

The 2025 draft underscores how evolving market conditions and new data are reshaping Washington's view of supply vulnerabilities. The final list will be published after a 30-day period of public comment.