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Perkuat Sinergi Demi Pertambangan Berkelanjutan, Kementerian ESDM akan Gelar Minerba Convex 2025

Penulis: Rian Wahyuddin

KEMENTERIAN Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) melalui Direktorat Jenderal Mineral dan Batubara (Ditjen Minerba) akan menggelar Minerba Convention and Exhibition (Minerba Convex) 2025 pada 15-16 Oktober 2025 mendatang, di Jakarta International Convention Center (JICC).

Acara ini rencananya dibuka oleh Presiden Republik Indonesia Prabowo Subianto dan akan menjadi momentum penting untuk memperkuat sinergi antara Pemerintah, pelaku usaha, akademisi, dan masyarakat dalam mewujudkan sektor pertambangan yang berpihak kepada kepentingan rakyat.

Direktur Jenderal Mineral dan Batubara Tri Winarno mengatakan bahwa salah satu fokus utama dalam Minerba Convex 2025 adalah pengelolaan pertambangan berkelanjutan yang tidak hanya menitikberatkan pada aspek ekonomi, tetapi juga mengedepankan tanggung jawab sosial dan pelestarian lingkungan.

“Pertambangan berkelanjutan tidak hanya soal nilai tambah ekonomi, tetapi juga tanggung jawab terhadap lingkungan. Karena itu, dalam Minerba Convex 2025 akan ada sesi khusus seperti coaching clinic untuk pelaku usaha, agar mereka memahami pentingnya penerapan praktik tambang yang ramah lingkungan, termasuk pemenuhan kewajiban jaminan reklamasi (jamrek) yang sedang ramai diperbincangkan. Ini adalah bagian dari…

Strengthening Synergy for Sustainable Mining, the Ministry of ESDM will Hold Minerba Convex 2025

Author: Rian Wahyuddin

THE MINISTRY of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) through the Directorate General of Minerals and Coal (Ditjen Minerba) will hold the Minerba Convention and Exhibition (Minerba Convex) 2025 on October 15-16, 2025, at the Jakarta International Convention Center (JICC).

This event is planned to be opened by the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Prabowo Subianto, and will be an important momentum to strengthen the synergy between the Government, business actors, academics, and the community in realizing a mining sector that supports the interests of the people.

Director General of Minerals and Coal, Tri Winarno, stated that one of the main focuses of Minerba Convex 2025 is sustainable mining management, which not only emphasizes economic aspects but also prioritizes social responsibility and environmental preservation.

"Sustainable mining is not only about economic added value, but also about environmental responsibility. Therefore, Minerba Convex 2025 will include special sessions, such as coaching clinics, for business actors, so they understand the importance of implementing environtmentally friendly mining practices, including fulfilling the much-discussed reclamation guarantee (jamrek) obligations. This is part of…

Ini adalah bagian dari komitmen bersama untuk menjaga keseimbangan antara produktivitas dan kelestarian alam," ujar Tri di Jakarta, Senin (13/10).

Tri menambahkan bahwa pengembang-an material maju (advanced materials), yang memiliki peran penting dalam mendukung pertumbuhan industri masa depan berbasis teknologi tinggi, juga menjadi salah satu isu menarik yang akan dibahas dalam acara Minerba Convex ini.

"Material maju8 ini memang digunakan untuk industri yang canggih, makanya disebut advanced materials. Di dalamnya termasuk mineral kritis-strategis. Di Indonesia saat ini sudah mulai dilakukan eksplorasi terhadap mineral strategis dan kritis, termasuk logam tanah jarang (rare earth elements). Upaya ini terus digalakkan karena datanya masih terbatas dan belum selengkap mineral logam lainnya. Saat ini pendataan dan eksplorasi masih berlangsung, yang dilakukan oleh Badan Geologi," lanjut Tri.

Melalui tema "Driving Sustainable Growth: Through Innovation and Collaboration", Minerba Convex mencerminkan arah pembangunan industri pertambangan yang menekankan pentingnya inovasi dan kolaborasi lintas sektor, salah satunya melalui program hilirisasi. Ketua Panitia Pelaksana Minerba Convex 2025 Resvani mengatakan, program hilirisasi yang dijalankan beberapa tahun terakhir telah menunjukkan hasil positif. Jumlah smelter yang terus bertambah menjadi bukti nyata bahwa kebijakan hilirisasi berjalan di jalur yang tepat.

Menurut Resvani, Pemerintah melalui Kementerian ESDM, Kementerian Perindustrian, dan Kementerian Investasi dan Hilirisasi/Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal (BKPM) terus memperkuat sinergi agar hilirisasi tidak berhenti pada tahap pengolahan bahan mentah, tetapi berlanjut hingga ke tahap industrialisasi dan pengembangan material maju yang dapat dimanfaatkan untuk mendukung industri pertahanan dan teknologi tinggi di dalam negeri.

This is part of a shared commitment to maintaining a balance between productivity and environmental sustainability," Tri said in Jakarta on Monday (10/13).

Tri added that the development of advanced materials, which play a crucial role in supporting the growth of future high-tech industries, is also an interesting topic to be discussed at the Minerba Convex event.

"These advanced materials are used for sophisticated industries, hence the name advanced materials. They include critical-strategic minerals. Exploration for strategic and critical minerals, including rare earth elements, has begun in Indonesia. These efforts are ongoing because data is still limited and not as comprehensive as for other metal minerals. Data collection and exploration are currently underway, conducted by the Geological Agency," Tri continued.

With the theme "Driving Sustainable Growth: Through Innovation and Collaboration," Minerba Convex reflects the direction of mining industry development, emphasizing the importance of innovation and cross-sector collaboration, one of which is through the downstreaming program. Resvani, Chair of the Minerba Convex 2025 Organizing Committee, stated that the downstreaming program implemented in recent years has shown positive results. The continued increase in the number of smelters is clear evidence that the downstreaming policy is on the right track.

According to Resvani, the Government, through the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, the Ministry of Industry, and the Ministry of Investment and Downstreaming/ Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM), continues to strengthen synergies so that downstreaming does not stop at the raw material processing stage, but continues to the industrialization stage and the development of advanced materials that can be used to support the domestic defense and high-tech industries.

“Tanpa bahan baku dari sektor minerba, industri strategis seperti pertahanan tidak akan bisa tumbuh. Karena itu, penguatan industri dasar adalah keharusan,” tegas Resvani.

Penyelenggaraan Minerba Convex 2025 selaras dengan Asta Cita Pemerintahan Presiden Prabowo, di antaranya memperkuat sistem pertahanan negara melalui kemandirian energi, meningkatkan lapangan kerja yang berkualitas, memperkuat pembangunan sumber daya manusia dan teknologi, serta mendorong industrialisasi untuk meningkatkan nilai tambah di dalam negeri.

Selain forum diskusi, Minerba Convex 2025 juga menghadirkan berbagai kegiatan edukatif lintas usia. Mulai dari lomba mewarnai bertema pertambangan untuk anak TK, lomba gambar bercerita untuk siswa SD, lomba konten media sosial bagi pelajar SMP-SMA, hingga lomba poster ilmiah untuk mahasiswa. Untuk masyarakat umum tersedia lomba fotografi pertambangan, sementara bagi insan pers diadakan lomba artikel dan karya jurnalistik.

Keseluruhan rangkaian acara ini diharapkan menjadi wadah kolaboratif antara pemerintah, pelaku industri, akademisi, investor, asosiasi, dan masyarakat luas dalam mendorong transformasi sektor pertambangan ke arah yang lebih hijau dan berkelanjutan. Melalui pameran dan forum diskusi komprehensif, Minerba Convex 2025 akan menjadi pusat pertukaran informasi, inovasi, teknologi, serta peluang investasi di sektor pertambangan nasional.

Di tahun ini, Minerba Convex 2025 diselenggarakan dengan melibatkan 11 asosiasi pertambangan, yaitu Perhimpunan Ahli Pertambangan Indonesia (PERHAPI), Asosiasi Pertambangan Batubara Indonesia (APBI),…

"Without raw materials from the mineral and coal sector, strategic industries like defense cannot grow. Therefore, strengthening basic industries is a must," Resvani emphasized.

The implementation of Minerba Convex 2025 is in line with the Asta Cita of President Prabowo's administration, including strengthening the national defense system through energy independence, increasing quality employment, strengthening human resource and technology development, and encouraging industrialization to increase added value domestically.

In addition to discussion forums, Minerba Convex 2025 also features various educational activities across all ages. These include a mining-themed coloring contest for kindergarten children, a storytelling drawing competition for elementary school students, a social media content competition for middle and high school students, and a scientific poster competition for university students. A mining photography competition is available for the general public, while articles and journalistic writing competitions are available for members of the press.

This entire series of events is expected to serve as a collaborative platform between the government, industry players, academics, investors, associations, and the wider community to drive the transformation of the mining sector towards a greener and more sustainable future. Through comprehensive exhibitions and discussion forums, Minerba Convex 2025 will serve as a hub for the exchange of information, innovation, technology, and investment opportunities in the national mining sector.

This year, Minerba Convex 2025 was held with the involvement of 11 mining associations, namely the Indonesian Mining Experts Association (PERHAPI), Asosiasi Pertambangan Batubara Indonesia (APBI),…

Asosiasi Pertambangan Batubara Indonesia (APBI), Indonesia Mining Association (IMA), Ikatan Ahli Geologi Indonesia (IAGI), Asosiasi Jasa Pertambangan Indonesia (ASPINDO), Asosiasi Penambang Nikel Indonesia (APNI), Perkumpulan Tenaga Ahli Alat Berat Indonesia (PERTAABI), Forum Industri Nikel Indonesia (FINI), Asosiasi Eksportir Timah Indonesia (AETI), Masyarakat Geologi Ekonomi Indonesia (MGEI), dan Society of Renewable Energy (SRE). Informasi lebih lanjut mengenai kegiatan Minerba Convex 2025 dapat diakses melalui tautan berikut: https://minerbaexpo.com/.

the Indonesian Coal Mining Association (APBI), the Indonesian Mining Association (IMA), the Indonesian Geologists Association (IAGI), the Indonesian Mining Services Association (ASPINDO), the Indonesian Nickel Miners Association (APNI), the Indonesian Heavy Equipment Experts Association (PERTAABI), the Indonesian Nickel Industry Forum (FINI), the Indonesian Tin Exporters Association (AETI), the Indonesian Society of Economic Geology (MGEI), and the Society of Renewable Energy (SRE). Further information regarding Minerba Convex 2025 activities can be accessed through the following link: https://minerbaexpo.com/.

Kontan.co.id

Aneka Tambang (ANTM) Gelar Eksplorasi Tambang, Rogoh Kocek Rp 176,95 Miliar

Reporter: Dimas Andi | Editor: Herlina Kartika Dewi

PT **ANEKA** Tambang Tbk (ANTM) terus melakukan eksplorasi pertambangan dengan fokus pada komoditas emas, nikel, dan bauksit. Hingga September 2025, total biaya eksplorasi *preliminary unaudited* ANTM tercatat sebesar Rp 176,95 miliar.

Untuk komoditas emas, ANTM melakukan kegiatan eksplorasi di Pongkor, Jawa Barat. Hingga akhir kuartal III-2025, kegiatan tersebut difokuskan pada pengeboran yang terdiri dari *in mine drilling* (bawah tanah) dan *deep drilling* (permukaan tanah).

ANTM juga melaporkan bahwa eksplorasi nikel sampai 30 September 2025 dilakukan di daerah Konawe Utara dan Pomalaa, Sulawesi Tenggara.

Aneka Tambang (ANTM) Conducts Mining Exploration, Spending IDR 176.95 Billion

Reporter: Dimas Andi | Editor: Herlina Kartika Dewi

PT **ANEKA** Tambang Tbk (ANTM) continues its mining exploration activities, focusing on gold, nickel, and bauxite. As of September 2025, ANTM's total *unaudited preliminary* exploration costs were recorded at Rp 176.95 billion.

For gold, ANTM is conducting exploration activities in Pongkor, West Java. Until the end of the third quarter of 2025, these activities will focus on drilling, consisting of *in-mine drilling* (underground) and *deep drilling* (surface).

ANTM also reported that nickel exploration will be conducted in North Konawe and Pomalaa, Southeast Sulawesi, until September 30, 2025.

"Selain itu, kegiatan eksplorasi juga dilaksanakan pada IUP entitas anak Antam yaitu PT Sumberdaya Arindo (PT SDA) di Buli, Maluku Utara," tulis Corporate Secretary Aneka Tambang Wisnu Danandi Haryanto dalam keterbukaan informasi, dikutip Senin (13/10/2025).

Manajemen ANTM menyebut, kegiatan eksplorasi di Konawe Utara meliputi pemetaan geologi, percontohan *core, logging core*, pengukuran grid dan reukur, pemasangan patol predrill dan postdrill, pengukuran resivitas, pengeboran *single tube*, preparasi, analisis laboratorium, dan kegiatan pendukung.

Di daerah Pomalaa, kegiatan eksplorasi yang dilakukan ANTM antara lain pemetaan geologi, percontohan *core, logging core*, pengukuran *grid* dan reukur, pemasangan patok ukur, pengeboran *single tube*, serta kegiatan preparasi dan laboratorium.

Di Buli, ANTM melalui PT SDA melakukan kegiatan eksplorasi yang mencakup *logging core*, pengukuran dan pemasangan patok *benchmark,* pemasangan patok ukur, reukur, dan pengeboran.

Sementara itu, eksplorasi bauksit ANTM sampai akhir September 2025 berlangsung di Tayan, Landak, dan Mempawah - Toho, Kalimantan Barat. Di Tayan, kegiatan yang dilakukan ANTM antara lain penggalian *test pit,* pengukuran dan pemasangan patok benchmark, pengukuran lintasan *grid test pit,* dan pembuatan sumur uji.

Di daerah Landak, eksplorasi yang dilakukan antara lain identifikasi lahan, pemetaan geologi, penggalian sumur uji, pengukuran dengan pemasangan patok *benchmark*, dan pengukuran lintasan *grid test pit.*

Sedangkan di daerah Mempawah - Toho, kegiatan yang dilakukan yaitu identifikasi lahan, pemetaan geologi, percontohan sumur uji, pengukuran polygon *grid*/ lintasan, dan pembuatan sumur uji.

"In addition, exploration activities are also being carried out in the Mining Permit (IUP) of Antam's subsidiary, PT Sumberdaya Arindo (PT SDA), in Buli, North Maluku," wrote Aneka Tambang Corporate Secretary Wisnu Danandi Haryanto in an information disclosure, quoted Monday (10/13/2025).

ANTM management stated that exploration activities in North Konawe include geological mapping, *core sampling, core logging*, grid and re-measurement measurements, installation of pre-drill and post-drill patrols, resistivity measurements, *single tube* drilling, preparation, laboratory analysis, and supporting activities.

In the Pomalaa area, exploration activities carried out by ANTM include geological mapping, *core sampling, core logging* , *grid* and re-measurement measurements, installation of measuring stakes, *single tube* drilling , as well as preparation and laboratory activities.

In Buli, ANTM through PT SDA carried out exploration activities which included *core logging*, measuring and installing *benchmark stakes,* installing measuring stakes, re-measuring, and drilling.

Meanwhile, ANTM's bauxite exploration will continue until the end of September 2025 in Tayan, Landak, and Mempawah – Toho, West Kalimantan. In Tayan, ANTM's activities include *test pit excavation, benchmark measurement and installation, test pit grid* line measurement , and test well construction.

In the Landak area, exploration carried out included land identification, geological mapping, digging test wells, measurements by installing *benchmark* stakes, and measuring *test pit grid paths.*

Meanwhile, in the Mempawah – Toho area, the activities carried out were land identification, geological mapping, pilot test wells, polygon *grid*/trajectory measurements, and test well construction.

Lebih lanjut, ANTM melalui Unit Geomin melaksanakan kegiatan eksplorasi mineral yang terintegrasi seperti aktivitas survei area, eksplorasi geologi, eksplorasi geofisika, survei geodesi, pengeboran, pengujian analisa fisik dan kimia, perhitungan cadangan dan sumberdaya mineral yang didukung dengan Sistem Informasi Geografis atau Geographic Information System (GIS) yang terintegrasi.

"Kegiatan eksplorasi dilaksanakan untuk memastikan kecukupan potensi sumberdaya dan cadangan mineral strategis perusahaan," tandas Wisnu.

Furthermore, ANTM through the Geomin Unit carries out integrated mineral exploration activities such as area survey activities, geological exploration, geophysical exploration, geodetic surveys, drilling, physical and chemical analysis testing, calculation of mineral reserves and resources supported by an integrated Geographic Information System (GIS).

"Exploration activities are carried out to ensure the adequacy of the company's strategic mineral resources and reserves," Wisnu emphasized.

Bisnis.com

Alamtri (ADMR) Siapkan Rp513 Miliar, Eksplorasi Batu Bara Metalurgi

Penulis : Rio Sandy Pradana

PT **ALAMTRI** Minerals Indonesia Tbk. (ADMR), melalui tiga anak usaha dengan total aset mencapai Rp513,15 miliar, akan melakukan kegiatan eksplorasi lanjutan batu bara metalurgi.

Berdasarkan informasi pada Laporan Tahunan 2024 perseroan, terdapat tiga anak usaha, yaitu PT Juloi Coal (JC), PT Kalteng Coal (KC), dan PT Sumber Barito Coal (SBC), yang belum beroperasi dan masih dalam tahapan Pengembangan Operasi Produksi.

Total aset ketiga entitas tersebut telah tercatat dalam laporan konsolidasi yakni masing-masing US$26,65 juta, US$2,15 juta, dan US$2,17 juta dengan total US$30,94 juta atau setara Rp513,15 miliar (kurs JISDOR Rp16.585 per dolar AS).

Alamtri (ADMR) Allocates IDR 513 Billion for Metallurgical Coal Exploration

Author: Rio Sandy Pradana

PT **ALAMTRI** Minerals Indonesia Tbk. (ADMR), through three subsidiaries with total assets of Rp513.15 billion, will conduct further exploration for metallurgical coal.

Based on information in the company's 2024 Annual Report, there are three subsidiaries, namely PT Juloi Coal (JC), PT Kalteng Coal (KC), and PT Sumber Barito Coal (SBC), which are not yet operational and are still in the Production Operation Development stage.

The total assets of the three entities have been recorded in the consolidated report, namely US$26.65 million, US$2.15 million, and US$2.17 million, respectively, with a total of US$30.94 million or equivalent to Rp513.15 billion (JISDOR exchange rate of Rp16,585 per US dollar).

Berdasarkan keterbukaan informasi, dikutip Selasa (14/10/2025), Corporate Secretary ADMR Mahardika Putranto menjelaskan ketiga entitas anak tersebut sedang melakukan kajian teknis terkait infrastruktur untuk pengembangan terintegrasi. Adapun, kegiatan operasional komersial batu bara metalurgi akan dilakukan setelah eksplorasi lanjutan dan kajian teknis terintegrasi telah selesai.

"Ketiga entitas tersebut berencana melakukan kegiatan eksplorasi lanjutan pada wilayah Perjanjian Karya Pengusahaan Pertambangan Batubara [PKP2B] yang belum termasuk ke dalam area cadangan batu bara saat ini, yang bertujuan untuk meningkatkan keyakinan geologi," tulisnya dalam keterbukaan informasi Bursa Efek Indonesia.

Dia menambahkan, ketiga perusahaan tersebut memegang PKP2B dan telah memperoleh persetujuan tahap Operasi Produksi, persetujuan Rencana Kerja dan Anggaran Biaya (RKAB) dari Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM), perizinan Analisis Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan (AMDAL), dan perizinan lainnya.

Selain itu, ketiga perusahaan tersebut juga sedang dalam proses pengurusan perizinan untuk mendukung rencana eksplorasi lanjutannya.

Mahardika menjelaskan komponen utama aset JC, KC, dan SBC adalah terkait eksplorasi dan evaluasi, yaitu berupa biaya eksplorasi sumber daya dan cadangan batu bara metalurgi.

Biaya eksplorasi yang telah dikeluarkan oleh ketiga perusahaan tersebut adalah untuk mendapatkan izin eksplorasi; melakukan pencarian dan penilaian sumber daya batu bara termasuk melakukan kegiatan seperti pengeboran eksplorasi, pengambilan sampel, studi geofisika; dan kegiatan studi lainnya untuk membuktikan kelayakan teknis dan komersial penambangan sebelum kegiatan produksi.

Based on information disclosure, quoted on Tuesday (10/14/2025), ADMR Corporate Secretary Mahardika Putranto explained that the three subsidiaries are currently conducting technical studies related to infrastructure for integrated development. Commercial operations of metallurgical coal will commence after further exploration and integrated technical studies are completed.

"The three entities plan to conduct further exploration activities in the Coal Mining Work Agreement [PKP2B] areas that are not included in the current coal reserve areas, with the aim of increasing geological confidence," he wrote in an information disclosure to the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

He added that the three companies hold PKP2B and have obtained approval for the Production Operation stage, approval of the Work Plan and Budget (RKAB) from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM), Environmental Impact Analysis (AMDAL) permits, and other permits.

In addition, the three companies are also in the process of obtaining permits to support their further exploration plans.

Mahardika explained that the main components of JC, KC, and SBC assets are related to exploration and evaluation, namely in the form of exploration costs for metallurgical coal resources and reserves.

The exploration costs incurred by the three companies were to obtain exploration permits; conduct searches and assessments of coal resources, including activities such as exploration drilling, sampling, geophysical studies; and other study activities to prove the technical and commercial feasibility of mining before production activities.

Menurutnya, biaya-biaya eksplorasi ini dicatat sebagai aset karena belum beroperasinya kegiatan penambangan di ketiga perusahaan tersebut. Adapun, komponen utama lainnya pada aset ketiga perusahaan tersebut adalah kas dan setara kas untuk keperluan operasional perusahaan.

"Saat ini, JC, KC, dan SBC masih melakukan kegiatan eksplorasi dan evaluasi, yang dalam beberapa tahun ke depan akan melakukan kegiatan eksplorasi lanjutan untuk menambah data sumber daya dan cadangan batu bara," katanya.

ADMR perlu melakukan review terkait estimasi kebutuhan capital expenditure (capex) untuk kegiatan eksplorasi lanjutan di JC, KC, dan SBC. Adapun, pendanaan atas capex tersebut diutamakan berasal dari kas internal.

"Ketiga perusahaan tersebut masih dalam proses persiapan operasi produksi. Perseroan berupaya untuk mempersiapkan ketiga anak perusahaannya tersebut agar dapat melaksanakan tahap selanjutnya dengan prudent," jelasnya.

Dia berpendapat tantangan yang dihadapi dalam mempersiapkan ketiga anak perusahaan tersebut, antara lain, lokasi yang terpencil dan belum tersedianya infrastruktur pendukung. Editor : Rio Sandy Pradana

According to him, these exploration costs are recorded as assets because mining operations at the three companies are not yet operational. Another major component of the three companies' assets is cash and cash equivalents for operational purposes.

"Currently, JC, KC, and SBC are still conducting exploration and evaluation activities, and in the next few years, they will carry out further exploration activities to add to the data on coal resources and reserves," he said.

ADMR needs to review the estimated capital expenditure (capex) requirements for continued exploration activities at JC, KC, and SBC. Funding for this capex will primarily come from internal cash.

"The three companies are still in the process of preparing for production operations. The company is working to prepare its three subsidiaries so they can carry out the next phase prudently," he explained.

He believes the challenges faced in preparing the three subsidiaries include remote locations and the lack of supporting infrastructure. Editor: Rio Sandy Pradana

Imbas Tambang Longsor, Smelter Freeport Bisa Setop di Akhir Oktober

Verda Nano, CNBC Indonesia

KEMENTERIAN Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) memproyeksikan aktivitas pengolahan smelter PT Freeport Indonesia (PTFI) di Kawasan Ekonomi Khusus (KEK) JIIPE, Gresik, Jawa Timur, hanya akan bertahan hingga akhir Oktober 2025.

Hal tersebut menyusul terganggunya pasokan di sektor hulu akibat penutupan sementara tambang bawah tanah Grasberg Block Cave (GBC) setelah insiden longsor beberapa waktu lalu.

Direktur Jenderal Mineral dan Batu Bara (Dirjen Minerba) Kementerian ESDM Tri Winarno membeberkan operasional smelter PTFI di Gresik saat ini masih beroperasi. Namun pasokan dari tambang diperkirakan hanya mampu mencukupi kebutuhan smelter hingga akhir bulan ini.

"Sampai akhir Oktober mungkin. Jadi sementara berhenti," kata Tri ditemui di Kementerian ESDM, Senin (13/10/2025).

Di sisi lain, Tri mengungkapkan bahwa pihaknya juga telah meminta PTFI untuk melakukan evaluasi menyeluruh sebelum memulai kembali aktivitas produksi di area GBC. Dengan demikian, kejadian yang serupa tidak terulang kembali.

"Dia (PTFI) sudah kita minta untuk melibatkan pekerja yang lama yang tahu soal geoteknik, yang tahu soal terowongannya dulu, yang mendesain, gitu-gitu kan. Untuk ini tuh kemungkinan akan terjadi lagi nggak sih? Kalau misalnya akan terjadi mitigasinya apa?," kata Tri.

The Freeport Smelter Could Shut Down at the End of October Due to Mine Landslides

Verda Nano, CNBC Indonesia

THE MINISTRY of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) projects that PT Freeport Indonesia's (PTFI) smelter processing activities in the JIIPE Special Economic Zone (KEK), Gresik, East Java, will only last until the end of October 2025.

This follows the disruption of supply in the upstream sector due to the temporary closure of the Grasberg Block Cave (GBC) underground mine following a landslide incident some time ago.

Tri Winarno, Director General of Minerals and Coal at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, revealed that PTFI's smelter in Gresik is currently operational. However, supply from the mine is estimated to only be sufficient to meet the smelter's needs until the end of this month.

"Until the end of October, maybe. So, it's temporarily suspended," Tri said when met at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources on Monday (10/13/2025).

Meanwhile, Tri revealed that his company has also asked PTFI to conduct a comprehensive evaluation before resuming production activities in the GBC area. This will ensure a similar incident does not recur.

"We've asked PTFI to involve long-time workers who understand geotechnics, who know about the tunnels themselves, who designed them, and so on. Is there a possibility this will happen again? If so, what mitigation measures will be implemented?" Tri said.

Sebelumnya, Menteri Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) Bahlil Lahadalia bakal melakukan audit secara total terhadap kegiatan pertambangan PT Freeport Indonesia (PTFI). Mengingat insiden ini telah menewaskan sebanyak tujuh orang pekerja.

Akibatnya operasi di Grasberg, kemungkinan akan dimulai kembali secara bertahap pada paruh pertama 2026.

"Tapi yang namanya musibah memang itu terjadi. Maka apa yang harus dilakukan? Yang pertama adalah kita melakukan audit total terhadap implementasi daripada operasi underground di Freeport," kata Bahlil di Kementerian ESDM, dikutip Senin (13/10/2025).

Bahlil menjelaskan operasional PTFI di tambang tersebut hingga saat ini masih terhenti. Namun yang pasti, proses audit yang dilakukan pemerintah masih terus berlangsung.

"Sekarang belum ada yang bisa dilakukan produksi. Tetapi kita lagi lakukan audit sampai kemudian kita bisa menemukan apa faktor penyebabnya," kata Bahlil. (hsy/hsy)

Previously, the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM), Bahlil Lahadalia, planned to conduct a comprehensive audit of PT Freeport Indonesia's (PTFI) mining operations, given that the incident killed seven workers.

As a result, operations at Grasberg are likely to restart gradually in the first half of 2026.

"But disasters do happen. So what must be done? First, we conduct a complete audit of the implementation of Freeport's underground operations," Bahlil said at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, as quoted on Monday (October 13, 2025).

Bahlil explained that PTFI's operations at the mine are currently suspended. However, the government's audit process is ongoing.

"There's nothing we can do to halt production right now. But we're conducting an audit until we can determine the underlying cause," Bahlil said. (hsy/hsy)

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AMMAN Raih Penghargaan Tertinggi Pengolahan Mineral Terbaik di ASEAN

Penulis : Media Digital

DARI wilayah tambang Batu Hijau di Sumbawa Barat, teknologi dan praktik terbaik pengolahan mineral dari Indonesia berhasil mencuri perhatian Asia Tenggara. PT Amman Mineral Nusa Tenggara (AMMAN), salah satu perusahaan tambang tembaga dan emas terbesar di Indonesia, dinobatkan…

AMMAN Wins ASEAN's Top Mineral Processing Award

Author: Media Digital

FROM the Batu Hijau mining area in West Sumbawa, Indonesia's best mineral processing technology and practices have captured the attention of Southeast Asia. PT Amman Mineral Nusa Tenggara (AMMAN), one of Indonesia's largest copper and gold mining companies, was named…

dinobatkan sebagai pemenang kategori ‘Best Practices in Processing’ (Praktik Pengolahan Mineral Terbaik) dalam ajang bergengsi ‘The 4th ASEAN Mineral Awards (AMA) 2025’.

Penghargaan ini diserahkan dalam pertemuan tingkat Menteri sektor mineral ASEAN di Vientiane, Laos, pada 2 Oktober lalu, sebagai bentuk pengakuan atas komitmen AMMAN dalam menerapkan praktik operasi yang inovatif, efisien, dan berkelanjutan di industri pertambangan. AMA, yang diselenggarakan setiap dua tahun oleh Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), adalah barometer utama dalam penerapan praktik terbaik pengelolaan sumber daya mineral di wilayah Asia Tenggara.

Vice President Corporate Communications AMMAN, Kartika Octaviana, menyatakan bahwa penghargaan tertinggi ini merefleksikan komitmen AMMAN dalam menghadirkan praktik pertambangan berkelas dunia. “Penghargaan ini merupakan bukti nyata integrasi inovasi dan keberlanjutan di setiap aspek operasi kami. Kami percaya praktik tambang yang unggul bukan hanya kunci keberhasilan bisnis, tetapi juga tanggung jawab untuk menjaga lingkungan serta meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat. Pencapaian ini menjadi motivasi bagi AMMAN untuk terus menetapkan standar lebih tinggi di industri pertambangan,” ujar Kartika.

Inovasi dan Keberlanjutan yang Membawa Kemenangan

Penilaian komprehensif AMA menyoroti inovasi AMMAN dalam penerapan digitalisasi untuk meningkatkan efisiensi pengolahan mineral. AMMAN berhasil mencatat peningkatan pemulihan mineral (recovery rate) melampaui kinerja rata-rata historis perusahaan hingga 5,6% lewat beragam inovasi teknologi berbasis Artificial Intelligence (AI), memodifikasi dan memperbarui peralatan yang ada, serta optimalisasi proses penggilingan, penggerusan, dan pengapungan.

was named the winner of the "Best Practices in Processing" category at the prestigious "4th ASEAN Mineral Awards (AMA) 2025."

The award was presented at the ASEAN Minerals Ministerial Meeting in Vientiane, Laos, on October 2, recognizing AMMAN's commitment to implementing innovative, efficient, and sustainable operating practices in the mining industry. The AMA, held every two years by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), is a leading benchmark for best practices in mineral resource management in the region.

AMMAN's Vice President of Corporate Communications, Kartika Octaviana, stated that this highest award reflects AMMAN's commitment to delivering world-class mining practices. "This award is concrete evidence of the integration of innovation and sustainability in every aspect of our operations. We believe that superior mining practices are not only the key to business success, but also a responsibility to protect the environment and improve the welfare of the community. This achievement motivates AMMAN to continue setting higher standards in the mining industry," said Kartika.

Innovation and Sustainability That Bring Victory

The AMA's comprehensive assessment highlighted AMMAN's innovation in applying digitalization to improve mineral processing efficiency. AMMAN achieved a 5.6% increase in mineral recovery rates, surpassing the company's historical average, through various Artificial Intelligence (AI)-based technological innovations, modifications and upgrades to existing equipment, and optimization of milling, grinding, and flotation processes.

Komitmen terhadap lingkungan juga tercermin dari pengelolaan tailing tanpa bahan kimia berbahaya, pemanfaatan PLTS berkapasitas 26,8 MW yang berhasil menekan emisi CO_2, serta peningkatan efisiensi air hingga 40% sejak 2016. Hingga 2024, AMMAN juga telah berhasil mereklamasi 799,53 hektar lahan dengan 1,8 juta pohon ditanam dengan 99 varian bibit yang didominasi tanaman asli Sumbawa.

Di sisi sosial, berbagai program pemberdayaan masyarakat telah menurunkan angka stunting hingga 30% di wilayah sekitar operasional, menghidupkan kembali tradisi tenun melalui pemberdayaan perempuan lokal, serta melahirkan infrastruktur-instruktur surfing baru yang meningkatkan pendapatan warga sekaligus mendorong pariwisata berkelanjutan di Sumbawa Barat.

Capaian ini menegaskan posisi AMMAN dalam komitmennya untuk menjalankan praktik pertambangan modern yang kompetitif secara global. Lebih dari sekadar pengakuan, penghargaan ini menjadi pendorong bagi AMMAN untuk terus menghadirkan inovasi, menjaga keberlanjutan lingkungan, serta menciptakan manfaat jangka panjang bagi masyarakat dan perekonomian Indonesia Editor : Media Digital

Commitment to the environment is also reflected in the management of tailings without hazardous chemicals, the use of a 26.8 MW solar power plant that has successfully reduced CO_2 emissions, and an increase in water efficiency of up to 40% since 2016. By 2024, AMMAN has also succeeded in reclaiming 799.53 hectares of land with 1.8 million trees planted with 99 varieties of seedlings dominated by native Sumbawa plants.

On the social side, various community empowerment programs have reduced stunting rates by up to 30% in the operational areas, revived weaving traditions through the empowerment of local women, and created new infrastructure and surfing instructors that increase local incomes while encouraging sustainable tourism in West Sumbawa.

This achievement affirms AMMAN's commitment to implementing modern, globally competitive mining practices. More than just recognition, this award serves as a driving force for AMMAN to continue delivering innovation, maintaining environmental sustainability, and creating long-term benefits for the Indonesian people and economy. Editor: Digital Media

Kontan.co.id

Antam (ANTM) Kekurangan Pasokan, ESDM Kaji Skema DMO Komoditas Emas

Reporter: Diki Mardiansyah | Editor: Herlina Kartika Dewi

KEMENTERIAN Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) tengah mengkaji kemungkinan penerapan skema *domestic market obligation* (DMO) untuk komoditas emas.

Antam (ANTM) Faces Supply Shortage, ESDM Review Gold DMO Scheme

Reporter: Diki Mardiansyah | Editor: Herlina Kartika Dewi

THE MINISTRY of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) is currently reviewing the possibility of implementing a *domestic market obligation* (DMO) scheme for gold commodities.

Hal ini bertujuan untuk mengurangi ketergantungan PT Aneka Tambang Tbk (ANTM) alias Antam terhadap impor emas yang mencapai sekitar 30 ton per tahun sebagai bahan baku produksi logam mulia.

Direktur Jenderal Mineral dan Batu Bara Kementerian ESDM Tri Winarno mengatakan, kajian tersebut perlu mempertimbangkan berbagai aspek sebelum diterapkan. Apalagi, Antam saat ini sudah memiliki kerja sama jual beli emas dengan PT Freeport Indonesia (PTFI) sebanyak 25 ton – 30 ton per tahun.

Namun, pasokan dari Freeport belum berjalan optimal akibat kendala operasional di fasilitas pemurnian (smelter) perusahaan tersebut.

"Cuma kalau misalnya nanti ada DMO, seandainya ada DMO, nanti kalau missalnya sananya [smelter Freeport] beroperasi seperti apa. Jangan sampai juga terus malah numpuk," kata Tri ditemui di Kantor Kementerian ESDM, Senin (13/10/2025).

Sebelumnya Tri juga pernah menanggapi usulan Komisi VI DPR yang meminta pemerintah menghentikan sementara ekspor emas untuk memenuhi kebutuhan domestik, khususnya pasokan PT Aneka Tambang Tbk (Antam).

Tri menyatakan pihaknya masih mengkaji opsi tersebut. Pasalnya, kebijakan penghentian ekspor tidak bisa diambil secara gegabah karena menyangkut mekanisme perdagangan hingga potensi penerapan pajak.

"Yang ekspor nanti kita coba lihat nanti. Siapa saja yang ekspor. Terus mekanisme apakah. Kalau misalnya nanti biayanya seperti apa? Apakah impor ada tax, ekspor ada tax? Atau seperti apa? Nanti yang menguntungkan kan artinya yang menguntungkan itu seperti apa?," kata Tri ditemui di Kantor BPH Migas, Kamis (2/10/2025).

This aims to reduce PT Aneka Tambang Tbk (ANTM) alias Antam's dependence on gold imports, which reach around 30 tons per year as raw material for precious metal production.

Tri Winarno, Director General of Minerals and Coal at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, stated that the study requires considering various aspects before implementation. Furthermore, Antam currently has a gold trading agreement with PT Freeport Indonesia (PTFI) for 25 to 30 tons per year.

However, supply from Freeport has not been running optimally due to operational constraints at the company's refining facility (smelter).

"But if, for example, there's a DMO, what will happen if the Freeport smelter operates? We don't want it to pile up," Tri said when met at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources office on Monday (10/13/2025).

Previously, Tri also responded to the proposal of Commission VI of the House of Representatives which asked the government to temporarily stop gold exports to meet domestic needs, especially the supply of PT Aneka Tambang Tbk (Antam).

Tri stated that his party is still reviewing this option. He noted that the export suspension policy cannot be taken rashly, as it involves trade mechanisms and potential tax implications.

"We'll try to see who's exporting. And what's the mechanism? What will the costs be? Will there be a tax on imports, or a tax on exports? Or what? What will be profitable, what will be profitable?" Tri said when met at the BPH Migas office on Thursday (October 2, 2025).

Permintaan penghentian ekspor emas sebelumnya disampaikan Wakil Ketua Komisi VI DPR, Andre Rosiade, dalam rapat dengan direksi Antam. Andre menilai kebutuhan dalam negeri harus diutamakan mengingat Antam masih bergantung pada impor emas untuk menutup kekurangan pasokan.

Berdasarkan catatan Kontan, PT Aneka Tambang Tbk (ANTM) mengungkap masih memenuhi kebutuhan emas dalam negeri melalui impor dari Singapura dan Australia.

Direktur Utama PT Aneka Tambang Tbk (ANTM) Achmad Ardianto mengungkap, dalam setahun, perseroan masih meng-impor kurang lebih 30 ton emas.

"Mungkin 30-an ton (per tahun)," ungkap Achmad dalam Rapat Dengar Pendapat (RDP) dengan DPR RI, di Jakarta, Senin (29/09/2025).

Lebih detail, saat ini Antam mendapatkan emas dari beberapa sumber.

Yang pertama, berasal dari Tambang Emas Pongkor yang berada di kawasan Taman Nasional Gunung Halimun-Salak, Kabupaten Bogor, Jawa Barat dengan produksi hanya 1 ton per tahun.

"Saat ini satu-satunya (tambang emas Antam) ada di Pongkor Pak, itu produksi-nya cuma 1 ton setahun," tambah Achmad.

Yang kedua, sumber emas Antam ber-asal dari buy back atau proses penjualan kembali emas yang sebelumnya telah dibeli dengan kapasitas mencapai 2,5 ton.

"Jadi emas-emas masyarakat yang dulu dibeli di Antam, kemudian butuh cash, dijual kembali ke Antam, itu menjadi sumber bagi kami untuk dicetak dengan versi yang baru. Itu cuma 2,5 ton, dalam 1 tahun dapet-nya. Jadi kita masih shortage banyak," jelas dia.

The request to halt gold exports was previously conveyed by Andre Rosiade, Deputy Chairman of Commission VI of the House of Representatives, in a meeting with Antam's board of directors. Rosiade argued that domestic needs should be prioritized, given that Antam still relies on gold imports to cover supply shortages.

Based on Kontan's records, PT Aneka Tambang Tbk (ANTM) revealed that it still meets domestic gold needs through imports from Singapore and Australia.

President Director of PT Aneka Tambang Tbk (ANTM) Achmad Ardianto revealed that in a year, the company still imports approximately 30 tons of gold.

"Maybe 30 tons (per year)," said Achmad in a Hearing (RDP) with the Indonesian House of Representatives (DPR RI), in Jakarta, Monday (29/09/2025).

In more detail, Antam currently obtains gold from several sources.

The first comes from the Pongkor Gold Mine located in the Mount Halimun-Salak National Park area, Bogor Regency, West Java with a production of only 1 ton per year.

"Currently, the only (Antam gold mine) is in Pongkor, sir, and its production is only 1 ton per year," Achmad added.

Secondly, Antam's gold source comes from buyback or the process of reselling gold that has previously been purchased with a capacity of up to 2.5 tons.

"So, people who previously bought gold from Antam and then needed cash and resold it to Antam became a source for us to mint new versions. We only get 2.5 tons of that in one year. So, we still have a significant shortage," he explained.

Yang ketiga, berasal dari tambang-tambang emas diluar Antam. Yang kemudian dibeli dan dimurnikan melalui smelter atau pabrik pemurnian mereka di Pulogadung, Jakarta Timur.

Achmad menjelaskan, beberapa emas mentah yang diambil contohnya berasal dari PT Indo Muro Kencana dan PT Nusa Halmahera Minerals (NHM).

"Ada beberapa perusahaan, seperti Indo Muro, kemudian juga NHM, dan perusahaan-perusahaan di Indonesia yang menambang emas, mereka memurnikan di Antam, kemudian kita menawarkan (untuk dibeli)," ungkapnya.

Sayangnya, sumber ketiga ini terkendala dari tidak adanya kewajiban tambang-tambang emas diluar Antam atau tambang emas swasta untuk menjual emasnya ke Antam.

"Itu kalau emas-nya boleh dibeli sama Antam. Mereka mau menjualnya ke Antam. Soalnya, adalah tidak ada aturan yang mewajibkan mereka (pemilik tambang emas swasta) untuk menjual ke Antam," jelas Achmad.

Yang keempat, berasal dari impor emas batangan dari Singapura dan Australia melalui perusahaan ataupun lembaga yang terafiliasi dengan London Bullion Market Association (LBMA).

"Dari semua perusahaan ataupun lembaga yang terafiliasi dengan LBMA, selalu perusahaan-perusahaan terafiliasi. Sumber ada tiga, Bullion bank atau bank emas, refinery, maupun trader," kata dia.

Dalam paparannya, Achmad menjelaskan total dari seluruh tambang emas di Indonesia memiliki potensi produksi 90 ton emas per tahun. Namun, tidak semua bisa terserap untuk kebutuhan Antam, karena bersifat *Business-to-Business* (B2B).

Achmad menambahkan, sepanjang tahun ini kebutuhan emas dalam negeri ditarget mencapai 45 ton. Naik dibandingkan periode penjualan Antam sepanjang tahun 2024 lalu yang sebesar 42 ton.

The third comes from gold mines outside Antam, which are then purchased and refined through their smelter or refining plant in Pulogadung, East Jakarta.

Achmad explained that some of the raw gold samples taken came from PT Indo Muro Kencana and PT Nusa Halmahera Minerals (NHM).

"There are several companies, such as Indo Muro, and also NHM, and companies in Indonesia that mine gold. They refine it at Antam, and then we offer it (for purchase)," he said.

Unfortunately, this third source is hampered by the absence of an obligation for gold mines outside Antam or private gold mines to sell their gold to Antam.

"That's if Antam allows them to buy the gold. They want to sell it to Antam. The problem is, there's no regulation requiring them (private gold mine owners) to sell to Antam," Achmad explained.

The fourth comes from imports of gold bullion from Singapore and Australia through companies or institutions affiliated with the London Bullion Market Association (LBMA).

"Of all the companies or institutions affiliated with the LBMA, they are always affiliated companies. There are three sources: bullion banks or gold banks, refineries, and traders," he said.

In his presentation, Achmad explained that all gold mines in Indonesia have the potential to produce 90 tons of gold per year. However, not all of it can be absorbed by Antam, as it is *a business-to-business* (B2B) business.

Achmad added that domestic gold demand is targeted to reach 45 tons this year, up from Antam's sales volume of 42 tons throughout 2024.

Adapun, melalui 4 sumber emas di atas, Antam dapat memenuhi kapasitas kebutuhan emasnya hingga 40 ton tahun ini.

"Jadi kapasitas kita 40 ton, dan syukur Alhamdulilah, masyarakat makin meningkat kesadaran dan kebutuhannya," ungkap dia.

Meanwhile, through the four gold sources above, Antam can meet its gold requirement capacity of up to 40 tons this year.

"So our capacity is 40 tons, and thank God, people's awareness and needs are increasing," he said.

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Pasokan Logam Mulia Menipis, Emas Milik MDKA Masih Mengalir ke Pasar Asia

Penulis : Dionisio Damara Tonce

DI TENGAH tekanan pasokan logam mulia domestik, PT Merdeka Copper Gold Tbk. (MDKA) masih mengekspor seluruh produksi emasnya ke pasar Asia.

GM Corporate Communication Merdeka Copper Gold Tom Malik mengatakan produksi emas perseroan berasal dari Tambang Emas Tujuh Bukit di Banyuwangi, Jawa Timur.

“MDKA mengirim emas ke PT Logam Mulia anak perusahaan Antam [PT Aneka Tambang Tbk] untuk proses pemurnian. Namun, seluruh produksi emas MDKA saat ini diekspor ke Asia,” ujarnya kepada Bisnis, Senin (13/10/2025).

Berdasarkan laporan keuangan akhir Juni 2025, MDKA meraih pendapatan US$852,66 juta atau turun dari tahun sebelumnya US$1,09 miliar. Pendapatan ini berasal dari penjualan emas, perak, katoda tembaga, nikel matte, dan bijih nikel limonite.

Secara wilayah, penjualan ke Indonesia berkontribusi US$636,28 juta, disusul Hong Kong senilai US$180,94 juta, sementara penjualan ke China mencapai US$25,13 juta.

Precious Metals Supply Decreases, MDKA Gold Still Flows to Asian Markets

Author: Dionisio Damara Tonce

AMID pressure on domestic precious metal supplies, PT Merdeka Copper Gold Tbk. (MDKA) continues to export all of its gold production to Asian markets.

Merdeka Copper Gold Corporate Communication GM Tom Malik said the company's gold production comes from the Tujuh Bukit Gold Mine in Banyuwangi, East Java.

"MDKA sends gold to PT Logam Mulia, a subsidiary of Antam [PT Aneka Tambang Tbk] for refining. However, all of MDKA's gold production is currently exported to Asia," he told Bisnis on Monday (10/13/2025).

Based on its financial report at the end of June 2025, MDKA generated revenue of US$852.66 million, down from US$1.09 billion the previous year. This revenue came from sales of gold, silver, copper cathode, nickel matte, and limonite nickel ore.

Regionally, sales to Indonesia contributed US$636.28 million, followed by Hong Kong at US$180.94 million, while sales to China reached US$25.13 million.

Kendati demikian, Tom Malik menambahkan bahwa mulai tahun depan, suplai emas perseroan diproyeksikan semakin bertambah seiring beroperasinya Tambang Emas Pani di Gorontalo yang dikelola PT Merdeka Gold Resources Tbk. (EMAS).

Merdeka Gold Resources sebelumnya telah mengumumkan peningkatan cadangan bijih emas atau gold ore reserve untuk tambang emas Pani di Gorontalo menjadi 4,8 juta ons, naik 150% dari sebelumnya 1,9 juta ons.

Cadangan baru tersebut berasal dari kandungan sumber daya mineral yang melebihi 7 juta ons, sehingga menjadikan Pani salah satu deposit emas primer terbesar.

Sementara itu, tekanan terhadap pasokan emas domestik kian meningkat seiring langkah PT Aneka Tambang Tbk. (ANTM) yang mulai mengandalkan impor untuk memenuhi kebutuhan bahan baku produksi emas batangan. Padahal, Indonesia sendiri memiliki potensi produksi emas mencapai sekitar 90 ton per tahun.

Direktur Utama Antam Ahmad Ardianto menuturkan bahwa fundamental bisnis emas Antam diuji oleh keterbatasan pasokan domestik. Dari kebutuhan 45 ton emas per tahun, tambang Pongkor milik perseroan hanya mampu memproduksi sekitar 1 ton.

Emiten tambang anggota MIND ID ini pun bergantung pada buyback emas masyarakat, kerja sama dengan tambang swasta, serta impor dari mitra internasional yang tergabung dalam London Bullion Market Association (LBMA).

Didi, sapaan akrabnya, menjelaskan potensi produksi emas Indonesia sebenarnya dapat mencapai 90 ton per tahun. Namun,…

However, Tom Malik added that starting next year, the company's gold supply is projected to increase with the operation of the Pani Gold Mine in Gorontalo, managed by PT Merdeka Gold Resources Tbk. (EMAS).

Merdeka Gold Resources previously announced an increase in gold ore reserves for its Pani gold mine in Gorontalo to 4.8 million ounces, up 150% from the previous 1.9 million ounces.

The new reserves come from a mineral resource content exceeding 7 million ounces, making Pani one of the largest primary gold deposits.

Meanwhile, pressure on domestic gold supplies is increasing as PT Aneka Tambang Tbk. (ANTM) begins relying on imports to meet its raw material needs for gold bar production. Indonesia itself has a potential gold production of approximately 90 tons per year.

Antam President Director Ahmad Ardianto stated that the fundamentals of Antam's gold business are being tested by limited domestic supply. Of the company's annual gold requirement of 45 tons, the company's Pongkor mine can only produce about 1 ton.

Mining issuers who are members of MIND ID also rely on public gold buybacks, collaboration with private mines, and imports from international partners who are members of the London Bullion Market Association (LBMA).

Didi, as he is familiarly known, explained that Indonesia's potential gold production could actually reach 90 tons per year. However,…

Namun, banyak perusahaan tambang lebih memilih ekspor atau menjual ke perusahaan perhiasan. Akibatnya, impor tidak dapat terhindarkan.

"Mungkin 30-an ton [impor], sementara produksi dalam negeri kita mencapai 90 ton emas. [Perusahaan tambang emas] ada yang sebagian menjual emas ke perusahaan perhiasan tetapi ada juga yang diekspor," pungkasnya.

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However, many mining companies prefer exporting or selling to jewelry companies. As a result, imports are unavoidable.

"Perhaps 30 tons [of imports], while our domestic production reaches 90 tons of gold. [Gold mining companies] sell some of their gold to jewelry companies, but some is exported," he concluded.

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Media Keuangan ID DENPASAR

Peran MIND ID Dalam Mendorong UMK Naik Kelas dan Ekonomi Kerakyatan

Oleh: Sindi

HOLDING Industri Pertambangan Indonesia (MIND ID) semakin menunjukkan komitmen kuatnya dalam pemberdayaan Usaha Mikro dan Kecil (UMK) di wilayah operasionalnya.

Hingga pertengahan tahun 2025, lebih dari 10.000 UMK telah dibina menjadi bagian penting dari rantai pasok industri pertambangan yang dikelola oleh grup ini.

Program pemberdayaan ini bertujuan untuk mendorong UMK agar naik kelas dan berperan sebagai motor penggerak ekonomi di daerah.

Langkah ini juga sangat sejalan dengan arah pembangunan nasional serta Asta Cita Presiden Republik Indonesia, yang menekankan pentingnya penciptaan lapangan kerja berkualitas dan penguatan kewirausahaan lokal secara merata.

MIND ID's Role in Encouraging MSMEs to Upgrade and Develop a People's Economy

By: Sindi

THE INDONESIAN Mining Industry Holding (MIND ID) is increasingly demonstrating its strong commitment to empowering Micro and Small Enterprises (MSMEs) in its operational areas.

By mid-2025, more than 10,000 MSEs have been developed to become a vital part of the mining industry supply chain managed by this group.

This empowerment program aims to encourage MSMEs to move up a class and act as a driving force for the regional economy.

This step is also very much in line with the direction of national development and the Asta Cita of the President of the Republic of Indonesia, which emphasizes the importance of creating quality jobs and strengthening local entrepreneurship evenly.

Tambang sebagai Motor Penggerak Ekonomi Kerakyatan

Corporate Secretary MIND ID, Pria Utama, menjelaskan bahwa peran industri pertambangan tidak hanya sebatas produksi mineral dan bahan tambang.

Tambang juga berfungsi sebagai penggerak ekonomi kerakyatan di daerah sekitar wilayah operasional, membuka peluang usaha bagi masyarakat setempat.

Menurut Pria, ini menjadi bukti nyata bahwa sektor pertambangan dapat membuka lebih banyak kesempatan usaha agar masyarakat dapat tumbuh dan berkembang secara mandiri.

Dengan demikian, sektor ini turut berkontribusi signifikan terhadap perekonomian nasional melalui penguatan usaha kecil dan menengah.

Program Pendampingan UMK yang Komprehensif

MIND ID menjalankan berbagai program pemberdayaan yang menyeluruh untuk UMK binaannya. Program ini mencakup pelatihan manajemen bisnis, inovasi produk, digitalisasi usaha, dan perluasan akses pasar agar UMK dapat berkembang dan berdaya saing.

Pendekatan yang komprehensif ini dirancang untuk menciptakan ekosistem ekonomi yang inklusif dan berkelanjutan, terutama di sekitar wilayah tambang.

Dukungan berkelanjutan ini membuat UMK tidak hanya bertahan, tetapi juga mampu naik kelas secara signifikan dan memberikan kontribusi bagi penguatan ekonomi lokal.

Kisah Sukses UMK Binaan PT Bukit Asam

Salah satu kisah sukses yang patut menjadi contoh adalah Haiedi Ulandari, pendiri usaha Pempek Hudi di Palembang yang merupakan UMK binaan PT Bukit Asam Tbk.

Mining as a Driving Force of the People's Economy

MIND ID Corporate Secretary, Pria Utama, explained that the role of the mining industry is not limited to the production of minerals and mining materials.

Mining also functions as a driver of the people's economy in the areas surrounding the operational area, opening up business opportunities for the local community.

According to Pria, this is concrete evidence that the mining sector can open up more business opportunities so that communities can grow and develop independently.

Thus, this sector contributes significantly to the national economy by strengthening small and medium enterprises.

Comprehensive MSME Mentoring Program

MIND ID runs various comprehensive empowerment programs for its MSEs. These programs include business management training, product innovation, business digitalization, and expanded market access to help MSEs grow and become competitive.

This comprehensive approach is designed to create an inclusive and sustainable economic ecosystem, especially around mining areas.

This ongoing support enables MSEs not only to survive but also to significantly improve their performance and contribute to strengthening the local economy.

Success Stories of MSMEs Fostered by PT Bukit Asam

One exemplary success story is that of Haiedi Ulandari, founder of Pempek Hudi, a small and medium enterprise (SME) in Palembang, which is supported by PT Bukit Asam Tbk. His home-based business,…

Usaha rumahan yang awalnya hanya menghasilkan omzet sekitar Rp30 juta per bulan kini berkembang pesat mencapai Rp300 juta per bulan.

Selain peningkatan omzet, usaha ini juga berhasil menyerap 13 tenaga kerja lokal sehingga mampu memberikan manfaat ekonomi langsung bagi masyarakat sekitar.

Kisah ini memperlihatkan bahwa pendampingan konsisten yang diberikan oleh MIND ID dan mitranya mampu mendorong UMK naik kelas dan menjadi motor penggerak ekonomi daerah.

Dampak Positif di Wilayah Operasional PT Vale Indonesia

Dampak serupa juga dirasakan oleh UMK binaan di wilayah operasional PT Vale Indonesia, anggota MIND ID. Usaha seperti Sambal Lumako, Nata de Coco, dan produk ikan asap yang didukung pendampingan dari PT Vale kini mampu mandiri dan memperluas jaringan penjualan hingga berbagai daerah.

Peningkatan kapasitas ini tidak hanya berdampak pada pertumbuhan usaha tetapi juga memberikan lapangan kerja bagi ratusan masyarakat di sekitar tambang.

Hal ini membuktikan bahwa program pemberdayaan UMK mampu membawa perubahan sosial ekonomi yang nyata dan signifikan di tingkat lokal.

Industri Pertambangan sebagai Penggerak Ekonomi Rakyat

Pria Utama menegaskan bahwa inisiatif pemberdayaan UMK ini membuktikan bahwa industri pertambangan dapat berperan sebagai penggerak ekonomi rakyat. Program ini sejalan dengan tujuan pemerintah dalam memperluas lapangan kerja serta memperkuat kewirausahaan lokal di seluruh Indonesia.

His home-based business, which initially generated a monthly turnover of around Rp 30 million, has now grown rapidly to Rp 300 million.

In addition to increasing turnover, this business has also succeeded in absorbing 13 local workers, thus providing direct economic benefits to the surrounding community.

This story shows that consistent support provided by MIND ID and its partners can encourage MSMEs to move up a class and become the driving force of the regional economy.

Positive Impacts in PT Vale Indonesia's Operational Areas

A similar impact has been felt by MSEs under their guidance in the operational areas of PT Vale Indonesia, a member of MIND ID. Businesses like Sambal Lumako, Nata de Coco, and smoked fish products, supported by PT Vale's mentoring, are now self-sufficient and expanding their sales networks to various regions.

This capacity increase not only impacts business growth but also provides employment for hundreds of communities around the mine.

This proves that the MSME empowerment program is capable of bringing about real and significant socio-economic changes at the local level.

Mining Industry as a Driver of the People's Economy

Pria Utama emphasized that this MSE empowerment initiative demonstrates the mining industry's potential to drive the people's economy. This program aligns with the government's goal of expanding employment opportunities and strengthening local entrepreneurship throughout Indonesia.

Selain itu, program ini turut mendukung tumbuhnya industri kreatif di daerah yang lebih merata. MIND ID menempatkan pemberdayaan UMK sebagai strategi penting dalam pembangunan daerah dan penguatan ekonomi nasional yang berkelanjutan.

Peran Digitalisasi dan Inovasi Produk dalam Pemberdayaan UMK

Salah satu faktor kunci keberhasilan program pemberdayaan UMK MIND ID adalah fokus pada digitalisasi dan inovasi produk. Pelaku usaha didampingi untuk memanfaatkan teknologi digital dalam pengelolaan usaha dan pemasaran produk mereka.

Langkah ini membantu UMK agar dapat menembus pasar yang lebih luas dan menjangkau konsumen yang lebih beragam. Digitalisasi juga memungkinkan UMK untuk mengelola bisnis lebih efisien, sehingga daya saing mereka di pasar meningkat secara signifikan.

Keberlanjutan dan Harapan Masa Depan

MIND ID menegaskan bahwa program pendampingan UMK akan berlanjut secara berkelanjutan. Tujuannya agar para pelaku usaha dapat mandiri dan mampu membangun kapasitas untuk bersaing di tingkat nasional maupun global.

Keberhasilan UMK binaan MIND ID menjadi kebanggaan sekaligus motivasi untuk terus membangun masa depan yang lebih cerah bagi ekonomi Indonesia. Kerja sama erat antara MIND ID, pelaku usaha, dan pemerintah diharapkan dapat mendorong pertumbuhan UMK secara merata dan berkelanjutan.

Peran MIND ID dalam Ekonomi Kerakyatan

Langkah MIND ID dalam pemberdayaan UMK menunjukkan bagaimana industri pertambangan bisa berkontribusi lebih luas dari sekadar produksi mineral.

Furthermore, this program supports the growth of creative industries in more equitable regions. MIND ID positions MSE empowerment as a crucial strategy for sustainable regional development and strengthening the national economy.

The Role of Digitalization and Product Innovation in Empowering MSMEs

One of the key factors in the success of the MIND ID MSME empowerment program is its focus on digitalization and product innovation. Entrepreneurs are assisted in utilizing digital technology in managing their businesses and marketing their products.

This step helps MSEs penetrate a wider market and reach a more diverse range of consumers. Digitalization also enables MSEs to manage their businesses more efficiently, significantly increasing their competitiveness in the market.

Sustainability and Future Hope

MIND ID emphasized that the MSE mentoring program will continue on an ongoing basis. The goal is to enable entrepreneurs to become independent and build capacity to compete nationally and globally.

The success of MIND ID's MSEs is both a source of pride and motivation to continue building a brighter future for the Indonesian economy. Close collaboration between MIND ID, businesses, and the government is expected to foster equitable and sustainable MSE growth.

The Role of MIND ID in the People's Economy

MIND ID's efforts to empower MSEs demonstrate how the mining industry can contribute beyond mineral production.

Pemberdayaan UMK ini merupakan wujud nyata dukungan terhadap pembangunan nasional yang inklusif dan berkelanjutan.

Harapan besar disematkan agar semakin banyak UMK yang naik kelas dan menjadi motor penggerak ekonomi daerah. Dengan demikian, ekonomi kerakyatan dapat terwujud dan memberi manfaat luas bagi masyarakat serta mendukung kemajuan bangsa secara menyeluruh.

This MSE empowerment represents a concrete manifestation of support for inclusive and sustainable national development.

High hopes are pinned on more MSEs moving up the ranks and becoming drivers of the regional economy. This way, a people-oriented economy can be realized, providing widespread benefits to the community and supporting the nation's progress as a whole.

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Saatnya Susun Peta Jalan Pengembangan Logam Tanah Jarang

Penulis : Euis Rita Hartati

LOGAM Tanah Jarang (LTJ), salah satu komoditi tambang yang lagi banyak diburu. Bahkan baru-baru ini Presiden Trump mengancam Tiongkok untuk menerapkan 100% tarif masuk untuk import mulai 1 November 2025 karena isu rantai pasok Logam Tanah Jarang. Sebelumnya bulan Februari 2025, US juga menyampaikan keinginginannya untuk membantu Ukraina kaitan perang dengan Rusia, bila US dapat akses penuh ke LTJ dan Mineral strateginya Ukraina.

LTJ adalah mineral yang jarang ditemukan ini termasuk mineral strategis yang sangat dibutuhkan oleh aplikasi teknologi masa kini dan masa depan kususnya industri automobile, IT, smartphone, peralatan Kesehatan, termasuk industri Pertahanan. “Oleh karenanya dibutuhkan peta jalan pengembangan mineral dan LTJ dari hulu ke hilir dalam mendukung mineral strategis nasional,” tandas Edi Permadi, Tenaga Profesional Lemhannas RI.

It's Time to Develop a Roadmap for Rare Earth Metals Development

Author: Euis Rita Hartati

RARE Earth Metals (REEs/LTJ) are one of the most sought-after mining commodities. Recently, President Trump threatened China with a 100% tariff on imports starting November 1, 2025, due to issues with the REEsupply chain. Previously, in February 2025, the US also expressed its willingness to assist Ukraine in its war with Russia if it gained full access to its REE and strategic minerals.

REE is a rare mineral, including strategic minerals that are highly needed for current and future technological applications, particularly in the automotive, IT, smartphone, and healthcare industries, including the defense industry. "Therefore, a roadmap for mineral and REE development from upstream to downstream is needed to support national strategic minerals," emphasized Edi Permadi, a Professional Staff Member of the Indonesian National Resilience Institute (Lemhannas RI).

Lingkungan strategis global menyebutkan, Tiongkok sejauh ini pemain utama mineral tanah jarang dunia. Lebih dari 60% pasokan bijih mineral tanah jarang dunia bersumber dari negara ini. Sementara proses serta pemurnian senyawa tanah jarang lebih dari 90% dilakukan di Tiongkok. Hal yang membuat banyak negara di dunia sangat bergantung pada Tiongkok, bahkan tahun 1992 Den Xiaoping pernah menyampaikan “Timur Tengah memiliki minyak, Tiongkok memiliki LTJ”.

Di sisi lain, kebutuhan mineral tanah jarang ke depan diperkirakan akan meningkat pesat. “Data menyebutkan di 2040 permintaan LTJ akan tumbuh 50-60% dan melampaui pasokan. Salah satu pemicunya adalah permintaan magnet permanen di kendaraan listrik dan turbin angin serta teknologi maju meningkat signifikan,” terang Edi.

Ada berbagai upaya untuk mulai mengurangi ketergantungan pada pasokan dari Tiongkok. Salah satunya dengan mendorong pengembangan LTJ di beberapa negara yang punya cadangan dan sumberdaya LTJ.

Indonesia sejauh ini diketahui memiliki potensi logam tanah jarang. Komoditas yang berhubungan dengan kehadiran LTJ, diantaranya timah, bauksit, nikel dan mineral radioaktif. Selain itu ada potensi juga pada batuan granitic. Namun untuk yang ini tingginya kandungan LTJ pada satu mineral terkait dengan tingginya radioaktif. Hal ini juga yang menjadi alasan sampai saat ini belum ada izin usaha pertambangan LTJ di Indonesia.

Meski demikian saat ini potensi LTJ yang sudah diakui publik ada pada monasit sebagai mineral ikutan timah. Ada beberapa unsur LTJ dalam monasit yakni serium dan lanthanum.

The global strategic environment indicates that China is by far the world's leading player in rare earth minerals. Over 60% of the world's rare earth ore supply comes from China. Meanwhile, over 90% of the processing and refining of rare earth compounds is carried out in China. This has led many countries to rely heavily on China, with Denso Xiaoping even stating in 1992, "The Middle East has oil, China has rare earth minerals."

On the other hand, demand for rare earth minerals is expected to increase rapidly in the future. "Data shows that by 2040, demand for rare earth minerals will grow 50-60% and outstrip supply. One of the drivers is the significant increase in demand for permanent magnets in electric vehicles and wind turbines, as well as advanced technology," explained Edi.

Various efforts have been made to reduce dependence on Chinese supplies. One such effort is encouraging the development of REE in several countries with REE reserves and resources.

Indonesia is known to have potential for rare earth metals. Commodities associated with the presence of rare earth metals include tin, bauxite, nickel, and radioactive minerals. Granitic rocks also have potential. However, high rare earth metal content in a mineral is associated with high radioactivity. This is also the reason why there are currently no rare earth metal mining permits in Indonesia.

However, the publicly recognized potential for renewable energy is monazite, a tin-associated mineral. Monazite contains several renewable elements, including cerium and lanthanum.

Presiden Prabowo Subianto pun telah mendorong pengembangan LTJ ini. Salah satunya lewat PT Timah,Tbk yang adalah produsen timah terbesar Indonesia. Perusahaan timah plat merah ini telah memiliki stok monasit sebagai produk samping dari timah. Disebutkan perusahaan punya cadangan monasit perlu dilakukan studi kelayakan yang menyeluruh agar dari sisi keekonomisan, teknis dan lingkungan dapat berkelanjutan.

Sejak 2010, Emiten berkode saham TINS sudah mulai melakukan studi terkait pengembangan LTJ. Perusahaan juga sudah membangun pilot plant di Tanjung Ular, Kabupaten Bangka Barat. Pilot Plant ini dibangun bersama MIND ID selaku Holding BUMN Industri Pertambangan Indonesia. Langkah-langkah percepatan dengan melakukan Kerjasama dengan pihak yang lebih maju untuk penambangan, pengolahan, hilirisasi dan industrialisasi menjadi produk akhir yang strategis untuk kedaulatan bangsa dengan mempertimbangkan sensivitas geopolitik dunia.

Eksplorasi, hilirisasi dan industrialisasi Jadi Kunci Pengembangan LTJ

Salah satu tantangan dari pengembangan LTJ di Indonesia adalah data cadangan. Saat ini data yang tersedia baru sebatas data sumber daya. Dari sisi potensi LTJ ada di Sumatera, Kalimantan dan Sulawesi dalam bentuk endapan.

Di Bangka Belitung ditemukan pada endapan Timah dengan sumber daya LTJ dalam bentuk mineral monasit dan berupa Xenotim dalam endapan alluvial timah.

Di Sumatera ada sumber daya berupa endapan laterit yakni di Tapanuli Utara. Di Kalimantan terutama Kalimantan Barat, memiliki potensi LTJ tipe laterit. Kemudian di Sulawesi sumber daya LTJ jenis laterit juga.

President Prabowo Subianto has also encouraged the development of REE, one of which is through PT Timah Tbk, Indonesia's largest tin producer. This state-owned tin company already has stocks of monazite, a byproduct of tin. The company stated that monazite reserves require a comprehensive feasibility study to ensure economic, technical, and environmental sustainability.

Since 2010, the issuer with the stock code TINS has begun conducting studies related to the development of REE. The company has also built a pilot plant in Tanjung Ular, West Bangka Regency. This pilot plant was built in collaboration with MIND ID, the Indonesian Mining Industry State-Owned Enterprise Holding. Accelerated steps by collaborating with more advanced parties in mining, processing, downstreaming, and industrialization have resulted in a strategic end product for national sovereignty, taking into account global geopolitical sensitivities.

Exploration, downstreaming, and industrialization are the keys to REE development.

One of the challenges facing REE development in Indonesia is reserve data. Currently, only resource data is available. Potential REE resources are found in Sumatra, Kalimantan, and Sulawesi in the form of deposits.

In Bangka Belitung, it was found in tin deposits with REE resources in the form of monazite minerals and in the form of xenotime in alluvial tin deposits.

In Sumatra, there are resources in the form of laterite deposits, particularly in North Tapanuli. Kalimantan, particularly West Kalimantan, has the potential for laterite-type REE. Sulawesi also has laterite-type REE resources.

Data Badan Geologi menyebutkan Logam Tanah Jarang (LTJ) terdiri dari 17 unsur yaitu 15 unsur dari grup lantanida yaitu La, Ce, Pr, Nd, Pm, Sm, Eu, Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm, Yb, Lu. Kemudian ditambah Y (Yttrium) dan Sc (Scandium). Semuanya memiliki kesamaan sifat kimia, sehingga keberadaannya biasanya didapat secara bersama dalam suatu mineral pembawa mineral tanah jarang.

Di Indonesia ini semua ditemukan, namun yang banyak ditemukan Nd, Pr, La, Ce, Sm, Y, Sc, Er dan Y. Sementara mineral pembawa LTJ yang sudah terkonfirmasi diantaranya adalah Monasit dan Xenotim dari pertambangan timah. Unsur LTJ didalam mineral Monasit didominasi La (lanthanum), Ce (Cerium), Nd (Neobdium). Sedangkan unsur LTJ didalam mineral Xenotim yang khas adalah kandungan logam Y (Yttrium).

Dari pertambangan bauksit terutama didapat kandungan logam Y (Yttrium), sedangkan dari pertambangan nikel terutama didapat kandungan logam Sc (Scandium).

Indonesia bisa menjadi pemain penting di mineral tanah jarang jika bisa menciptakan infrastruktur pengelolaan dari hulu hingga ke hilir. Oleh karenanya menurut Edi ada beberapa langkah yang harus dilakukan. Dimulai dengan eksplorasi untuk mendapatkan data sumber daya dan Cadangan. Baik dengan standasasi Komite Cadangan Mineral Indonesia (KCMI) secara Nasional maupun Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) secara internasional. Kemudian membangun industri yang bisa mengolah dan memurnikan LTJ. Kemudian membangun industri hilir dan manufaktur yang berbasis LTJ.

“Namun semua itu butuh regulasi yang didukung kebijakan yang kuat dan kerjasama yang terarah antar Kementerian dan lembaga. Juga regulasi mulai dari eksplorasi, penambangan, pengolahan, ekstraksi hingga pemanfaatannya di industri berbasis mineral tanah jarang.

Data from the Geological Agency states that Rare Earth Metals (REEs) consist of 17 elements, namely 15 elements from the lanthanide group: La, Ce, Pr, Nd, Pm, Sm, Eu, Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm, Yb, and Lu. Then added Y (Yttrium) and Sc (Scandium). All of them have similar chemical properties, so they are usually found together in a rare earth mineral carrier.

In Indonesia, all of these are found, but the most commonly found are Nd, Pr, La, Ce, Sm, Y, Sc, Er, and Y. Meanwhile, confirmed REE-bearing minerals include Monazite and Xenotime from tin mining. The REE elements in Monazite minerals are dominated by La (lanthanum), Ce (Cerium), Nd (Neobdium). Meanwhile, the REE element in Xenotime minerals that is typical is the Y (Yttrium) metal content.

Bauxite mining mainly produces Y (Yttrium) metal, while nickel mining mainly produces Sc (Scandium) metal.

Indonesia can become a significant player in the rare earth mineral market if it can create a management infrastructure from upstream to downstream. Therefore, according to Edi, several steps must be taken. This begins with exploration to obtain resource and reserve data, both in accordance with the national Indonesian Mineral Reserves Committee (KCMI) and the international Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) standards. Then, develop an industry capable of processing and refining rare earth minerals. Furthermore, develop a downstream industry and manufacturing industry based on rare earth minerals.

"However, all of this requires regulations supported by strong policies and targeted collaboration between ministries and agencies. This also requires regulations covering everything from exploration, mining, processing, extraction, and utilization in rare earth mineral-based industries.

Ia juga menyebutkan sejumlah kendala yang dihadapi selama ini. Mulai dari belum tersedia infrastruktur industri mineral tanah jarang. Kemudian data cadangan LTJ yang belum tersedia, dan tata kelola usaha belum diatur secara rinci. Hal lain lagi permasalahan mendasar sebagaimana industri pengolahan umumnya, belum diketahui secara pasti berapa jumlah potensi mineral tanah jarang di Indonesia yang tersedia.

“Saat ini, kegiatan eksplorasi terus menerus dilakukan guna memperoleh data yang lebih komprehensif mengenai sebaran, jenis mineral pembawa, serta perkiraan sumber daya LTJ. Lima pilar hilirisasi yaitu sumber daya manusia yang kompeten, permodalan yang kuat, teknologi, sosial license, dan peraturan lintas sektoral yang mendukung menjadi sarana pengembangan LTJ secara berkelanjutan di Indonesia,” tandasnya. Editor: Euis Rita Hartati

He also mentioned several obstacles encountered so far. These include the lack of infrastructure for the rare earth mineral industry, the lack of available REEreserve data, and the lack of detailed business governance regulations. Another fundamental issue, as with the processing industry in general, is the uncertainty about the exact potential of rare earth minerals in Indonesia.

"Currently, exploration activities are being carried out continuously to obtain more comprehensive data on the distribution, types of host minerals, and estimates of REE resources. The five pillars of downstreaming are competent human resources, strong capital, technology, social licensing, and supporting cross-sectoral regulations to become a means for sustainable REE development in Indonesia," he concluded. Editor: Euis Rita Hartati

CNBC INDONESIA

Impor Batu Bara China Cetak Rekor Tertinggi 9 Bulan, Harga Tetap Jatuh

mae, CNBC Indonesia

HARGA batu bara gagal rebound meskipun ada kabar baik dari China.

Merujuk Refinitiv, harga batu bara pada perdagangan Senin (13/10/2025) tercatat US$ 106,1 per ton atau melemah 0,09%. Pelemahan ini memperpanjang derita batu bara dengan melemah 0,14% dalam dua hari terakhir.

Harga batu bara tetap melemah meski ada kabar baik dari China.

China's Coal Imports Hit a Nine-Month High, Prices Continue to Fall

mae, CNBC Indonesia

COAL prices failed to rebound despite good news from China.

According to Refinitiv, coal prices on Monday (October 13, 2025) were recorded at US$106.1 per ton, down 0.09%. This decline extended coal's woes, with a 0.14% decline over the past two days.

Coal prices remain weak despite good news from China.

Data bea cukai yang dirilis pada Senin menunjukkan impor batu bara China naik ke level tertinggi dalam sembilan bulan pada September, seiring kenaikan harga domestik yang membuat batu bara impor menjadi lebih kompetitif.

Namun, volume pengiriman masih berada di bawah level tahun sebelumnya. China merupakan negara konsumen batu bara terbesar di dunia.

Total impor batu bara China mencapai 46 juta ton pada September.

Kendati mencetak rekor tertinggi sembilan bulan, total bulan lalu turun dibandingkan rekor September tahun sebelumnya sebesar 47,59 juta ton, yang saat itu didorong oleh penurunan harga internasional. Rekor tersebut kemudian terlampaui pada November, menjadikan September 2024 sebagai bulan dengan volume impor tertinggi kedua dalam sejarah.

Feng Dongbin, wakil manajer umum di lembaga konsultan Fenwei Digital Information Technology, mengatakan kenaikan cepat harga domestik pada paruh kedua tahun ini telah memperlebar selisih harga antara batu bara dalam negeri dan impor, menjadikan batu bara impor lebih kompetitif.

"Keunggulan harga ini menjadi kekuatan utama di balik pemulihan cepat volume impor," ujarnya, dikutip dari Reuters.

Pasokan yang semakin ketat turut mendorong kenaikan harga domestik. Inner Mongolia, wilayah penghasil batu bara terbesar di China, memerintahkan 15 tambang untuk menghentikan operasi setelah melebihi batas produksi yang diizinkan.

Musim panas terpanas di China sejak pencatatan suhu dimulai juga menyebabkan pembangkit listrik termal berbasis batu bara pada Agustus mencapai level tertingginya sejak setidaknya tahun 1998.

Untuk sembilan bulan pertama tahun ini, impor batu bara China tercatat turun 11% menjadi 345,89 juta ton, menurut data tersebut. CNBC INDONESIA RESEARCH (mae/mae)

Customs data released on Monday showed China's coal imports rose to a nine-month high in September, as rising domestic prices made imported coal more competitive.

However, shipment volumes remained below the previous year's levels. China is the world's largest coal consumer.

China's total coal imports reached 46 million tonnes in September.

Despite setting a nine-month high, last month's total was down from the previous September's record of 47.59 million tons, driven by falling international prices. That record was then surpassed in November, making September 2024 the second-highest import month on record.

Feng Dongbin, deputy general manager at consulting firm Fenwei Digital Information Technology, said the rapid rise in domestic prices in the second half of the year has widened the price gap between domestic and imported coal, making imported coal more competitive.

"This price advantage is the main driving force behind the rapid recovery in import volumes," he said, as quoted by Reuters.

Tighter supplies have also driven up domestic prices. Inner Mongolia, China's largest coal-producing region, ordered 15 mines to halt operations after exceeding permitted production limits.

China's hottest summer since temperature records began also saw coal-fired thermal power generation in August reach its highest level since at least 1998.

For the first nine months of this year, China's coal imports fell 11% to 345.89 million tons, according to the data. CNBC INDONESIA RESEARCH (mae/mae)

Bloomberg Technoz

Impor Batu Bara dan Tembaga China Rekor Tertinggi per September

Bloomberg News

IMPOR komoditas China secara umum meningkat pada September karena pembeli menimbun barang untuk memenuhi lonjakan permintaan industri yang biasanya terjadi selama bulan-bulan musim gugur.

Impor bijih besi, logam tembaga, dan batu bara mencapai level tertingginya tahun ini, sementara kedelai mencapai level terbaiknya dalam empat bulan.

Penurunan dari bulan ke bulan mencakup minyak mentah, bijih tembaga, dan gas alam, meskipun dua komoditas pertama masih berada di atas level tahun sebelumnya.

Impor yang relatif kuat ini terjadi meskipun kondisi ekonomi yang menantang, yang kemungkinan akan memburuk jika eskalasi terbaru dalam ketegangan perdagangan dengan AS mengakibatkan tarif yang lebih tinggi untuk barang-barang China.

Sektor manufaktur China mengalami kontraksi selama enam bulan berturut-turut pada September, meskipun penurunan tersebut diimbangi oleh cuaca yang lebih baik dan peningkatan aktivitas musiman.

Sektor konstruksi dan jasa juga mengalami penurunan.

Impor gas alam berkinerja buruk bulan lalu, turun 6,8% dari Agustus, setelah kargo laut yang lebih mahal merosot di tengah meningkatnya produksi lokal.

China's Coal and Copper Imports Hit Record Highs in September

Bloomberg News

CHINA's commodity imports generally rose in September as buyers stocked up to meet the surge in industrial demand that typically occurs during the autumn months.

Imports of iron ore, copper metal and coal hit their highest levels this year, while soybeans reached their best level in four months.

Month-on-month declines included crude oil, copper ore and natural gas, although the first two commodities remained above year-earlier levels.

These relatively strong imports come despite challenging economic conditions, which are likely to worsen if the latest escalation in trade tensions with the US results in higher tariffs on Chinese goods.

China's manufacturing sector contracted for a sixth straight month in September, although the decline was offset by better weather and a seasonal increase in activity.

The construction and services sectors also experienced a decline.

Natural gas imports underperformed last month, falling 6.8% from August, as more expensive seaborne cargoes slumped amid rising local production.

Batu bara, di sisi lain, naik 7,6%, diuntungkan oleh pemangkasan produksi domestik yang telah mengangkat harga dan membuat pasokan luar negeri lebih menarik, terutama karena utilitas menimbun persediaan untuk musim dingin.

Impor minyak mentah turun 4,5%. Pasar internasional mengandalkan penimbunan strategis China untuk menopang harga, tetapi upaya itu terhambat pada September karena beberapa kilang milik negara menutup unit untuk pemeliharaan musiman dan perusahaan yang lebih kecil terhambat oleh menipisnya kuota impor.

Impor konsentrat tembaga turun 6,3% karena gangguan tambang, yang terbaru di Grasberg di Indonesia, menghambat pasokan bahan baku peleburan.

Tembaga dan produk mentah mengisi kekosongan tersebut, melonjak 13% karena pembeli beralih ke logam yang sudah diproses. **(bbn)**

Coal, on the other hand, rose 7.6%, benefiting from domestic production cuts that have lifted prices and made foreign supplies more attractive, especially as utilities stockpile supplies for the winter.

Crude oil imports fell 4.5%. International markets had been relying on China's strategic stockpiling to prop up prices, but those efforts were hampered in September as several state-owned refineries shut units for seasonal maintenance and smaller companies were hampered by dwindling import quotas.

Copper concentrate imports fell 6.3% as mine disruptions, most recently at Grasberg in Indonesia, hampered supplies of the smelting raw material.

Copper and its raw products filled the gap, surging 13% as buyers shifted to refined metals. **(bbn)**

REUTERS

Copper's rally needs China impetus to reach record

By Tom Daly

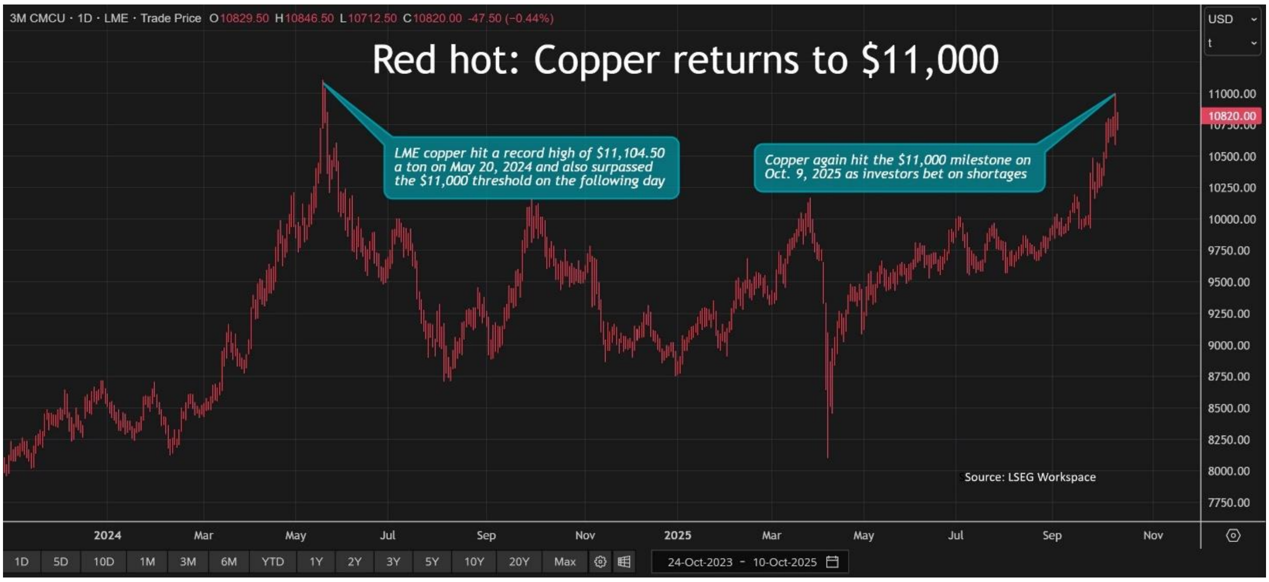
COPPER prices touched $11,000 per metric ton on October 9, a milestone seen on only two other trading days in the history of the London Metal Exchange - and one that has analysts questioning whether the metal can scale a new peak.

Used in power and construction, copper had moved within touching distance of its all-time high of $11,104.50, set in May 2024, before losing ground on Friday after U.S. President Donald Trump threatened to impose higher tariffs on China.

Benchmark copper was trading at $10,644 a ton as of 1047 GMT on Monday.

The metal has been propelled higher in 2025 by a weak dollar and, in recent months, a series of mining mishaps, but there is still a question mark over demand.

"For that rally to gain further momentum, we will also need to see strong demand growth, particularly from China," said ING analyst Ewa Manthey, adding that the bank retains a cautious outlook on the metal. "However, if China ramps up metals-intensive stimulus, it would boost demand and prices further."

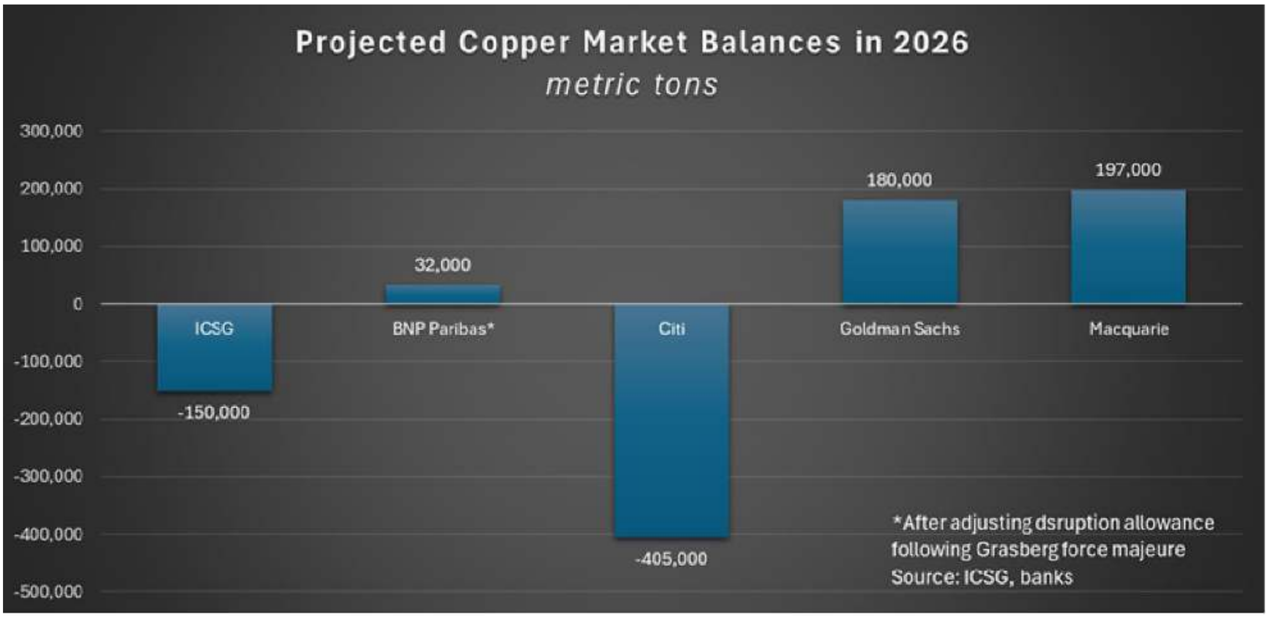


The red metal hit the milestone for only the third trading day in LME history

Key copper mines, including Grasberg in Indonesia, have seen disruption this year. Even so, opinions differ on whether there is a genuine shortage of the metal or prices are being bid up by speculators.

Following the force majeure at Grasberg, the International Copper Study Group sees a 150,000 ton deficit in 2026, although it still expects a 178,000 ton surplus this year. Adjusting its annual loss allowance for lower Grasberg output, BNP Paribas expects a "balanced" copper market next year.

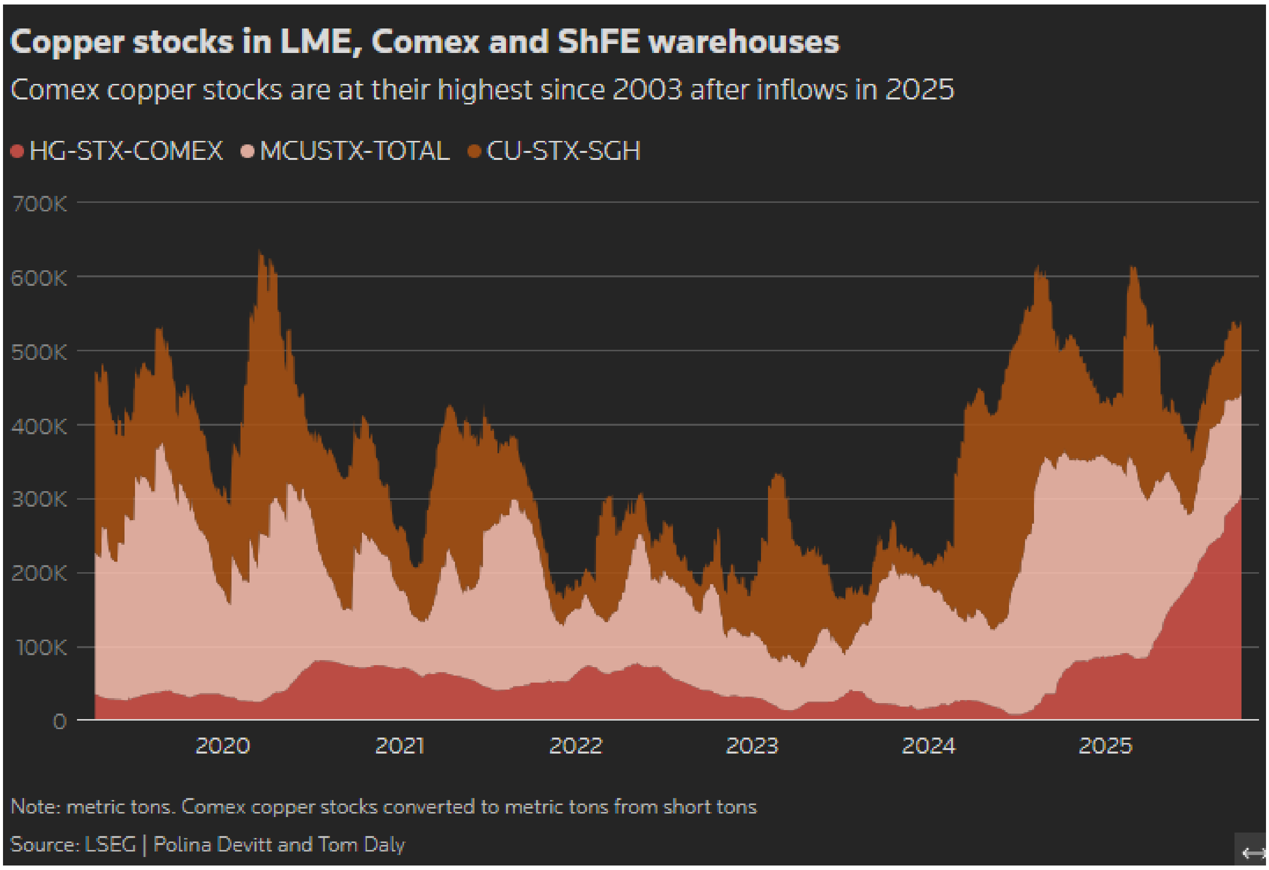
"No one's struggling to get copper," said David Wilson, senior commodities strategist at the bank. "Funds can push an industrial metal up, but then the industrial consumers will just go, 'All right, we're not buying.'"



Analysts are split on whether there will be a surplus or a deficit of metal next year

Copper stocks on the LME, Shanghai Futures Exchange and Comex total around 556,000 tons. But almost half are in the Comex system, where inventory built up prior to the expected imposition of U.S. tariffs on copper has not been drawn down, pointing to a surplus in the United States.

ShFE copper stocks are at just under 110,000 tons, the highest since April 25 but down almost 60% from February.



Copper stocks of 3 exchanges

Reporting by Tom Daly and Polina Devitt; Editing by Chizu Nomiyama

China's Coal Imports Jumped to 9-Month High in September

By Tsvetana Paraskova

CHINESE coal imports surged in September to the highest level in nine months and the highest for 2025 amid falling output and rising prices within China, official data showed on Monday.

The world's top coal consumer, China, imported 46 million tons of coal in September, the highest level so far this year, according to figures by the General Administration of Customs cited by Reuters.

The imports in September were below last year's level for the same month, when shipments into China soared amid plunging international coal prices.

Chinese coal production has declined in recent weeks amid government measures to curb oversupply and support coal prices.

Earlier this year, China reportedly asked its coal-fired power plants to boost stockpiles with domestic supply as authorities aimed to push up local demand and prices.

Domestic coal prices have firmed up in the second half of the year, prompting increased imports.

After months of declining coal imports earlier this year, with July arrivals down by 23% from a year earlier, China's coal imports strengthened in August and were set to remain at high levels in September, too.

A drop in domestic production and soaring demand for power generation during the heat waves in August also contributed to the high imports of coal into China in September.

"The rapid rebound in domestic prices in the second half of the year has further widened the price gap between domestic and imported coal, making imported coal more competitive," Feng Dongbin, vice general manager at consultancy Fenwei Digital Information Technology, told Reuters.

Amid oversupply, China was cutting imports and growing coal exports for most months until July.

But now imports have rebounded, and the market waits to see if the rebound will be just a blip during the summer power generation or a sustained recovery as Chinese authorities clamp down on excess capacity and oversupply in key industries. By Tsvetana Paraskova for Oilprice.com

THE ECONOMIC TIMES

Gold hits record high on safe-haven rush; silver follows suit

By Reuters

GOLD prices climbed to a record high on Tuesday as renewed U.S.-China trade tensions exacerbated broader uncertainty, bolstering safe-haven demand, while the prospects of U.S. rate cuts lent support, with silver also reaching an all-time peak.

Spot gold was up 0.4% at $4,124.79 per ounce, as of 0029 GMT, after having hit an all-time high of $4,131.52 earlier in session.

U.S. gold futures for December delivery gained 0.3% to $4,143.10.

Safe-haven gold has surged 57% year-to-date, surpassing the crucial $4,100 milestone for the first time on Monday, bolstered by geopolitical and economic uncertainties, rate-cut expectations, strong central bank buying, and strong ETF inflows.

Spot silver was up 0.3% at $52.49 per ounce, after hitting $52.70 earlier in the day, supported by factors driving gold and tightening in the spot market.

U.S. President Donald Trump remains on track to meet Chinese leader Xi Jinping in South Korea in late October, U.S. Treasury Secretary Scott Bessent said on Monday.

The latest tensions followed China's announcement on Thursday to expand rare-earth export controls, prompting Trump to respond with a 100% tariff threat on Chinese imports and export controls on critical U.S.-made software starting November 1.

The ongoing U.S. federal government shutdown, now in its 13th day, is starting to affect the nation's economy, Bessent noted.

Bank of America and Societe Generale analysts now forecast gold to hit $5,000 by 2026, while Standard Chartered raised its 2026 average forecast to $4,488.

Meanwhile, Philadelphia Federal Reserve chief Anna Paulson said that rising risks to the labor market bolster the case for further U.S. interest rate cuts.

U.S. Federal Reserve Chair Jerome Powell is set to address the NABE annual meeting on Tuesday, which may provide fresh cues on rate cuts.

Investors continue to anticipate a 25-basis-point rate cut at Fed meeting this month, followed by similar reduction in December.

SPDR Gold Trust, the world's largest gold-backed exchange-traded fund, said its holdings rose 0.17% to 1,018.88 tonnes on Monday from Friday.

Elsewhere, platinum climbed 0.5% to $1,653.45 and palladium gained 1.6% to $1,498.25, hitting its highest level since May 2023.

MINING.COM

LME WEEK: Sharp divide between copper bulls and bears at industry gathering

Reuters

A **YAWNING** gap has emerged in views about copper between those counting on mine disruptions to send prices of the major industrial metal to fresh record highs and sceptics who say demand is weak and the market oversupplied.

The benchmark LME three month copper price hit $11,000 a metric ton last week, the strongest since it touched a record peak of $11,104.50 in May last year.

“I actually will disagree with probably every single analyst in this room,” Ken Hoffman of consultancy Traubenbach told the London Metal Exchange Seminar on Monday.

“I have a surplus of copper of around 126,000 metric tons (for 2026) after this year’s deficit of around 60,000 metric tons,” he said at one of the main events of industry gathering LME Week.

Mine disruptions

The LME price has gained 22% so far this year, with recent sharp gains largely due to mine disruptions, including at the world’s second biggest copper mine Gasberg in Indonesia, which has been closed for about a month after a mud-flow disaster.

Disruptions, including in Chile and Congo, have spurred several analysts to expect a surge to fresh record highs, including Citi, who forecast that prices will reach $12,000 a ton within three months.

Bank of America analyst Michael Widmer has pencilled in a market deficit of 350,000 tons for 2026 and has raised his forecasted LME prices to average $11,313 next year and $13,500 in 2027.

Surplus or deficits?

Other analysts were sceptical. A key source of disagreement among them is the impact of a massive shift of copper to the United States this year ahead of the imposition of tariffs, said Alice Fox at Macquarie.

Some 600,000 tons of copper flowed to the US, of which about a third ended up in warehouses registered to the Comex exchange, she said.

“What people are doing is ignoring basically that 400,000 (tons),” she told a briefing last week.

Those supplies, which some analysts do not include in their market balance calculations, are being stored privately, but the large amount means the US has no need for imports in the short term, she said.

Macquarie forecasts copper to average $9,525 in 2026.

“There are no physical signs of tightness other than in Europe where premiums are elevated, and you’ve got stocks growing in China at a time of year when they’re normally declining.”

Buying may dry up

David Wilson at BNP Paribas said high copper prices were being fuelled by speculators and physical buying was in danger of drying up in top metals consumer China.

“Funds can push an industrial metal up, but then the industrial consumers will just go, all right, we’re not buying.“

Hoffman said people underestimated the potential impact of US tariffs on demand.

“2026 will be the year where we see the emperor has no clothes, and that all of a sudden this tariff impact will have an absolutely massive impact on the US consumer and copper demand in the US.” *(By Eric Onstad and Polina Devitt; Editing by Bernadette Baum)*

Australian Mining

Coal to remain ‘critical’ in Queensland energy supply plan

Ben Cartwright

THE QUEENSLAND Government has unveiled its energy roadmap, providing greater clarity on the future of coal and gas across the state.

Under the plan, coal has been described as helping to underpin “affordable and reliable energy supply for as long as needed”, with state-owned coal assets continuing to play an important role in balancing supply and demand.

Coal-fired generation has been earmarked as critical for affordable and reliable energy supply across Queensland.

In 2025, the state has approximately eight gigawatts (GW) of coal-fired generation capacity owned and operated by state government-owned corporations and the state’s private sector, supplying more than 60 per cent of total output.

Over time, the reliance on coal to meet the state’s electricity demands will be influenced by ongoing system need, asset integrity, and economic viability, including the pace of private sector investment.

“Queensland’s coal-fired fleet is the youngest in the country and state-owned coal generators will continue to operate for as long as they are needed in the system and supported by the market,” Queensland Treasurer, Minister for Energy and Minister for Home Ownership David Janetzki said.

“This is an economic solution that places downward pressure on prices for households, businesses, and industry, while ensuring developers have the confidence to plan for the future,” Janetzki said.

“We’re laying the groundwork for private capital to flow into new energy infrastructure, unlocking economic growth and ensuring Queensland remains competitive in an evolving energy market.”

The energy roadmap also includes a $400 million investment to drive private sector investment in new energy generation projects, funding of $1.6 billion to improve the state’s current energy assets and greater establishment of clean energy infrastructure to drive down energy costs for Queensland residents.

The roadmap is described by the Queensland Government as “sensible and pragmatic” to meet energy needs and is said to reduce energy system costs for taxpayers by $26 billion to 2035.