Indonesian Mining Association

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Produksi Batubara Berpotensi Turun di 2026, Begini Strategi Bukit Asam (PTBA)

Reporter: Dimas Andi | Editor: Noverius Laoli

POTENSI penurunan produksi batubara nasional menjadi perhatian tersendiri bagi emiten produsen batubara, tak terkecuali PT Bukit Asam Tbk (PTBA).

Emiten anggota Holding BUMN Pertambangan MIND ID ini menyiapkan strategi antisipasi terhadap pasar batubara yang kemungkinan masih akan menantang pada 2026.

Sebelumnya, Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya (ESDM) memberi sinyal akan menurunkan target produksi batubara nasional pada 2026.

Produksi komoditas andalan ekspor tersebut diperkirakan bakal berada di bawah 700 juta ton seiring tren pelemahan permintaan global dan perlambatan capaian produksi tahun ini.

Corporate Secretary Division Head PTBA Eko Prayitno mengatakan, secara umum penurunan target produksi batubara nasional oleh pemerintah sejalan dengan upaya untuk menjaga keseimbangan pasar serta mengantisipasi tren transisi energi.

Kebijakan ini juga mencerminkan kesadaran akan pentingnya konservasi cadangan dan pengelolaan sumber daya alam yang berkelanjutan.

Oleh karena itu, PTBA sebagai salah satu produsen batubara terbesar di Indonesia selalu berupaya untuk patuh dan mendukung kebijakan pemerintah.

Coal Production Potentially Declines in 2026, Here's Bukit Asam's (PTBA) Strategy

Reporter: Dimas Andi | Editor: Noverius Laoli

THE POTENTIAL decline in national coal production is a particular concern for coal producer issuers, including PT Bukit Asam Tbk (PTBA).

This issuer, a member of the MIND ID State-Owned Mining Holding, is preparing an anticipatory strategy for the coal market, which is likely to remain challenging in 2026.

Previously, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) signaled that it would lower the national coal production target in 2026.

Production of this mainstay export commodity is expected to fall below 700 million tons due to weakening global demand and a slowdown in production this year.

PTBA Corporate Secretary Division Head Eko Prayitno said that, in general, the government's reduction in the national coal production target is in line with efforts to maintain market balance and anticipate the energy transition trend.

This policy also reflects an awareness of the importance of conservation of reserves and sustainable management of natural resources.

Therefore, PTBA as one of the largest coal producers in Indonesia always strives to comply with and support government policies.

"Kami akan menyesuaikan rencana produksinya dengan mempertimbangkan alokasi *Domestic Market Obligation* (DMO) serta peluang ekspor," ujar dia kepada Kontan, Sabtu (15/11/2025).

Dia tidak menyebut proyeksi produksi batubara PTBA pada 2026 nanti. Namun, proyeksi tersebut pada dasarnya sangat bergantung dengan kebijakan alokasi kuota produksi dari pemerintah serta dinamika pasar global.

PTBA pun selalu mengedepankan efisiensi biaya dan optimasi operasional untuk mencapai target yang ditetapkan serta menjaga profitabilitas di tengah tantangan pasar.

Secara teknis, Eko bilang bahwa proyeksi spesifik untuk 2026 akan ditentukan berdasarkan Rencana Kerja dan Anggaran Perusahaan (RKAP) tahunan yang disetujui.

"Setelah mendapatkan persetujuan, PTBA akan menyampaikan informasi tersebut secara transparan kepada publik sesuai ketentuan pasar modal yang berlaku," imbuh dia.

Potensi berkurangnya target produksi batubara nasional di atas kertas bisa mempengaruhi besaran belanja modal atau capital expenditure (capex) perusahaan batubara.

Namun, PTBA menyebut bahwa keputusan untuk mengurangi atau menambah investasi pembelian peralatan tambang baru tidak hanya didasari oleh volume produksi satu tahun, melainkan pada rencana jangka panjang perusahaan.

"Setiap keputusan capex akan tetap melalui evaluasi kelayakan yang menyeluruh untuk memastikan efisiensi dan keberlanjutan operasional," kata Eko.

Dia melanjutkan, PTBA memiliki strategi multipilar untuk mengantisipasi potensi penurunan produksi dan fluktuasi harga batubara.

"We will adjust our production plans by considering *the Domestic Market Obligation* (DMO) allocation and export opportunities," he told Kontan on Saturday (11/15/2025).

He did not mention PTBA's coal production projections for 2026. However, these projections are largely dependent on the government's production quota allocation policy and global market dynamics.

PTBA always prioritizes cost efficiency and operational optimization to achieve set targets and maintain profitability amidst market challenges.

Technically, Eko said that specific projections for 2026 will be determined based on the approved annual Company Work Plan and Budget (RKAP).

"After receiving approval, PTBA will convey this information transparently to the public in accordance with applicable capital market regulations," he added.

The potential reduction in the national coal production target on paper could affect the amount of capital expenditure (capex) of coal companies.

However, PTBA stated that the decision to reduce or increase investment in purchasing new mining equipment is not only based on one year's production volume, but also on the company's long-term plans.

"Every capex decision will still go through a thorough feasibility evaluation to ensure operational efficiency and sustainability," said Eko.

He continued, PTBA has a multi-pillar strategy to anticipate potential production declines and coal price fluctuations.

Di antaranya adalah optimasi biaya, peningkatan efisiensi operasional, serta perencanaan penambangan yang lebih selektif untuk menjaga harga pokok produksi (HPP) tetap kompetitif.

Selain itu, PTBA juga terus mengembangkan infrastruktur dan rantai pasok logistik agar biaya angkutan lebih efisien.

PTBA sendiri memperkirakan harga batubara termal masih akan bergerak volatil pada 2026. Hal ini dipengaruhi oleh kondisi cuaca, faktor makroekonomi dan geopolitik, serta dinamika transisi energi global.

“Potensi perbaikan harga di 2026 tetap ada apabila terjadi lonjakan permintaan dari negara-negara yang masih mengandalkan batubara atau jika terjadi kendala pasokan dari produsen utama,” tandas dia.

Kembali mengutip berita sebelumnya, Manajemen PTBA menargetkan volume produksi batubara sebanyak 50,05 juta ton pada 2025, sedangkan volume penjualan dan volume angkutan masing-masing sebesar 50,09 juta ton dan 43,25 juta ton.

Hingga kuartal III-2025, volume produksi batubara PTBA meningkat 9% year on year (yoy) menjadi 35,90 juta ton. Pada periode yang sama, volume penjualan batubara PTBA tumbuh 8% yoy menjadi 33,70 juta ton.

These include cost optimization, increased operational efficiency, and more selective mining planning to keep the cost of goods produced (COGS) competitive.

In addition, PTBA also continues to develop infrastructure and logistics supply chains to make transportation costs more efficient.

PTBA itself estimates that thermal coal prices will remain volatile in 2026. This will be influenced by weather conditions, macroeconomic and geopolitical factors, and the dynamics of the global energy transition.

"There's still potential for price improvements in 2026 if there's a surge in demand from countries that still rely on coal or if there are supply constraints from major producers," he stressed.

Citing previous news, PTBA Management targets coal production volume of 50.05 million tons in 2025, while sales volume and transportation volume are 50.09 million tons and 43.25 million tons, respectively.

By the third quarter of 2025, PTBA's coal production volume had increased 9% year-on-year (yoy) to 35.90 million tons. During the same period, PTBA's coal sales volume grew 8% year-on-year to 33.70 million tons.

Bisnis.com

Wacana DMO Batu Bara Naik, Patokan Harga jadi Keresahan Industri

Penulis : M Ryan Hidayatullah

PEMERINTAH membuka kemungkinan untuk menaikkan porsi kewajiban pemenuhan batu bara untuk kebutuhan dalam negeri atau domestic market obligation (DMO) lebih dari 25% dari total produksi pada 2026. Kebijakan ini dinilai perlu dikaji secara komprehensif dan proporsional, termasuk mengenai harga patokan DMO, guna memastikan keadilan untuk semua perusahaan tambang.

Belakangan wacana kenaikan porsi DMO batu bara mencuat seiring rencana Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) untuk memangkas produksi batu bara pada tahun depan. Hal ini tak lepas dari harga emas hitam global yang lesu imbas ketidakseimbangan kebutuhan pasar dengan suplai batu bara dari Indonesia.

Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) mencatat harga batu bara anjlok 21,57% year-on-year (yoy) ke level US$110,46 per metrik ton pada kuartal III/2025. Pertumbuhan industri pertambangan batu bara dan lignit pada kuartal III/2025 juga mengalami kontraksi cukup dalam sebesar -7,29%.

Pada tahun lalu, produksi batu bara Indonesia tercatat mencapai 836 juta ton. Jumlah produksi tersebut mencapai 117% dari target yang ditetapkan pada 2024, yakni sebesar 710 juta ton. Berdasarkan data Kementerian ESDM, dari total produksi 836 juta ton, sebanyak 555 juta ton diekspor, sementara sebanyak 233 juta ton disalurkan ke kebutuhan domestik alias DMO dan 48 juta ton untuk stok batu bara domestik.

The Discourse on Increasing the Coal DMO, Price Benchmarks Become Industry Concerns

Author: M Ryan Hidayatullah

THE GOVERNMENT is opening up the possibility of increasing the domestic market obligation (DMO) to more than 25% of total coal production by 2026. This policy is deemed necessary to be reviewed comprehensively and proportionally, including regarding the DMO benchmark price, to ensure fairness for all mining companies.

Recently, discussions about increasing the DMO portion for coal have surfaced in line with the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources' (ESDM) plan to cut coal production next year. This is inextricably linked to sluggish global black gold prices, driven by an imbalance between market demand and Indonesian coal supply.

The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) recorded a 21.57% year-on-year (yoy) drop in coal prices to US$110.46 per metric ton in the third quarter of 2025. Growth in the coal and lignite mining industry also experienced a significant contraction of -7.29% in the third quarter of 2025.

Last year, Indonesia's coal production reached 836 million tons, 117% of the 2024 target of 710 million tons. According to data from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, of the total 836 million tons produced, 555 million tons were exported, 233 million tons were distributed to meet domestic demand (DMO), and 48 million tons were allocated to domestic coal reserves.

Sementara itu, pada 2025, produksi batu bara nasional ditargetkan mencapai 739,67 juta ton. Kementerian ESDM memproyeksikan realisasi hingga akhir tahun ini masih melebihi target.

“Realisasi untuk tahun ini, sampai akhir tahun [2025] diperkirakan sekitar 750-an ton,” kata Direktur Jenderal Mineral dan Batu bara (Dirjen Minerba) Kementerian ESDM Tri Winarno ketika ditemui setelah rapat dengar pendapat bersama Komisi XII DPR RI di Jakarta, Kamis, (13/11/ 2025), dikutip dari Antara.

Melihat kondisi pasar global yang masih lesu, Kementerian ESDM pun mempertimbangkan untuk mengurangi produksi batu bara pada tahun depan. Tri membuka kemungkinan produksi batu bara pada 2026 berada di bawah 700 ton. Namun, dirinya belum menentukan berapa besar angka pasti Kementerian ESDM akan mengurangi produksi batu bara.

“Nanti itu yang ditahan produksinya. Jadi penurunan produksi, karena harga [batu bara] kan 'jebol',” katanya.

Dalam kesempatan terpisah, Menteri ESDM Bahlil Lahadalia juga menekankan rencana pemerintah untuk memangkas produksi batu bara sembari mempertimbangkan opsi menaikkan porsi DMO. Bahlil memastikan kebutuhan di dalam negeri akan diutamakan ketika produksi batu bara dipangkas.

Apabila dibutuhkan, Bahlil membuka kemungkinan menaikkan persentase DMO menjadi lebih dari 25% untuk industri prioritas yang membutuhkan batu bara, dengan harga DMO yang sama, yakni US$70 per metrik ton untuk kelistrikan.

“Kalau masih kurang [untuk kebutuhan dalam negeri], kami akan naikkan DMO,” tutur Bahlil.

Meanwhile, national coal production is targeted to reach 739.67 million tons by 2025. The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources projects that production by the end of this year will still exceed the target.

"Realization for this year, until the end of the year [2025] is estimated to be around 750 tons," said the Director General of Minerals and Coal (Dirjen Minerba) of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, Tri Winarno, when met after a hearing with Commission XII of the Indonesian House of Representatives in Jakarta, Thursday (11/13/2025), quoted from Antara.

Given the still-sluggish global market conditions, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources is considering reducing coal production next year. Tri opened up the possibility of coal production falling below 700 tons in 2026. However, he has not yet determined the exact amount the Ministry will reduce coal production.

"That's what's being held back. So, production will decrease because coal prices have plummeted," he said.

On a separate occasion, Energy and Mineral Resources Minister Bahlil Lahadalia also emphasized the government's plan to cut coal production while considering the option of increasing the DMO portion. Bahlil assured that domestic demand would be prioritized when coal production is cut.

If necessary, Bahlil opened the possibility of increasing the DMO percentage to more than 25% for priority industries that require coal, with the same DMO price, namely US$70 per metric ton for electricity.

"If it's still not enough [to meet domestic needs], we will increase the DMO," Bahlil said.

Sebelumnya, opsi menaikkan porsi DMO juga sempat disampaikan Bahlil saat merespons laporan dari Anggota Komisi XII DPR RI dari Fraksi Gerindra Ramson Siagian yang menyebut bahwa ada sejumlah perusahaan tambang batu bara yang tidak memenuhi kewajiban DMO 25%.

"Ke depan kita mau revisi RKAB, DMO-nya mungkin bukan hanya 25%, bisa lebih dari itu. Kepentingan negara di atas segala-galanya," ujar Bahlil dalam rapat kerja bersama dengan Komisi XII DPR RI, Selasa (11/11/2025).

Keresahan soal Patokan Harga DMO

Direktur Eksekutif Asosiasi Pertambangan Batubara Indonesia (APBI) Gita Mahyarani berpendapat, wacana mengerek porsi DMO harus diiringi dengan kepastian pasar dalam negeri.

Menurutnya, volume DMO yang dialokasikan harus benar-benar terserap oleh sektor-sektor pengguna dalam negeri.

"Jika penyerapan tidak optimal, maka potensi surplus di pasar bisa menjadi tantangan bagi pelaku usaha, terutama dalam menjaga keseimbangan produksi dan kontrak penjualan," kata Gita kepada Bisnis, dikutip Senin (17/11/2025).

Di sisi lain, dia menuturkan bahwa harga DMO untuk kelistrikan dipatok sebesar US$70 per ton dan untuk industri semen dan pupuk sebesar US$90 per ton. Dengan harga tersebut, implikasi keekonomian bagi pelaku usaha perlu diperhitungkan secara hati-hati. Apalagi, dengan terus bertambahnya biaya produksi.

Terkait wacana pemangkasan volume produksi demi menjaga harga batu bara, Gita berharap kebijakan tersebut mempertimbangkan kondisi operasional penambang.

Previously, Bahlil also raised the option of increasing the DMO portion in response to a report from Ramson Siagian, a member of Commission XII of the Indonesian House of Representatives from the Gerindra faction, who stated that a number of coal mining companies had not fulfilled the 25% DMO obligation.

"Going forward, we plan to revise the Regional Budget (RKAB). The DMO may not be just 25%, but could be higher. The interests of the state are above all else," Bahlil said in a working meeting with Commission XII of the Indonesian House of Representatives (DPR RI) on Tuesday (November 11, 2025).

Concerns about the DMO Price Benchmark

The Executive Director of the Indonesian Coal Mining Association (APBI), Gita Mahyarani, believes that the discourse on increasing the DMO portion must be accompanied by certainty in the domestic market.

According to him, the allocated DMO volume must be fully absorbed by domestic user sectors.

"If absorption is not optimal, the potential for a surplus in the market could pose a challenge for businesses, particularly in maintaining a balance between production and sales contracts," Gita told Bisnis, as quoted on Monday (11/17/2025).

On the other hand, he explained that the DMO price for electricity is set at US$70 per ton, and for the cement and fertilizer industries at US$90 per ton. With these prices, the economic implications for businesses need to be carefully considered, especially given the continued rise in production costs.

Regarding the discourse on reducing production volume to maintain coal prices, Gita hopes that the policy will take into account the operational conditions of miners.

Dia menuturkan, harga batu bara sendiri sangat fluktuatif dan lebih banyak dipengaruhi oleh dinamika global seperti permintaan negara-negara importir, kebijakan energi, hingga kondisi geo-politik.

"Sehingga dampak kebijakan domestik terhadap harga internasional relatif terbatas," katanya.

Kenaikan Porsi DMO Proporsional

Ketua Umum Perhimpunan Ahli Pertam-bangan Indonesia (Perhapi) Sudirman Widhy menilai upaya menaikkan porsi DMO perlu dilakukan secara proporsi-onal. Ini guna memastikan keadilan untuk semua perusahaan tambang batu bara yang ada.

Di sisi lain, dia juga mengingatkan agar pemerintah menaikkan harga DMO. Apalagi, harga DMO masih sama sejak 2018 lalu.

Padahal, biaya operasional tambang sudah naik. Menurutnya, membengkak-nya biaya operasional tambang terjadi seiring dengan kenaikan tingkat stripping ratio hingga biaya bahan bakar imbas penggunaan biodiesel B40.

"Jadi sebaiknya pemerintah juga harus melakukan evaluasi secara komprehensif dengan melihat semua faktor agar jangan sampai kebijakan memperbesar porsi DMO tanpa mengevaluasi harga malah akan mematikan sektor tambang batu bara itu sendiri," ucap Sudirman.

Di satu sisi, dia mengatakan bahwa rencana pemerintah untuk membatasi produksi batu bara pada 2026 sebagai upaya untuk meningkatkan harga, perlu didukung. Sudirman menjelaskan, harga batu bara yang melemah dalam beberapa tahun terakhir membuat sektor industri pertambangan menjadi tidak terlalu ber-gairah.

He explained that coal prices are highly volatile and are largely influenced by global dynamics such as demand from importing countries, energy policies, and geopolitical conditions.

"So the impact of domestic policies on international prices is relatively limited," he said.

Proportional Increase in DMO Portion

Sudirman Widhy, Chairman of the Indonesian Mining Experts Association (Perhapi), believes that efforts to increase the DMO portion must be implemented proportionally to ensure fairness for all coal mining companies.

On the other hand, he also reminded the government to raise the DMO price, especially since the DMO price has remained the same since 2018.

In fact, mining operational costs have already risen. According to him, the increase in operating costs stems from increases in stripping ratios and fuel costs due to the use of B40 biodiesel.

"Therefore, the government should also conduct a comprehensive evaluation by considering all factors to prevent the policy of increasing the DMO portion without evaluating prices, which will actually kill the coal mining sector itself," said Sudirman.

On the one hand, he said the government's plan to limit coal production by 2026 as an effort to increase prices deserves support. Sudirman explained that the weakening coal prices in recent years have weakened the mining industry.

"Upaya menekan volume produksi diharapkan bisa membantu upaya untuk mengerek kembali harga batu bara ke tingkat yang lebih baik sehingga sektor industri tambang batu bara dapat kembali bergairah," tuturnya Ketua Indonesian Mining Institute Irwandi Arif mengingatkan wacana pemangkasan produksi batu bara dan menaikkan porsi DMO harus dilakukan dengan perhitungan matang.

Menurutnya, upaya itu cukup positif jika tujuannya menjaga harga. Namun, dia menilai bahwa harga batu bara tidak ditentukan oleh satu atau dua faktor saja. Menurutnya, harga emas hitam sangat tergantung supply demand di dunia.

"Jadi kebijakan yang dimaksud hanya satu dua faktor dari banyak faktor untuk perkembangan harga batu bara," kata Irwandi. Hal ini khususnya bergantung pada konsumsi batu bara di China dan India, produksi negara-negara di dunia, dan perkembangan energi baru terbarukan. Editor : Denis Riantiza Meilanova

"Efforts to reduce production volume are expected to help boost coal prices to a more favorable level, thereby reinvigorating the coal mining industry," said Irwandi Arif, Chairman of the Indonesian Mining Institute. He emphasized that the discourse on reducing coal production and increasing the DMO portion must be carried out with careful consideration.

He believes this effort is quite positive if the goal is to maintain prices. However, he believes that coal prices are not determined by just one or two factors. He believes the price of black gold is highly dependent on global supply and demand.

"So the policy in question is only one or two factors among many that influence coal price development," Irwandi said. This depends specifically on coal consumption in China and India, global production, and the development of new and renewable energy. Editor: Denis Riantiza Meilanova

Bahlil Sebut Tambang Bawah Tanah Freeport Kembali Beroperasi Paling Lambat April 2026

Rio Indrawan

KEMENTERIAN Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) menargetkan tambang bawah tanah PT Freeport Indonesia (PTFI) di Papua bisa kembali beroperasi pada tahun depan. Tambang bawah tanah Freeport hingga berhenti beroperasi akibat musibah longsor pada September lalu.

Bahlil Says Freeport's Underground Mine Will Resume Operations No Later Than April 2026

Rio Indrawan

THE MINISTRY of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) is targeting the restart of PT Freeport Indonesia's (PTFI) underground mine in Papua next year. The mine was shut down due to a landslide last September.

Bahlil Lahadalia, Menteri ESDM, menyatakan saat tim Kementerian ESDM bersama Freeport sedang melakukan evaluasi musibah untuk menentukan langkah-langkah mitigasi. “Tetapi yang titik dimana bermasalah, yang bencana itu, tim kita lagi melakukan evaluasi,” ungkap Bahlil di Kementerian ESDM, Jumat (14/11).

Proses evaluasi tersebut kata Bahlil paling tidak berlangsung hingga bulan April tahun depan. Menurut proses evaluasi dilakukan membutuhkan waktu tidak sebentar karena pemerintah tidak mau kejadian serupa bisa terjadi lagi. “Ya kita targetkan mungkin bulan 3, 4 pada tahun depan beroperasi. Kita nggak mau sembarangan,” ujar Bahlil.

Pada evaluasi yang dilakukan Kementerian ESDM menargetkan bisa mendapatkan jawaban dari misteri penyebab kejadian longsor yang menelan tujuh korban jiwa karyawan Freeport. Setelah dapatkan kepastian penyebab baru nanti ada rekomendasi yang dilanjutkan dengan tahap perbaikan sebelum kembali berproduksi.

“Ini nyawa orang, jadi ini bukan persoalannya bisnis sama-sama. Nyawa orang. Dan kita harus ngecek apa penyebabnya (longsor). Setelah itu diaudit oleh tim ahli. Setelah itu rekomendasi, dilakukan perbaikan, baru dilakukan produksi,” ungkap Bahlil. (RI)

Bahlil Lahadalia, Minister of ESDM, stated that the Ministry's team and Freeport are currently evaluating the disaster to determine mitigation measures. "However, our team is currently evaluating the problematic areas and the disaster," Bahlil said at the Ministry of ESDM on Friday (November 14).

Bahlil said the evaluation process will last at least until April of next year. He noted that the evaluation process will take some time because the government doesn't want a similar incident to happen again. "Yes, we're targeting operations in March or April of next year. We don't want to be careless," Bahlil said.

The Ministry of ESDM' evaluation aims to uncover the mystery behind the landslide that killed seven Freeport employees. Once the cause is confirmed, recommendations will be issued, followed by repairs before production resumes.

"This is human life, so this isn't a mutual business issue. It's about people's lives. And we have to investigate the cause (of the landslide). After that, an audit will be conducted by a team of experts. After that, recommendations will be made, repairs will be made, and then production will begin," Bahlil said. (RI)

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Perkuat Kepemimpinan Nikel, PT Vale dan Huayou Teguhkan Komitmen pada Teknologi Sejalan Iklim di COP30

Penulis : Gesa Vitara

PADA forum perubahan iklim terbesar di dunia, PT Vale Indonesia Tbk ("PT Vale") sebagai bagian…

Strengthening Nickel Leadership, PT Vale and Huayou Reaffirm Commitment to Climate-Compliant Technologies at COP30

Penulis : Gesa Vitara

AT THE WORLD's largest climate change forum, PT Vale Indonesia Tbk ("PT Vale"), as part of…

sebagai bagian dari Mining Industry Indonesia (MIND ID) menyampaikan narasi kuat mengenai perjalanan Indonesia menuju masa depan rendah karbon.

PT Vale menegaskan posisi Indonesia bukan hanya sebagai pemasok utama nikel global, namun sebagai pemimpin dalam pengembangan mineral kritis berkelanjutan. Dalam sesi talk show *"Emerging Technologies to Respond to Climate Change"* di Paviliun Indonesia pada COP30, PT Vale memaparkan bagaimana teknologi, praktik pertambangan yang bertanggung jawab, serta kemitraan hilirisasi strategis, khususnya dengan Huayou Indonesia, membentuk babak baru ekosistem baterai kendaraan listrik.

Sesi tersebut mempertemukan panel terkemuka yang mewakili rantai nilai industri nikel Indonesia. Diskusi dibuka oleh Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan melalui sambutan video dari Hanifah Dwi Nirwana, Plt. Deputi Bidang Pengelolaan Limbah, Limbah B3, dan Bahan Berbahaya, yang menekankan komitmen Indonesia memperkuat tata kelola lingkungan sebagai fondasi transformasi industri. Hal tersebut dilanjutkan oleh Amsor, Direktur Pengelolaan Limbah B3 dan Non-B3, yang menyoroti pentingnya integritas regulasi, peningkatan transparansi, serta keselarasan dengan standar keberlanjutan internasional untuk mewujudkan agenda industri hijau nasional.

Dari sisi industri, Direktur dan Chief Sustainability & Corporate Affairs Officer PT Vale, Budiawansyah memaparkan ambisi iklim perusahaan secara lugas. Ia menekankan bahwa operasi PT Vale di Sorowako tengah menjalani transformasi teknologi signifikan untuk mencapai penurunan emisi absolut 33% pada 2030 serta penurunan intensitas karbon produk nikel sebesar 50%, target ambisius yang didorong oleh inovasi seperti *heat recovery*, pemanfaatan *off-gas*, optimalisasi *ore dewatering*, serta elektrifikasi infrastruktur pemrosesan.

as part of Mining Industry Indonesia (MIND ID), delivered a powerful narrative about Indonesia's journey towards a low-carbon future.

PT Vale emphasized Indonesia's position not only as a major global nickel supplier, but as a leader in the development of sustainable critical minerals. In the talk show session *"Emerging Technologies to Respond to Climate Change"* at the Indonesia Pavilion at COP30, PT Vale explained how technology, responsible mining practices, and strategic downstream partnerships, particularly with Huayou Indonesia, are shaping a new chapter in the electric vehicle battery ecosystem.

The session brought together a distinguished panel representing the Indonesian nickel industry value chain. The discussion was opened by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry with video remarks from Hanifah Dwi Nirwana, Acting Deputy for Waste Management, Hazardous and Toxic Materials, who emphasized Indonesia's commitment to strengthening environmental governance as a foundation for industrial transformation. This was followed by Amsor, Director of Hazardous and Non-Hazardous Waste Management, who highlighted the importance of regulatory integrity, increased transparency, and alignment with international sustainability standards to realize the national green industry agenda.

From the industry perspective, PT Vale's Director and Chief Sustainability & Corporate Affairs Officer, Budiawansyah, clearly explained the company's climate ambitions. He emphasized that PT Vale's operations in Sorowako are undergoing a significant technological transformation to achieve a 33% absolute emission reduction by 2030 and a 50% reduction in the carbon intensity of nickel products, an ambitious target driven by innovations such as *heat recovery*, *off-gas utilization, ore dewatering* optimization, and electrification of processing infrastructure.

Inisiatif ini tidak hanya menurunkan emisi, tetapi juga meningkatkan efisiensi operasi yang diproyeksikan menghasilkan penghematan energi dan penurunan CO2 yang signifikan setiap tahun.

Bagi Budiawansyah, dekarbonisasi bukan slogan, tetapi mandat organisasi.

“Pesan kami di COP30 sangat jelas," ujarnya.

"Pertumbuhan yang bertanggung jawab dan selaras iklim merupakan pilar strategi kami. Melalui inovasi dan kolaborasi, termasuk kemitraan hilirisasi strategis dengan Huayou, kami berkomitmen menghadirkan nikel rendah karbon yang memenuhi ekspektasi pemangku kepentingan global,” lanjutnya.

Sentimen serupa disampaikan oleh Director of Public Affairs Huayou Indonesia, Stevanus yang menegaskan bagaimana inovasi teknologi Huayou tidak hanya meningkatkan efisiensi operasional, tetapi juga mengurangi emisi karbon secara signifikan.

"Inovasi teknologi baru sedang kami implementasikan pada proses hidrometalurgi lanjutan-mulai dari *waste heat recovery*yang dapat memenuhi lebih dari 70% kebutuhan listrik proyek, *self-flow ore slurry*, solidifikasi CO2, elektrifikasi, hingga pemanfaatan kembali limbah," ujar Stevanus.

"Dengan itu semua, kami dapat menurunkan lebih dari 2 tCO_2e per ton nikel," paparnya.

Ia menambahkan bahwa kemitraan PT Vale-Huayou mencerminkan misi bersama untuk mempercepat pemrosesan material baterai yang lebih bersih dan efisien.

"Dengan menggabungkan inovasi hidrometalurgi Huayou dan fondasi ESG PT Vale, kami turut menempatkan Indonesia sebagai tolok ukur global bagi material baterai rendah karbon,” pungkasnya.

These initiatives will not only reduce emissions but also improve operational efficiency, which is projected to result in significant energy savings and CO2 reductions annually.

For Budiawansyah, decarbonization is not a slogan, but an organizational mandate.

“Our message at COP30 was very clear,” he said.

"Responsible and climate-aligned growth is a pillar of our strategy. Through innovation and collaboration, including a strategic downstream partnership with Huayou, we are committed to delivering low-carbon nickel that meets the expectations of global stakeholders," he continued.

A similar sentiment was expressed by Huayou Indonesia's Director of Public Affairs, Stevanus, who emphasized how Huayou's technological innovations not only improve operational efficiency but also significantly reduce carbon emissions.

"We are implementing new technological innovations in advanced hydrometallurgy processes—from *waste heat recovery* , which can meet more than 70% of the project's electricity needs, *self-flow ore slurry* , CO2 solidification, electrification, to waste reuse," Stevanus said.

"With all of that, we can reduce more than 2 tCO_2e per ton of nickel," he explained.

He added that the PT Vale-Huayou partnership reflects a shared mission to accelerate cleaner and more efficient processing of battery materials.

"By combining Huayou's hydrometallurgical innovation with PT Vale's ESG foundation, we are helping to position Indonesia as a global benchmark for low-carbon battery materials," he concluded.

Pandangan panel semakin diperkaya oleh Vice President HSE Harita Nickel, Aladin Sianipar yang menekankan pentingnya sirkularitas dan pemanfaatan ulang limbah dalam perjalanan dekarbonisasi industri. Bersama-sama, para pembicara menyampaikan pesan kuat: industri nikel Indonesia tengah menjalani salah satu transformasi terbesar dalam sejarahnya, digerakkan oleh kolaborasi antara pemerintah, pelaku hulu, pengolah midstream, dan pemimpin teknologi hilir.

Pada kesempatan yang sama, PT Vale juga menegaskan kemajuan ESG perusahaan melalui pemaparan Sustainalytics ESG Risk Rating terbaru sebesar 23,7, skor terbaik sepanjang sejarah perusahaan, yang menempatkan PT Vale di jajaran teratas kategori global diversified metals & mining. Capaian ini memperkuat kredibilitas PT Vale sebagai pemasok nikel yang bertanggung jawab dalam sektor yang semakin disorot atas dampak lingkungannya. PT Vale menegaskan bahwa kepercayaan global hanya dapat diwujudkan melalui konsistensi, melalui pelaporan yang transparan, tata kelola yang kuat, disiplin operasional, serta investasi jangka panjang yang selaras dengan ekspektasi iklim global.

Dari Belém, Brasil, ribuan kilometer dari Sorowako, Bahodopi, Pomalaa, dan Morowali, lokasi- lokasi yang menjadi inti kepemimpinan nikel Indonesia, kehadiran PT Vale di COP30 membawa pesan tegas: mineral kritis Indonesia sedang membentuk masa depan dekarbonisasi global, dan Indonesia bertekad memimpin dengan ambisi sekaligus akuntabilitas. Melalui kemitraan strategis, jalur pemrosesan berbasis energi bersih, serta komitmen kuat terhadap keunggulan ESG, PT Vale berkontribusi pada transformasi ekosistem nikel, di mana inovasi mendorong pencapaian iklim dan Indonesia menjadi kekuatan strategis yang bertanggung jawab dalam transisi energi bersih dunia.

The panel's perspectives were further enriched by Harita Nickel's Vice President of HSE, Aladin Sianipar, who emphasized the importance of circularity and waste recycling in the industry's decarbonization journey. Together, the speakers delivered a powerful message: the Indonesian nickel industry is undergoing one of the largest transformations in its history, driven by collaboration between the government, upstream players, midstream processors, and downstream technology leaders.

On the same occasion, PT Vale also emphasized the company's ESG progress by presenting its latest Sustainalytics ESG Risk Rating of 23.7, the best score in the company's history, placing PT Vale at the top of the global diversified metals & mining category. This achievement strengthens PT Vale's credibility as a responsible nickel supplier in a sector increasingly under scrutiny for its environmental impact. PT Vale emphasized that global trust can only be achieved through consistency, through transparent reporting, strong governance, operational discipline, and long-term investments aligned with global climate expectations.

From Belém, Brazil, thousands of kilometers from Sorowako, Bahodopi, Pomalaa, and Morowali, locations at the heart of Indonesia's nickel leadership, PT Vale's presence at COP30 carries a clear message: Indonesia's critical minerals are shaping the future of global decarbonization, and Indonesia is committed to leading with both ambition and accountability. Through strategic partnerships, clean energy-based processing pipelines, and a strong commitment to ESG excellence, PT Vale is contributing to the transformation of the nickel ecosystem, where innovation drives climate progress and Indonesia becomes a responsible strategic force in the world's clean energy transition.

Menutup diskusi, para panelis memberikan pesan optimistis dan visioner. Keberhasilan Indonesia dalam rantai pasok global kendaraan listrik tidak akan ditentukan hanya oleh cadangan sumber daya atau volume produksi, tetapi oleh nilai yang diinternalisasikan dalam pembangunan industrinya: keberlanjutan, transparansi, keunggulan teknologi, dan kolaborasi yang kuat. Kemitraan PT Vale dan Huayou kini menjadi model bagaimana pelaku industri dapat bekerja bersama untuk menghadirkan dampak positif bagi iklim, memperkuat posisi Indonesia di panggung global pada saat pasokan mineral kritis yang bertanggung jawab menjadi kebutuhan yang semakin mendesak. Editor: Gesa Vitara

Closing the discussion, the panelists delivered a message of optimism and vision. Indonesia's success in the global electric vehicle supply chain will not be determined solely by its resource reserves or production volume, but by the values internalized in its industrial development: sustainability, transparency, technological excellence, and strong collaboration. The partnership between PT Vale and Huayou now serves as a model for how industry players can work together to positively impact the climate, strengthening Indonesia's position on the global stage at a time when responsible supply of critical minerals is becoming an increasingly urgent need. Editor: Gesa Vitara

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Bahlil Dorong Amman Pasok Konsentrat Tembaga ke Freeport Usai Longsor Grasberg

Penulis: Mela Syaharani

MENTERI Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) Bahlil Lahadalia meminta PT Freeport Indonesia (PTFI) dan PT Amman Mineral Nusa Tenggara (AMNT), anak usaha PT Amman Mineral Internasional Tbk untuk berunding secara bisnis ke bisnis (B2B). Perundingan itu terkait dengan pasokan konsentrat tembaga.

Freeport saat ini membutuhkan konsentrat untuk diolah di pabrik pemurniannya alias smelter di Gresik, Jawa Timur. Perusahaan sejak September lalu tidak dapat mengolah konsentrat karena tambang bawah tanah di Grasberg Block Cave, Mimika, Papua Tengah, mengalami longsor.

Bahlil Urges Amman to Supply Copper Concentrate to Freeport Following Grasberg Landslide

Author: Mela Syaharani

ENERGY and Mineral Resources (ESDM) Minister Bahlil Lahadalia has asked PT Freeport Indonesia (PTFI) and PT Amman Mineral Nusa Tenggara (AMNT), a subsidiary of PT Amman Mineral Internasional Tbk, to engage in business-to-business (B2B) negotiations regarding the supply of copper concentrate.

Freeport currently requires concentrate for processing at its refining plant, also known as a smelter, in Gresik, East Java. The company has been unable to process concentrate since last September due to a landslide at the underground mine in the Grasberg Block Cave in Mimika, Central Papua.

Sedangkan Amman mengalami kondisi kahar di smelter-nya berlokasi di Sumbawa, Nusa Tenggara Barat. Pabrik pengolahan ini sempat berhenti beroperasi pada Juli dan Agustus 2025 sehingga hasil tambang mereka diekspor. Untuk menyelesaikan kondisi ini, Bahlil meminta kedua perusahaan untuk bekerja sama.

“Saya minta kepada Amman dan PTFI untuk melakukan komunikasi secara bisnis agar material (Amman) bisa dibeli oleh Freeport untuk diolah di smelter dengan harga keekonomian,” kata Bahlil saat ditemui di kantornya, Jumat (14/11).

Bahlil menyebut hal ini tidak dilakukan sejak awal sebab persoalan ini sebetulnya masuk dalam ranah perusahaan dan harus dibicarakan secara bisnis ke bisnis. Dia menyebut pemerintah disini hanya berfungsi sebagai regulator saja.

Amman Mineral sebelumnya telah mendapatkan surat rekomendasi ekspor konsentrat tembaga dari Kementerian ESDM pada Sabtu (1/11). Karena konsentrat tidak dapat diolah, perusahaan mendapat rekomendasi izin ekspor dari Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral. Izin ini berlaku selama enam bulan atau hingga April 2026 dengan total kuota 480 ribu metrik ton kering.

Rekomendasi ekspor ini diberikan pemerintah sebab terjadi kondisi kahar di smelter perusahaan. Amman Mineral menjelaskan, smelter sempat berhenti beroperasi sementara pada Juli dan Agustus 2025 karena perbaikan pada unit Flash Converting Furnace dan Sulfuric Acid Plant.

“Perusahaan yang membangun smelter itu boleh ekspor kalau kondisi kahar, Amman mengajukan ekspor sebelum terjadinya kecelakaan di PTFI. Kami cek, rapat dan terbukti ada kondisi kahar sehingga diberikan izin ekspor 6 bulan sampai perbaikan selesai,” ujarnya.

Meanwhile, Amman experienced force majeure at its smelter in Sumbawa, West Nusa Tenggara. The processing plant temporarily shut down in July and August 2025, forcing its mining products to be exported. Bahlil urged the two companies to work together to resolve the situation.

"I asked Amman and PTFI to communicate in a businesslike manner so that Freeport can purchase Amman's materials for processing in the smelter at an economical price," Bahlil said when met at his office on Friday (11/14).

Bahlil stated that this was not done from the start because the issue actually falls within the company's purview and should be discussed on a business-to-business basis. He stated that the government's role here is merely a regulator.

Amman Mineral previously received a recommendation letter for copper concentrate exports from the Ministry of ESDM on Saturday (November 1). Because the concentrate cannot be processed, the company received an export permit recommendation from the Ministry of ESDM. This permit is valid for six months, or until April 2026, with a total quota of 480,000 dry metric tons.

The government issued this export recommendation due to force majeure at the company's smelter. Amman Mineral explained that the smelter temporarily halted operations in July and August 2025 due to repairs to the Flash Converting Furnace and Sulfuric Acid Plant.

"The company building the smelter is allowed to export under force majeure. Amman applied for export before the PTFI accident. We checked and held meetings, and it was proven that force majeure existed, so we were granted a six-month export permit until repairs are complete," he said.

Peluang dari Amman

PT Amman Mineral Nusa Tenggara membuka peluang menjual hasil tambang berupa konsentrat tembaga ke berbagai pihak, salah satunya ke PT Freeport Indonesia.

“Kami terbuka melakukan penjualan ke siapa saja selama memberikan keuntungan untuk kedua pihak,” kata Presiden Direktur Amman Mineral Nusa Tenggara Rachmat Makkasau saat ditemui usai acara CEO Insight di Hutan Kota Plataran, Jakarta, Selasa (4/11).

Setelah mengantongi izin rekomendasi ini, Rachmat mengatakan, perusahaan akan memaksimalkan ekspor sesuai dengan surat rekomendasi yang dikeluarkan Kementerian ESDM. Saat ini Amman sedang menunggu Kementerian Perdagangan agar menerbitkan surat persetujuan ekspor.

“Mudah-mudahan dalam beberapa hari ke depan (keluar SPE). Begitu keluar kami akan langsung ekspor (konsentrat),” ujarnya. Amman berencana mengekspor konsentrat tembaga ke sejumlah negara, seperti Korea Selatan, Jepang, Cina, Filipina, dan beberapa negara potensi lainnya. Editor: Tia Dwitiani Komalasari

Opportunity from Amman

PT Amman Mineral Nusa Tenggara is opening up opportunities to sell mining products in the form of copper concentrate to various parties, one of which is PT Freeport Indonesia.

"We are open to selling to anyone as long as it provides benefits for both parties," said Amman Mineral Nusa Tenggara President Director Rachmat Makkasau when met after the CEO Insight event at Plataran City Forest, Jakarta, Tuesday (4/11).

After securing this recommendation permit, Rachmat said the company will maximize exports in accordance with the recommendation letter issued by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources. Amman is currently awaiting the Ministry of Trade's export approval letter.

"Hopefully, (the SPE) will be issued in the next few days. Once it's issued, we will immediately export (the concentrate)," he said. Amman plans to export copper concentrate to several countries, including South Korea, Japan, China, the Philippines, and several other potential countries. Editor: Tia Dwitiani Komalasari

HARIAN EKONOMI NERACA

Pemerintah Janjikan Volume Produksi Batubara Berkurang

Oleh: Bari Baihaqi

MENTERI Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) Bahlil Lahadalia memastikan volume produksi batu bara pada 2026 lebih rendah apabila dibandingkan dengan 2025 untuk mengendalikan harga batu bara di pasar internasional.

The Government Promises to Reduce Coal Production Volume

By: Bari Baihaqi

ENERGY and Mineral Resources (ESDM) Minister Bahlil Lahadalia confirmed that coal production volumes in 2026 will be lower than in 2025 to control coal prices on the international market.

"Pasti. Kami lagi *exercise* (volumenya)," ucap Bahlil ketika dijumpai di Kantor Kementerian ESDM, Jakarta, Jumat (14/11).

Bahlil menyampaikan turunnya harga batu bara disebabkan oleh ketidakseimbangan kebutuhan pasar dengan suplai batu bara dari Indonesia. Pada 2024, Kementerian ESDM mencatat total produksi batu bara mencapai 836 juta ton.

Jumlah produksi tersebut mencapai 117 persen target yang ditetapkan pada 2024, yakni sebesar 710 juta ton. Sebanyak 233 juta ton sudah disalurkan ke pangsa industri domestik (DMO) dan 48 juta ton untuk stok batu bara domestik, sebagaimana yang dikutip dari laman resmi Kementerian ESDM.

Pada 2024, Indonesia telah mengekspor 555 juta ton batu bara atau setara dengan sekitar 33–35 persen dari total konsumsi dunia. Bahlil memperkirakan kebutuhan batu bara dunia berada di angka 1,3 miliar ton. "Akhirnya, sekarang harga batu bara lagi turun jauh," kata Bahlil.

Harga batu bara acuan (HBA) periode pertama November turun jadi 103,75 dolar AS per ton dari yang sebelumnya 109,74 dolar AS per ton pada periode kedua Oktober 2025. Harga tersebut juga lebih rendah apabila dibandingkan harga batu bara pada November 2024 yang berada di angka 114,43 dolar AS per ton.

Oleh karenanya, untuk mendongrak harga tersebut, Indonesia akan mengurangi volume produksi batu baranya. Bahlil juga memastikan kebutuhan batu bara dalam negeri tetap terpenuhi, meskipun pemerintah berencana mengurangi volume produksi.

Langkah yang ditempuh untuk memenuhi kebutuhan batu bara di dalam negeri di tengah-tengah pemangkasan volume produksi batu bara adalah dengan mengurangi jatah ekspor batu bara.

"Definitely. We're still *working out* the volume," Bahlil said when met at the ESDM Ministry office in Jakarta on Friday (November 14).

Bahlil explained that the decline in coal prices was due to an imbalance between market demand and Indonesia's coal supply. In 2024, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources recorded total coal production reaching 836 million tons.

This production figure reached 117 percent of the 2024 target of 710 million tons. Of this, 233 million tons have been distributed to the domestic coal market (DMO) and 48 million tons for domestic coal stocks, according to the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources' official website.

By 2024, Indonesia had exported 555 million tons of coal, equivalent to approximately 33–35 percent of total global consumption. Bahlil estimated global coal demand at 1.3 billion tons. "Finally, coal prices are now dropping significantly," Bahlil said.

The benchmark coal price (HBA) for the first period of November fell to US$103.75 per ton from US$109.74 per ton in the second period of October 2025. This price is also lower than the coal price in November 2024, which was at US$ 114.43 per ton.

Therefore, to boost prices, Indonesia will reduce its coal production volume. Bahlil also ensured that domestic coal demand would remain met, despite the government's planned production reductions.

The steps taken to meet domestic coal needs amidst cuts in coal production volumes is to reduce the coal export quota.

Apabila dibutuhkan, lanjut dia, Bahlil membuka kemungkinan menaikkan persentase Domestic Market Obligation (DMO) menjadi lebih dari 25 persen untuk industri prioritas yang membutuhkan batu bara, dengan harga DMO yang sama, yakni 70 dolar AS per metrik ton. Harga DMO batu bara tidak berubah sejak 2018. "Kalau masih kurang (untuk kebutuhan dalam negeri), kami akan naikkan DMO," tutur Bahlil.

Berdasarkan Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 39 Tahun 2025 tentang Perubahan Kedua atas Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 96 Tahun 2021 tentang Pelaksanaan Kegiatan Usaha Pertambangan Mineral dan Batu bara, industri prioritas meliputi ketenaga-listrikan, penyediaan energi, pupuk, dan industri strategis nasional.

"PLN itu 140–160 juta (ton) kebutuhan-nya. DMO kita akan prioritaskan kepada industri-industri yang memengaruhi hidup orang banyak, seperti PLN, pupuk, dan semen," kata dia.

If necessary, he continued, Bahlil opened the possibility of increasing the Domestic Market Obligation (DMO) percentage to more than 25 percent for priority industries requiring coal, with the DMO price remaining unchanged at US$70 per metric ton. The DMO coal price has remained unchanged since 2018. "If it's still insufficient (to meet domestic demand), we will increase the DMO," Bahlil said.

Based on Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 39 of 2025 concerning the Second Amendment to Government Regulation Number 96 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Mineral and Coal Mining Business Activities, priority industries include electricity, energy supply, fertilizers, and national strategic industries.

"PLN needs 140–160 million tons. Our DMO will prioritize industries that impact the lives of many people, such as PLN, fertilizer, and cement," he said.

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Tambang Berkelanjutan, Weda Bay Nickel Reklamasi 84,86 Hektare Lahan Bekas Tambang

Reporter: SS. Kurniawan | Editor: S.S. Kurniawan

PT WEDA Bay Nickel (WBN) meng-implementasikan praktik pertam-bangan bertanggungjawab melalui capaian reklamasi dan revegetasi lahan bekas tambang.

Hingga kini, perusahaan tambang nikel ini telah mereklamasi seluas 84,86 hektare lahan dan menanam 53.037 batang tanaman pionir.

Sustainable Mining: Weda Bay Nickel Reclaims 84.86 Hectares of Former Mining Land

Reporter: SS. Kurniawan | Editor: S.S. Kurniawan

PT WEDA Bay Nickel (WBN) implements responsible mining practices through reclamation and revegetation of former mining land.

To date, this nickel mining company has reclaimed 84.86 hectares of land and planted 53,037 pioneer trees.

Reklamasi tersebut Weda Bay Nickel lakukan sebagai bagian dari upaya pemulihan ekosistem di wilayah operasionalnya di Halmahera, Maluku Utara.

"Capaian reklamasi ini menjadi bukti kami dalam memastikan kegiatan tambang berjalan seiring dengan pemulihan lingkungan," kata Fitri Ritonga, Rehabilitation Superintendent WBN, di area reklamasi WBN, Minggu (16/11).

"Kami akan terus memperluas area reklamasi sebagai langkah progresif dalam menjaga keseimbangan dan mengembalikan ekosistem dengan menerapkan restorasi ekologis," ujarnya.

Selain itu, sebagai pemegang izin Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan (PPKH), WBN telah menjalankan kewajiban penanaman untuk rehabilitasi daerah aliran sungai (DAS) seluas 3.220 hektare yang tersebar di beberapa daerah di Provinsi Maluku Utara.

Misalnya, di Kabupaten Halmahera Tengah seluas 1.075 hektare, Kabupaten Halmahera Barat 1.330 hektare, Kabupaten Halmahera Timur 466 hektare, dan Kabupaten Halmahera Selatan 349 hektare, dengan pola tanam intensif 625 batang per hektare. Seluas 1.075 hektare sudah dikembalikan ke pemerintah.

Fitri menjelaskan, WBN menjalankan program pemulihan lingkungan ini dengan pendekatan berbasis endemisitas, yakni memprioritaskan spesies endemik yang berada di wilayah Halmahera dan Maluku Utara.

Ambil contoh, tanaman pala, kenari, cengkeh, kayu manis, kayu putih, serta spesies tanaman endemik lainnya yang dikoleksi dari hutan dalam kawasan Kontrak Karya WBN.

Weda Bay Nickel carried out the reclamation as part of its ecosystem restoration efforts in its operational area in Halmahera, North Maluku.

"This reclamation achievement is proof of our commitment to ensuring that mining activities go hand in hand with environmental restoration," said Fitri Ritonga, WBN Rehabilitation Superintendent, at the WBN reclamation area, Sunday (16/11).

"We will continue to expand the reclamation area as a progressive step in maintaining balance and restoring the ecosystem by implementing ecological restoration," he said.

In addition, as the holder of the Forest Area Use Permit (PPKH), WBN has carried out its planting obligations for the rehabilitation of 3,220 hectares of river basins (DAS) spread across several areas in North Maluku Province.

For example, in Central Halmahera Regency, it covers 1,075 hectares, West Halmahera Regency 1,330 hectares, East Halmahera Regency 466 hectares, and South Halmahera Regency 349 hectares, with an intensive planting pattern of 625 trees per hectare. Of these, 1,075 hectares have been returned to the government.

Fitri explained that WBN is implementing this environmental restoration program with an endemism-based approach, namely prioritizing endemic species found in the Halmahera and North Maluku regions.

Take for example, nutmeg, walnut, clove, cinnamon, eucalyptus, and other endemic plant species collected from forests within the WBN Contract of Work area.

Ada juga tanaman yang menjadi spesies kunci dalam kategori pemulihan habitat krisis yang berfungsi sebagai sarang dan sumber pakan fauna endemik, seperti burung-burung, mamalia, dan fauna lainnya.

Lalu, dalam upaya menciptakan iklim mikro dan tahapan pemulihan lingkungan dengan kegiatan reklamasi, Fitri mengkatakan, WBN menanam jenis tanaman cepat tumbuh (*fast-growing species/ pioneer*). Tujuannya, untuk memperbaiki struktur tanah, menstabilkan tanah dan mengendalikan air permukaan.

"Jenis tanaman pionir yang digunakan merupakan kombinasi antara spesies endemik maupun lokal Indonesia, diantaranya golo, makaranga, nyatoh, gopasa, trembesi, johar, bintangur, ketapang, jabon merah, dan sengon," paparnya.

Fitri menambahkan, untuk mendukung kegiatan ini, WBN mengoperasikan fasilitas pembibitan seluas 2,02 hektare dengan kapasitas produksi hingga 300.000 bibit dari 51 spesies tanaman berbeda. Setiap tahun, fasilitas pembibitan ini memproduksi ribuan bibit tanaman endemik dan lokal yang berkualitas.

“Fasilitas pembibitan ini kami kelola dengan prinsip ramah lingkungan, menggunakan media tanam organik, seperti *cocopeat*, serbuk gergaji, dan kompos dari olahan sampah dapur," terangnya.

"Kami juga mengganti *polybag* plastik dengan kantong dari media kertas biodegradable dan *tray pot,* serta telah berhasil membuat *eco enzyme* yang diujicobakan sebagai sebagai pupuk organik," imbuh dia.

Ke depan, Fitri menyebutkan, WBN berencana meningkatkan dan memperluas kapasitas *nursery*, dengan target produksi yang harapannya bisa mencapai 1.000.000 per tahun.

There are also plants that are key species in the category of crisis habitat recovery that function as nests and food sources for endemic fauna, such as birds, mammals, and other fauna.

Furthermore, in an effort to create a microclimate and environmental recovery through reclamation activities, Fitri said, WBN planted fast *-growing* (*pioneer*) species. The goal was to improve soil structure, stabilize the soil, and control surface water.

"The pioneer plant species used are a combination of endemic and local Indonesian species, including golo, makaranga, nyatoh, gopasa, trembesi, johar, bintangur, ketapang, red jabon, and sengon," he explained.

Fitri added that to support this activity, WBN operates a 2.02-hectare nursery with a production capacity of up to 300,000 seedlings of 51 different plant species. Each year, this nursery produces thousands of high-quality seedlings of endemic and local plants.

"We manage this nursery facility with environmentally friendly principles, using organic planting media, such as *cocopeat* , sawdust, and compost from processed kitchen waste," he explained.

"We also replaced plastic *polybags* with biodegradable paper bags and *pot trays,* and have successfully produced *eco-enzymes* that are being tested as organic fertilizer," he added.

Going forward, Fitri stated, WBN plans to increase and expand its *nursery* capacity, with a production target of 1,000,000 trees per year.

Usaha ini hadir sebagai bagian dari upaya berkelanjutan dalam mendukung kegiatan reklamasi dan revegetasi perusahaan.

"Melalui berbagai inisiatif tersebut, kami ingin memperkuat fondasi WBN sebagai perusahaan yang tidak hanya berfokus pada kinerja operasional, tetapi juga berperan aktif sebagai pengelola sumber daya alam yang bertanggung jawab dengan penerapan kaidah pertambangan yang baik," sebutnya.

This initiative is part of the company's ongoing efforts to support its reclamation and revegetation activities.

"Through these various initiatives, we want to strengthen WBN's foundation as a company that not only focuses on operational performance but also plays an active role as a responsible natural resource manager by implementing good mining principles," he said.

Bisnis.com

MIND ID Pacu Hilirisasi Bauksit, Smelter SGAR Fase II Diperluas

Penulis : Afiffah Rahmah Nurdifa

HOLDING Industri Pertambangan Indonesia, MIND ID memperkuat hilirisasi bauksit sebagai bahan baku aluminium untuk memperkuat posisi Indonesia sebagai pemain kunci dalam rantai pasok industri energi bersih dunia.

Salah satu proyek hilirisasi bauksit yang akan diperluas yakni Smelter Grade Alumina Refinery (SGAR) di Mempawah, Kalimantan Barat yang merupakan kerja sama antara PT Aneka Tambang Tbk (ANTAM) dan PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium (Inalum).

Fasilitas pemurnian tersebut memiliki kapasitas produksi 1 juta ton alumina per tahun dari hasil pemanfaatan cadangan bauksit dalam negeri. Produk alumina yang dihasilkan SGAR menjadi bahan utama untuk memproduksi aluminium oleh Inalum di Kuala Tanjung.

MIND ID juga disebut akan memperluas proyek SGAR Fase II dengan kemampuan produksi tambahan 1 juta ton alumina per tahun, dan fasilitas Smelter Aluminium Baru di Mempawah dengan kapasitas 600.000 ton per tahun.

MIND ID Accelerates Bauxite Downstreaming, Expands Phase II of SGAR Smelter

Author: Afiffah Rahmah Nurdifa

THE INDONESIAN Mining Industry Holding, MIND ID, is strengthening the downstreaming of bauxite as a raw material for aluminum to strengthen Indonesia's position as a key player in the global clean energy industry supply chain.

One of the bauxite downstream projects that will be expanded is the Smelter Grade Alumina Refinery (SGAR) in Mempawah, West Kalimantan, which is a collaboration between PT Aneka Tambang Tbk (ANTAM) and PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminum (Inalum).

The refining facility has a production capacity of 1 million tons of alumina per year from domestic bauxite reserves. The alumina produced by SGAR is the primary raw material for Inalum's aluminum production at Kuala Tanjung.

MIND ID is also said to be expanding the SGAR Phase II project with an additional production capacity of 1 million tons of alumina per year, and a New Aluminum Smelter facility in Mempawah with a capacity of 600,000 tons per year.

Corporate Secretary MIND ID Pria Utama mengatakan pihaknya terus berkomitmen menjadi penggerak utama hilirisasi bauksit yang tidak hanya memperkuat industri nasional, tetapi juga mendukung pencapaian target transisi energi Indonesia.

Sebagai pengelola mineral strategis nasional, dari total cadangan bauksit sebesar 198,43 juta ton, Grup MIND ID memproduksi 1,33 juta ton pada 2024.

“Kami berupaya konsisten untuk mendukung terwujudnya kemajuan peradaban masa depan yang lebih baik. Hilirisasi bauksit yang dijalankan secara terintegrasi ini menjadi salah satu kunci percepatan transisi energi di Indonesia,” kata Pria dalam keterangan resminya, Minggu (16/11/2025).

Apalagi, aluminium merupakan material kunci dalam teknologi transisi energi berkat sifatnya yang ringan, tahan korosi, dan dapat didaur ulang. Dalam satu fasilitas panel surya berkapasitas 1 MW dibutuhkan sekitar 21 ton aluminium untuk rangka dan sistem pemasangan.

Selain itu, aluminium juga berperan penting dalam produksi turbin angin, membentuk struktur bilah dan kerangka utama, serta menyusun hingga 30% dari total bobot baterai kendaraan listrik (EV) dan komponen bodi mobil listrik.

“MIND ID berkomitmen tidak hanya mengeksplorasi sumber daya alam, tetapi juga memastikan peningkatan nilai tambahnya hingga menjadi produk bernilai strategis. Kami percaya, industrialisasi yang berkelanjutan akan menjadi fondasi kemajuan peradaban masa depan Indonesia,” pungkasnya. Editor : Aprianus Doni Tolok

MIND ID Corporate Secretary Pria Utama stated that his company remains committed to being a key driver of bauxite downstreaming, which not only strengthens the national industry but also supports the achievement of Indonesia's energy transition targets.

As the manager of national strategic minerals, from total bauxite reserves of 198.43 million tons, the MIND ID Group produces 1.33 million tons in 2024.

"We are consistently striving to support the realization of a better future civilization. This integrated bauxite downstreaming is one of the keys to accelerating the energy transition in Indonesia," Pria said in an official statement on Sunday (November 16, 2025).

Moreover, aluminum is a key material in energy transition technologies due to its lightweight, corrosion-resistant, and recyclable properties. A single 1 MW solar panel facility requires approximately 21 tons of aluminum for the frame and mounting system.

In addition, aluminum also plays a vital role in the production of wind turbines, forming the main blade and frame structures, and comprising up to 30% of the total weight of electric vehicle (EV) batteries and EV body components.

"MIND ID is committed not only to exploring natural resources but also to ensuring their added value is increased to become strategically valuable products. We believe that sustainable industrialization will be the foundation for Indonesia's future civilizational progress," he concluded. Editor: Aprianus Doni Tolok

TAMBANG

Tambang Martabe; Menambang Emas Sambil Menjaga Hayati

Penulis: Egenius Soda

DARI salah satu ruang diskusi di Abu Dhabi, Uni Emirat Arab perusahaan tambang emas dan perak ini menegaskan komitmennya pada konservasi keanekaragaman hayati. PT Agincourt Resources, (PTAR) mendedikasikan area seluas 5.700 hektar sebagai wilayah konservasi keanekaragaman hayati. Area ini berada di Kawasan Batang Toru, Sumatera Utara.

“Setiap kegiatan operasional kami, termasuk rencana mendatang, selalu berpedoman pada pertimbangan konservasi dan prosedur mitigasi lingkungan yang diawasi ketat oleh para ahli konservasi Biodiversity Advisory Panel. Kami membuktikan bahwa ‘ekstraksi’ dan ‘refugia’ dapat hidup berdampingan secara harmonis sehingga mampu berkontribusi pada keberlanjutan ekosistem Batang Toru,” ungkap Ruli pada peserta Kongres Konservasi Dunia *International Union for Conservation of Nature* (IUCN) 2025 seperti tertuang dalam rilis yang diterima www.tambang.co.id.

Ruli menjadi salah satu pembicara dalam diskusi yang dihadiri para ilmuwan, pakar lingkungan dan aktivis konservasi. Sesi diskusinya bertajuk *“Beyond Extraction: Exploring Biodiversity Refugia in Indonesian Production Landscapes”*. Digelar di Paviliun Asia IUCN dengan Jatna Supriatna sebagai moderator. Jatna sendiri adalah Ketua Pusat Riset Perubahan Iklim (RCCC) Lembaga Ilmu dan Lingkungan Universitas Indonesia (ISER FMIPA UI).

Martabe Mine: Mining Gold While Protecting Biodiversity

Author: Egenius Soda

FROM a discussion room in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, the gold and silver mining company reaffirmed its commitment to biodiversity conservation. PT Agincourt Resources (PTAR) has dedicated 5,700 hectares of land to biodiversity conservation. This area is located in the Batang Toru area of North Sumatra.

"Every one of our operational activities, including future plans, is always guided by conservation considerations and environmental mitigation procedures that are closely monitored by the Biodiversity Advisory Panel's conservation experts. We prove that 'extraction' and 'refugia' can coexist harmoniously, thus contributing to the sustainability of the Batang Toru ecosystem," Ruli said to participants of the 2025 *International Union for Conservation of Nature* (IUCN) World Conservation Congress, as stated in a release received by www.tambang.co.id.

Ruli was one of the speakers at a discussion attended by scientists, environmental experts, and conservation activists. The session, titled *"Beyond Extraction: Exploring Biodiversity Refugia in Indonesian Production Landscapes* ," was held at the IUCN Asia Pavilion, moderated by Jatna Supriatna, Head of the Climate Change Research Center (RCCC) at the Institute for Science and Environment, University of Indonesia (ISER FMIPA UI).

Ruli menjelaskan ada dua inisiatif tata guna lahan berskala bentang alam. *Pertama*, pengelolaan kawasan *refugia* keanekaragaman hayati jangka panjang di lahan sekitar 2.000 hektare. Lahan ini masih menjadi bagian dari wilayah Kontrak Karya PTAR. Area tersebut akan menjadi penyangga krusial dan koridor ekologi penting dalam menjaga kelestarian dan pergerakan satwa liar, termasuk spesies primata kunci, di kawasan hutan Batang Toru.

Kemudian kedua, proyek kompensasi keanekaragaman hayati (*biodiversity offset*) di lahan sekitar 3.700 hektare. Untuk yang ini di luar area operasi tambang. Area ini dirancang untuk memperluas dan memperbaiki ekosistem alami sebagai tahap akhir dari hierarki mitigasi internasional.

“Total kedua kawasan itu jauh melampaui jejak operasi kami selama ini yang seluas 635 hektare. Upaya berbasis sains ini ditujukan untuk mengamankan sejumlah lahan bagi perlindungan jangka panjang ekosistem Batang Toru,” terang Ruli.

Menjaga keanekaragaman hayati telah menjadi komitmen perusahaan. Anak Usaha PT Danusa Tambang Nusantara ini senantiasa berupaya meminimalkan dampak negatif operasi terhadap keanekaragaman hayati. Hal ini semakin penting mengingat area tambang PTAR berdekatan dengan area yang dinamakan Ekosistem Batang Toru (EBT) dan Area Keanekaragaman Hayati Utama Batang Toru.

Ekosistem Batang Toru adalah habitat alami orangutan Tapanuli, spesies yang berstatus Kritis (*Critically Endangered*) menurut IUCN. Juga rumah bagi dua spesies mamalia lain yakni Harimau Sumatera dan trenggiling. Di kawasan ini hidup berbagai jenis tumbuhan unik seperti anggrek liar dan berbagai jenis buah-buahan.

Ruli explained that there are two landscape-scale land use initiatives. *First*, the long-term management of a biodiversity *refuge* area covering approximately 2,000 hectares. This land remains part of the PTAR Contract of Work (CoW). This area will serve as a crucial buffer zone and ecological corridor for maintaining the sustainability and movement of wildlife, including key primate species, in the Batang Toru forest area.

Second, a biodiversity offset project *on* approximately 3,700 hectares of land, located outside the mining area, is designed to expand and restore natural ecosystems as the final step in the international mitigation hierarchy.

"The total area of these two areas far exceeds our current operational footprint of 635 hectares. This science-based effort aims to secure a significant amount of land for the long-term protection of the Batang Toru ecosystem," explained Ruli.

Preserving biodiversity has become a company commitment. This subsidiary of PT Danusa Tambang Nusantara consistently strives to minimize the negative impact of its operations on biodiversity. This is especially important given the proximity of the PTAR mine to the Batang Toru Ecosystem (EBT) and the Batang Toru Main Biodiversity Area.

The Batang Toru ecosystem is the natural habitat of the Tapanuli orangutan, a species listed as Critically *Endangered* by the IUCN. It is also home to two other mammal species: the Sumatran tiger and the pangolin. The area is home to a variety of unique plants, including wild orchids and various fruits.

Oleh karenanya dalam kesadaran itulah, sejak awal operasi PTAR telah menempatkan aspek keanekaragaman hayati sebagai komponen utama dari tanggung jawab lingkungan perusahaan. Ada banyak cara yang sudah dan terus dilakukan perusahaan demi menjaga keanekaragaman hayati. Mulai dari survei keanekaragaman hayati untuk mengidentifikasi dan memantau spesies-spesies yang ada di lingkungan sekitar. Hasil survey ini kemudian menjadi dasar mengambil langkah-langkah mengurangi gangguan ekologis.

Perusahaan juga telah melaksanakan beberapa kegiatan. Mulai dari memasang jembatan arboreal dan kamera jebak di area tertentu untuk memastikan keamanan satwa penghuni pohon. Kamera ini berfungsi untuk mengumpulkan data yang kemudian disumbangkan untuk kegiatan penelitian konservasi.

Tidak kalah mentereng lagi, PTAR telah mendirikan stasiun riset orangutan dan laboratorium ekologi di dalam wilayah Kontrak Karya. Seluruh kegiatan dan strategi konservasi yang dilakukan perusahaan akan diawasi *Biodiversity Advisory Panel* (BAP). BAP sendiri merupakan kelompok ilmuwan independen yang dibentuk untuk memastikan setiap langkah konservasi PTAR berbasis sains dan memiliki dampak terukur.

Perusahaan juga memiliki program lain seperti revitalisasi sungai melalui Lubuk Larangan di sejumlah desa di Batang Toru, kolaborasi program konservasi *Macaca Sp*, pengayaan meranti tembaga yang merupakan spesies endemik status endangered. Kemudian ada Program pelestarian ikan jurung (*Neolissochilus Thienemanni*) sebagai spesies endemik Tapanuli Selatan.

Therefore, with this awareness, since the beginning of its operations, PTAR has placed biodiversity as a central component of the company's environmental responsibility. The company has implemented and continues to implement numerous measures to preserve biodiversity, including biodiversity surveys to identify and monitor species in the surrounding environment. These survey results then serve as the basis for taking steps to mitigate ecological disruption.

The company has also implemented several activities, including installing arboreal bridges and camera traps in designated areas to ensure the safety of tree-dwelling wildlife. These cameras collect data that is then used for conservation research.

Equally impressive, PTAR has established an orangutan research station and an ecology laboratory within its Contract of Work (CoW) area. All of the company's conservation activities and strategies will be overseen by *the Biodiversity Advisory Panel* (BAP). The BAP is an independent group of scientists established to ensure that all PTAR conservation efforts are science-based and have measurable impacts.

The company also has other programs such as river revitalization through Lubuk Larangan in several villages in Batang Toru, collaborative conservation programs for *Macaca sp* ., enrichment of copper meranti, an endemic species with endangered status, and a conservation program for the jurung fish (*Neolissochilus Thienemanni*), an endemic species of South Tapanuli.

Dalam beberapa tahun terakhir, PTAR memutuskan untuk fokus pada penyelamatan orangutan Tapanuli (Pongo tapanuliensis), salah satu spesies primata besar yang langka di dunia. Perusahaan mendukung penuh upaya pelestarian jangka panjang spesies ini melalui program konservasi kolaboratif, perlindungan habitat dan penelitian ilmiah.

Jatna Supriatna dalam komentarnya menyebutkan pendekatan PTAR bisa menjadi contoh ideal kolaborasi sektor swasta dan sains dalam mengelola lingkungan. “Pertambangan kerap dipandang sebagai ancaman. Namun, dengan bukti ilmiah dan tata kelola berbasis data, sektor swasta bisa menjadi bagian dari solusi konservasi,” pungkasnya.

In recent years, PTAR has focused on saving the Tapanuli orangutan (Pongo tapanuliensis), one of the world's rarest large primate species. The company fully supports the long-term conservation efforts of this species through collaborative conservation programs, habitat protection, and scientific research.

In his commentary, Jatna Supriatna stated that PTAR's approach could be an ideal example of collaboration between the private sector and science in environmental management. "Mining is often viewed as a threat. However, with scientific evidence and data-driven governance, the private sector can be part of the conservation solution," he concluded.

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Beroperasinya Kembali Freeport Akan Jaga Stabilitas Pasokan Emas Nasional

Penulis : Imam Suhartadi

PT ANEKA Tambang Tbk (Antam) menyambut positif beroperasinya kembali kegiatan penambangan PT Freeport Indonesia (PTFI) di Kabupaten Mimika, Provinsi Papua Tengah.

Kembalinya operasi PTFI menjadi salah satu penopang penting stabilitas pasokan emas nasional, sehingga distribusi pasokan ke Antam dapat kembali berjalan optimal.

Sekretaris Perusahaan Antam, Wisnu Danandi, mengatakan bahwa normalisasi aktivitas produksi Freeport memberikan dampak langsung pada kesinambungan pasokan emas domestik.

“Kembalinya operasi Freeport memungkinkan pasokan emas kepada Antam berjalan lebih optimal dan terukur, sehingga…

Freeport's Resumption of Operations Will Maintain the Stability of the National Gold Supply

Author: Imam Suhartadi

PT ANEKA Tambang Tbk (Antam) welcomes the resumption of mining activities by PT Freeport Indonesia (PTFI) in Mimika Regency, Central Papua Province.

The resumption of PTFI operations is a key pillar of national gold supply stability, enabling optimal distribution to Antam.

Antam Corporate Secretary Wisnu Danandi said that the normalization of Freeport's production activities had a direct impact on the continuity of domestic gold supply.

"Freeport's resumption of operations allows for a more optimal and measurable gold supply to Antam, thereby…

sehingga kebutuhan masyarakat dapat terpenuhi. Antam juga tetap melanjutkan langkah diversifikasi sumber emas domestik untuk menjaga ketahanan suplai serta mengoptimalkan layanan kepada pelanggan berjalan dengan baik," ujar Wisnu dalam keterangan resmi di Jakarta, Sabtu (15/11/2025).

Antam menegaskan kembali komitmen-nya untuk menjaga stabilitas pasokan emas nasional, baik melalui kerja sama dengan pemasok utama seperti Freeport maupun melalui diversifikasi sumber emas domestik lainnya.

"Antam terus memperkuat rantai pasokan emas nasional dengan menjaga keter-sediaan produk, memastikan distribusi yang stabil, serta meningkatkan peng-alaman layanan bagi pelanggan di seluruh Indonesia. Melalui langkah ini, Antam konsisten menjaga reputasi produk Emas Antam sebagai pilihan terpercaya dan kebanggaan masyarakat Indonesia." tutup Wisnu.

Kembali Normal Pasca Evaluasi Pemerintah

Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) telah mengonfirmasi bahwa PTFI resmi melanjutkan operasi-onal penambangan di area Deep Mill Level Zone (DMLZ) dan Big Gossan.

Dua blok tersebut sebelumnya sempat dihentikan sementara untuk tujuan keselamatan setelah insiden longsor terjadi di area Grasberg Block Cave (GBC) pada 8 September 2025.

Direktur Jenderal Mineral dan Batu Bara Kementerian ESDM, Tri Winarno, menyampaikan bahwa pemerintah telah menyelesaikan evaluasi teknis dan memberikan izin untuk pengoperasian kembali kedua blok tambang tersebut.

"Sekarang blok DMLZ dan Big Gossan sudah beroperasi," ujar Tri dalam konfe-rensi pers di kompleks DPR, Kamis (13/11).

thereby meeting the community's needs. Antam is also continuing to diversify its domestic gold sources to maintain supply security and optimize customer service," Wisnu said in an official statement in Jakarta on Saturday (November 15, 2025).

Antam reaffirmed its commitment to maintaining the stability of the national gold supply, both through collaboration with major suppliers such as Freeport and through diversifying other domestic gold sources.

"Antam continues to strengthen the national gold supply chain by maintaining product availability, ensuring stable distribution, and improving the service experience for customers throughout Indonesia. Through these steps, Antam consistently maintains the reputation of Antam Gold products as a trusted choice and a source of pride for the Indonesian people," Wisnu concluded.

Back to Normal After Government Evaluation

The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) has confirmed that PTFI has officially resumed mining operations in the Deep Mill Level Zone (DMLZ) and Big Gossan areas.

The two blocks were previously temporarily halted for safety purposes after a landslide incident occurred in the Grasberg Block Cave (GBC) area on September 8, 2025.

The Director General of Minerals and Coal at the Ministry of ESDM, Tri Winarno, stated that the government has completed the technical evaluation and granted permits for the resumption of operations of the two mining blocks.

"Now the DMLZ and Big Gossan blocks are operational," said Tri in a press conference at the DPR complex, Thursday (13/11).

Tri menambahkan bahwa walaupun longsor tidak terjadii langsung di dua blok tersebut, Freeport tetap menghentikan seluruh aktivitas tambang bawah tanah sebagai langkah antisipasi keselamatan pekerja.

Dengan pulihnya operasi, pasokan konsentrat dari DMLZ dan Big Gossan akan kembali mengalir ke smelter Freeport di Gresik, Jawa Timur, yang sebelumnya mengalami kekurangan feedstock akibat penghentian operasi.

Menurut Tri, kapasitas pasokan dari dua blok tersebut belum sepenuhnya mencukupi kebutuhan smelter, namun pemulihan ini menjadi langkah penting dalam stabilisasi program hilirisasi mineral nasional. Editor: Imam Suhartadi

Tri added that even though the landslide did not occur directly in the two blocks, Freeport still stopped all underground mining activities as a precautionary measure for worker safety.

With the return of operations, concentrate supplies from DMLZ and Big Gossan will return to Freeport's smelter in Gresik, East Java, which previously experienced a feedstock shortage due to the shutdown.

According to Tri, the supply capacity of the two blocks is not yet fully sufficient for the smelter's needs, but this recovery is a crucial step in stabilizing the national mineral downstreaming program. Editor: Imam Suhartadi

BT Bloomberg Technoz

Ramalan Batu Bara, Nikel, Tembaga Saat RI Mau Tekan Produksi 2026

Mis Fransiska Dewi

ANALIS komoditas berpandangan harga komoditas tambang seperti nikel, tembaga, hingga batu bara akan stabil pada 2026 lantaran Indonesia berpotensi memangkas volume produksi yang disepakati dalam rencana kerja dan anggaran biaya (RKAB) 2026.

Analis Panin Sekuritas Andhika Audrey menilai RKAB 2026 berpotensi menurunkan volume produksi mineral dan batu bara (minerba) karena adanya *oversupply* di pasar global yang signifikan, sekaligus untuk menjaga keseimbangan suplai dan permintaan domestik.

“Agar utilisasi *smelter* dan pendapatan penambang tetap stabil,” kata Andhika saat dihubungi, Sabtu (15/11/2025).

Coal, Nickel, and Copper Forecasts as Indonesia Aims to Reduce Production by 2026

Mis Fransiska Dewi

COMMODITY analysts believe that prices for mining commodities such as nickel, copper, and coal will stabilize in 2026, as Indonesia potentially cuts production volumes as agreed in its 2026 work plan and budget (RKAB).

Panin Sekuritas analyst Andhika Audrey assessed that the 2026 RKAB has the potential to reduce mineral and coal (minerba) production volume due to significant *oversupply* in the global market, while also maintaining a balance between domestic supply and demand.

"So that *smelter* utilization and miners' income remain stable," said Andhika when contacted, Saturday (11/15/2025).

Bagi komoditas nikel, kata dia, produksi akan lebih terkendali dan harga nikel tahun depan berpeluang stabil di level yang lebih tinggi. Namun, *smelter* yang bergantung pada suplai dari penambang-penambang kecil akan terdampak dari keterbatasan pasokan bijih.

Sementara itu, untuk harga batu bara bakal stabil karena pemerintah tidak ingin kinerja si batu hitam tersebut jatuh lebih dalam di pasar domestik serta ekspor batu bara.

Andhika berpandangan, bagi pasar tembaga, di tingkat global diproyeksikan turun cukup signifikan karena PT Freeport Indonesia (PTFI) berkontribusi sekitar ±4% dari pasokan global.

Di tengah kondisi tembaga global yang defisit, harga tembaga di perusahaan pasar berjangka acuan dunia, London Metal Exchange (LME), justru bakal terkerk naik.

"Dari sisi emiten, hal ini justru positif bagi emiten-emiten *copper* domestik seperti PT Merdeka Copper Gold Tbk. (MDKA) dan PT Amman Mineral Internasional Tbk. (AMMN) yang saat ini proyek tembaga mereka sudah berjalan," tuturnya.

Di sisi lain, Andhika memproyeksikan harga batu bara berada di rentang US$110-US$115 per ton pada 2026. Sementara itu, harga nikel sekitar US$14.000-US$15.000 per ton. Kemudian, harga tembaga di level US$5/pon.

Sebelumnya, Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) memberikan sinyal akan memangkas target produksi batu bara dalam RKAB 2026 menjadi di bawah 700 juta ton, atau lebih rendah dari tahun ini yang ditetapkan sebanyak 735 juta ton.

Direktur Jenderal Mineral dan Batu Bara (Dirjen Minerba) Kementerian ESDM Tri Winarno mengungkapkan kementerian masih mengevaluasi RKAB yang diajukan perusahaan batu bara serta mengevaluasi kinerja produksi dan ekspor komoditas tersebut.

For nickel, he said, production will be more controlled, and nickel prices are likely to stabilize at higher levels next year. However, *smelters* that rely on supplies from small miners will be impacted by limited ore supply.

Meanwhile, coal prices will remain stable as the government does not want the performance of this black stone to fall further in the domestic market and coal exports.

Andhika believes that the global copper market is projected to decline significantly because PT Freeport Indonesia (PTFI) contributes approximately ±4% of global supply.

Amidst the global copper deficit, copper prices on the world's benchmark futures market, the London Metal Exchange (LME), are actually expected to rise.

"From the issuer's perspective, this is actually positive for domestic copper issuers like PT Merdeka Copper Gold Tbk. (MDKA) and PT Amman Mineral Internasional Tbk. (AMMN), whose copper projects are currently underway," he said.

On the other hand, Andhika projects coal prices to be in the range of US$110-US$115 per ton in 2026. Meanwhile, nickel prices are around US$14,000-US$15,000 per ton. Copper prices are also expected to remain at US$5 per pound.

Previously, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) signaled that it would cut the coal production target in the 2026 Work Plan and Budget (RKAB) to below 700 million tons, or lower than this year's target of 735 million tons.

The Director General of Minerals and Coal (Dirjen Minerba) of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, Tri Winarno, revealed that the ministry is still evaluating the RKAB submitted by coal companies and evaluating the production and export performance of the commodity.

Bagaimanapun, dia memberikan sinyal bahwa target produksi batu bara Indonesia pada 2026 akan berada di rentang 600-700 juta ton sebab terdapat penurunan kinerja ekspor pada tahun ini.

"Iya, otomatis kita menyesuaikan. Sedang kita lakukan evaluasi," kata Tri saat ditemui di Kementerian ESDM, dikutip Selasa (11/11/2025). "Di bawah itu, mungkin dibawah [700 juta ton]," tegas dia.

Sementara itu, terdapat juga isu pembatasan penerbitan izin investasi dan Izin Usaha Industri (IUI) bagi *smelter* nikel baru, sebab pasokan nikel dunia dan Tanah Air sudah mencapai level berlebih atau *oversupply.*

Dengan begitu, Kementerian ESDM juga berencana menyesuaikan target produksi dan kuota produksi nikel 2026.

Dalam kaitan itu, Kementerian ESDM membuka peluang memangkas produksi nikel dalam RKAB 2026 menjadi dibawah besaran tahun ini sebesar 319 juta ton.

"Kalau moratorium untuk itu, karena kita *oversupply* untuk itu, ya kita dukung lah kalau itu," kata Tri kepada awak media, di Kementerian ESDM, Senin (10/11/2025).

"*Pokoknya* yang lebih-lebih tinggi kita evaluasi *lah.* Kan *over* 300.000-an ton, Bisa jadi [dibawah 300.000 ton]," tegas Tri. (mfd/wdh)

However, he signaled that Indonesia's coal production target for 2026 would be in the range of 600-700 million tons due to a decline in export performance this year.

"Yes, we'll automatically adjust. We're currently evaluating it," Tri said when met at the Ministry of ESDM, as quoted on Tuesday (November 11, 2025). "Below that, maybe below [700 million tons]," he emphasized.

Meanwhile, there is also the issue of restrictions on the issuance of investment permits and Industrial Business Permits (IUI) for new nickel *smelters* , because the global and domestic nickel supply has reached an oversupply level *.*

Therefore, the Ministry of ESDM also plans to adjust the 2026 nickel production target and quota.

In this regard, the Ministry of ESDM is opening up the opportunity to reduce nickel production in the 2026 RKAB to below this year's figure of 319 million tons.

"If there's a moratorium for that, because we *have an oversupply* for that, then we support that," Tri told the media crew at the Ministry of ESDM, Monday (11/10/2025).

"We'll evaluate the higher *figures.* It's *over* 300,000 tons, but it could be [below 300,000 tons]," Tri emphasized. (mfd/wdh)

JAKARTAGLOBE

Indonesia to Scale Back Coal Output Next Year on Price Slump

Antara

INDONESIA plans to cut its coal production in 2026 as part of an effort to stabilize global prices after a sharp downturn fueled by oversupply, Energy and Mineral Resources Minister Bahlil Lahadalia said on Friday.

Bahlil confirmed that next year's output will be lower than in 2025, though the final volume is still being calculated. "Yes, definitely. We are exercising the volume," he told reporters at the ministry office in Jakarta, as quoted by state news agency *Antara*.

The Benchmark Indonesian Coal Price (HBA) for early November fell to $103.75 a ton, down from $109.74 in late October and below $114.43 a year earlier. Prices have slumped as supply outstrips demand: Indonesia exported 555 million tons of coal in 2024.

Indonesia is already tracking lower production this year. Director General of Mineral and Coal Tri Winarno expects output to reach around 750 million tons by the end of 2025, almost 100 million tons less than the 836 million tons produced in 2024. For 2026, Tri said production will be capped below 700 million tons, though the final figure is still being calculated.

"Production will be held back because coal prices have 'collapsed,'" Tri said after a hearing with Commission XII of the House of Representatives in Jakarta on Thursday.

The government will prioritize domestic market obligation (DMO) supplies even as exports are curtailed. Bahlil said Indonesia may raise the DMO allocation above 25 percent for priority industries such as electricity, fertilizers and cement if supply tightens. The regulated coal price for power plants will remain at $70 per ton, unchanged since 2018. State utility PLN alone requires 140–160 million tons annually, making it the country's largest coal consumer.

"If domestic needs are still unmet, we will increase the DMO," Bahlil said.

According to the International Energy Agency (IEA), global coal demand is expected to plateau from 2024 to 2027, reaching around 8.87 billion tonnes by 2027. While coal demand in advanced economies continues to shrink, this decline is expected to be offset by growth in a few emerging and developing economies, such as India, Indonesia, and Vietnam.

BUSINESS RECORDER
Founded by M.A. Zuberi

Gold holds steady as focus turns to US data for more Fed cues

By Reuters

GOLD prices inched higher on Monday as investors waited for a series of U.S. economic data this week that could shed more light on the Federal Reserve's interest rate path.

Spot gold was up 0.1% at $4,083.92 per ounce, as of 0256 GMT. U.S. gold futures for December delivery eased 0.2% to $4,085.30 per ounce.

"The selling pressure on gold last Friday was probably a bit overdone, hence we are seeing a rebound in the price action today," said KCM Trade Chief Market Analyst Tim Waterer.

"Scaled-back rate-cut expectations from the Fed for next month are effectively hampering gold from a yield point of view. Even though the shutdown has ended, there is no guarantee that markets or indeed the Fed will have full visibility over how the economy has been performing."

Market participants are awaiting U.S. data releases this week, including the September nonfarm payrolls report on Thursday, for clues on the health of the world's largest economy.

The Commerce Department's Bureau of Economic Analysis said on Friday it was working to update its schedule of economic data releases affected by the recently ended government shutdown.

Traders are currently pricing in a 46% probability of a quarter-point Fed rate cut next month, down from 50% in last week.

Citing worries about inflation and signs of relative stability in the labour market after two interest rate cuts this year, a growing number of Fed policymakers are signalling reticence on further easing. Non-yielding gold tends to do well in a low-interest-rate environment and during times of economic uncertainties.

Meanwhile, the dollar index held firm against its rivals, making gold less attractive for other currency holders.

SPDR Gold Trust , the world's largest gold-backed exchange-traded fund, said its holdings fell 0.47% to 1,044.00 metric tons on Friday from 1,048.93 tons on Thursday.

Elsewhere, spot silver rose 0.8% to $50.96 per ounce, platinum gained 0.7% to $1,552.36 and palladium climbed 1.7% to $1,408.13.

THE ECONOMIC TIMES

Aluminium market analysis: Record highs and global dynamics

By Hareesh V, ET CONTRIBUTORS

ALUMINIUM, a critical industrial metal, has witnessed a remarkable surge in prices in 2025, both in India and globally. Its lightweight nature, corrosion resistance, and recyclability make it indispensable for sectors like transportation, construction, packaging, and renewable energy. However, recent price movements highlight significant regional disparities and evolving supply-demand dynamics.

Indian aluminium prices at lifetime highs

Indian aluminium futures on the MCX platform are trading at 275 per kg, marking an all-time high and a 14% gain since January 2025. In contrast, prices on the London Metal Exchange (LME) hover around $2,878 per tonne, the highest since 2022. This divergence raises a key question: Why is India trading at a premium?

Why the premium?

The premium in Indian aluminium prices can be attributed to several factors. Import restrictions and stringent BIS norms have curtailed the inflow of scrap and semi-finished aluminium, creating a tight domestic supply situation. At the same time, strong local demand from sectors such as automotive, construction, and power, fuelled by ongoing infrastructure expansion, has amplified the pressure on prices.

Additional costs related to logistics, regional premiums, taxes, and transportation further elevate domestic prices compared to global benchmarks. Moreover, the limited availability of recycled aluminium forces greater reliance on primary metal, which is inherently more expensive, reinforcing the price gap between Indian and international markets.

Global factors driving aluminium prices

Global aluminium prices are shaped by a combination of structural and cyclical factors, with energy costs being one of the most significant drivers. Smelting is an energy-intensive process, and any rise in electricity prices directly inflates production costs. Similarly, raw material constraints, such as shortages of bauxite and alumina, add to the expense of manufacturing aluminium. These supply-side pressures often coincide with geopolitical risks, where conflicts and sanctions disrupt established trade routes and create uncertainty in global supply chains.

Beyond these structural challenges, policy and market dynamics also play a crucial role. Trade policies, including tariffs and duties, alter global flows and create regional price premiums, while environmental regulations impose carbon compliance costs that further burden producers. Additionally, speculative activity and currency fluctuations amplify volatility, particularly when the US dollar weakens, making commodities more attractive to investors. Together, these factors create a complex pricing environment where aluminium markets remain extremely sensitive to both macroeconomic trends and industry-specific developments.

Supply-demand scenario: Global and India

Globally, aluminium production is projected at 73.2 million tonnes in 2025, up slightly from 72.3 million tonnes in 2024. Demand is also growing, driven by electric vehicles (EVs), renewable energy, and packaging. In India, primary aluminium output stands at 4.15 million tonnes, while domestic consumption is around 4.5 million tonnes, and is expected to double to 9 million tonnes by 2033. This imbalance underscores India's vulnerability to import restrictions and global price swings.

Impact of the Russia-Ukraine war

The Russia-Ukraine conflict has significantly disrupted aluminium supply chains worldwide. Russia, which accounts for about 5% of global aluminium output, faced sanctions that curtailed its exports to Europe and the United States, creating a supply gap in major consuming regions. The war also triggered an energy crisis in Europe, driving up electricity costs and forcing smelters to cut production, further tightening supply. In addition, Western buyers have increasingly avoided Russian metal, shifting their reliance to producers in China and the Middle East. This realignment of trade flows has reshaped global aluminium markets, contributing to higher prices and increased volatility.

US tariffs and market distortions

In mid-2025, the US doubled tariffs on aluminium imports to 50%, causing Midwest premiums to surge to record highs. This pushed all-in US aluminium costs near $4,792 per tonne, creating a bifurcated market where US prices trade at a steep premium over LME. While domestic US production is rising, supply remains tight. Global trade flows have shifted towards Asia and Europe.

China's Demand and Price Outlook

China remains the largest aluminium consumer and producer, accounting for nearly 60% of global output. Demand is robust in EVs, solar panels, and infrastructure, though real estate weakness tempers growth. China is nearing its production cap of 45.5 million tonnes, which could force higher imports and tighten global supply by 2026.

Looking ahead, prices are expected to remain firm, supported by seasonal demand and supply constraints. With demand from EVs, renewable energy, and packaging set to rise, aluminium's long-term outlook remains bullish, though volatility will persist amid policy shifts and geopolitical uncertainties. Globally, tariffs, sanctions, and sustainability mandates are reshaping trade flows and cost structures.

(The author of the article is Hareesh V, Head of Commodity Research, Geojit Investments) (Disclaimer: Recommendations, suggestions, views and opinions given by the experts are their own. These do not represent the views of The Economic Times)

CREAMER MEDIA'S MINING WEEKLY

China's coal output fell 2.3% year-on-year in October

By: Reuters

CHINA's coal output fell 2.3% year-on-year in October, official data showed on Friday, reflecting production restrictions designed to support prices.

October output was 406.75-million metric tons. The output was also lower than 411.51-million tons in September, the data from the National Bureau of Statistics showed.

After an unexpected supply increase in the first half of the year, China put curbs on coal production to support prices that could further tighten toward year-end, a top miner said late last month.

The country's state asset regulator has held meetings with industry participants calling for prices to be kept at a "reasonable" and "stable" level, the miner said.

Domestic coal prices are close to one-year highs, according to a government index.

Coal output in the first 10 months of the year was up 1.5% from the year-earlier period, at 3.97-billion tons, according to the data.

OUTLOOK BUSINESS

India's Coal Imports Rise 14% In September

By PTI

THE COUNTRY's coal import surged by 13.54% to 22.05 million tonnes (MT) in September, driven by increased demand of the dry fuel ahead of the festive season.

Imports in September recorded a notable rise from 19.42 MT of coal imported during the same month of the previous financial year.

Breaking down the numbers, non-coking coal import stood at 13.90 MT for the month, slightly higher than the 13.24 MT imported in September 2024.

Coking coal imports, essential for the steel sector, rose to 4.50 MT compared to 3.39 MT a year ago.

For the April-September 2025 period, non-coking coal imports declined to 86.06 MT from 91.92 MT in the corresponding period last year, while coking coal import climbed to 31.54 MT from 28.18 MT, according to data compiled by mjunction services.

mjunction services is a B2B e-commerce platform and a joint venture between Tata Steel and SAIL.

Commenting on the trend, Vinaya Varma, MD & CEO, mjunction, said, "There was an increase in volumes as buyers took fresh positions prior to the festive season. Winter restocking demand from steel mills is expected to drive coking coal imports, going forward." Sector experts indicate that strength in metallurgical and industrial coal demand, particularly from steel mills, is likely to overshadow the seasonal weakness in power sector procurement this year.

India is actively working to reduce its dependence on coal imports by significantly boosting domestic coal production through various government initiatives. Still the country continues to rely on imports for specific needs, particularly high-grade thermal coal and coking coal, which are essential for industries like steel and are in short supply domestically.

However, the overall trend points toward a sustained push for self-sufficiency and reduced import dependence to ensure energy security and economic resilience.

MINING.COM

Around 30 people killed in Congo copper mine incident, officials say

Reuters

AROUND 30 people were killed at a semi-industrial copper mine in southeastern Congo on Saturday after a bridge collapsed, the country’s artisanal mining agency said.

An agency official told *Reuters* there were 49 deaths and 20 people had been taken to hospital in a critical condition as a result of the incident, which occurred on Saturday at the Kalando mining site in Lualaba province.

Artisanal mining employs an estimated 1.5 to 2 million people in Congo and supports more than 10 million indirectly.

The collapse was “caused by panic, reportedly triggered by gunfire from military personnel securing the site,” said Congo’s Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining Support and Guidance Service, known by its French acronym SAEMAPE.

Miners then “piled on top of each other, causing injuries and death”, SAEMAPE added in a statement on Sunday.

The Initiative for the Protection of Human Rights called for an independent investigation into the military’s role in the deaths, citing reports of clashes between miners and soldiers.

A military spokesperson did not immediately respond to a request for comment.

Roy Kaumba, the provincial interior minister, said in a televised statement that 32 people had been confirmed dead.

Mining accidents are common in unregulated artisanal mines, with dozens of deaths every year at sites where often ill-equipped diggers burrow deep underground.

(Reporting by Ange Adihe Kasongo and Congo newsroom; Writing by Robbie Corey-Boulet; Editing by Alexander Smith)