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ESDM Atur Ulang Strategi Produksi Batu Bara Agar Harga Kompetitif

Penulis : Afiffah Rahmah Nurdifa

KEMENTERIAN Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) menyebut, Indonesia harus mencari titik keseimbangan baru antara volume produksi batu bara dan nilai keekonomian di pasar global. Pemerintah menginginkan Indonesia menjual batu bara dengan harga optimal meskipun produksi mengalami penurunan.

Direktur Pembinaan Pengusahaan Batubara Ditjen Minerba Kementerian ESDM Surya Herjuna mengatakan, optimalisasi harga kala produksi turun diperlukan untuk menjaga kenaikan penerimaan negara.

"Artinya, ekuilibrium antara produksi dan harga harus ditemukan. Kalau kita terus masuk ke fase produksi besar, pasar akan meresponsnya, 'Ya sudah Indonesia juga jor-joran juga'," kata Surya dalam agenda 2nd Coalindo Coal Conference, Rabu (5/11/2025).

Dalam catatannya, produksi batu bara nasional mengalami penurunan sebesar 7,47% secara tahunan (year-on-year) menjadi 584,17 juta ton per September 2025. Adapun, target produksi batu bara tahun ini mencapai 739,67 juta ton.

Total cadangan batu bara nasional sekitar 93 miliar ton, 73% di antaranya merupakan batu bara berkalori rendah, sedangkan kalori tinggi hanya 5%, dan kalori menengah sekitar 8%.

Kondisi ini membuat daya saing batu bara Indonesia di pasar global menjadi terbatas, terutama…

The ESDM is restructuring its coal production strategy to ensure competitive prices

Author: Afiffah Rahmah Nurdifa

THE MINISTRY of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) stated that Indonesia must find a new balance between coal production volume and its economic value in the global market. The government wants Indonesia to sell coal at optimal prices despite declining production.

Surya Herjuna, Director of Coal Business Development at the Directorate General of Mineral and Coal at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, said that optimizing prices during a production downturn is necessary to maintain an increase in state revenue.

"This means we must find an equilibrium between production and prices. If we continue to enter a phase of large-scale production, the market will respond, 'Okay, Indonesia is going all out too,'" Surya said at the 2nd Coalindo Coal Conference on Wednesday (November 5, 2025).

According to his records, national coal production experienced a 7.47% year-on-year decline to 584.17 million tons as of September 2025. Meanwhile, this year's coal production target reached 739.67 million tons.

Total national coal reserves are around 93 billion tons, 73% of which is low-calorie coal, while high-calorie coal is only 5%, and medium-calorie coal is around 8%.

This situation limits the competitiveness of Indonesian coal in the global market, especially…

terutama karena sebagian besar tambang batu bara berkalori menengah dan tinggi berasal dari perusahaan tambang lama dengan tingkat stripping ratio yang tinggi serta berada di kawasan hutan yang sulit diakses.

“Artinya, sebenarnya keterdapatan kita untuk menguasai pasar-pasar Asia atau dunia itu dari segi resources tidak terlalu kompetitif,” ungkapnya.

Namun, di sisi lain, Indonesia masih mengekspor ke sejumlah negara hingga 400 juta ton. Pasar ekspor batu bara terbesar yaitu China sebesar 120 juta ton. India dan Filipina juga menjadi backbone tujuan pasar batu bara nasional.

Dia menjelaskan bahwa pemerintah perlu mengatur kembali strategi produksi agar komoditas batu bara tetap memiliki posisi tawar kuat di pasar. Menurutnya, konsep optimalisasi bukan sekadar meningkatkan produksi, tetapi memastikan nilai jual tetap menarik.

“Kalau orang dagang itu lebih baik jualan dikit untung besar daripada jualan banyak untungnya sama," tuturnya.

Salah satu kebijakan yang sedang dievaluasi adalah optimalisasi royalti, terutama bagi perusahaan yang memiliki kapasitas produksi besar. Namun, kontribusinya dinilai belum maksimal.

Surya menyebut, ada perusahaan yang secara volume cukup tinggi. Namun, tidak memberikan dampak penerimaan negara setara dengan produksi yang dihasilkan.

Dari perspektif pasar, pemerintah melihat permintaan batu bara masih terbuka hingga 2027, dengan proyeksi partumbuhan sekitar 5–10%. Namun, pemerintah tidak ingin peningkatan permintaan tersebut justru memicu produksi berlebih yang dapat menekan harga batu bara Indonesia di pasar global.

especially since most medium- and high-calorie coal mines originate from established mining companies with high stripping ratios and are located in difficult-to-access forest areas.

"This means that our ability to dominate Asian or global markets is actually not very competitive in terms of resources," he said.

However, on the other hand, Indonesia still exports up to 400 million tons to several countries. China is the largest coal export market, with 120 million tons. India and the Philippines are also backbone destinations for the national coal market.

He explained that the government needs to reorganize its production strategy to ensure coal maintains a strong bargaining position in the market. According to him, the concept of optimization isn't just about increasing production, but also ensuring a consistently attractive selling price.

"For traders, it's better to sell a little and make a big profit than to sell a lot and make the same profit," he said.

One policy currently under evaluation is optimizing royalties, particularly for companies with large production capacities. However, its contribution is considered suboptimal.

Surya stated that some companies have quite high volumes, but they don't generate an impact on state revenue commensurate with their production.

From a market perspective, the government sees coal demand remaining open until 2027, with projected growth of around 5–10%. However, the government does not want this increased demand to trigger overproduction, which could depress Indonesian coal prices on the global market.

"Jadi pemerintah mencoba supaya agar gap yang terlalu besar antara produksi dan penjualan itu tidak melebar terus," pungkasnya. Editor : Denis Riantiza Meilanova

"So the government is trying to prevent the gap between production and sales from widening further," he concluded. Editor: Denis Riantiza Meilanova

BT Bloomberg Technoz

Bos Amman: Dunia Rawan Defisit Tembaga 2028, Efek Transisi Energi

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

PRESIDEN Direktur PT Amman Mineral Nusa Tenggara (AMNT) Rachmat Makkasau memprediksi terdapat potensi defisit pasokan tembaga dunia pada 2028, seiring dengan tingginya kebutuhan logam tersebut untuk proyek transisi energi.

Rachmat bercerita potensi terjadinya defisit pasokan tembaga pada 2028 menjadi salah satu pembahasan dalam perhelatan London Metal Exchange (LME) Week 2025 yang digelar beberapa waktu lalu.

Dalam perhelatan itu, para pelaku pasar hingga penambang menyepakati bahwa—berdasarkan data-data yang ada—terdapat potensi terjadinya kekurangan pasokan komoditas tembaga pada 2028.

“Soal tembaga, yang sudah diperkirakan tahun-tahun sebelumnya, mengenai potensi kekurangan produksi tembaga untuk mendukung transisi energi itu benar-benar akan terjadi. Semua angka yang dikumpulkan itu melihat bahwa defisit tembaga akan terjadi pada sekitar tahun 2028,” kata Rachmat dalam CEO Forum 2025, dikutip Rabu (5/11/2025).

Di sisi lain, Rachmad mengklaim Indonesia menjadi salah satu negara yang kerap disebut-sebut dalam pembahasan di perhelatan tersebut.

Amman Boss: World Vulnerable to Copper Deficit by 2028, Energy Transition Impact

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

PT AMMAN Mineral Nusa Tenggara (AMNT) President Director Rachmat Makkasau predicts a potential global copper supply deficit in 2028, due to the high demand for the metal for energy transition projects.

Rachmat explained that the potential for a copper supply deficit in 2028 was one of the topics discussed at the recent London Metal Exchange (LME) Week 2025.

At the event, market players and miners agreed that—based on existing data—there is a potential for a copper commodity supply shortage in 2028.

"Regarding copper, what has been predicted in previous years, regarding the potential shortage of copper production to support the energy transition, is indeed going to happen. All the collected figures predict that a copper deficit will occur around 2028," Rachmat said at the CEO Forum 2025, quoted on Wednesday (November 5, 2025).

On the other hand, Rachmad claimed that Indonesia was one of the countries frequently mentioned in discussions at the event.

Menurut dia, hal tersebut terjadi karena Indonesia menjadi negara yang memproduksi sekitar 3%-5% tembaga dunia.

Dengan demikian, kata dia, jika terjadi defisit pasokan tembaga pada 2028, Indonesia berpotensi menjadi pemasok sekitar 15% tembaga global pada 2032-2035.

"Dan itu sangat-sangat besar kalau kita pegang ini sebagai potensi untuk Indonesia yang sangat besar yang harus dimanfaatkan oleh kita di Indonesia," ungkap dia.

Meskipun potensinya besar, lanjut Rachmat, Indonesia dinilai masih kurang memaksimalkan komoditas tersebut. Dia menerangkan, dari total produksi tembaga Indonesia sekitar 1 juta ton, yang terserap untuk kebutuhan dalam negeri baru mencapai 200.000-250.000 ton.

Dengan begitu, dia mendorong agar hilirisasi tembaga di Indonesia agar dapat lebih digencarkan untuk dapat memaksimalkan momentum potensi terjadinya defisit komoditas tersebut.

"Bayangkan kalau kita nanti pada 2033 memproduksi sekitar 15% tembaga dan semuanya ekspor," kata dia.

Tembaga mencapai rekor tertinggi di London, dengan prospek pelonggaran ketegangan AS-China yang segera terjadi menjadi katalis baru peningkatan reli harga, didorong oleh gangguan pasokan tambang dan gangguan perdagangan akibat tarif.

Hingga saat ini, harga logam yang menjadi bahan pokok industri dan indikator pertumbuhan global ini telah naik lebih dari seperempat, dan menuju tahun terbaiknya sejak 2017.

Tahun ini menjadi periode yang berguncang bagi harga tembaga, salah satu komoditas paling vital di dunia.

According to him, this happened because Indonesia is a country that produces around 3%-5% of the world's copper.

Thus, he said, if a copper supply deficit occurs in 2028, Indonesia has the potential to become a supplier of around 15% of global copper in 2032-2035.

"And that's huge if we consider this as a huge potential for Indonesia that we in Indonesia must utilize," he said.

Despite its vast potential, Rachmat continued, Indonesia is considered to be under-utilizing this commodity. He explained that of Indonesia's total copper production of around 1 million tons, only 200,000-250,000 tons are absorbed for domestic needs.

Therefore, he encouraged the intensification of copper downstreaming in Indonesia to maximize the potential for a deficit in this commodity.

"Imagine if in 2033 we produce around 15% of our copper and export it all," he said.

Copper hit a record high in London, with the prospect of an imminent easing of US-China tensions a new catalyst for a price rally, fueled by mine supply disruptions and trade disruptions caused by tariffs.

To date, the price of this industrial staple and global growth indicator has risen by more than a quarter, and is heading for its best year since 2017.

This year has been a turbulent time for copper prices, one of the world's most vital commodities.

Harga logam ini berfluktuasi tajam akibat perang dagang dan sanksi regional yang diberlakukan Trump, yang menyebabkan masuknya volume besar logam ke pasar AS.

Selain itu, sejumlah insiden di tambang besar, termasuk longsor di tambang Grasberg milik Freeport McMoRan Inc. di Indonesia, turut menambah tekanan pada pasokan global.

Dari sisi permintaan, optimisme meluas terkait peningkatan kebutuhan tembaga untuk mendukung transisi energi dan pembangunan pusat data Kecerdasan Buatan (AI). Selain itu, China telah berjanji untuk secara signifikan meningkatkan porsi konsumsi domestik dalam struktur ekonominya.

Adapun, PT Freeport Indonesia (PTFI) tengah mencari pembeli atau offtaker katoda tembaga domestik untuk meningkatkan serapan di dalam negeri.

SVP Government Relation PT Freeport Indonesia Harry Pancasakti mengatakan sebagian besar produksi katoda tembaga PTFI mesti diekspor lantaran minimnya komitmen pembelian domestik.

Menurut hitung-hitungan Harry, sebagian besar katoda tembaga PTFI dijual untuk sejumlah buyer di Malaysia, Thailand dan Vietnam. Menurut dia, komitmen pembelian katoda domestik kurang dari separuh dari kapasitas terpasang smelter tembaga PTFI saat ini sekitar 800.000 ton.

“Kurang dari 50% yang diserap [di dalam negeri], sisanya diekspor, dan sayangnya ekspor ini tidak jauh-jauh, dari data yang kita pelajari mayoritas pembeli di luar negeri berasal dari negara tetangga, Malaysia, Thailand, dan Vietnam,” kata Harry di Minerba Expo 2025, Jakarta, Kamis (16/10/2025).

Prices of the metal have fluctuated sharply due to the trade war and regional sanctions imposed by Trump, which have led to a large influx of the metal into the US market.

In addition, a number of incidents at major mines, including a landslide at Freeport McMoRan Inc.'s Grasberg mine in Indonesia, have added to pressure on global supply.

On the demand side, optimism is widespread regarding the growing demand for copper to support the energy transition and the development of Artificial Intelligence (AI) data centers. Furthermore, China has pledged to significantly increase the share of domestic consumption in its economic structure.

Meanwhile, PT Freeport Indonesia (PTFI) is currently seeking domestic copper cathode buyers or offtakers to increase domestic absorption.

PT Freeport Indonesia's Senior Vice President of Government Relations, Harry Pancasakti, said that most of PTFI's copper cathode production must be exported due to the lack of domestic purchasing commitments.

According to Harry's calculations, most of PTFI's copper cathodes are sold to buyers in Malaysia, Thailand, and Vietnam. According to him, domestic cathode purchase commitments are less than half of PTFI's current installed copper smelter capacity of approximately 800,000 tons.

"Less than 50% is absorbed [domestically], the rest is exported, and unfortunately, these exports don't go far enough. Based on the data we've studied, the majority of overseas buyers come from neighboring countries, Malaysia, Thailand, and Vietnam," Harry said at the Minerba Expo 2025, Jakarta, Thursday (16/10/2025).

Menurut Harry, kapasitas industri domestik untuk menyerap katoda tembaga berada di kisaran 500.000-600.000 ton per tahun. Hanya saja, dia menambahkan, realisasi serapan industri pengguna tembaga masih jauh di bawah kapasitas yang diperkirakan.

Sebagai catatan, di London Metal Exchange (LME) hari ini, tembaga diperdagangkan di harga US$10.663,50/ton atau melemah 1,76% dari penutupan kemarin. (azr/wdh)

According to Harry, the domestic industry's capacity to absorb copper cathodes is in the range of 500,000-600,000 tons per year. However, he added, actual absorption by copper-using industries is still far below estimated capacity.

For the record, on the London Metal Exchange (LME) today, copper is trading at US$10,663.50 per ton, down 1.76% from yesterday's close. (azr/wdh)

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Ekspor Batubara Indonesia Diproyeksi Turun pada 2025, Pasar Bergeser ke Filipina

Reporter: Sabrina Rhamadanty | Editor: Noverius Laoli

KEMENTERIAN Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) memproyeksikan ekspor batubara Indonesia akan menyusut signifikan pada tahun 2025. Volume ekspor diperkirakan turun sekitar 20 juta hingga 30 juta ton dibandingkan realisasi ekspor tahun lalu yang mencapai 555 juta ton.

Direktur Pembinaan Pengusahaan Batubara Ditjen Minerba Kementerian ESDM, Surya Herjuna, mengatakan penurunan ini bukan disebabkan oleh berkurangnya minat pasar terhadap batubara Indonesia, melainkan karena melambatnya partumbuhan ekonomi di negara-negara tujuan utama ekspor seperti China dan India.

“Tahun lalu ekspor kita sekitar 555 juta ton, sedangkan tahun ini proyeksinya hanya di kisaran 500 juta ton. Sampai September 2025, produksi nasional sudah di angka 585 juta ton,” kata Surya usai menghadiri “2nd Coalindo Coal Conference” di Jakarta, Rabu (5/11/2025).

Indonesia's Coal Exports Projected to Decline in 2025, Market Shifting to the Philippines

Reporter: Sabrina Rhamadanty | Editor: Noverius Laoli

THE MINISTRY of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) projects that Indonesian coal exports will decline significantly in 2025. Export volume is estimated to fall by around 20 million to 30 million tons compared to last year's export realization of 555 million tons.

Surya Herjuna, Director of Coal Business Development at the Directorate General of Mineral and Coal at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, said the decline was not due to a decline in market interest in Indonesian coal, but rather to slowing economic growth in key export destinations such as China and India.

"Last year, our exports were around 555 million tons, while this year's projection is only around 500 million tons. By September 2025, national production will reach 585 million tons," Surya said after attending the 2nd Coalindo Coal Conference in Jakarta on Wednesday (November 5, 2025).

Surya menjelaskan, pasar ekspor batubara Indonesia ke China dan India masih mengalami penurunan. Namun, permintaan dari Filipina justru menunjukkan tren meningkat dan mulai menjadi pasar penting bagi Indonesia.

"Filipina kini menjadi backbone baru ekspor batubara kita. Ini menandakan adanya diversifikasi pasar selain China dan India," ujarnya.

Sementara itu, target produksi batubara nasional tahun ini sebesar 735 juta ton dinilai berpotensi tidak tercapai.

Direktur Jenderal Mineral dan Batubara Kementerian ESDM, Tri Winarno, menyebut peningkatan produksi batubara di China dan India menjadi salah satu faktor penghambat.

"Produksi mereka naik, otomatis kebutuhan dalam negerinya juga meningkat. Jadi, ruang ekspor dari Indonesia otomatis tertahan," kata Tri.

Meski ekspor menurun, industri batubara nasional dinilai masih mampu bertahan di tengah melemahnya permintaan global.

Menurut Pelaksana Tugas Direktur Eksekutif Asosiasi Pertambangan Batubara Indonesia (APBI), Gita Mahyarani, harga batubara global pada tahun depan diperkirakan stabil di kisaran rata-rata tahun ini.

"Rasanya tidak akan ada perubahan signifikan terhadap harga, belum akan turun tajam juga, kecuali jika ada kejadian geopolitik besar seperti perang Rusia-Ukraina," jelas Gita.

Saat ini harga batubara global berada di level US$ 111 per ton, melemah 12% secara year-to-date dan turun 22% dibandingkan tahun lalu.

Kementerian ESDM memperkirakan harga batubara akan kembali meningkat 5%–10% dalam periode 2025–2027.

Surya explained that Indonesia's coal export market to China and India is still experiencing a decline. However, demand from the Philippines is actually showing an upward trend and is starting to become an important market for Indonesia.

"The Philippines is now the new backbone of our coal exports. This indicates market diversification beyond China and India," he said.

Meanwhile, this year's national coal production target of 735 million tonnes is considered likely to fail.

The Director General of Minerals and Coal at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, Tri Winarno, said that increasing coal production in China and India was one of the inhibiting factors.

"Their production increases, and domestic demand automatically increases. So, Indonesia's export space is automatically restricted," Tri said.

Despite declining exports, the national coal industry is considered capable of surviving amid weakening global demand.

According to the Acting Executive Director of the Indonesian Coal Mining Association (APBI), Gita Mahyarani, global coal prices next year are expected to remain stable at around this year's average.

"I don't think there will be any significant changes to prices, nor will they drop sharply, unless there is a major geopolitical event like a Russia-Ukraine war," Gita explained.

Currently, global coal prices are at US$111 per ton, down 12% year-to-date and down 22% compared to last year.

The Ministry of ESDM estimates that coal prices will rise again by 5%–10% between 2025 and 2027.

Surya menilai proyeksi kenaikan harga ini menandakan permintaan global masih terjaga, meski dua negara besar seperti China dan India terus mengerek produksi domestik.

“Batubara kita tetap dibutuhkan karena punya kualitas yang bisa melengkapi kebutuhan produksi negara lain,” katanya.

Dengan demikian, meski menghadapi tekanan dari sisi ekspor dan perlambatan global, industri batubara Indonesia masih memiliki peluang bertahan berkat diversifikasi pasar dan potensi kenaikan harga dalam jangka menengah.

Surya believes this projected price increase indicates that global demand remains strong, even as major economies like China and India continue to boost domestic production.

"Our coal is still needed because it has the quality to meet the production needs of other countries," he said.

Thus, despite facing pressure from exports and a global slowdown, the Indonesian coal industry still has a chance to survive thanks to market diversification and the potential for price increases in the medium term.

CNBC INDONESIA

Freeport Setop Produksi, Ekonomi Papua Tengah Minus!

Ferry Sandi, CNBC Indonesia

PROVINSI Papua dan kawasan sekitarnya kembali dihantam badai ekonomi yang disebabkan PT Freeport Indonesia (PTFI). Menurut Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS), aktivitas perusahaan tambang besar ini begitu dominan di Papua, begitu produksi mengalami gangguan maka berdampak besar terhadap perekonomian daerah.

"Freeport kemarin ada kondisi kahar yang menyebabkan penurunan produksi," ujar Deputi Bidang Neraca dan Analisis Statistik BPS, Moh. Edy Mahmud Rabu (5/11/2025).

Data BPS menunjukkan, pertumbuhan ekonomi kawasan Maluku dan Papua yang sebelumnya sempat tumbuh tinggi kini melambat tajam. Pertumbuhan industri pertambangan mengalami koreksi 1,98%...

Freeport Halts Production, Central Papua's Economy in Decline!

Ferry Sandi, CNBC Indonesia

PAPUA Province and the surrounding region have been hit again by an economic storm caused by PT Freeport Indonesia (PTFI). According to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), this large mining company's activities are so dominant in Papua that any disruption to production will have a significant impact on the regional economy.

"Freeport experienced force majeure yesterday, which caused a decline in production," said Moh. Edy Mahmud, Deputy for Balance Sheet and Statistical Analysis at BPS, Wednesday (November 5, 2025).

Statistics Indonesia (BPS) data shows that the previously high economic growth in the Maluku and Papua regions has slowed sharply. Mining industry growth declined by 1.98%...

Pertumbuhan industri pertambangan mengalami koreksi 1,98% jika dibandingkan dengan periode yang sama tahun lalu. Adapun, sektor pertambangan mencatat distribusi 8,51% terhadap produk domestik bruto (PDB).

Sementara itu, di Papua Tengah -wilayah utama operasi Freeport- perekonomian bahkan minus 4,74 persen (yoy) pada kuartal III-2025. Penyebab utamanya berasal dari sektor pertambangan dan penggalian yang menjadi tulang punggung ekonomi Papua.

"Papua Tengah negatif cukup besar karena kondisi kahar di Freeport sana yang disebabkan adanya luncuran material basah sehingga produksi bijih logam turun," kata Edy.

Produksi dan penjualan tembaga serta emas Freeport juga mengalami penurunan signifikan. Gangguan tersebut tidak lepas dari insiden longsor di kawasan Grasberg Block Cave (GBC), Papua Tengah, yang menyebabkan kapasitas produksi Freeport menurun sekitar 70 persen. Peristiwa ini membuat aktivitas tambang praktis melambat dan berdampak langsung terhadap output perekonomian daerah. (fys/mij)

Mining industry growth declined by 1.98% compared to the same period last year. The mining sector contributed 8.51% to gross domestic product (GDP).

Meanwhile, in Central Papua—Freeport's primary operational area—the economy contracted 4.74 percent year-on-year in the third quarter of 2025. The primary cause was the mining and quarrying sector, the backbone of Papua's economy.

"Central Papua experienced a significant negative impact due to the force majeure at Freeport, which resulted in a landslide of wet material, resulting in a decline in metal ore production," said Edy.

Freeport's copper and gold production and sales also experienced a significant decline. This disruption was closely linked to the landslide in the Grasberg Block Cave (GBC) area in Central Papua, which reduced Freeport's production capacity by approximately 70 percent. This incident significantly slowed mining activities and directly impacted regional economic output. (fys/mij)

katadata.co.id

ESDM Sebut Dominasi Batu Bara RI di Pasar Asia Hanyalah Semu

Penulis: Mela Syaharani

KEMENTERIAN Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) mengatakan Indonesia masih mengekspor produksi batu baranya ke negara Asia. Pasar terbesar saat ini diekspor ke Cina dan India.

The ESDM stated that Indonesia's coal dominance in the Asian market is merely an illusion

Penulis: Mela Syaharani

THE MINISTRY of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) stated that Indonesia continues to export its coal production to Asian countries. The largest export markets are currently China and India.

Kendati demikian, Direktur Pembinaan Pengusahaan Batubara Ditjen Minerba ESDM Surya Herjuna menyebut sebetulnya penguasaan Indonesia dalam pasar batu bara Asia saat ini bersifat semu. Sebab jumlah ekspor yang dilakukan ke Cina hanya 3% dari total produksi batu bara yang dihasilkan negeri panda.

“Kalau kita ukur ekspor ke Cina sekarang jumlahnya 120 juta ton, tapi produksi mereka hampir 4 miliar ton. Artinya penguasaan kita di pasar (batu bara) agak semu,” ujar Surya dalam Coalindo Coal Conference 2025, Rabu (5/11).

Selain perbandingan kemampuan produksi, kondisi semu batu bara Indonesia di pasar Asia juga disebabkan oleh kandungan kalorinya (energi). Surya menyebut Indonesia memiliki sumber daya batu bara sebanyak 93 miliar ton, dengan cadangan sebesar 31 miliar ton. Namun dari jumlah tersebut, 73% merupakan batu bara kalori rendah, 5% kalori tinggi dan sisanya kalori menengah.

Menurutnya dengan komposisi mayoritas batu bara kalori rendah, nilainya tidak terlalu kompetitif. Mengingat sudah banyak perusahaan dunia yang bisa memproduksi batu bara kalori menengah hingga tinggi.

Jadi pemerintah mencoba juga dengan kondisi sumber daya yang kita miliki, kita optimalkan apalagi sekarang sebagian besar pembakit kita itu masih berfokus pada kalori menengah yang tinggi.

Ekspor Diprediksi Terus Turun

Direktur Eksekutif Institute for Essential Services Reform (IESR) Fabby Tumiwa memprediksi terjadinya penurunan drastis untuk jumlah ekspor batu bara Indonesia dalam lima tahun ke depan.

Fabby mengatakan hal ini dipengaruhi tren global saat ini. Negara-negara yang menjadi pasar utama

However, Surya Herjuna, Director of Coal Business Development at the Directorate General of Mineral and Coal at the ESDM Ministry, stated that Indonesia's current dominance in the Asian coal market is actually superficial, as exports to China only account for 3% of the country's total coal production.

"If we measure exports to China, they currently total 120 million tons, but their production is nearly 4 billion tons. This means our control of the (coal) market is somewhat illusory," Surya said at the Coalindo Coal Conference 2025 on Wednesday (November 5).

Besides comparative production capacity, the apparent status of Indonesian coal in the Asian market is also influenced by its calorific (energy) content. Surya stated that Indonesia has coal resources of 93 billion tons, with reserves of 31 billion tons. However, of this amount, 73% is low-calorie coal, 5% is high-calorie coal, and the remainder is medium-calorie coal.

He believes that with its predominantly low-calorie coal composition, its value isn't very competitive, considering that many global companies can already produce medium- to high-calorie coal.

So the government is also trying to optimize the resources we have, especially now that most of our power plants are still focused on medium to high calories.

Exports Predicted to Continue to Decline

The Executive Director of the Institute for Essential Services Reform (IESR), Fabby Tumiwa, predicts a drastic decline in Indonesia's coal exports over the next five years.

Fabby said this is influenced by current global trends. Countries that are major markets…

Negara-negara yang menjadi pasar utama batu bara Indonesia mulai melakukan transisi energi, dengan menggunakan sumber energi terbarukan bagi pembangkit listrik mereka.

“Negara-negara seperti Cina, India, dan yang ada di kawasan Asia Tenggara sudah mulai berpindah,” kata Fabby dalam Katadata Sustainability Action for the Future Economy (SAFE) 2025 dengan tema Green for Resilience di Hotel Kempinski, Jakarta, Rabu (10/9).

Pada 2024, Indonesia telah memproduksi 836 juta ton batu bara atau 117% dari target yang ditetapkan sebanyak 710 juta. Dari jumlah produksi tersebut, jumlah batu bara yang diekspor sebanyak 555 juta ton, pemenuhan DMO 233 juta ton, dan stok mencapai 48 juta ton.

Fabby mengatakan, meski penurunan ekspor secara drastis terjadi dalam lima tahun, namun dia memproyeksikan tahun ini jumlah ekspor batu bara juga mulai menyusut. “Saya kira estimasinya kalau sampai akhir tahun ini bisa turun 20-25% dari ekspor (tahun lalu),” ujarnya. Editor: Tia Dwitiani Komalasari

Countries that are major markets for Indonesian coal are beginning to make an energy transition, using renewable energy sources for their power plants.

"Countries like China, India, and those in the Southeast Asian region have begun to shift," said Fabby at the Katadata Sustainability Action for the Future Economy (SAFE) 2025 with the theme Green for Resilience at the Kempinski Hotel, Jakarta, Wednesday (10/9).

In 2024, Indonesia produced 836 million tons of coal, or 117% of the target of 710 million tons. Of this production, 555 million tons were exported, 233 million tons were met by the DMO, and stocks reached 48 million tons.

Fabby said that although exports have drastically declined over the past five years, he projects that coal exports will also begin to decline this year. "I estimate that by the end of this year, exports could be down 20-25% compared to last year," he said. Editor: Tia Dwitiani Komalasari

Bisnis.com

Perhapi: Mandatory B50 Bakal Kerek Signifikan Beban Operasi Penambang

Penulis : Afiffah Rahmah Nurdifa

PERHIMPUNAN Ahli Pertambangan Indonesia (Perhapi) menilai rencana penerapan bahan bakar biodiesel B50 akan meningkatkan beban biaya operasional sektor pertambangan secara signifikan.

Perhapi: Mandatory B50 Will Significantly Increase Miners' Operating Costs

Author: Afiffah Rahmah Nurdifa

THE INDONESIAN Mining Experts Association (Perhapi) believes that the planned implementation of B50 biodiesel fuel will significantly increase operational costs in the mining sector.

Ketua Umum Perhapi Sudirman Widhy mengatakan, selain harga yang lebih tinggi, penggunaan B50 juga berpotensi menimbulkan persoalan teknis pada peralatan tambang.

Harga biodiesel B50 secara umum diperkirakan akan lebih mahal sekitar 10% dibandingkan B40 karena komponen FAME (fatty acid methyl ester), bahan baku biodiesel, memiliki harga lebih tinggi daripada solar murni.

Terlebih, konsumsi bahan bakar juga akan meningkat sekitar 3–5% dibandingkan B40 sehingga memperbesar ongkos operasional.

“Concern utama dari para pengusaha tambang, terutama yang mengoperasikan peralatan besar adalah penggunaan B50 akan menambah biaya perawatan [maintenance] peralatan pertambangan cukup besar,” kata Sudirman kepada Bisnis, Rabu (5/11/2025).

Menurut dia, dampak penggunaan biodiesel di sektor tambang perlu dievaluasi lebih dulu sebelum pemerintah melanjutkan ke tahap B50.

Sejumlah perusahaan tambang telah melaporkan kenaikan biaya signifikan sejak penerapan B40, termasuk hangusnya garansi pabrik untuk peralatan baru karena bahan bakar tersebut tidak sesuai dengan spesifikasi mesin yang direkomendasikan produsen.

Untuk itu, kebijakan B50 harus dikaji secara menyeluruh karena tidak memberikan manfaat langsung bagi industri tambang, melainkan hanya menambah beban biaya.

Menurut Sudirman, jika alasan utamanya adalah pengurangan emisi, maka perlu ada perhitungan yang jelas dan terukur terkait manfaat lingkungan yang dihasilkan.

Perhapi Chairman Sudirman Widhy said that, in addition to higher prices, the use of B50 also has the potential to cause technical problems with mining equipment.

The price of B50 biodiesel is generally estimated to be around 10% more expensive than B40 because the FAME (fatty acid methyl ester) component, the raw material for biodiesel, has a higher price than pure diesel.

Moreover, fuel consumption will also increase by around 3–5% compared to B40, thereby increasing operational costs.

"The main concern of mining companies, especially those operating large-scale equipment, is that the use of B50 will significantly increase the maintenance costs of mining equipment," Sudirman told Bisnis on Wednesday (November 5, 2025).

According to him, the impact of biodiesel use in the mining sector needs to be evaluated first before the government proceeds to the B50 phase.

Several mining companies have reported significant cost increases since the implementation of B40, including voiding factory warranties on new equipment because the fuel does not meet the manufacturer's recommended engine specifications.

Therefore, the B50 policy must be thoroughly reviewed because it does not provide direct benefits to the mining industry, but only increases costs.

According to Sudirman, if the main reason is reducing emissions, then there needs to be a clear and measurable calculation regarding the resulting environmental benefits.

"Kalau dianggap lebih ramah lingkungan, maka kita harus bisa mengklaim berapa besar emisi yang bisa direduksi dengan penggunaan B50 dibandingkan solar murni," terangnya.

Di sisi lain, dia juga menyoroti potensi dampak kebijakan ini terhadap rantai pasok industri sawit dalam negeri. Menurutnya, alokasi minyak sawit mentah (CPO) untuk kebutuhan biodiesel dapat mengurangi peluang ekspor bagi produsen maupun petani sawit.

"Produsen dan petani sawit pun menolak kebijakan B50 dengan alasan hilangnya potensi ekspor karena harus dialokasikan untuk kebutuhan biosolar di dalam negeri," pungkasnya. Editor : Denis Riantiza Meilanova

"If it's considered more environmentally friendly, then we must be able to claim how much emissions can be reduced by using B50 compared to pure diesel," he explained.

On the other hand, he also highlighted the potential impact of this policy on the domestic palm oil industry supply chain. He stated that allocating crude palm oil (CPO) for biodiesel could reduce export opportunities for both palm oil producers and farmers.

"Palm oil producers and farmers also reject the B50 policy, citing the loss of export potential, as it must be allocated to domestic biodiesel needs," he concluded. Editor: Denis Riantiza Meilanova

Kontan.co.id

Harga Patokan Ekspor (HPE) Konsentrat Tembaga Naik 15,10% pada Awal November 2025

Reporter: Chelsea Anastasia | Editor: Tri Sulistiowati

HARGA Patokan Ekspor (HPE) komoditas konsentrat tembaga pada separuh pertama November 2025 ditetapkan sebesar US$ 5.462,14 per Wet Metrik Ton (WMT).

Di level ini, HPE naik 15,10% dibanding periode kedua September 2025 yang sebesar US$ 4.745,52 per WMT.

Adapun penetapan HPE pada periode pertama November 2025 tertuang dalam Keputusan Menteri Perdagangan (Kepmendag) Nomor 2151 Tahun 2025 tentang HPE atas Produk Pertambangan yang Dikenakan Bea Keluar.

The Export Benchmark Price (HPE) for Copper Concentrate Increased 15.10% in Early November 2025

Reporter: Chelsea Anastasia | Editor: Tri Sulistiowati

THE EXPORT Benchmark Price (HPE) for copper concentrate in the first half of November 2025 was set at US$ 5,462.14 per Wet Metric Ton (WMT).

At this level, HPE rose 15.10% compared to the second period of September 2025, which was US$ 4,745.52 per WMT.

The HPE for the first period, November 2025, is stipulated in the Minister of Trade Decree (Kepmendag) Number 2151 of 2025 concerning the HPE for Mining Products Subject to Export Duty.

Kepmendag tersebut ditetapkan pada 4 November 2025 dan berlaku untuk periode 5-14 November 2025.

Plt. Direktur Jenderal Perdagangan Luar Negeri Kementerian Perdagangan (Kemendag) Tommy Andana mengatakan, kenaikan nilai HPE konsentrat tembaga dipicu oleh meningkatnya permintaan global terhadap tembaga. Yang mana, permintaan terutama datang dari kebutuhan industri energi terbarukan.

"Fluktuasi nilai tukar dan gangguan produksi di sejumlah tambang besar dunia turut mengakibatkan jumlah pasokan terbatas," imbuhnya dalam keterangan resmi Kemendag, Rabu (5/11/2025).

Tommy melanjutkan, kenaikan harga logam di pasar global turut memengaruhi peningkatan HPE komoditas tembaga. Pada periode pertama November 2025, harga tembaga naik 9,45%, emas naik 18,86%, sedangkan perak naik 27,81% dibandingkan separuh kedua September 2025.

Ia melihat, kenaikan harga logam terjadi karena meningkatnya minat investor terhadap logam mulia sebagai aset lindung nilai.

Adapun, Tommy menambahkan, HPE konsentrat tembaga yang ditetapkan merujuk dari masukan teknis dari Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM).

Diketahui, masukan teknis tersebut mengacu pada data London Metal Exchange (LME) untuk tembaga serta London Bullion Market Association (LBMA) untuk emas dan perak.

“HPE ditetapkan melalui koordinasi antar-instansi yang melibatkan Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Perekonomian, Kemendag, Kementerian ESDM, Kementerian Keuangan, dan Kementerian Perindustrian," tandas Tommy.

The Decree was issued on November 4, 2025, and is valid for the period November 5-14, 2025.

Acting Director General of Foreign Trade at the Ministry of Trade, Tommy Andana, stated that the increase in the HPE value of copper concentrate was driven by increasing global demand for copper, primarily driven by the renewable energy industry.

"Exchange rate fluctuations and production disruptions at a number of major global mines have also contributed to limited supply," he added in an official statement from the Ministry of Trade, Wednesday (November 5, 2025).

Tommy continued, explaining that rising metal prices on the global market also contributed to the increase in the HPE for copper. In the first half of November 2025, copper prices rose 9.45%, gold 18.86%, and silver 27.81% compared to the second half of September 2025.

He saw that the increase in metal prices occurred due to increasing investor interest in precious metals as a hedging asset.

Meanwhile, Tommy added, the HPE for copper concentrate was determined based on technical input from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM).

It is known that the technical input refers to data from the London Metal Exchange (LME) for copper and the London Bullion Market Association (LBMA) for gold and silver.

"The HPE is determined through inter-agency coordination involving the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs, the Ministry of Trade, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, the Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of Industry," Tommy emphasized.

Bloomberg Technoz

190 IUP Minerba Dibekukan ESDM: 6 Dikembalikan dari 99 Permohonan

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

KEMENTERIAN Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) sudah mengembalikan 9 izin usaha pertambangan (IUP) dari total 190 IUP perusahaan mineral dan batu bara (minerba) yang dibekukan gegara tak memenuhi aturan penempatan jaminan reklamasi.

Direktur Jenderal (Dirjen) Minerba ESDM Tri Winarno menjelaskan dari total 190 IUP yang dibekukan, sebanyak 99 pemegang IUP sudah mengajukan permohonan pencabutan pembekuan ke ESDM dan 6 diantaranya sudah diputuskan memenuhi syarat yang berlaku.

Sementara itu, 91 di antaranya hingga kini belum menindaklanjuti arahan Kementerian ESDM sama sekali.

"[Sebanyak] 6 sudah dibatalkan, [dari] 99 mengajukan permohonan penetapan yang belum menindaklanjuti sama sekali 91," kata Tri kepada awak media, dikutip Rabu (5/11/2025).

Tri mengungkapkan Ditjen Minerba sebelumnya sudah mengundang 190 pemegang IUP yang ditangguhkan oleh kementeriannya tersebut.

Akan tetapi, hanya 126 pemegang IUP saja yang hadir dalam pertemuan tersebut sementara 64 sisanya tidak hadir.

Kementerian ESDM sendiri memberikan kesempatan dalam jangka waktu 60 hari sejak pembekuan IUP agar para pemegang IUP mengurus persyaratan yang diberikan Kementerian ESDM.

190 Minerba IUPs Frozen by ESDM: 6 Returned from 99 Applications

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

THE MINISTRY of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) has returned 9 mining business permits (IUP) out of a total of 190 IUPs for mineral and coal (minerba) companies that were frozen for failing to comply with the regulations on placing reclamation guarantees.

The Director General (Dirjen) of Mineral and Coal of the Ministry of ESDM, Tri Winarno, explained that of the total 190 frozen IUPs, 99 IUP holders had submitted a request to revoke the freeze to the Ministry of ESDM, and 6 of them had been determined to have met the applicable requirements.

Meanwhile, 91 of them have not yet followed up on the Ministry of ESDM' directives at all.

"[As many as] 6 have been cancelled, [of] 99 applications for determination, 91 have not been followed up at all," Tri told the media crew, quoted on Wednesday (11/5/2025).

Tri revealed that the Directorate General of Minerals and Coal had previously invited 190 IUP holders whose permits had been suspended by his ministry.

However, only 126 IUP holders attended the meeting while the remaining 64 were absent.

The Ministry of ESDM itself provides an opportunity within 60 days of the IUP freezing for IUP holders to take care of the requirements provided by the Ministry of ESDM.

Sebagai informasi, Kementerian ESDM menangguhkan 190 IUP perusahaan mineral dan batu bara lewat surat Kementerian ESDM Nomor T-1533/MB.07/DJB.T/2025 tanggal 18 September 2025 yang diteken oleh Dirjen Minerba Kementerian ESDM Tri Winarno.

Penangguhan IUP itu dilakukan lantaran sejumlah perusahaan itu tidak memenuhi kewajiban penempatan dana jaminan reklamasi.

Adapun, dari 190 IUP yang dibekukan tersebut, sebanyak 90 di antaranya merupakan izin untuk tambang batu bara, sedangkan sisanya mineral.

Dalam kaitan itu, Kementerian ESDM sebelumnya telah mengeluarkan tiga peringatan terlebih dahulu terkait dengan jaminan reklamasi yang harus dipenuhi oleh 190 perusahaan pemegang IUP tersebut.

Meskipun dibekukan operasionalnya, Kementerian ESDM tetap meminta pemegang IUP melaksanakan kewajiban pengelolaan, pemeliharaan, perawatan, dan pemantauan pertambangan.

Sebelumnya, Wakil Menteri ESDM Yuliot Tanjung mengonfirmasikan terdapat 190 IUP perusahaan tambang minerba yang ditangguhkan oleh kementeriannya.

Yuliot menjelaskan IUP tersebut ditangguhkan sebab perusahaan-perusahaan terkait tidak melakukan kewajibannya. Misalnya, tidak melakukan reklamasi atas kegiatan pascatambang, hingga produksi yang dilakukan melebihi RKAB yang telah ditetapkan.

“Jadi kan ini evaluasi menyeluruh yang dilakukan oleh Dirjen Minerba. Jadi sepanjang perusahaan melaksanakan kegiatan sesuai dengan perizinan dan juga rencana kegiatan usahanya yang diberikan pada tahun yang bersangkutan, seharusnya tidak ada masalah,” kata Yuliot ditemui di JW Marriot, Selasa (23/9/2025).

For information, the Ministry of ESDM suspended 190 IUPs of mineral and coal companies through the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources letter Number T-1533/MB.07/DJB.T/2025 dated September 18, 2025, signed by the Director General of Mineral and Coal of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, Tri Winarno.

The suspension of the IUP was carried out because a number of companies did not fulfill their obligations to place reclamation guarantee funds.

Meanwhile, of the 190 IUPs that were frozen, 90 of them were permits for coal mining, while the rest were for minerals.

In this regard, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources has previously issued three warnings regarding the reclamation guarantees that must be fulfilled by the 190 companies holding IUPs.

Despite the frozen operations, the Ministry of ESDM continues to require IUP holders to carry out their mining management, maintenance, care and monitoring obligations.

Previously, Deputy Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Yuliot Tanjung confirmed that 190 mining permits for mineral and coal companies had been suspended by his ministry.

Yuliot explained that the IUP was suspended because the companies involved failed to fulfill their obligations. For example, they failed to carry out reclamation for post-mining activities, resulting in production exceeding the established RKAB (Work Plan and Budget).

"So, this is a comprehensive evaluation conducted by the Director General of Mineral and Coal. So, as long as the company carries out its activities in accordance with the permits and business plan issued for the year in question, there should be no problems," said Yuliot, when met at the JW Marriott on Tuesday (September 23, 2025).

Yuliot juga belum dapat memastikan apakah 190 IUP tersebut akan dikembalikan nantinya, atau tidak. Dia menegaskan Dirjen Minerba akan mengevaluasi seluruh IUP tersebut sebelum memberikan keputusan.

“Jadi ini kita lihat dari evaluasi Dirjen Minerba,” ujarnya. (azr/wdh)

Yuliot also couldn't confirm whether the 190 IUPs would be returned. He emphasized that the Director General of Mineral and Coal would evaluate all IUPs before making a decision.

"So, we'll see this from the Director General of Mineral and Coal's evaluation," he said. (azr/wdh)

CNBC INDONESIA

Lari Kencang Harga Batu Bara Terhenti: Jepang Jadi Beban, China Kawan

mae, CNBC Indonesia

RALLY harga batu bara akhirnya terhenti setelah melonjak tiga hari.

Merujuk Refintiv, harga batu bara pada perdagangan Rabu (5/11/2025) menembus US$ 113 per ton atau melemah tipis 0,13%.

Pelemahan ini memutus tren positif batu bara yang menguat 5,5% dalam tiga hari beruntun sebelumnya.

Harga batu bara menurun akibat pasokan melimpah dan lemahnya permintaan.

Lemahnya permintaan tercermin dari impor batu bara Jepang pada September yang merosot signifikan 15,86% secara bulanan (MoM). Penurunan terbesar berasal dari Australia sebagai pemasok utama batu bara ke Negeri Sakura.

Volume impor batu bara Jepang pada September turun tajam dibandingkan Agustus, seiring melemahnya permintaan dari sektor utilitas dan industri. Konsumsi listrik memasuki periode bahu-musim (shoulder season), sehingga banyak pembangkit mengurangi pembelian spot.

Coal Price Surge Halts: Japan a Burden, China a Friend

mae, CNBC Indonesia

THE COAL price rally finally stopped after soaring for three days.

According to Refintiv, coal prices on Wednesday (November 5, 2025) reached US$113 per ton, a slight decrease of 0.13%.

This weakening broke the positive trend for coal, which had strengthened 5.5% in the previous three consecutive days.

Coal prices have fallen due to abundant supply and weak demand.

Weak demand was reflected in Japan's coal imports in September, which fell significantly by 15.86% month-on-month (MoM). The largest decline came from Australia, the country's primary coal supplier.

Japan's coal import volumes fell sharply in September compared to August, as demand from the utilities and industrial sectors weakened. Electricity consumption entered the shoulder season, prompting many power plants to reduce spot purchases.

Impor dari Indonesia dan Rusia juga dilaporkan turun, meski dalam skala lebih kecil dibanding Australia. Beberapa kontrak jangka panjang tetap berjalan, tetapi pembelian spot berkurang tajam.

Sementara itu, negara-negara anggota Uni Eropa mencapai kesepakatan penting pada Rabu terkait target iklim blok tersebut, dengan menetapkan target wajib untuk mengurangi emisi gas rumah kaca sebesar 90% pada tahun 2040, hanya beberapa hari sebelum KTT iklim COP30 dimulai di Belem, Brasil.

Berdasarkan kesepakatan tersebut, Uni Eropa menargetkan untuk mengurangi emisi gas rumah kaca sebesar 90% paling lambat pada 2040 dibandingkan dengan level tahun 1990. Sementara itu, target interim untuk 2030 tetap tidak berubah, yaitu pengurangan sebesar 55%.

Target tersebut akan berdampak besar terhadap melemahnya permintaan batu bara dari Eropa ke depan.

Di tengah kabar buruk, China masih memberi angin segar.

Harga batu bara termal di pelabuhan utama China kembali melonjak ke level tertinggi dalam tahun berjalan, seiring meningkatnya keyakinan pelaku pasar bahwa pasokan akan semakin ketat dalam beberapa minggu ke depan.

Harga portside untuk batu bara termal 5.500 kcal/kg NAR di pelabuhan Qinhuangdao, Caofeidian, dan Jingtang dilaporkan naik signifikan dan menembus level tertinggi tahun ini. Kenaikan juga terjadi pada grade 5.000 dan 4.500 NAR, mengikuti sentimen bullish pasar.

Lonjakan harga karena adanya pembatasan produksi tambang di beberapa provinsi sejak awal kuartal, penurunan output dari beberapa tambang kecil, dan peningkatan permintaan musim dingin dari sektor listrik.

Imports from Indonesia and Russia were also reported to have fallen, albeit to a lesser extent than those from Australia. Some long-term contracts remained in place, but spot purchases declined sharply.

Meanwhile, European Union member states reached a landmark agreement on Wednesday on the bloc's climate targets, setting a mandatory target to cut greenhouse gas emissions by 90% by 2040, just days before the COP30 climate summit begins in Belem, Brazil.

Under the agreement, the European Union aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 90% by 2040 compared to 1990 levels. Meanwhile, the interim target for 2030 remains unchanged, namely a reduction of 55%.

This target will have a major impact on weakening coal demand from Europe going forward.

Amidst the bad news, China still provides a breath of fresh air.

Thermal coal prices at China's main ports have surged to their highest levels in years, as market participants grow confident that supplies will tighten in the coming weeks.

Portside prices for 5,500 kcal/kg NAR thermal coal at the ports of Qinhuangdao, Caofeidian, and Jingtang have reportedly risen significantly, hitting their highest levels this year. Prices for 5,000 and 4,500 NAR grades have also risen, reflecting bullish market sentiment.

The price spike was due to restrictions on mine production in several provinces since the beginning of the quarter, reduced output from several small mines, and increased winter demand from the electricity sector.

Banyak trader meningkatkan penimbunan (restocking) di pelabuhan untuk mengantisipasi kenaikan harga lebih lanjut.

Utilisasi PLTU meningkat karena turunnya suhu di wilayah utara, menaikkan konsumsi listrik. Beberapa pembangkit meningkatkan pembelian spot karena pasokan kontrak jangka panjang belum mencukupi. CNBC INDONESIA RESEARCH (mae/mae)

Many traders are increasing restocking at ports in anticipation of further price increases.

Coal-fired power plant utilization increased due to lower temperatures in the northern region, driving up electricity consumption. Several power plants increased spot purchases due to insufficient long-term contract supply. CNBC INDONESIA RESEARCH (mae/mae)

Aluminium Indonesia Berpotensi Jadi Penopang Industri Otomotif Dunia

Yurika

PRODUKSI aluminium Indonesia berpotensi memegang peran penting dalam rantai pasok industri otomotif global seiring meningkatnya kebutuhan aluminium untuk kendaraan listrik dan alat berat. Kenaikan permintaan ini dipicu tren transisi energi dan elektrifikasi kendaraan di berbagai negara industri besar.

Direktur Eksekutif Indonesia Mining & Energy Watch Ferdy Hasiman menilai, Indonesia memiliki posisi strategis dalam rantai pasok logam ringan dunia. Melalui PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium (INALUM) di bawah kendali holding tambang MIND ID, Indonesia kini berpeluang menjadi penopang utama bahan baku industri otomotif global, terutama bagi Jepang, Korea Selatan, dan Cina.

“Dengan mengontrol INALUM, Indonesia mampu mengontrol bahan baku bagi industri otomotif global, terutama Jepang dan Korea Selatan yang menguasai pasar dunia otomotif,” ujar Ferdy.

Indonesian Aluminum Has the Potential to Support the Global Automotive Industry

Yurika

INDONESIAN aluminum production has the potential to play a significant role in the global automotive supply chain, as demand for aluminum for electric vehicles and heavy equipment increases. This increased demand is driven by the energy transition and vehicle electrification trends in major industrialized countries.

Indonesia Mining & Energy Watch Executive Director Ferdy Hasiman believes Indonesia holds a strategic position in the global light metal supply chain. Through PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminum (INALUM), under the control of the mining holding company MIND ID, Indonesia now has the potential to become a major supplier of raw materials for the global automotive industry, particularly for Japan, South Korea, and China.

"By controlling INALUM, Indonesia can control raw materials for the global automotive industry, especially Japan and South Korea, which dominate the world automotive market," said Ferdy.

Data menunjukkan permintaan aluminium global meningkat pesat sejak 2017. Jepang, misalnya, memproyeksikan kebutuhan 2 juta ton aluminium untuk otomotif pada 2025, sementara Cina mencatat permintaan hingga 17,3 juta ton untuk sektor kendaraan listrik, konstruksi, dan infrastruktur energi baru terbarukan.

Kebutuhan besar ini menjadikan aluminium sebagai salah satu logam paling dicari di dunia, mengingat setiap kendaraan listrik memerlukan 300–400 kilogram aluminium dalam struktur bodinya. “Industri otomotif dunia yang sedang bertransisi ke kendaraan listrik sangat bergantung pada pasokan aluminium,” kata Ferdy.

Indonesia berada dalam posisi strategis untuk memenuhi kebutuhan tersebut. INALUM memiliki kapasitas produksi aluminium mencapai lebih dari 300 ribu ton per tahun, menjadikannya produsen terbesar di Asia Tenggara. Sementara kebutuhan bahan baku alumina kini diperkuat dengan proyek Smelter Grade Alumina Refinery (SGAR) di Mempawah, Kalimantan Barat.

Fasilitas yang digarap bersama PT Aneka Tambang Tbk (ANTAM) ini mampu memproduksi 1 juta ton alumina per tahun, di mana separuhnya akan diserap INALUM sebagai bahan baku peleburan aluminium, dan sisanya untuk ekspor.

“ANTAM punya cadangan bauksit besar dan bisa memasok bahan baku ke smelter INALUM. Ini memperkuat rantai industri dari hulu ke hilir, dari bauksit menjadi alumina hingga aluminium,” jelas Ferdy.

Langkah hilirisasi yang dijalankan MIND ID merupakan bentuk nyata dukungan terhadap kebijakan pemerintah dalam membangun ekosistem logam terintegrasi. Sebelumnya,…

Data shows that global aluminum demand has increased rapidly since 2017. Japan, for example, projects a need for 2 million tons of aluminum for automotive purposes by 2025, while China recorded demand of up to 17.3 million tons for the electric vehicle, construction, and renewable energy infrastructure sectors.

This massive demand makes aluminum one of the most sought-after metals in the world, considering that each electric vehicle requires 300–400 kilograms of aluminum in its body structure. "The global automotive industry, which is transitioning to electric vehicles, is highly dependent on aluminum supplies," said Ferdy.

Indonesia is strategically positioned to meet this demand. INALUM has an aluminum production capacity of over 300,000 tons per year, making it the largest producer in Southeast Asia. Meanwhile, the demand for alumina raw materials is now being bolstered by the Smelter Grade Alumina Refinery (SGAR) project in Mempawah, West Kalimantan.

The facility, which is being developed in collaboration with PT Aneka Tambang Tbk (ANTAM), is capable of producing 1 million tons of alumina per year, half of which will be absorbed by INALUM as raw material for aluminum smelting, and the remainder for export.

"ANTAM has large bauxite reserves and can supply raw materials to INALUM's smelter. This strengthens the industrial chain from upstream to downstream, from bauxite to alumina to aluminum," Ferdy explained.

MIND ID's downstreaming initiatives represent a concrete demonstration of support for the government's policy of building an integrated metals ecosystem. Previously,…

Sebelumnya, Indonesia banyak meng-ekspor bauksit mentah ke Cina hingga 40 juta ton per tahun. Kini, orientasinya beralih dari ekspor bahan mentah menuju produksi alumina dan aluminium bernilai tambah tinggi.

“Dengan kebijakan ini, perusahaan otomotif asing justru akan mengimpor alumina dari Indonesia kalau ingin tetap menjaga pasokan bahan baku,” ujar Ferdy.

Hilirisasi ini menjadi tonggak menuju era industrialisasi baru Indonesia. Selain memperkuat struktur industri nasional, kebijakan tersebut diharapkan mampu menekan defisit perdagangan sektor manufaktur yang pada periode 2017–2024 tercatat mencapai US$4,3 miliar akibat impor komponen otomotif dan alat berat.

“Indonesia terlalu lama nyaman meng-ekspor bahan mentah. Padahal, nilai tambah sesungguhnya ada di tahap pengolahan,” kata Ferdy. (RA)

Previously, Indonesia exported a significant amount of raw bauxite to China, amounting to up to 40 million tons per year. Now, the focus is shifting from raw material exports to high-value-added alumina and aluminum production.

"With this policy, foreign automotive companies will actually import alumina from Indonesia if they want to maintain their raw material supply," Ferdy said.

This downstreaming is a milestone towards a new era of industrialization in Indonesia. In addition to strengthening the national industrial structure, this policy is expected to reduce the manufacturing sector's trade deficit, which reached US$4.3 billion from 2017 to 2024 due to imports of automotive components and heavy equipment.

"Indonesia has been comfortable exporting raw materials for too long. However, the real added value lies in the processing stage," said Ferdy. (RA)

MINING.COM

Copper price holds loss as equity rout, strong dollar weigh on metals

Bloomberg News

COPPER held losses after four days of declines as a stronger dollar puts pressure on commodities and a global equities rout undermines broader market sentiment.

The wiring metal traded near $10,650 at ton on the London Metal Exchange, following the longest losing streak since July in a pullback from last month’s rally to a record. Most other industrial metals crept lower as concerns over valuations dragged stocks down for a second day.

Copper prices reached an all-time high last week on optimism that a US-China trade deal would boost demand, while a spate of disruptions at major mines around the world brought home the delicate supply balance for a metal that’s key to the world’s growing electrification. The rally cooled as a US dollar near its strongest level since May makes commodities priced in the greenback more expensive for buyers in other currencies.

Chinese copper consumers were seen buying the dip in the domestic market. Copper is widely used in wires, cables and batteries for its conductivity.

Meanwhile, a port crucial for Africa-China copper trade flows reopened after a week-long shutdown, easing some supply concerns.

Copper was little changed at $10,653.50 a ton as of 1:18 p.m. in London, after dropping by almost 5% over the prior four sessions. Zinc dropped 0.8%.

BUSINESS RECORDER
Founded by M.A. Zuberi

Gold gains on risk aversion despite strong US payrolls data

Reuters

GOLD prices rose over 1 percent on Wednesday, lifted by investors avoiding riskier assets despite stronger-than-expected private payrolls data in the US.

Spot gold was up 1.2 percent at USD3,977.94 per ounce by 10:57 a.m. ET (1557 GMT). US gold futures for December delivery rose 0.7 percent to USD3,989.80 per ounce.

“Gold and silver are modestly higher despite a stronger-than-expected ADP private payrolls report, which is the best broad jobs indicator given the shutdown. This should give comfort to bulls who were surprised that metals fell along with risky assets yesterday,” said Tai Wong, an independent metals trader. US private employment increased by 42,000 jobs last month, above Reuters estimate of a 28,000 rise, the ADP employment report showed on Wednesday. A strong jobs market typically reduces likelihood of rate cuts and can even keep rates higher for longer.

Stocks fell on Wednesday, retreating from record highs on fears equity markets may have become overstretched.

“Some safe-haven demand has surfaced at mid-week as the global stock markets are still a bit shaky amid ideas US stocks are overvalued and that there is an AI stock bubble,” said Jim Wyckoff, senior analyst at Kitco Metals, in a note.

Meanwhile, the US Federal Reserve cut interest rates last week, with Chair Jerome Powell indicating it could be the final reduction this year.

Traders now see a 62 percent chance of another rate cut in December, down from over 90 percent last week.

Non-yielding gold tends to do well in a low-interest-rate environment and during times of economic uncertainty.

Eyes will also be on a US Supreme Court hearing later in the day on the legality of President Donald Trump’s tariffs, after a lower court ruled the administration had overstepped authority by imposing levies under an emergency law.

Elsewhere, spot silver gained 2.2 percent to USD48.14 per ounce, platinum rose 1 percent to USD1,551.40 and palladium climbed 2 percent to USD1,419.

invezz

Aluminium price recovery limited despite recent LME highs

Written by Sayantan Sarkar; Edited by Deepali Singh

ALUMINIUM prices on the London Metal Exchange have slipped after trading at its highest level since 2022.

Prices on LME have increased from this year's low of $2,124 per ton in February to $2,919 per ton last month. Currently, the three-month contract on LME were hovering at $2,855 per ton.

However, experts believe that further recovery potential for aluminium prices remain limited.

The reason behind the recent price increase in aluminium has been two-fold.

The rise in aluminium prices is attributed to the warming relations between the US and China. The two governments have resolved several contentious issues, fueling optimism for a sustained resolution to their trade dispute.

US-China relations provide hope

Beijing's government has decided to delay the implementation of new restrictions on rare earth exports by one year. Additionally, the government has restarted the import of soybeans from the US.

The US government is, in turn, lowering tariffs on goods imported from China by 10 percentage points.

"This reduces the economic risks for China, the most important sales market, where demand for aluminum has recently proven to be robust," Thu Lan Nguyen, head of FX and commodity research at Commerzbank AG, said in a report.

Imports of unwrought aluminum and related products rose by about 6% in the first nine months compared to the previous year, based on figures from the customs office.

Nguyen said:

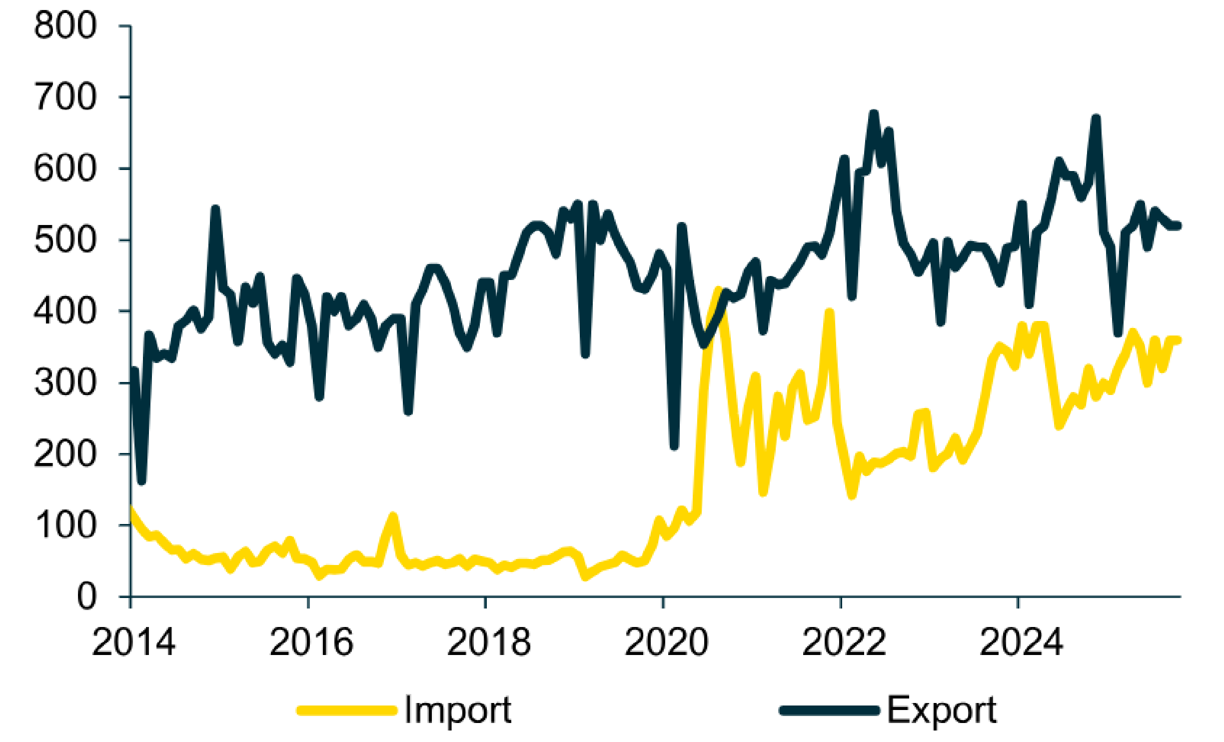
However, this is likely also due to the fact that Chinese companies have been able to purchase aluminum from Russia at lower prices for some time now, as Western companies have withdrawn as buyers, not least due to sanctions.

Russia now supplies over half of China's refined aluminum imports, a significant increase since 2021.

Aluminum imports from Russia have recently reached as high as 90% at times, with the most recent figure standing at approximately 70%.

Figure 1 - Chinese aluminum imports have increased since 2020

Imports and exports of unwrought aluminum and aluminum products, in thousand tons



Source: Chinese Customs Authority, Commerzbank Research

This represents a significant increase compared to 2019-2020, when aluminum imports from Russia averaged 30%.

Supply concerns

“However, the more favorable demand outlook following the recent progress in negotiations between the governments in Washington and Beijing is unlikely to be the only reason for the firmer aluminum price,” Nguyen added.

Considering that China is also the primary sales market for other base metals, they too would have benefited. Despite this, the price of copper saw a significant drop late last week.

It could therefore be reasonable to assume that the aluminum price is currently also being supported by supply concerns.

LME inventories began to decline again in early October.

This followed a recovery in the preceding months, which is thought to have been prompted by a strong outflow to the US as a result of US tariffs.

Figure 2 - China mainly imports aluminum from Russia

Russia's share of Chinese imports of refined aluminum

Source: Chinese Customs Authority, Commerzbank Research

Trend reversal

Conversely, the trend recently saw another reversal.

LME inventories increased by approximately 100,000 tons at the close of last week, which more than offset the entire decline observed since the start of October.

"As the inflows are said to have occurred mainly in warehouses in Malaysia, this could indicate increased exports from China," Nguyen said.

The rise in prices on the LME may have provided an incentive for this.

China is the world's leading producer of aluminum, as well as its most significant consumer.

While aluminum production in China has been hovering near the government's upper limit and stagnating for several months, the output remains substantial.

The prolonged increase in aluminum prices is therefore unlikely to be a consequence of current material shortages, according to Nguyen.

Not least for this reason, we consider the further recovery potential for aluminum prices to be limited.

KITCO NEWS

EU, China created special channel to ensure rare earth supplies, commissioner says

By Reuters

THE EUROPEAN Union has established a "special channel" of communication with Chinese authorities to secure the flow of rare earth materials vital for EU industries, EU Trade Commissioner Maros Sefcovic said on Wednesday.

The move follows China's export controls on rare earths, which raised concerns in Europe after their introduction earlier this year about potential disruptions to the production of electric vehicles, wind turbines and other technologies that depend on permanent magnets.

A series of deals with Europe and the US later eased the supply crunch, while the European Union, the US and others are also racing to build alternatives to the Chinese rare earth supply chain.

Sefcovic said he had discussed the issue directly with Chinese Commerce Minister Wang Wentao several times, stressing that poorly managed export procedures could have a "very negative impact on production and manufacturing in the EU".

Sefcovic was speaking in Kuwait, where he was attending the 2025 GCC-EU Business Forum, and made the remarks in response to a Reuters question.

Brussels and Beijing agreed to prioritize applications from European companies, and through the new channel, officials on both sides are working together to review and fast-track export permits for rare earth materials, he said.

According to Sefcovic, European firms have submitted around 2,000 applications to Chinese authorities since the controls came into force, with just over half already approved.

He said Brussels was continuing to press Beijing for faster processing of the remaining cases, while simultaneously working to diversify supply by developing new sources in Europe, including from rare earth and magnet production in Estonia.

On Tuesday, the EU Commission said EU and Chinese officials had discussed general licenses to ease the export of rare earths, to match the kind of licenses the United States says it secured from China. (By Ahmed Hagagy; Editing by Aidan Lewis)

OILPRICE.com
The No. 1 Source for Oil & Energy News

Russia's Coal Industry Faces Existential Crisis

By Charles Kennedy

RUSSIA's coal industry is in a bind as Western sanctions, falling Chinese demand for imported coal, and fierce competition with Indonesia on other Asian markets challenge the profitability of Russian coal exports, Kpler said in a new analysis on Wednesday.

With limited room for growth on export markets, Russian producers face a difficult decision—either accept low prices and negative margins or reduce production, Firat Ergene, Senior Insight Analyst - Dry Bulk at Kpler, says.

China's overall coal import demand this year is expected to slump compared to previous years, as domestic production rises to record highs.

China is unlikely to see strong rebound in coal shipments, similar to the 2023-2024 boom, in the coming years, according to the energy flows analytics firm.

The slowdown in Chinese coal imports has intensified competition from Indonesia, which has weighed down on Russian coal because it's more expensive to ship the fuel from Russia's Far Eastern ports than from Indonesia to China.

Amid oversupply, China has been cutting imports and growing coal exports for most months so far this year. Although coal imports rebounded in September due to a drop in domestic output and soaring power demand during heat waves, imports are still trending lower compared to last year's levels. In 2024, shipments into China soared as Beijing took advantage of plunging international coal prices.

China is Russia's main coal buyer, but limited import demand growth is constraining the key export market for Moscow, which turned to China, India, and Turkey after its coal was banned in the EU and other Western countries in 2022 following the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

"Russian producers face a structural challenge regardless of sanctions," Ergene said.

"They can either maintain high output at low or negative margins, or scale back volumes to support prices. Neither option is attractive," the analyst noted.

The prospects of Russian coal exports in the long term are now directly tied to consumption trends in China and India. Both coal importers have the capability to reduce their reliance on imports when prices are unfavorable for them, according to Kpler. By Charles Kennedy for Oilprice.com

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CREAMER MEDIA'S MINING WEEKLY

ICMM report shows full GISTM conformance lagging

By: Tasneem Bulbulia, Deputy Editor Online

MINING and metals advocacy group the ICMM has published its Tailings Progress Report, which sets out the progress its members have made in implementing the Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM).

Analysis of ICMM members' 2025 disclosures shows that, while notable progress has been made, achieving full alignment with GISTM is taking more time than initially anticipated and remains a work in progress.

Of the 836 ICMM member facilities, 67% are in full conformance with GISTM, while 33% remain in partial conformance.

The report aggregates data from members' individual disclosures made this year, aimed at offering a transparent snapshot of collective progress towards full conformance.

It also includes case studies of members' implementation efforts and their wider work to reduce or eliminate tailings.

When the GISTM was published in 2020, ICMM members committed that all applicable tailings facilities with an 'extreme' or 'very high' consequence classification would conform with the GISTM by August 2023, and all other applicable facilities by August this year.

The ICMM says this commitment galvanised immediate and sustained action by its members.

Having made the decision to prioritise implementing the GISTM at tailings facilities that would have the highest consequences downstream in the event of a failure, ICMM members have made the greatest progress with the facilities classified as 'extreme' and 'very high' consequence, with over 80% of ICMM member 'extreme' and 'very high' consequence classification facilities in full conformance.

'High', 'significant', and 'low' consequence classification facility conformance ranges from 53% to 65%.

"While achieving full alignment with the GISTM is taking more time than initially anticipated, the commitment by ICMM members to meet its requirements at every applicable facility remains unequivocal.

"The system level change within companies that it has driven is unprecedented – fundamentally reshaping how tailings facilities are managed, and requiring significant resources and time. However, the criticality of the issue means we need to set a high bar and embrace challenges as an opportunity to share knowledge across the whole industry," says ICMM director Emma Gagen.

"The journey to safer tailings facilities and conformance with the GISTM doesn't have an end point. Tailings management is inherently a process of continuous improvement, and we are encouraged by the significant progress each company has made so far. Successful outcomes will be built not only on unwavering long-term commitment by companies, but also from close collaboration between the industry, financiers, government, civil society and local communities," she adds.

The report does not provide company-level information or the conformance status of individual facilities – this data is available through each company's individual disclosures.

The largest number of ICMM member-operated tailings facilities are located in North America and Oceania, with over 60% located in these two regions.

There were varying levels of GISTM conformance across tailings facilities at a regional level.

In North America, the region with the highest number of tailings facilities, 58% of members' tailings facilities were in full conformance.

In Africa, 62% of 115 tailings facilities were in full conformance. Edited by Chanel de Bruyn