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Tambang Pongkor Masih Jadi Andalan Bagi Kinerja Antam (ANTM) 2026, Cek Strategi Baru

Reporter: Diki Mardiansyah | Editor: Herlina Kartika Dewi

PT **ANEKA** Tambang Tbk (ANTM) menyatakan Tambang Pongkor masih menjadi kontributor utama produksi emas pada 2026.

Sekretaris Perusahaan PT Aneka Tambang Tbk Wisnu Danandi Haryanto mengatakan, produksi dari tambang bawah tanah yang telah beroperasi ini, dibarengi dengan pasokan emas domestik, menjadi pilar utama untuk memenuhi kebutuhan emas perseroan.

"Kontributor utama produksi emas Antam pada 2026 masih berasal dari tambang emas yang telah beroperasi, khususnya Tambang Pongkor, serta pasokan emas dari domestik," ujarnya kepada Kontan, Selasa (13/1/2026).

Pongkor merupakan salah satu tambang emas bawah tanah paling penting di Indonesia. Eksplorasinya dimulai pada 1974 dengan tujuan awal mencari timbal dan seng. Pada 1981, ditemukan urat emas dan perak yang kemudian mengubah sejarah operasional tambang ini.

Saat ini, lebih dari tiga dekade sejak operasi pertamanya, Pongkor tetap produktif dengan area Izin Usaha Pertambangan (IUP) seluas 6.047 hektare, seluruhnya berada dalam kawasan Taman Nasional Gunung Halimun-Salak.

Tambang ini menghasilkan sekitar 1 ton emas per tahun. Namun, kebutuhan emas ANTM saat ini mencapai puluhan ton. Untuk menutup defisit produksi internal,…

The Pongkor Mine Remains a Key Factor for Antam's (ANTM) 2026 Performance, New Strategy Revealed

Reporter: Diki Mardiansyah | Editor: Herlina Kartika Dewi

PT **ANEKA** Tambang Tbk (ANTM) stated that the Pongkor Mine will remain a major contributor to gold production in 2026.

PT Aneka Tambang Tbk Corporate Secretary Wisnu Danandi Haryanto said that production from the operational underground mine, coupled with domestic gold supply, is the main pillar to meet the company's gold needs.

"Antam's main gold production in 2026 will still come from its operating gold mines, particularly the Pongkor Mine, as well as domestic gold supply," he told Kontan on Tuesday (1/13/2026).

Pongkor is one of Indonesia's most important underground gold mines. Exploration began in 1974 with the initial goal of finding lead and zinc. In 1981, gold and silver veins were discovered, changing the history of the mine's operations.

Today, more than three decades since its first operation, Pongkor remains productive with a Mining Business Permit (IUP) area of 6,047 hectares, all within the Mount Halimun-Salak National Park area.

This mine produces approximately 1 ton of gold per year. However, ANTM's current gold demand reaches tens of tons. To cover the internal production deficit,…

Untuk menutup defisit produksi internal, perseroan mengandalkan tiga sumber utama: *buyback* dari masyarakat, pembelian dari penambang lokal, dan impor dari luar negeri.

Seiring harga emas global yang relatif tinggi, ANTM optimistis prospek kinerja 2026 tetap positif. Perseroan akan mengoptimalkan kinerja operasional, efisiensi biaya, serta strategi pemasaran untuk menjaga pertumbuhan pendapatan dan laba. Meski demikian, manajemen tetap mencermati dinamika global, termasuk kondisi geopolitik dan kebijakan moneter, sebagai bagian dari manajemen risiko.

Untuk produksi 2026, ANTAM menargetkan output emas relatif sejalan dengan realisasi tahun sebelumnya, dengan memperhatikan kesiapan operasional tambang dan prinsip kehati-hatian.

Dari sisi penjualan, permintaan emas domestik diperkirakan tetap kuat, baik untuk investasi maupun lindung nilai. Perseroan menegaskan akan mengoptimalkan penyerapan pasar dengan dukungan jaringan distribusi dan inovasi produk logam mulia.

Dalam menghadapi fluktuasi biaya operasional dan harga emas, ANTM menerapkan pengendalian biaya secara disiplin, peningkatan produktivitas, serta *operational excellence* di seluruh lini bisnis. Perusahaan juga memperkuat tata kelola risiko untuk menjaga margin usaha tetap sehat dan berkelanjutan.

Belanja modal perseroan tahun 2026 dialokasikan secara selektif dan terukur, dengan fokus pada keberlanjutan operasi tambang, pengembangan dan pemeliharaan fasilitas produksi, eksplorasi untuk menjaga cadangan jangka panjang, serta peningkatan aspek keselamatan dan lingkungan. Setiap penggunaan *capex* tetap sejalan dengan strategi pertumbuhan jangka panjang dan prinsip *good mining practice.*

To cover the internal production deficit, the company relies on three main sources: *buybacks* from the community, purchases from local miners, and imports from abroad.

With global gold prices remaining relatively high, ANTM is optimistic that its performance prospects for 2026 will remain positive. The company will optimize operational performance, cost efficiency, and marketing strategies to maintain revenue and profit growth. However, management continues to monitor global dynamics, including geopolitical conditions and monetary policy, as part of its risk management.

For 2026 production, ANTAM is targeting gold output to be relatively in line with the previous year's realization, taking into account mine operational readiness and the principle of prudence.

In terms of sales, domestic gold demand is expected to remain strong, both for investment and hedging purposes. The company emphasized that it will optimize market absorption with the support of its distribution network and precious metal product innovation.

To address fluctuations in operating costs and gold prices, ANTM implements disciplined cost control, productivity improvements, and *operational excellence* across all business lines. The company also strengthens risk management to maintain healthy and sustainable operating margins.

The company's capital expenditures in 2026 will be allocated selectively and in a measured manner, with a focus on sustainable mining operations, the development and maintenance of production facilities, exploration to maintain long-term reserves, and improving safety and environmental aspects. All *capital* expenditures remain aligned with the long-term growth strategy and the principles of *good mining practices.*

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Optimasi Hilirisasi Bauksit Nasional Ciptakan Nilai Tambah US$3,8 Triliun

Penulis : Media Digital

LANGKAH Indonesia untuk meningkatkan nilai tambah dari sumber daya alam mineral bauksit, menjadi alumina dan aluminium kini memasuki babak baru yang lebih progresif melalui ekspansi smelter alumina di dalam negeri.

Salah satu proyek yang digencarkan oleh pemerintah yakni fasilitas penambangan dan pengolahan bauksit terintegrasi yang berlokasi Mempawah, Kalimantan Barat. Proyek ini dikelola oleh PT Borneo Alumina Indonesia (BAI), yang merupakan inisiasi dari Anggota Grup MIND ID yakni PT Aneka Tambang Tbk dan PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium.

Kehadiran fasilitas pemurnian tersebut menjadi tonggak penting dalam transformasi struktur industri pertambangan nasional, dari yang selama ini didominasi ekspor bahan mentah menuju industri bernilai tambah guna mendukung pertumbuhan ekonomi 8%.

Adapun, Indonesia tercatat memiliki total sumber daya bauksit sekitar 7,78 miliar ton. Jika seluruh cadangan dijual dalam bentuk bahan mentah dengan asumsi harga US$40 per metrik ton, potensi nilai ekonominya hanya sekitar US$311,2 miliar atau setara Rp5.238 triliun dengan asumsi kurs JISDOR Rp16.834 per dolar AS.

Nilai ekonomi dari sumber daya alam mineral Indonesia tersebut melonjak ketika bauksit diolah lebih lanjut. Bila diproses lebih lanjut melalui proses pemurnian, maka 3 ton bauksit akan menghasilkan 1 ton alumina.

Optimizing National Bauxite Downstreaming Will Create Added Value of US$3.8 Trillion

Author: Media Digital

INDONESIA's steps to increase the added value of its natural bauxite mineral resources into alumina and aluminum have now entered a new, more progressive phase through the expansion of domestic alumina smelters.

One of the projects being promoted by the government is an integrated bauxite mining and processing facility located in Mempawah, West Kalimantan. This project is managed by PT Borneo Alumina Indonesia (BAI), an initiative of MIND ID Group members PT Aneka Tambang Tbk and PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium.

The presence of this refining facility is an important milestone in the transformation of the national mining industry structure, from one that has been dominated by raw material exports to a value-added industry to support 8% economic growth.

Indonesia has a total bauxite resource of approximately 7.78 billion tons. If all reserves were sold as raw materials at an assumed price of US$40 per metric ton, the potential economic value would only be around US$311.2 billion, or Rp5,238 trillion, assuming the JISDOR exchange rate of Rp16,834 per US dollar.

The economic value of Indonesia's mineral resources increases when bauxite is further processed. Through further refining, 3 tons of bauxite can produce 1 ton of alumina.

Maka, dari cadangan yang sama, potensi produksi alumina diperkirakan mencapai 2,59 miliar ton. Dengan asumsi harga US$400 per metrik ton, nilai ekonominya meningkat sekitar US$1.037 miliar atau setara Rp17.435 triliun.

Pada tahap produksi aluminium, setidaknya diperlukan 2 ton alumina untuk menghasilkan aluminium. Dengan demikian, estimasi produksi sekitar 1,29 miliar ton aluminium dan harga US$3.000 per metrik ton, dan total nilai ekonomi yang dapat diciptakan mencapai sekitar US$ 3.885 miliar atau setara Rp65.145 triliun.

Perbandingan tersebut menunjukkan besarnya potensi value creation yang dihasilkan dari hilirisasi bauksit, sekaligus menegaskan pentingnya penguatan kapasitas pemurnian alumina sebagai fondasi industri aluminium nasional.

Direktur Eksekutif Indonesia Mining and Energy Watch (ISEW), Ferdy Hasiman, menilai bahwa langkah hilirisasi bauksit yang diinisiasi MIND ID melalui proyek ini menunjukkan transformasi dari pola pertambangan ekstraktif menuju ekosistem industri terintegrasi.

“Di 2025, MIND ID sudah menunjukkan langkah progresif yang sangat berarti. Mereka mulai meninggalkan pola lama pertambangan ekstraktif dan tampil sebagai garda terdepan dalam menekan defisit neraca pembayaran melalui hilirisasi berbagai komoditas mineral,” ujar Ferdy dalam keterangannya.

Kajian International Aluminium Institute menyebutkan kapasitas pemurnian alumina adalah indikator utama daya saing industri aluminium suatu negara.

Dengan beroperasinya hilirisasi bauksit-aluminium terintegrasi di Mempawah, Indonesia kini menempati posisi strategis untuk menyuplai kebutuhan aluminium global, khususnya bagi industri manufaktur, transportasi, dan energi terbarukan.

Therefore, from the same reserves, the potential alumina production is estimated at 2.59 billion tons. Assuming a price of US$400 per metric ton, the economic value increases by approximately US$1.037 billion, equivalent to Rp17,435 trillion.

At the aluminum production stage, at least 2 tons of alumina are required to produce aluminum. Therefore, the estimated production is approximately 1.29 billion tons of aluminum, priced at US$3,000 per metric ton, and the total economic value that can be created is approximately US$3.885 billion, equivalent to Rp65,145 trillion.

This comparison demonstrates the significant potential for value creation resulting from bauxite downstreaming, while also emphasizing the importance of strengthening alumina refining capacity as the foundation of the national aluminum industry.

The Executive Director of Indonesia Mining and Energy Watch (ISEW), Ferdy Hasiman, assessed that the bauxite downstreaming steps initiated by MIND ID through this project demonstrate a transformation from an extractive mining pattern to an integrated industrial ecosystem.

"In 2025, MIND ID demonstrated significant progressive steps. They began to abandon the old pattern of extractive mining and emerged as the vanguard in reducing the balance of payments deficit through the downstream processing of various mineral commodities," Ferdy said in his statement.

A study by the International Aluminum Institute states that alumina refining capacity is a key indicator of the competitiveness of a country's aluminum industry.

With the operation of the integrated bauxite-aluminum downstreaming in Mempawah, Indonesia now occupies a strategic position to supply global aluminum needs, especially for the manufacturing, transportation, and renewable energy industries.

Pengamat ekonomi energi dari Universitas Gadjah Mada, Fahmi Radhi, juga menyatakan bahwa keberhasilan hilirisasi di Mempawah menjadi contoh nyata bagaimana kebijakan larangan ekspor bijih bauksit mampu dioptimalkan untuk membangun kedaulatan industri yang berkelanjutan.

Di sisi ekonomi, proyek SGAR mencipta-kan dampak berganda di Kalimantan Barat melalui penyerapan tenaga kerja dan pengembangan infrastruktur.

Secara keseluruhan, penguatan hilirisasi bauksit melalui SGAR menjadi instrumen jangka panjang pemerintah untuk meng-amankan bahan baku industri strategis sekaligus memperkuat posisi tawar Indonesia di pasar mineral dunia. Editor : Media Digital

Energy economics observer from Gadjah Mada University, Fahmi Radhi, also stated that the success of downstreaming in Mempawah is a real example of how the bauxite ore export ban policy can be optimized to build sustainable industrial sovereignty.

On the economic side, the SGAR project creates a multiplier impact in West Kalimantan through employment absorption and infrastructure develop-ment.

Overall, strengthening bauxite down-streaming through SGAR is a long-term government tool to secure strategic industrial raw materials while strengthen-ing Indonesia's bargaining position in the global mineral market. Editor: Media Digital

Bloomberg Technoz

Kisruh RKAB, Penambang Waswas Kapasitas Industri Hilir Nikel Drop

Pramesti Regita Cindy

ASOSIASI Penambang Nikel Indonesia (APNI) mengingatkan adanya potensi penurunan kapasitas produksi nasional industri hilir nikel apabila pemerintah belum juga menerbitkan per-setujuan Rencana Kerja dan Anggaran Biaya (RKAB) 2026.

Menurut Dewan Penasihat Pertambangan APNI Djoko Widajatno, keterlambatan RKAB 2026 telah menghambat pasokan bijih nikel domestik ke *smelter*, sehingga menurunkan efisiensi dan volume produksi industri pengolahan *ore*.

"[Dengan] pasokan *ore* domestik yang terhambat, akibatnya produksi *smelter* turun atau kurang efisien," kata Djoko saat dihubungi, Selasa (13/1/2026).

Miners Worried About Downstream Nickel Capacity Dropping Due to RKAB Disarray

Pramesti Regita Cindy

THE INDONESIAN Nickel Miners Association (APNI) warned of a potential decline in national production capacity in the downstream nickel industry if the government fails to issue approval for the 2026 Work Plan and Budget (RKAB).

According to APNI Mining Advisory Board member Djoko Widajatno, the delay in the 2026 RKAB has hampered the supply of domestic nickel ore to *smelters*, thereby reducing the efficiency and production volume of *the ore* processing industry.

"[With] the domestic *ore* supply being hampered, *smelter* production has consequently decreased or become less efficient," Djoko said when contacted on Tuesday (1/13/2026).

Selain terdampak gangguan pasokan bijih, terangnya, industri *smelter* nikel menghadapi kenaikan biaya operasional karena harus mencari sumber bijih alternatif. Misalnya, melalui impor.

Kondisi tersebut dinilai turut mengacau-kan perencanaan jangka panjang pelaku usaha, termasuk ekspansi kapasitas dan keberlanjutan kontrak hilirisasi.

"[Jika] perencanaan jangka panjang ter-ganggu, ekspansi dan kontrak hilirisasi sulit [dilakukan]," jelasnya.

Djoko menambahkan, meski belum semua *smelter* nikel menghentikan operasi, ketidakjelasan legalitas produksi di sektor hulu telah menular ke hilir.

Dampaknya, operasional *smelter* menjadi lebih mahal, lebih berisiko, serta kurang stabil secara operasional dan finansial.

Menurutnya, pengurangan kapasitas produksi ini menjadi respons yang semakin lazim diambil industri dalam menghadapi kondisi tersebut.

Walhasil, risiko tersebut kian membesar jika keterlambatan RKAB 2026 ber-langsung lebih dari satu kuartal.

"Kalau RKAB 2026 telat lebih dari satu kuartal, ketidaksinkron tambang–*smelter* akan terjadi, [dan] *derating* [penurunan kapasitas] nasional nikel itu hanya soal waktu," tegasnya.

Sebelumnya, Indonesian Mining Association (IMA) mendorong penerbitan RKAB 2026 dapat dilakukan secara cepat dan lancar, agar operasional tambang di Indonesia tetap berjalan secara lancar.

"[IMA] berharap proses persetujuan berjalan cepat sesuai prosedur yang berlaku dan tidak ada hambatan yang berarti sehingga kelancaran operasi dapat terjaga," kata Ketua Umum IMA Rachmat Makkasau ketika dihubungi, Kamis (8/1/2026).

In addition to the impact of ore supply disruptions, he explained, the nickel *smelter* industry faces rising operational costs because it must seek alternative ore sources, such as through imports.

This situation is considered to have disrupted long-term planning for business actors, including capacity expansion and the sustainability of downstreaming contracts.

"[If] long-term planning is disrupted, expansion and downstream contracts will be difficult," he explained.

Djoko added that although not all nickel *smelters* have ceased operations, the uncertainty surrounding the legality of production in the upstream sector has spread to the downstream sector.

As a result, smelter operations become more expensive, riskier, and less operationally and financially stable.

According to him, reducing production capacity is an increasingly common response for industry to deal with these conditions.

As a result, the risk will increase if the delay in the 2026 RKAB lasts more than one quarter.

"If the 2026 RKAB is more than one quarter late, mining *-smelter* asynchronous will occur, and national nickel *derating is only a matter of time," he stressed.*

Previously, the Indonesian Mining Association (IMA) urged the issuance of the 2026 Work Plan and Budget (RKAB) to be carried out quickly and smoothly, so that mining operations in Indonesia can continue to run smoothly.

"[IMA] hopes the approval process will proceed quickly according to applicable procedures and without any significant obstacles, so that smooth operations can be maintained," said IMA Chairman Rachmat Makkasau when contacted on Thursday (8/1/2026).

Dia meyakini perusahaan tambang yang menjadi anggota IMA tetap mengutamakan kaidah pertambangan yang baik atau *good mining practice* (GMP) serta mematuhi aturan pemerintah di masa transisi RKAB ini.

"Penetapan perubahan mekanisme persetujuan RKAB dari sebelumnya tiga tahunan menjadi tahunan yang berlaku secara nasional di seluruh industri pertambangan, menandai fase transisi regulasi bagi seluruh pelaku usaha," kata Rahmat.

Untuk diketahui, Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) mengakui belum menerbitkan persetujuan RKAB 2026 pada awal Januari, seiring dengan wacana pemerintah memangkas produksi sejumlah komoditas pertambangan demi menjaga harga tahun ini.

Direktur Jenderal Mineral dan Batu Bara Kementerian ESDM Tri Winarno menjelaskan penyesuaian produksi komoditas minerba dalam RKAB 2026 masih dibahas oleh kementerian dan diklaim akan tuntas dalam waktu dekat.

"*Enggak*, sampai saat ini untuk yang RKAB tahunan 2026 belum memang. Ada beberapa penyesuaian karena terkait dengan produksi. Itu saja. Akan tetapi, sedikit lagi sudah [tuntas pembahasannya]," kata Tri saat ditemui di kawasan Jakarta Selatan, Senin (5/1/2026).

"Bukan pemangkasan [produksi], penyesuaian *lah.* Penyesuaian. Ya *dikit lah* [dipengaruhi rencana pemangkasan produksi]," tegas dia.

Untuk itu, kata Tri, Kementerian ESDM memberikan relaksasi bagi perusahaan tambang agar tetap bisa menjalankan operasional tambang selama 3 bulan ke depan; dengan ketentuan produksi dibatasi sebesar 25% dari RKAB 2026 versi 3 tahunan.

He believes that mining companies that are members of the IMA will continue to prioritize good mining practices *(* GMP) and comply with government regulations during this RKAB transition period.

"The change in the RKAB approval mechanism from the previous three-yearly to an annual one, which applies nationally across the mining industry, marks a regulatory transition phase for all business actors," Rahmat said.

For your information, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) admitted that it had not yet issued approval for the 2026 Work Plan and Budget (RKAB) in early January, in line with the government's plan to cut production of several mining commodities to maintain prices this year.

The Director General of Minerals and Coal at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, Tri Winarno, explained that adjustments to mineral and coal commodity production in the 2026 Work Plan and Budget (RKAB) are still being discussed by the ministry and are claimed to be finalized soon.

"*No*, the 2026 annual work plan (RKAB) hasn't been finalized yet. There have been some adjustments related to production. That's all. However, the discussion is almost complete," Tri said when met in South Jakarta on Monday (January 5, 2026).

"It's not a [production] cut, *it's an adjustment.* An adjustment. Yes, *it's only slightly* [affected by the planned production cuts]," he stressed.

To that end, Tri said, the Ministry of ESDM is providing relaxation for mining companies so they can continue operating for the next three months, with the provision that production is limited to 25% of the three-year 2026 Work Plan and Budget (RKAB).

Tri mengklaim besaran tersebut ditetapkan secara proporsional sebab kuota sebesar 25% merepresentasikan produksi yang dilakukan selama tiga bulan

"Oh ya, itu kan tarikan dari yang 3 tahun kan? Yang 3 tahun ditarik ke sampai dengan Maret 31. Total 100% kan sampai dengan Desember. Kalau sampai Maret kan berarti 25%-nya," lanjut Tri.

Adapun, ketentuan tersebut tertuang dalam Surat Edaran (SE) Nomor 2.E/HK.03/DJB/2025 tentang RKAB 2026 yang diteken Dirjen Minerba pada 31 Desember 2025. Ketentuan itu berlaku sampai 31 Maret 2026.

Sementara itu, IMA beranggotakan perusahaan-perusahaan pertambangan pemegang izin usaha pertambangan (IUP), izin usaha pertambangan khusus (IUPK), kontrak karya (KK), dan perjanjian karya pengusahaan pertambangan batu bara (PKP2B), serta perusahaan yang mendukung industri pertambangan.

Sejumlah perusahaan tambang yang tergabung dalam asosiasi pertambangan pertama di Indonesia tersebut, antara lain; PT Freeport Indonesia, PT Amman Mineral Nusa Tenggara, PT Adaro Indonesia, PT Arutmin Indonesia, PT Timah, PT Aneka Tambang, PT Weda Bay Nickel, dan masih banyak lagi. (prc/wdh)

Tri claims that the amount is set proportionally because the 25% quota represents production carried out over three months.

"Oh yeah, that's a withdrawal from the 3-year one, right? The 3-year one is withdrawn until March 31. The total is 100% until December. If it's until March, that means 25%," Tri continued.

Meanwhile, these provisions are stated in Circular Letter (SE) Number 2.E/HK.03/DJB/2025 concerning the 2026 RKAB which was signed by the Director General of Mineral and Coal on December 31, 2025. These provisions are valid until March 31, 2026.

Meanwhile, IMA's members are mining companies holding mining business permits (IUP), special mining business permits (IUPK), work contracts (KK), and coal mining work agreements (PKP2B), as well as companies that support the mining industry.

Several mining companies are members of Indonesia's first mining association, including PT Freeport Indonesia, PT Amman Mineral Nusa Tenggara, PT Adaro Indonesia, PT Arutmin Indonesia, PT Timah, PT Aneka Tambang, PT Weda Bay Nickel, and many others. (prc/wdh)

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Potensi Permintaan Alat Berat 2026 Tembus 25.000 Unit, Nilai Pasar US$ 3,62 Miliar

Reporter: Ridwan Nanda Mulyana | Editor: Anna Suci Perwitasari

PERHIMPUNAN Agen Tunggal Alat Berat Indonesia (PAABI) masih optimistis menatap outlook industri pada tahun ini.

Heavy Equipment Demand Potential to Reach 25,000 Units in 2026, Market Value US$3.62 Billion

Reporter: Ridwan Nanda Mulyana | Editor: Anna Suci Perwitasari

THE INDONESIAN Heavy Equipment Sole Agents Association (PAABI) remains optimistic about the industry's outlook this year.

PAABI memproyeksikan permintaan unit alat berat bisa kembali meningkat ke level 23.000 unit - 25.000 unit sepanjang tahun 2026.

Ketua Umum PAABI Yushi Sandidarma mengungkapkan dengan estimasi tersebut, volume penjualan alat berat tahun ini diproyeksikan akan tumbuh secara moderat antara 5%-8% dibandingkan tahun 2025. Proyeksi ini sudah memperhitungkan kondisi pemulihan pasca bencana yang menimpa Aceh, Sumatra Barat dan Sumatra Utara.

"Kami kira dampak bencana (di Sumatra) lebih pada *disrupsi regional* dan *recovery*, bukan perubahan tren nasional industri alat berat secara keseluruhan. Jadi, tahun 2026 ini akan lebih baik daripada 2025. Tantangan tetap ada, tapi outlook positif," kata Yushi kepada Kontan.co.id, Selasa (13/1/2026).

Dengan asumsi pertumbuhan moderat dan proyeksi permintaan unit tersebut, PAABI memperkirakan total nilai pasar alat berat Indonesia mencapai US$ 3,62 miliar pada 2026.

Dalam prediksi PAABI, total pasar alat berat Indonesia akan terus tumbuh hingga mencapai sekitar US$ 4,89 miliar pada 2031, dengan Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) sekitar 6%-8% selama periode tersebut.

Yushi membeberkan bahwa kontribusi dari sektor pertambangan masih dominan bagi industri alat berat. Proyeksi permintaan dari sektor pertambangan akan mencapai 45%-50% dari total permintaan unit alat berat pada tahun ini.

Estimasi itu mencakup permintaan dari tambang batubara, nikel dan mineral strategis. Pasar terbesar kedua adalah sektor konstruksi dan infrastruktur dengan kontribusi sekitar 35%-40%, termasuk dari kelanjutan proyek Ibu Kota Nusantara (IKN), jalan tol dan pelabuhan.

PAABI projects that demand for heavy equipment will rebound to 23,000 to 25,000 units throughout 2026.

PAABI Chairman Yushi Sandidarma revealed that with this estimate, heavy equipment sales volume this year is projected to grow moderately between 5%-8% compared to 2025. This projection already takes into account the post-disaster recovery conditions that hit Aceh, West Sumatra and North Sumatra.

"We believe the impact of the disaster (in Sumatra) is more about *regional disruption* and *recovery*, rather than changing the overall national trend in the heavy equipment industry. So, 2026 will be better than 2025. Challenges remain, but the outlook is positive," Yushi told Kontan.co.id on Tuesday (January 13, 2026).

Assuming moderate growth and projected demand for these units, PAABI estimates the total value of the Indonesian heavy equipment market to reach US$3.62 billion by 2026.

In PAABI's prediction, the total Indonesian heavy equipment market will continue to grow to reach around US$ 4.89 billion in 2031, with a Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of around 6%-8% during that period.

Yushi revealed that the mining sector remains the dominant contributor to the heavy equipment industry. Demand from the mining sector is projected to account for 45%-50% of total heavy equipment demand this year.

This estimate includes demand from coal, nickel, and strategic mineral mining. The second-largest market is the construction and infrastructure sector, contributing around 35%-40%, including the continuation of the Indonesian Capital City (IKN) project, toll roads, and ports.

Sedangkan permintaan dari sektor perkebunan dan kehutanan diproyeksikan mencapai 8%-10%. Kemudian sektor industri dan lainnya memiliki potensi menyumbang sekitar 5% terhadap total permintaan unit alat berat tahun ini.

"Industri alat berat 2026 tumbuh kuat, didorong proyek besar dan tambang. Tapi dengan kondisi yang semakin kompetitif, harus siap menghadapi persaingan, biaya teknologi, dan risiko harga komoditas yang bergerak fluktuatif," tegas Yushi.

Di sisi yang lain, pelaku industri alat berat mengantisipasi langkah pemerintah memangkas Rencana Kerja dan Anggaran Biaya (RKAB) tambang untuk tahun 2026. Menteri Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) Bahlil Lahadalia sebelumnya menyampaikan bahwa RKAB produksi batubara pada tahun 2026 hanya sekitar 600 juta ton.

Estimasi tersebut mencerminkan penurunan sekitar 24% dibandingkan volume produksi batubara tahun 2025 yang mencapai sekitar 790 juta ton.

Ketua IV PAABI Immawan Priyambudi membeberkan bahwa penurunan target produksi batubara tersebut berpotensi mengurangi permintaan alat berat di sektor tambang, terutama pada jenis excavator, dump truck, dan bulldozer yang digunakan di operasi batubara.

Immawan menggambarkan, tambang batubara menyumbang sekitar 30%-35% terhadap total permintaan alat berat. Dengan asumsi tersebut, maka penurunan target produksi berpotensi menekan penjualan alat berat antara 5%-10%.

Meski begitu, Immawan menegaskan PAABI tetap memandang outlook 2026 secara optimistis. Pelaku industri yang bergerak di bidang Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) dan distributor kemungkinan akan meningkatkan penetrasi ke sektor lain untuk menutup gap atas potensi penurunan permintaan dari sektor tambang.

Meanwhile, demand from the plantation and forestry sectors is projected to reach 8%-10%. Furthermore, the industrial and other sectors have the potential to contribute around 5% to total demand for heavy equipment units this year.

"The heavy equipment industry is projected to grow strongly in 2026, driven by large projects and mining. However, with increasingly competitive conditions, we must be prepared to face competition, technology costs, and the risks of fluctuating commodity prices," Yushi emphasized.

On the other hand, heavy equipment industry players anticipate the government's move to cut the mining Work Plan and Budget (RKAB) for 2026. Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) Bahlil Lahadalia previously stated that the RKAB for coal production in 2026 was only around 600 million tons.

This estimate reflects a decrease of approximately 24% compared to the 2025 coal production volume of approximately 790 million tonnes.

Chairman IV of PAABI, Immawan Priyambudi, explained that the reduction in the coal production target has the potential to reduce demand for heavy equipment in the mining sector, especially for excavators, dump trucks, and bulldozers used in coal operations.

Immawan explained that coal mining contributes approximately 30%-35% to total heavy equipment demand. Based on this assumption, a reduction in production targets could potentially reduce heavy equipment sales by 5%-10%.

Nevertheless, Immawan emphasized that PAABI remains optimistic about the 2026 outlook. Industry players in the Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) and distributor sectors will likely increase penetration into other sectors to bridge the gap caused by a potential decline in demand from the mining sector.

Sektor potensial adalah konstruksi dan perkebunan, termasuk proyek-proyek infrastruktur dan Proyek Strategis Nasional (PSN). Selain itu, permintaan dari proyek mineral strategis dan tambang nikel juga diprediksi masih cukup kuat.

"Pemangkasan target batubara menjadi faktor penahan, tapi tidak mengubah arah positif industri secara keseluruhan. Outlook 2026 tetap tumbuh, hanya lebih moderat, dengan pergeseran dominasi ke sektor konstruksi dan tambang nikel," tandas Immawan.

Potential sectors include construction and plantations, including infrastructure projects and National Strategic Projects (PSN). Furthermore, demand from strategic mineral projects and nickel mining is also predicted to remain quite strong.

"The coal target cut is a restraining factor, but it doesn't change the overall positive trajectory of the industry. The 2026 outlook is for growth to continue, albeit more moderately, with a shift in dominance to the construction and nickel mining sectors," Immawan concluded.

Buka Bulan K3 Sektor Pertambangan, Dirjen Minerba Tekankan Safety Sebagai Investasi Strategis

Penulis: Egenius Soda

PEMERINTAH telah menetapkan Bulan K3 nasional tahun ini berlangsung dari 12 Januari sampai 12 Februari. Industri pertambangan sebagai salah satu industri yang secara rutin mengisi Bulan K3 ini dengan berbagai kegiatan. Apalagi industri pertambangan punya risiko kecelakaan yang tinggi.

Terkait dengan hal itu, Direktur Jenderal Mineral dan Batubara, Kementerian ESDM Tri Winarno ketika membuka secara resmi Bulan K3 di sektor pertambangan kembali menegaskan penting aspek K3 dalam operasi pertambangan.

Opening the Mining Sector's Occupational Health and Safety Month, the Director General of Mineral and Coal Emphasizes Safety as a Strategic Investment

Author: Egenius Soda

THE GOVERNMENT has designated National Occupational Safety and Health Month this year, running from January 12 to February 12. The mining industry is one of the industries that regularly celebrates this month with various activities. This is especially true given the high risk of accidents in the mining industry.

In this regard, the Director General of Minerals and Coal, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, Tri Winarno, when officially opening the K3 Month in the mining sector, reiterated the importance of the K3 aspect in mining operations.

"Keselamatan pertambangan merupakan investasi strategis yang menentukan keberlanjutan industri mineral dan batubara nasional," terang Tri Winarno dalam sambutan Pembukaan Bulan K3 Nasional Pertambangan Tahun 2026 yang digelar secara daring pada Senin (12/1).

Dalam sambutannya Tri juga menegaskan Bulan K3 Nasional Pertambangan menjadi momentum penting untuk memperkuat komitmen keselamatan dari seluruh pemangku kepentingan. Selama sebulan ini pelaku usaha di sektor pertambangan kembali membangun budaya K3 yang unggul, inklusif, dan berkelanjutan.

"Keselamatan pertambangan bukanlah pemborosan, tetapi investasi jangka panjang yang melindungi pekerja, aset perusahaan, sekaligus meningkatkan reputasi dan daya saing industri pertambangan nasional," ungkap Tri.

Untuk diketahui, Bulan K3 Nasional Pertambangan tahun ini mengusung tema "Membangun Ekosistem K3 Nasional melalui Implementasi Keselamatan Pertambangan yang Inklusif, Kolaboratif, dan Berkelanjutan." Tema ini menegaskan bahwa keselamatan pertambangan harus menjadi bagian integral dari ekosistem industri yang mendorong efisiensi, produktivitas, dan keberlanjutan operasional.

Tri Winarno menegaskan implementasi K3 tidak boleh berhenti pada pemenuhan aspek administratif, melainkan harus dengan penuh kesadaran dan pengamalan membentuk budaya kerja yang aman dan selamat di seluruh lini usaha pertambangan.

Apresiasi Untuk Tim Siaga Bencana

Tri Winarno dalam sambutan ini juga menyampaikan apresiasi kepada industri pertambangan mineral dan batubara atas partisipasinya dalam program ESDM Siaga Bencana. Secara khusus keterlibatan tim siaga bencana sektor minerba dalam penanganan bencana di wilayah Sumatera.

"Mining safety is a strategic investment that determines the sustainability of the national mineral and coal industry," explained Tri Winarno in his remarks at the Opening of the 2026 National Mining Safety and Health Month, held online on Monday (January 12).

In his remarks, Tri also emphasized that National Mining OHS Month is a crucial opportunity to strengthen the safety commitment of all stakeholders. During this month, mining businesses are re-establishing a superior, inclusive, and sustainable OHS culture.

"Mining safety is not a waste of time, but a long-term investment that protects workers and company assets, while enhancing the reputation and competitiveness of the national mining industry," Tri said.

For your information, this year's National Mining Safety and Health Month carries the theme "Building a National Safety and Health Ecosystem through Inclusive, Collaborative, and Sustainable Mining Safety Implementation." This theme emphasizes that mining safety must be an integral part of the industrial ecosystem that drives operational efficiency, productivity, and sustainability.

Tri Winarno emphasized that the implementation of K3 should not stop at fulfilling administrative aspects, but must be done with full awareness and practice to create a safe and secure work culture across all lines of the mining business.

Appreciation for the Disaster Preparedness Team

In his remarks, Tri Winarno also expressed his appreciation to the mineral and coal mining industry for its participation in the ESDM Disaster Preparedness program. Specifically, the involvement of the mineral and coal sector disaster preparedness team in disaster management in the Sumatra region.

Untuk diketahui, Industri Minerba telah mengerahkan ratusan personel, alat berat, serta dukungan medis dan logistik. Perusahaan-perusahaan tambang dan kontraktor tambang juga berkontribusi dalam bantuan donasi dan logistik bernilai miliaran rupiah.

Selain itu, Ditjen Minerba turut meluncurkan E-Katalog Inovasi Bidang Keselamatan Pertambangan sebagai referensi dan inspirasi bagi pelaku usaha dalam meningkatkan standar keselamatan dan mendorong budaya inovasi di sektor pertambangan.

Tri berharap Bulan K3 Nasional Pertambangan 2026 bukan sekadar kegiatan seremonial, melainkan ajakan untuk bertindak nyata. “Melalui kolaborasi dan sinergi yang kuat, kita wujudkan pertambangan Indonesia yang lebih sehat, selamat, dan berkelanjutan di tahun 2026 dan seterusnya,” pungkas Tri Winarno.

Sementara Ahmad Syauqi selaku Direktur Teknik dan Lingkungan/Kepala Inspektur Tambang juga menyampaikan ulasan kinerja pengelolaan Keselamatan Pertambangan nasional yang diharapkan dapat menjadi pembelajaran untuk para badan usaha pertambangan dalam melakukan perbaikan berkelanjutan untuk perlindungan terhadap keselamatan dan kesehatan pekerja tambang.

For your information, the Mining and Coal Industry has deployed hundreds of personnel, heavy equipment, and medical and logistical support. Mining companies and mining contractors have also contributed billions of rupiah in donations and logistical assistance.

In addition, the Directorate General of Minerals and Coal also launched the E-Catalog of Mining Safety Innovations as a reference and inspiration for business actors in improving safety standards and encouraging a culture of innovation in the mining sector.

Tri hopes that the 2026 National Mining Occupational Safety and Health Month will be more than just a ceremonial event, but rather a call to action. "Through strong collaboration and synergy, we will realize a healthier, safer, and more sustainable Indonesian mining sector in 2026 and beyond," Tri Winarno concluded.

Meanwhile, Ahmad Syauqi, Director of Engineering and Environment/Chief Mining Inspector, also delivered a review of the performance of national Mining Safety management, which is expected to serve as a learning experience for mining companies in making continuous improvements to protect the safety and health of mine workers.

HARIAN EKONOMI NERACA

ANTAM Luncurkan Emas Batangan Tematik Imlek Year of the Horse

Oleh: owo

PT **ANEKA** Tambang Tbk (ANTM) atau ANTAM meluncurkan Emas Batangan Tematik Imlek “Year of The Horse” dalam rangka menyambut Tahun Baru Imlek 2026 (2577 Kongzili).

ANTAM Launches Chinese New Year Themed Gold Bars for the Year of the Horse

By: owo

PT **ANEKA** Tambang Tbk (ANTM) or ANTAM launched the "Year of the Horse" Chinese New Year Thematic Gold Bar to celebrate the 2026 Chinese New Year (2577 Kongzili).

Produk tematik ini dihadirkan sebagai bentuk komitmen ANTAM dalam menyediakan produk emas bernilai tambah yang memadukan nilai investasi dengan makna budaya.

Emas Batangan Tematik Imlek “Year of the Horse” hadir dalam dua varian utama, yakni emas batangan 88 gram dan 8 gram, serta Gift Series dalam pecahan 1 gram dan 0,5 gram. Seluruh produk diproduksi dengan kadar Fine Gold 999.9 (99,99%) dan dikemas dalam desain eksklusif yang merepresentasikan semangat Tahun Kuda Api, yang identik dengan energi, keberanian, dan optimisme dalam menyongsong masa depan.

Direktur Utama ANTAM, Untung Budiharto, menyampaikan bahwa peluncuran produk emas tematik Imlek merupakan bagian dari strategi ANTAM dalam menghadirkan inovasi produk yang relevan dengan tradisi dan kebutuhan masyarakat.

“Peluncuran produk tematik ini merupakan bagian dari komitmen ANTAM dalam menghadirkan produk emas bernilai tambah, tidak hanya sebagai instrumen investasi, tetapi juga sebagai simbol budaya dan harapan masyarakat dalam menyambut Tahun Baru Imlek,” ujar Untung.

Emas Batangan Tematik Imlek “Year of the Horse” diproduksi sebagai edisi terbatas (limited edition) dengan desain visual khas Imlek yang menggabungkan kekayaan simbol budaya dengan standar kualitas emas ANTAM yang telah diakui secara nasional maupun internasional.

“Setiap keping emas diproduksi dengan tingkat kemurnian tinggi serta melalui proses manufaktur yang mengedepankan presisi dan keandalan, guna memastikan kualitas dan kemurnian produk tetap terjaga hingga diterima oleh pelanggan,” tambah Untung.

This thematic product demonstrates ANTAM's commitment to providing value-added gold products that combine investment value with cultural significance.

The "Year of the Horse" Chinese New Year Thematic Gold Bars are available in two main variants: 88-gram and 8-gram gold bars, as well as the Gift Series in 1-gram and 0.5-gram denominations. All products are manufactured with a Fine Gold content of 999.99% (99.99%) and packaged in exclusive designs that represent the spirit of the Year of the Fire Horse, synonymous with energy, courage, and optimism in facing the future.

ANTAM's President Director, Untung Budiharto, said that the launch of the Chinese New Year-themed gold product is part of ANTAM's strategy to present product innovations that are relevant to the traditions and needs of the community.

"The launch of this thematic product is part of ANTAM's commitment to presenting value-added gold products, not only as an investment instrument, but also as a symbol of culture and hope for the community in welcoming the Chinese New Year," said Untung.

The “Year of the Horse” Chinese New Year Thematic Gold Bar is produced as a limited edition with a distinctive Chinese New Year visual design that combines the richness of cultural symbols with ANTAM’s gold quality standards that have been recognized nationally and internationally.

"Each gold piece is produced with a high level of purity and goes through a manufacturing process that prioritizes precision and reliability, to ensure the product's quality and purity are maintained until it reaches the customer," Untung added.

Pada varian 88 gram, desain menampilkan simbol kuda pembawa harta sebagai representasi keberuntungan, kemakmuran, dan keyakinan dalam meraih kesuksesan. Sementara itu, varian 8 gram menampilkan visual Kuda Api yang melambangkan energi, kekuatan, dan tekad untuk terus melangkah maju, dipadukan dengan ornamen bambu sebagai simbol partumbuhan dan keseimbangan.

Adapun Gift Series Imlek berukuran 1 gram dan 0,5 gram dirancang sebagai pilihan hadiah bernilai, dengan desain khas Imlek yang merepresentasikan semangat ketekunan, keberanian, serta harapan akan keberkahan dan kemajuan.

Sebagai produk unggulan ANTAM, Emas Batangan Tematik Imlek “Year of the Horse” dilengkapi dengan berbagai fitur keamanan, antara lain 3D Effect, Micropattern, Microtext, QR Code, serta nomor seri unik, serta dikemas dalam kemasan eksklusif tematik Imlek, sehingga ideal sebagai koleksi maupun hadiah bernilai.

Emas Batangan Tematik Imlek “Year of the Horse” tersedia mulai 13 Januari 2026 dan dapat diperoleh melalui Butik Emas Logam Mulia ANTAM, website resmi www.logammulia.com, serta marketplace resmi Butik Emas ANTAM Official.

Peluncuran ini menegaskan kembali peran emas sebagai simbol nilai dan harapan dalam perayaan Imlek karena Imlek itu Emas, dan Emas itu ANTAM.

Lebih lanjut, ANTAM membukukan lonjakan laba bersih lebih dari 10 kali lipat mencapai Rp2,32 triliun pada kuartal I tahun 2025.

Kinerja positif ini juga tercermin pada peningkatan signifikan Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, and Amortization (EBITDA) sebesar 519 persen menjadi Rp3,26 triliun dari periode yang sama tahun 2024 yang sebesar Rp527,61 miliar.

The 88-gram variant features a treasure-bringing horse symbol, representing good luck, prosperity, and confidence in achieving success. Meanwhile, the 8-gram variant features a Fire Horse, symbolizing energy, strength, and determination to move forward, combined with bamboo ornaments to symbolize growth and balance.

The 1 gram and 0.5 gram Chinese New Year Gift Series are designed as valuable gift options, with a distinctive Chinese New Year design that represents the spirit of perseverance, courage, and hopes for blessings and progress.

As ANTAM's flagship product, the "Year of the Horse" Chinese New Year Thematic Gold Bar is equipped with various security features, including 3D Effect, Micropattern, Microtext, QR Code, and unique serial number, and is packaged in exclusive Chinese New Year themed packaging, making it ideal as a collection or valuable gift.

The Chinese New Year Thematic Gold Bars “Year of the Horse” are available starting January 13, 2026 and can be obtained through the ANTAM Precious Metals Gold Boutique, the official website www.logammulia.com, and the official marketplace ANTAM Official Gold Boutique.

This launch reaffirms the role of gold as a symbol of value and hope in Chinese New Year celebrations because Chinese New Year is Gold, and Gold is ANTAM.

Furthermore, ANTAM recorded a more than tenfold increase in net profit, reaching IDR 2.32 trillion in the first quarter of 2025.

This positive performance is also reflected in a significant increase in Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, and Amortization (EBITDA) of 519 percent to IDR 3.26 trillion from IDR 527.61 billion in the same period in 2024.

Selain laba bersih, Antam juga mencatatkan kenaikan laba kotor lebih dari 13 kali lipat menjadi Rp3,64 triliun. Laba usaha perusahaan juga berbalik positif menjadi Rp2,69 triliun, setelah sebelumnya mencatatkan rugi sebesar Rp491,19 miliar pada kuartal pertama tahun lalu.

Laba bersih per saham dasar (EPS) Antam juga ikut melonjak tajam sebesar 794 persen menjadi Rp88,69. Kinerja positif ini juga diikuti dengan peningkatan total aset sebesar 17 persen menjadi Rp48,30 triliun dan kenaikan ekuitas sebesar 10 persen menjadi Rp34,62 triliun.

Direktur Keuangan dan Manajemen Risiko PT Antam Arianto Sabtunugrojo Rudjito menambahkan bahwa dari sisi penjualan, Antam membukukan total penjualan bersih sebesar Rp26,15 triliun pada kuartal pertama 2025. Angka ini melonjak sekitar 203. persen dibandingkan dengan periode yang sama tahun 2024 sebesar Rp8,62 triliun.

Penjualan domestik mendominasi dengan kontribusi sekitar 95 persen dari total pendapatan, atau senilai Rp24,83 triliun.

In addition to net profit, Antam also recorded a more than 13-fold increase in gross profit to Rp3.64 trillion. The company's operating profit also rebounded to Rp2.69 trillion, after previously posting a loss of Rp491.19 billion in the first quarter of last year.

Antam's basic earnings per share (EPS) also surged sharply, reaching Rp88.69 billion. This positive performance was accompanied by a 17 percent increase in total assets to Rp48.30 trillion and a 10 percent increase in equity to Rp34.62 trillion.

PT Antam's Director of Finance and Risk Management, Arianto Sabtunugrojo Rudjito, added that in terms of sales, Antam recorded total net sales of Rp26.15 trillion in the first quarter of 2025. This figure jumped by around 203 percent compared to the same period in 2024 of Rp8.62 trillion.

Domestic sales dominated, contributing around 95 percent of total revenue, or Rp24.83 trillion.

Kontan.co.id

Dukung Pendidikan Inklusif dan Berkelanjutan, PTBA Salurkan Beasiswa Ayo Sekolah

Reporter: Tim KONTAN | Editor: Ridwal Prima Gozal

PT **BUKIT** Asam Tbk terus menegaskan komitmennya dalam mendukung peningkatan kualitas sumber daya manusia melalui Program Beasiswa berkelanjutan AYO SEKOLAH.

PTBA Distributes Ayo Sekolah Scholarships to Support Inclusive and Sustainable Education

Reporter: KONTAN Team | Editor: Ridwal Prima Gozal

PT **BUKIT** Asam Tbk continues to affirm its commitment to supporting the improvement of human resource quality through the sustainable AYO SEKOLAH Scholarship Program.

Program ini ditujukan bagi siswa/siswi Sekolah Dasar (SD), Sekolah Menengah Pertama (SMP), dan Sekolah Menengah Atas/Sekolah Menengah Kejuruan (SMA/SMK/sederajat) dari keluarga pra-sejahtera di wilayah sekitar operasional Perusahaan. Program ini dilaksanakan secara bertahap untuk mendukung tercapainya wajib belajar 12 tahun.

Direktur Utama PTBA Arsal Ismail mengungkapkan, pemberian Beasiswa Ayo Sekolah merupakan wujud komitmen Perusahaan untuk terus berbagi dan memberi manfaat bagi masyarakat.

“Bagi kami, keberhasilan perusahaan tidak hanya diukur dari kinerja bisnis, tetapi juga dari dampak positif yang dapat kita berikan secara berkelanjutan,” jelas-nya.

Tercatat, sepanjang tahun 2025, Program AYO SEKOLAH telah memberikan manfaat kepada 2.659 siswa yang tersebar di wilayah operasional Bukit Asam, meliputi Tanjung Enim, Palembang, Bandar Lampung, Ombilin, dan Jakarta. Adapun rincian penerima manfaat terdiri dari 896 siswa SD, 1.200 siswa SMP dan 563 siswa SMA/SMK.

Total bantuan pendidikan yang disalurkan melalui Program AYO SEKOLAH sepanjang tahun 2025 mencapai Rp3,9 miliar. Penyaluran bantuan pendidikan ini dilakukan secara berkala dengan besaran bantuan yang disesuaikan berdasarkan jenjang pendidikan. Skema penyaluran ini memastikan bantuan diterima secara tepat sasaran dan berkelanjutan.

“Program AYO SEKOLAH diharapkan mampu menjamin akses pendidikan dasar hingga menengah bagi anak-anak dari keluarga pra-sejahtera di wilayah operasional Perusahaan, serta meningkatkan kualitas dan peluang masa depan generasi muda untuk melanjutkan pendidikan ke jenjang yang lebih tinggi,” lanjutnya.

This program is aimed at elementary school (SD), junior high school (SMP), and senior high school/vocational school (SMA/SMK/equivalent) students from underprivileged families in the Company's operational areas. This program is being implemented in stages to support the achievement of 12 years of compulsory education.

PTBA President Director Arsal Ismail revealed that the Ayo Sekolah Scholarship program is a manifestation of the Company's commitment to continue sharing and providing benefits to the community.

"For us, a company's success is not only measured by business performance, but also by the positive impact we can provide on a sustainable basis," he explained.

Throughout 2025, the AYO SEKOLAH Program benefited 2,659 students across Bukit Asam's operational areas, including Tanjung Enim, Palembang, Bandar Lampung, Ombilin, and Jakarta. The beneficiaries comprised 896 elementary school students, 1,200 junior high school students, and 563 high school/vocational school students.

The total educational assistance distributed through the AYO SEKOLAH Program throughout 2025 reached Rp3.9 billion. This educational assistance is distributed periodically, with the amount adjusted based on educational level. This distribution scheme ensures that aid is received appropriately and sustainably.

"The AYO SEKOLAH program is expected to guarantee access to primary and secondary education for children from underprivileged families in the Company's operational areas, as well as improve the quality and future opportunities for the younger generation to continue their education to a higher level," he continued.

Pelaksanaan program AYO SEKOLAH ini juga sejalan dengan komitmen Bukit Asam dalam mendukung Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (TPB/SDGs) Nomor 4, yaitu menjamin pendidikan yang inklusif, merata, dan berkualitas serta meningkatkan kesempatan belajar sepanjang hayat bagi semua.

The implementation of the AYO SEKOLAH program is also in line with Bukit Asam's commitment to supporting Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Number 4, namely ensuring inclusive, equitable, and quality education and increasing lifelong learning opportunities for all.

Bloomberg Technoz

RI Mau Tebas Produksi Batu Bara, PNBP Minerba 2026 Diramal Anjlok

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

PAKAR industri tambang mewaspadai turunnya setoran penerimaan negara bukan pajak (PNBP) dari sektor mineral dan batu bara (minerba) pada tahun ini, gegara rencana pemangkasan produksi batu bara yang berpotensi tak diikuti oleh penguatan harga komoditas.

Ketua Indonesian Mining & Energy Forum (IMEF) Singgih Widagdo berpendapat jika volume produksi menurun dan harga batu bara justru tidak mengalami kenaikan, setoran PNBP dari komoditas batu bara akan menurun.

“Jelas jika volume turun dan harga tidak naik, tentu setoran PNBP akan turun. Kita tahu pada 2024 produksi sebesar 836 juta ton, 2025 sebesar 756 juta ton, atau pengurangan sampai 150 juta ton, hampir 19%. Saya memproyeksikan pendapatan PNBP akan menurun pada 2026,” kata Singgih ketika dihubungi, Selasa (13/1/2026).

Dia memprediksi pemangkasan produksi batu bara yang dilakukan Indonesia pada tahun ini tak akan serta-merta membuat harga si batu hitam tersebut melonjak tinggi dalam jangka waktu lama, meskipun terdapat penurunan pasokan dari Indonesia saat kondisi kelebihan pasokan.

RI Wants to Cut Coal Production, Minerba PNBP 2026 Predicted to Fall

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

MINING industry experts are wary of a decline in non-tax state revenue (PNBP) from the minerals and coal (minerba) sector this year, due to plans to cut coal production that could potentially not be followed by a strengthening of commodity prices.

The Chairman of the Indonesian Mining & Energy Forum (IMEF), Singgih Widagdo, believes that if production volumes decline and coal prices do not increase, PNBP deposits from coal commodities will decrease.

"Clearly, if volumes decline and prices don't rise, PNBP revenues will certainly decrease. We know that in 2024, production was 836 million tons, and in 2025, it was 756 million tons, a reduction of 150 million tons, almost 19%. I project that PNBP revenues will decline in 2026," Singgih said when contacted on Tuesday (January 13, 2026).

He predicted that Indonesia's coal production cuts this year would not immediately cause the price of the black rock to soar for a long period, even though there would be a decrease in supply from Indonesia during the oversupply situation.

Alasannya, ketika pasokan batu bara dari Indonesia berkurang di pasar global, China dan India diprediksi justru akan meningkatkan produksinya. Hal itu dilakukan kedua negara konsumen terbesar itu guna membuat harga batu bara tak melonjak tinggi.

Singgih memandang China dan India akan sangat menjaga harga emas hitam tersebut agar tak terlalu melonjak tinggi, guna melindungi kepentingan sektor manufaktur dalam negeri.

“Atas kondisi peta proyeksi kondisi industri global, dapat dipastikan China dan India, akan terus berupaya memainkan dan mengelola agar batu bara tidak akan naik tajam, untuk kepentingan menjaga biaya energi dalam menggerakkan sektor manufakturnya,” tegas Singgih.

Meskipun begitu, dia tetap meyakini pemangkasan produksi batu bara menjadi sekitar 600 juta ton dapat membuat pengawasan tata kelola industri pertambangan di Indonesia menjadi semakin baik.

“Terpenting bagi kepentingan nasional, dengan pemangkasan produksi menjadi 600 juta ton, tentu prosentasi DMO atas produksi nasional menjadi naik [menyesuaikan target produksi]. Dan yang harus dijaga keamanan pasokan batu bara di dalam negeri, khususnya untuk kebutuhan kelistrikan umum tetap terjaga,” papar dia.

Sebelumnya, Menteri Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) Bahlil Lahadalia mengungkapkan target produksi batu bara dalam Rencana Kerja dan Anggaran Biaya (RKAB) 2026 akan dipangkas menjadi sekitar 600 juta ton, lebih rendah dari target tahun lalu sebanyak 735 juta ton.

Bahlil menegaskan belum menetapkan angka target produksi batu bara pada tahun ini, tetapi dia menyatakan dalam RKAB 2026 target produksi akan berada di sekitar 600 juta ton.

The reason is that when Indonesian coal supplies decrease in the global market, China and India are predicted to actually increase their production. This is done by the two largest consuming countries to prevent coal prices from soaring.

Singgih believes that China and India will closely monitor the price of black gold to prevent it from rising too high, in order to protect the interests of the domestic manufacturing sector.

"Given the projected global industrial conditions, China and India are certain to continue to try to manipulate and manage coal prices to prevent sharp increases, in order to maintain energy costs to drive their manufacturing sectors," Singgih emphasized.

However, he remains confident that cutting coal production to around 600 million tons could improve oversight of the governance of Indonesia's mining industry.

"Most importantly for the national interest, by cutting production to 600 million tons, the DMO percentage of national production will naturally increase [to match the production target]. Furthermore, the security of domestic coal supply, particularly for general electricity needs, must be maintained," he explained.

Previously, Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) Bahlil Lahadalia revealed that the coal production target in the 2026 Work Plan and Budget (RKAB) would be cut to around 600 million tons, lower than last year's target of 735 million tons.

Bahlil emphasized that he has not yet set a coal production target for this year, but he stated that in the 2026 Work Plan and Budget (RKAB), the production target will be around 600 million tons.

"Urusan RKAB, Pak Dirjen Minerba lagi menghitung. [Hal] yang jelas di sekitar 600 juta. Kurang lebih. Bisa kurang, bisa lebih dikit," kata Bahlil dalam Konferensi Pers Kinerja Kementerian ESDM, Kamis (8/1/2026).

Bahlil berharap pemangkasan produksi yang akan dilakukan Indonesia dapat mengerek harga batu bara ke depannya.

Dalam kesempatan itu, Bahlil turut mengungkapkan produksi batu bara nasional sepanjang 2025 mencapai 790 juta ton.

Realisasi produksi batu bara itu anjlok 5,5% dari capaian sepanjang 2024 sebesar 836 juta ton. Kendati demikian, produksi itu lebih tinggi dari target yang dipatok tahun ini sebesar 739,6 juta ton.

"Saya harus jelaskan dalam forum ini agar tidak ada simpang siur, total produksi batu bara kita di 2025 sebesar 790 juta ton," kata Bahlil.

Bahlil menerangkan sebagian besar produksi itu disalurkan untuk pasar ekspor, sekitar 514 juta ton atau 65,1% dari total produksi.

Sementara itu, realisasi penyaluran batu bara untuk pasar domestik atau *domestic market obligation* (DMO) mencapai 254 juta ton atau 32%.

Stok batu bara yang dicadangkan sampai akhir 2025 sebesar 22 juta ton atau 2,8% dari keseluruhan produksi tambang.

Di sisi lain, PNBP dari sektor ESDM – khususnya tambang atau minerba— sepanjang 2025 mencapai Rp138,37 triliun.

Realisasi tersebut setara dengan 108,56% di atas target Daftar Isian Pelaksanaan Anggaran (DIPA) tahun lalu yang senilai Rp127,44 triliun. (azr/wdh)

"Regarding the RKAB (Regional Budget Plan), the Director General of Mineral and Coal is currently calculating. It's clearly around 600 million. More or less. It could be less, or a little more," Bahlil said at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources' Performance Press Conference on Thursday (January 8, 2026).

Bahlil hopes that Indonesia's planned production cuts will boost coal prices in the future.

On that occasion, Bahlil also revealed that national coal production throughout 2025 will reach 790 million tons.

Actual coal production fell 5.5% from the 836 million tons achieved in 2024. However, this production exceeded this year's target of 739.6 million tons.

"I must clarify in this forum, so there's no confusion, that our total coal production in 2025 will be 790 million tons," Bahlil said.

Bahlil explained that most of the production was channeled to the export market, around 514 million tons or 65.1% of total production.

Meanwhile, coal distribution for the domestic market, or *domestic market obligation* (DMO), reached 254 million tons, or 32%.

Reserved coal stocks until the end of 2025 amount to 22 million tonnes or 2.8% of total mining production.

On the other hand, PNBP from the ESDM sector—particularly mining or mineral and coal—throughout 2025 reached IDR 138.37 trillion.

This realization is equivalent to 108.56% above last year's Budget Implementation List (DIPA) target of Rp127.44 trillion. (azr/wdh)

Harga Batu Bara Membara Tersulut Gejolak Minyak

mae, CNBC Indonesia

HARGA batu bara menguat terdongkrak oleh lonjakan harga minyak.

Merujuk Refinitiv, harga batu bara ditutup di posisi US$ 108,65 per troy ons atau melonjak 1,16% pada perdagangan Selasa (13/1/2026).

Penguatan ini memperpanjang reli batu bara yang sudah menguat dua hari beruntun dengan kisaran 1,5%.

Harga batu bara melonjak tersengat oleh kenaikan harga minyak. Batu bara adalah komoditas substitusi minyak sehingga harganya saling mempengaruhi.

Harga minyak brent ditutup di US% 65,5 per barel atau melesat 2,5% sementara WTI di posisi US$ 61,15 per barel atau terbang 2,7% pada Selasa. Harga penutupan ini adalah yang tertinggi sejak akhir Oktober 2025.

Dari sisi fundamental, banyak kabar buruk yang justru melemahkan harga batu bara.

Dikutip dari The Guardian, produksi listrik berbasis batu bara di China dan India sama-sama turun pada 2025 setelah masing-masing negara menambah kapasitas energi bersih dalam jumlah rekor.

Analisis terbaru untuk Carbon Brief menunjukkan bahwa pembangkitan listrik dari batu bara di India turun 3,0% secara tahunan (57 terawatt jam/TWh), sementara di China turun 1,6% (58 TWh).

Terakhir kali kedua negara mencatat penurunan output listrik batu bara secara bersamaan adalah pada 1973.

Coal Prices Surge as Oil Ripples

mae, CNBC Indonesia

COAL prices rose, boosted by the surge in oil prices.

According to Refinitiv, coal prices closed at US$108.65 per troy ounce, up 1.16% on Tuesday (January 13, 2026).

This strengthening extended the coal rally, which had strengthened for two consecutive days, by around 1.5%.

Coal prices have soared due to rising oil prices. Coal is a substitute commodity for oil, so their prices influence each other.

Brent crude oil prices closed at US$65.50 per barrel, up 2.5%, while WTI crude oil prices rose 2.7% to US$61.15 per barrel on Tuesday. These closing prices are the highest since late October 2025.

From a fundamental perspective, there is a lot of bad news that is actually weakening coal prices.

According to The Guardian, coal-fired electricity production in China and India will both decline by 2025 after each country added record amounts of clean energy capacity.

Recent analysis for Carbon Brief shows that coal-fired electricity generation in India fell 3.0% year-on-year (57 terawatt hours/TWh), while in China it fell 1.6% (58 TWh).

The last time both countries recorded a simultaneous decline in coal-fired electricity output was in 1973.

Penurunan pada 2025 ini menjadi sinyal awal arah ke depan, karena kedua negara menambahkan pembangkit energi bersih dalam jumlah rekor tahun lalu, lebih dari cukup untuk memenuhi kenaikan permintaan listrik.

Kini, kedua negara memiliki prasyarat untuk mencapai puncak pembangkitan listrik berbasis batu bara. Syaratnya, China mampu mempertahankan pertumbuhan energi bersih dan India memenuhi target energi terbarukannya.

Analisis terbaru menunjukkan bahwa pembangkitan listrik dari batu bara turun 1,6% di China dan 3,0% di India pada 2025, seiring pertumbuhan sumber energi non-fosil di kedua negara yang cukup cepat untuk menutup kenaikan konsumsi listrik.

Permintaan terhadap listrik dari batu bara turun meskipun pertumbuhan permintaan listrik tetap tinggi, yakni 5% secara tahunan. Di India, penurunan batu bara dipicu oleh pertumbuhan energi bersih yang memecahkan rekor, dikombinasikan dengan perlambatan pertumbuhan permintaan akibat cuaca yang lebih sejuk dan tren perlambatan jangka panjang.

Penurunan simultan pembangkitan listrik batu bara di kedua negara pada 2025 merupakan yang pertama sejak 1973, saat dunia diguncang krisis minyak. Pada tahun itu, China dan India sama-sama mengalami pertumbuhan permintaan listrik yang lemah, disertai peningkatan pembangkitan dari sumber lain seperti hidro dan nuklir di India, serta minyak di China.

Penggunaan batu bara di luar sektor listrik juga menurun, terutama dipicu oleh turunnya produksi baja, semen, dan material konstruksi lainnya, sektor pengguna batu bara terbesar setelah listrik.

Di India, penurunan pembangkitan listrik batu bara pada 2025 merupakan hasil dari percepatan pertumbuhan energi bersih, perlambatan jangka panjang permintaan listrik, serta cuaca yang lebih sejuk sehingga mengurangi kebutuhan pendingin udara. CNBC INDONESIA RESEARCH (mae/mae)

This 2025 decline is an early sign of the future, as both countries added record amounts of clean energy generation last year, more than enough to meet rising electricity demand.

Both countries now have the prerequisites for reaching peak coal-based electricity generation. China must maintain clean energy growth and India meet its renewable energy targets.

Recent analysis shows that coal-fired electricity generation will fall by 1.6% in China and 3.0% in India by 2025, as non-fossil fuels grow rapidly enough in both countries to offset the increase in electricity consumption.

Demand for coal-fired electricity declined despite strong annual demand growth of 5%. In India, the decline in coal demand was driven by record-breaking growth in clean energy, combined with a slowdown in demand growth due to cooler weather and a long-term slowdown trend.

The simultaneous decline in coal-fired power generation in both countries by 2025 is the first since 1973, when the world was rocked by the oil crisis. In that year, China and India both experienced weak electricity demand growth, accompanied by increased generation from other sources, such as hydro and nuclear in India, and oil in China.

Coal use outside the electricity sector also declined, primarily driven by a decline in the production of steel, cement, and other construction materials, the largest coal-using sector after electricity.

In India, the decline in coal-fired power generation by 2025 is the result of accelerated clean energy growth, a long-term slowdown in electricity demand, and cooler weather, which reduces the need for air conditioning. CNBC INDONESIA RESEARCH (mae/mae)

INVESTOR.ID

Harga Perak Cetak Rekor Baru di Tengah Pemantauan Bunga The Fed

Penulis : Natasha Khairunisa

HARGA perak kembali mencapai puncak tertinggi baru atau all time high (ATH), menyusul rilis data inflasi AS yang memperkuat spekulasi tentang penurunan suku bunga Federal Reserve serta ketidakpastian geopolitik yang terus mendorong permintaan aset safe-haven.

Dikutip dari *CNBC*, Rabu (14/1/2026) harga perak spot naik 2,1% ke level US$ 86,74 per troy ons, setelah mencapai rekor tertinggi sepanjang masa di US$ 89,10 sebelumnya pada sesi perdagangan.

Harga perak mencetak rekor usai Indeks Harga Konsumen inti AS mencatat kenaikan 0,2% secara bulanan dan 2,6% secara tahunan pada Desember 2025.

The Fed secara luas diperkirakan akan mempertahankan suku bunga tetap stabil pada pertemuan 27-28 Januari mendatang, meskipun investor saat ini mengantisipasi dua kali penurunan suku bunga tahun ini.

Menguatnya perak juga seiring kekhawatiran yang meluas atas independensi The Fed setelah pemerintahan Presiden Donald Trump membuka penyelidikan kriminal terhadap ketua bank sental, Jerome Powell.

Harga perak juga melonjak setelah Trump mengumumkan rencana untuk mengenakan tarif 25% pada negara-negara yang berdagang dengan Iran.

“Meskipun indikator teknis menunjukkan koreksi, para pedagang terus menyukai opsi *bullish* (untuk perak) Investor harus bersiap untuk pergerakan balik yang tajam dalam lingkungan volatilitas tinggi ini, meskipun bias *bullish* yang lebih luas tetap utuh,” kata Hugo Pascal, seorang pedagang logam mulia di *InProved*. Editor: Natasha Khairunisa

Silver Prices Hit New Record Amid Fed Rate Monitoring

Author: Natasha Khairunisa

SILVER prices have again reached a new all-time high (ATH), following the release of US inflation data that reinforced speculation about a Federal Reserve interest rate cut, as well as geopolitical uncertainty that continues to drive demand for safe-haven assets.

Quoted from *CNBC*, Wednesday (14/1/2026) the spot silver price rose 2.1% to US$ 86.74 per troy ounce, after reaching an all-time high of US$ 89.10 earlier in the trading session.

Silver prices hit a record high after the US core Consumer Price Index rose 0.2% monthly and 2.6% annually in December 2025.

The Fed is widely expected to keep interest rates steady at its January 27-28 meeting, although investors are currently anticipating two rate cuts this year.

Silver's rise also comes as concerns grow over the Fed's independence after President Donald Trump's administration opened a criminal investigation into the central bank's chairman, Jerome Powell.

Silver prices also jumped after Trump announced plans to impose a 25% tariff on countries trading with Iran.

"Although technical indicators point to a correction, traders continue to favor *bullish* options (for silver). Investors should be prepared for a sharp reversal in this high-volatility environment, although the broader *bullish bias remains intact," said Hugo Pascal, a precious metals trader at InProved*. Editor: Natasha Khairunisa

Bloomberg Technoz

Aluminium Dekati Rekor Harga Tertinggi Sejak 2022, Timah Reli

Bloomberg News

ALUMINIUM diperdagangkan mendekati level tertingginya sejak awal 2022, dan timah memperpanjang reli yang luar biasa, karena ekspektasi akan pasokan global yang lebih ketat memicu suasana *bullish* di seluruh pasar logam.

Sebagian besar logam, kecuali tembaga, naik pada Selasa di London Metal Exchange (LME), setelah kenaikan yang kuat pada sesi sebelumnya.

Aluminium mendekati 50 sen per ton dari level tertingginya sebesar US$3.200/ton yang dicapai pada Senin, sementara timah naik untuk hari ketiga berturut-turut, dan sekarang naik hampir 20% sejauh tahun ini.

Logam dasar telah memulai 2026 dengan kuat — melanjutkan kinerja yang kuat tahun lalu — terutama karena ekspektasi bahwa pasokan akan kesulitan untuk mengimbangi permintaan karena Federal Reserve terus memangkas suku bunga.

Ledakan kecerdasan buatan juga memicu antusiasme terhadap logam yang dibutuhkan untuk pusat data, jaringan listrik, dan elektronik, khususnya tembaga, sementara pembelian spekulatif di China juga membantu reli tersebut.

Timah telah menjadi logam dengan kinerja terbaik di Bursa LME sejauh tahun ini, mendekati rekor tertinggi di atas US$ 51.000/ton setelah melonjak hampir 40% pada 2025.

Penindakan yang dipimpin militer terhadap para penambang di Indonesia, produsen terbesar kedua, membatasi pasokan tahun lalu dan industri ini menunggu untuk melihat bagaimana ekspor akan berjalan dalam beberapa bulan mendatang.

Aluminum Nears Record High Since 2022, Tin Rallies

Bloomberg News

ALUMINUM is trading near its highest level since early 2022, and tin is extending its remarkable rally, as expectations of tighter global supplies fuel a *bullish* mood across the metals market.

Most metals, except copper, rose on Tuesday on the London Metal Exchange (LME), after strong gains in the previous session.

Aluminum is approaching 50 cents a tonne from its high of US$3,200/tonne reached on Monday, while tin rose for a third straight day, and is now up nearly 20% so far this year.

Base metals have started 2026 strong — continuing last year's strong performance— largely due to expectations that supply will struggle to keep up with demand as the Federal Reserve continues to cut interest rates.

The artificial intelligence boom has also fueled enthusiasm for metals needed for data centers, power grids and electronics, particularly copper, while speculative buying in China has also helped the rally.

Tin has been the best-performing metal on the LME so far this year, approaching a record high above US$51,000/tonne after surging nearly 40% in 2025.

A military-led crackdown on miners in Indonesia, the second-largest producer, limited supply last year and the industry is waiting to see how exports will fare in the coming months.

Aluminium naik 0,1% menjadi US$ 3.187,50/ton di LME pada pukul 12:12 siang di Shanghai, sementara timah naik 1,1% menjadi UUS$48.470. Harga bijih besi berjangka turun 0,1% menjadi US$ 109,10/ton di Singapura setelah ditutup pada level tertinggi sejak Oktober 2024 pada Senin. (bbn)

Aluminum rose 0.1% to US$3,187.50/ tonne on the LME at 12:12 p.m. in Shanghai, while tin rose 1.1% to US$ 48,470. Iron ore futures fell 0.1% to US$ 109.10/tonne in Singapore after closing at their highest level since October 2024 on Monday. (bbn)

INTERNATIONAL MINING

Metso books record stirred mill sales in 2025

METSO says it saw record sales of stirred mills in 2025 as mining customers opted for energy-efficient grinding solutions.

In minerals processing, there is growing demand for optimised technology combinations and multi-stage grinding to boost energy efficiency and reduce carbon emissions, as well as to improve productivity with optimised operating costs. In milling, these can be achieved by using Metso's Vertimill® and HIGmill™ stirred mills and high-pressure grinding (HPGR) technology, Metso says. Overall throughput and recovery can be further enhanced by combining the stirred mills with Concorde Cell™ flotation technology.

In 2025, Metso sold over 20 Vertimill grinding mills with a combined installed power of 67 MW. With these stirred mills delivering up to 35% energy savings compared with conventional ball mills, the total power saved amounts to approximately 36,550 kW, the OEM claims. This impressive reduction is equivalent to avoiding 135,000 t/y of CO2 emissions, based on 8,500 operating hours per year.

Alan Boylston, Vice President, Stirred Mills at Metso, said: "The growing preference for stirred milling technology extends not only to established markets but also to new regions where this technology has previously not been considered. Additionally, many existing concentrator plants are choosing to enhance their operations with add-ons to incorporate these solutions. Stirred mills are now increasingly being deployed in secondary and tertiary grinding applications, handling a wide range of ores including copper, gold, and iron ore.

"Our comminution solutions portfolio is focused on future-oriented, energy-efficient technologies to meet our mining customers' diverse requirements and support them with value-adding services."

Metso has a leading stirred milling technologies portfolio, consisting of Vertimill, HIGmill, Stirred Media Detritor mills and Vertical Power Mills. These mills are based on gravity-induced and fluidised technologies, allowing for an optimum equipment solution for all comminution circuits in secondary, tertiary, fine, ultrafine, regrind and lime slaking applications, Metso says.

Stirred mills are part of the Metso Plus offering – a qualified group of selected Metso products, services, or digital solutions that provide significant environmental performance improvements. Metso also provide digital solutions as well as extensive support through a global network of service and repair centres.

Mining Technology

Critical minerals and policy reforms drive sustained growth in Asia Pacific's mines

Meanwhile, Donald Trump's tariffs and trade policies have created significant market volatility and geopolitical manoeuvring for the region's mining industry.

GlobalData

ASIA Pacific is one of the world's leading mining regions, endowed with abundant reserves, strong domestic demand and expanding downstream processing demand. According to the US Geological Survey, Asia Pacific accounted for 56.6% of total rare earths reserves in 2025, 42.3% of nickel reserves, and significant shares of reserves of lead (22.9%), zinc (20%), manganese (16.5%), iron ore (12.8%), silver (10.9%), gold (10.5%) and lithium (10%).

Major mining hubs within the Asia Pacific include China, India, Indonesia and the Philippines, and each faces its unique set of challenges. Despite its resource wealth, the industry is currently navigating a complex landscape shaped by existing internal challenges, including infrastructure gaps, high operational costs and policy instability, further intensified by external geopolitical pressures.

Meanwhile, Donald Trump's tariffs and trade policies have created significant market volatility and geopolitical manoeuvring for the region's mining industry. The US push to reduce reliance on Chinese supply chains is creating both disruptions and opportunities. For instance, on October 27, 2025, the US President Donald Trump signed agreements with Japan, Malaysia and Thailand to strengthen critical minerals cooperation and promote industry partnerships. This move by the US is to strengthen its supply chains apart from China. On the other hand, some APAC nations have deepened their own regional cooperation and trade ties with China to counteract the US pressure. Overall, countries are repositioning their strategic presence in the region with the current dynamics of trade and supply chain wars.

Coal remains the cornerstone of the Asia Pacific's mining landscape, with the region accounting for 72.7% of global production in 2024. China stands out as the dominant producer, accounting for 71.3% of the region's total output in 2024, while India and Indonesia contributed 16.3% and 12.5% shares, respectively. During the forecast period (2025-2030), coal production inthe Asia Pacific is projected to experience marginal growth, with a CAGR of 0.8%. This modest increase reflects a balanced scenario where anticipated supply decreases from Indonesia and China are expected to be largely offset by the robust supply growth from India, resulting in an overall subdued regional expansion. However, China will maintain its position as the region's dominant producer throughout the outlook period, with an estimated 68.6% contribution in the region by 2030.

China's coal mine output is expected to decline marginally over the forecast period, with a negative CAGR of 0.1%, due to competition from renewable sources, as well as issues with China's lower-quality coal reserves, which will likely raise production costs. Key players operating in the Asia Pacific's coal sector include CHN ENERGY Investment Group, China National Coal Group, Shaanxi Coal and Chemical Industry Group and Zijin Mining Group.

China remains a mining powerhouse, producing 51.8% of global coal, 43.2% of global lead, 33.7% of global zinc, 19.5% of global bauxite, 17.7% of global lithium and a notable share of 12.7% of global silver, 11.3% of global iron ore, 10.4% of global gold, and 9.8% of global manganese in 2024. Overall, China's extensive domestic reserves, significant state investment, large-scale production of various minerals and its presence in both extraction and processing capabilities and stringent regulatory policies are positioning it as the central nervous system of the global mining industry.

Through to 2030, China's mining sector presents a highly divergent outlook across key commodities. Growth is predominantly concentrated in critical minerals, with steady CAGRs projected for lithium (3.3%), graphite (2.9%), and uranium (2.1%), driven by strategic expansions and new projects. Among the base metals segment, copper production leads with a 2.0% CAGR due to ongoing mine expansions, while zinc, lead, manganese and iron ore output is largely expected to remain flat due to the absence of significant net capacity additions or balancing closures with new project commencements. In contrast, precious metals and certain other resources face headwinds; gold production is forecast to slightly decline at a negative 0.2% CAGR, due to scheduled mine closures, and bauxite output is also anticipated to decrease due to the closure of several bauxite mines, mainly in the Shanxi and Henan provinces, following stricter environmental regulations.

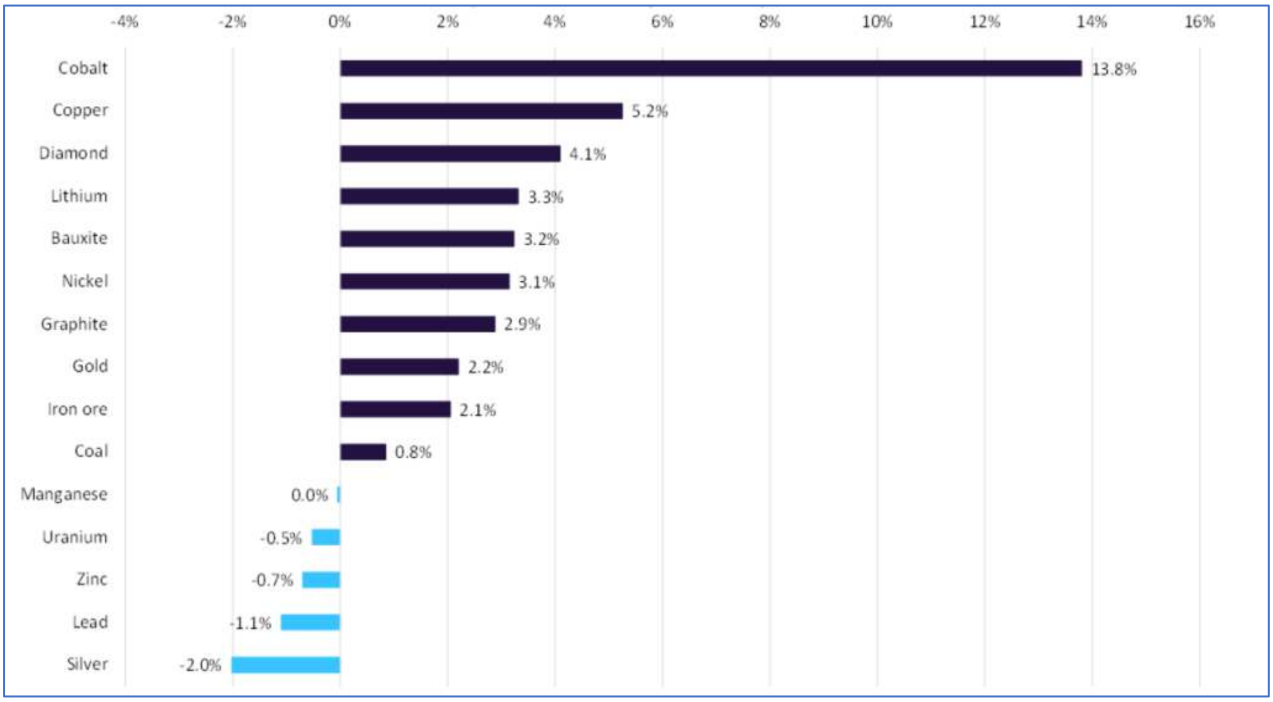
India continues to play a leading role in the Asia Pacific's mining landscape, particularly in coal and iron ore. The country accounted for 16.3% of the region's coal production in 2024, supported by major operators including Coal India and the Singareni Collieries. Coal output in India is projected to grow by 5.2% through the outlook period to 1,511.2mt by 2030, owing to the government's strategy of auctioning coal blocks to private companies for mining purposes. India's Ministry of Coal is targeting Atma-Nirbhar (self-reliance) in coal by rapidly expanding domestic production capacity. It plans to open 100 new mines by FY2029-30 to add 500mtpa, with 13 mines already operationalised in FY2024-25 (83mt capacity) and over 20 more planned in FY2025-26. Meanwhile, India's iron ore production is expected to grow at a CAGR of 2.7% through 2030, owing to increased domestic steel demand from infrastructure and manufacturing sectors, a rise in investment, and supportive government policies.

Over the forecast period, the trajectory of several key minerals other than coal and iron ore in India is anticipated to show negative growth, driven by a wave of scheduled mine closures and an absence of new capacity additions. This trend points to significant contractions across key base and precious metals output. The most severe impacts are projected for silver, zinc, and uranium production, which face substantial negative CAGRs of 18.9%, 7.5%, and 10.1% respectively, tied to the closure of major operations such as the Kayad, Sindesar Khurd, and uranium mines such as the Banduhurang, Turamdih, Narwapahar and Bhatin. Lead output is also anticipated to fall. Meanwhile, the segments offering stability or minimal expansion are limited to bauxite, which forecasts only marginal growth at a 1.1% CAGR, and manganese, where supply is expected to remain flat through 2030 due to a lack of new investment in capacity.

Indonesia also plays a leading role in the Asia Pacific's critical mineral output, particularly nickel and cobalt. The country accounted for 80.2% of the region's nickel production in 2024, supported by major operators including PT Bumi Resources, PT Alamtri Resources Indonesia and PT Bayan Resources. Nickel has the highest strategic value, with Indonesia accounting for over half of the global nickel production and is expected to continue its dominance in the coming years.

Indonesia accounts for the world's largest nickel reserves, and its efforts to leverage this mineral through government policies are driving the nickel industry. Through to 2030, Indonesia's nickel supply is forecast to grow by a 3.9% CAGR, due to the planned start of new capacity additions. Meanwhile, Indonesia accounted for 82.4% of the region's cobalt output in 2024, and the country's cobalt output is expected to grow by 15.6% CAGR through 2030, mainly due to the planned start of projects including the Pomalaa, Morowali (2026) and Sorowako Limonite Ore project in 2027.

Beyond China, India and Indonesia, the Philippines also plays a key role in the Asia Pacific's mining landscape. The Philippines' mining sector is currently undergoing regulatory reforms to create a simplified and balanced tax system for large-scale metallic mining. A key milestone was the signing of the Republic Act No. 12253 on 4 September 2025, introducing the Enhanced Fiscal Regime for Large-Scale Metallic Mining. The law ensures the government gets a fair share of revenues, while reinforcing transparency, accountability and governance. The law also promotes sustainable mining practices, a simplified permitting process and emphasises value-added processing over raw ore export.



The Philippines holds notable nickel and cobalt reserves. The country accounted for 14.9% of the Asia Pacific's nickel output in 2024 (9.7% globally). However, nickel production is expected to remain flat through the forecast period, due to the planned mine closures and depletion of ore reserves. The country also contributed 10.9% of Asia Pacific's cobalt production in 2024 (just 1.3% of global supply), and through to 2030, the Philippines' cobalt supply will remain flat due to the absence of any capacity additions.

CREAMER MEDIA'S MINING WEEKLY

Record start to 2026 brings prospect of $5 000 gold into view

By Reuters

GOLD and silver's upward run has reignited, with bullion topping $4 600 an ounce for the first time and big brokerages predicting $5 000 as a range of factors intensify, boosting the metal's safe-haven cachet.

Spot gold traded as high as $4 629.94 per ounce on Monday, while silver climbed to a record of $86.22/oz in the same session.

The metal has gained more than 6% in just 13 days of 2026, after breaking through multiple milestones and gaining 64% last year.

Major brokerages expect gold to reach $5 000/oz in 2026, anticipating that safe-haven demand amid geopolitical tension, monetary policy easing, ETF inflows and central bank buying will carry forward the momentum from last year.

GEOPOLITICAL AND MACRO DRIVERS

Gold's record high on Monday was fuelled by concerns about the independence of the Federal Reserve after Chair Jerome Powell said the Trump administration had threatened him with criminal indictment.

There is also broad political uncertainty stemming from the US seizure of Venezuela's Nicolas Maduro in a military raid, US President Donald Trump's threats to take control of Greenland and Trump weighing up whether to intervene in the unrest in Iran.

"Real assets come to the fore in the kind of environment we're looking at," said independent precious metals analyst Ross Norman. "The rules are out the window. Precious metal is reflecting all of that."

Gold has also benefited from expectations of US interest rate cuts, which would reduce the opportunity cost of holding non-yielding assets like gold.

"Should current geopolitical risks persist and US rate-cutting expectations remain intact, gold may attempt a more sustained breach of $4 600 in the coming weeks," said Tim Waterer, KCM Trade's chief market analyst.

ETF INFLOWS AND CENTRAL BANK BUYING

Central bank demand for gold has been elevated for four years and is likely to continue into 2026, alongside strong investment demand, analysts said.

China's central bank extended its gold-buying spree to a 14th month in December, bringing its holdings to 74.15-million fine troy ounces.

As the gold price notched up record highs 53 times in 2025, annual inflows into physically backed gold exchange-traded funds (ETFs) surged to $89 billion, the largest on record, according to the World Gold Council.

Holdings of the largest gold-backed ETFs HLDSPDRGT=XAU including New York's SPDR Gold Trust reached 1,073.41 metric tons on December 29, their highest in more than three years.

FURTHER MOMENTUM FOR SILVER

Silver's 147% gain last year was supported by robust investment demand, its inclusion on the US critical minerals list prompting substantial outflows to stocks in the US, refining capacity bottlenecks and persisting structural market deficit.

"It's likely that there could be volatility in the market and if things remain as they are, I think prices will be soon pushing towards $90/oz," said ANZ commodity strategist Soni Kumari.

A three-digit peak is looking likely for silver this year, consultancy Metals Focus said, as silver's smaller market size amplifies price movements when it benefits from many of the macroeconomic factors driving gold investment.

HSBC expects silver to trade between $58 and $88 an ounce in 2026, but warned of a market correction later in the year as supply constraints ease.

mint | Markets

Aluminum and Copper Take Breather After Explosive Start to 2026

Bloomberg

ALUMINUM slipped from the highest level in more than three years and copper steadied near a record as investors mulled what's next for metals after a powerful start to the year.

Industrial metals have enjoyed a bullish run into the new year, with copper hitting records above $13,000 a ton, and aluminum notching its highest since April 2022 on Monday. Still, there are concerns that underlying demand — especially in China — could soften, while geopolitical risks remain elevated.

President Donald Trump's announcement this week that he plans to charge tariffs on any country doing business with Iran risks complications with China, just months after the world's two biggest economies agreed a trade truce. While the precise impact remains unclear, a resurgence in tensions between the two nations could hurt risk assets, including metals.

The LMEX Index that tracks the main six base metals closed at the highest since March 2022 on Monday, after a five-month gain. The advance has been underpinned by expectations that supplies will struggle to keep pace with demand, as the Federal Reserve keeps cutting interest rates.

The artificial-intelligence boom has also spurred enthusiasm for metals, particularly copper, needed for data centers and electronics. Copper has also been aided by speculative buying in China.

Among the half-dozen, tin has been the standout performer on the London Metal Exchange this year, nearing a record above $51,000 a ton after surging almost 40% in 2025. A crackdown on miners in major producer Indonesia crimped supply last year, and the industry is waiting to see how exports unfold.

Aluminum was 0.2% lower at $3,177 a ton on the LME as of 1:02 p.m in London, while copper was 0.1% higher at $13,226 a ton. Tin rose 1.6%, after rallying 5.3% on Monday.

--With assistance from Mark Burton.

yahoo!finance

Silver Hits Record, Gold Rises on Geopolitical and Fed Risks

Kanupriya Kapoor - Bloomberg

SILVER hit a record high and gold rose as weaker-than-expected US inflation data supported the case for more interest rate cuts, while the geopolitical situation remained tense.

The white metal advanced as much as 3.5% to touch $89.9965 an ounce, while gold traded near an all-time peak. Underlying inflation in December was not as high as feared, although economists said the data was artificially depressed by the record-long government shutdown late last year.

Precious metals have made a strong start to 2026, after blistering rallies last year, with the prospect of a criminal indictment against Federal Reserve Chair Jerome Powell reviving worries about the monetary authority's independence. Central bankers across the world have rallied behind Powell and JPMorgan Chase & Co. Chief Executive Officer Jamie Dimon said the political intervention could backfire.

Haven demand has also been aided by US President Donald Trump's capture of Venezuela's leader, his renewed threats to take Greenland, and violent protests in Iran that could lead to a toppling of the Islamic regime there. Citigroup Inc. analysts upgraded their forecasts this week for gold and silver to $5,000 per ounce and $100 an ounce, respectively, in the next three months.

Silver outperformed gold last year, surging almost 150% thanks to a short squeeze in October and persistent supply tightness in London. Traders are waiting for the outcome of the US Section 232 investigation, which could lead to tariffs on silver. Concern over the potential levy has tied up metal in US warehouses, tightening global inventories.

Spot gold rose 0.8% to $4,621.92 an ounce as of 10:25 a.m. in Singapore. Silver added 3.2% to $89.7457, while platinum and palladium also advanced. The Bloomberg Dollar Spot Index was flat after rising 0.2% on Tuesday.

MINING.COM

Rio Tinto kicked off number 2 perch, Agnico tops $100 billion for the first time

Frik Els

GLOBAL mining started 2026 the way it ended 2025. With a huge rally.

Gold now looks to have $5,000 in sight, silver's wild swings are getting wilder, and copper is hitting all time highs with regularity.

Mining stocks have duly responded and after a blowout 2026, the Top 50 biggest mining stocks' collective value now sits comfortably above the $2 trillion level reached at the end of last year.

You have to scour the corners of the mining world to find something that's down and titanium and silicon are not exactly pillars of the industry.

While the metal and mineral price rally is broadbased and most mining stocks in the upper echelons already sport double digit percentage gains YTD, a few underperformers stand out. Stocks of the losers (or small gainers) appear to be driven by factors beyond buoyant metal prices.

Global mining is beefing up – and that's before the mergers and acquisition currently being discussed.

Since inception, the MINING.COM TOP 50 was headed by two firms – BHP and Rio Tinto – the only miners with consistent market capitalizations above $100 billion (with a wobble here and there).

Now there are six firms with the distinction. The latest is Agnico Eagle (TSX:AEM) which on Tuesday entered the ranks of the triple digit billion dollar miner. If only just.

TOP MINING STOCKS RALLY INTO 2026

	Top 20 Most Valuable	Exchange	Ticker	Market Cap ($B)	Change: 2026-YTD	Change: 1 Year	Change: 3 Years	Change: 5 Years
1.	BHP Group Limited	ASX	BHP	162.2	4.6%	20%	-4%	3%
2.	Southern Copper Corporation	NYSE	SCCO	143.5	22.1%	92%	141%	164%
3.	Zijin Mining Group Co Limited	XSSC	601899	143.4	10.9%	133%	231%	258%
4.	Rio Tinto Group	LSE	RIO	139.1	2.4%	27%	-2%	+0%
5.	Newmont Corporation	NYSE	NEM	124.6	14.6%	192%	111%	84%
6.	Agnico Eagle Mines Limited	TSX	AEM	100.4	19.2%	134%	270%	212%
7.	Barrick Mining Corporation	NYSE	B	84.6	15.0%	224%	155%	112%
8.	Freeport-McMoRan Inc.	NYSE	FCX	84.6	16.0%	49%	31%	93%
9.	Glencore plc	LSE	GLEN	73.8	15.2%	31%	-14%	70%
10.	Saudi Arabian Mining Co (Ma'aden)	SASE	1211	73.3	16.2%	50%	40%	404%
11.	CMOC Group Limited	SZSC	3993	67.5	15.1%	289%	458%	300%
12.	Wheaton Precious Metals Corp.	NYSE	WPM	59.7	11.9%	136%	195%	219%
13.	Vale S.A.	BOVESPA	VALE3	59.4	3.9%	45%	-20%	-25%
14.	AngloGold Ashanti plc	NYSE	AU	49.8	15.7%	288%	326%	324%
15.	Cameco Corporation	TSX	CCO	48.0	21.7%	118%	348%	780%
16.	Anglo American plc	LSE	AAL	47.2	5.4%	18%	-21%	5%
17.	Antofagasta plc	LSE	ANTO	46.6	7.1%	107%	99%	128%
18.	Fortescue Ltd	ASX	FMG	46.6	2.5%	26%	-1%	-10%
19.	Franco-Nevada Corporation	NYSE	FNV	45.6	14.0%	90%	61%	88%
20.	Gold Fields Limited	JSE	GFI	43.1	8.9%	174%	282%	450%

Source: MINING.COM, stock exchange data, company reports.
Share data from primary-listed exchange at close Jan 13, 2026 close of trading converted to US$ where applicable.
Percentage change based on US$ market cap difference, not share price change in local currency.

The Toronto-based company joins Chinese champion Zijin Mining (SHA:601899), Southern Copper (NYSE:SCCO), the mining arm of Grupo Mexico, and Denver's Newmont Corporation (NYSE:NEM) which rode gold and copper prices all the way to the top towards the end of last year.

While the ascent of these counters is not surprising given gold's glorious run and copper's inexorable climb, the recent underperformance of BHP (ASX:BHP) and Rio Tinto (LSE:RIO), appears to have more to do with doubts over M&A.

While there is little separating them, it is striking that Rio Tinto now finds it in position number four below Southern Copper and Zijin. Rio Tinto is up 2.2% on the LSE so far this year at $140.8 billion. Zijin has added 11% in Shanghai in USD terms while Southern Copper has surged by 22% in New York just eight trading days in.

In fact Rio Tinto and BHP (up 4.6% for $162 billion) are some of the only counters that have not seen double digit gains in 2026. Rio Tinto has received the sharp end of investor skepticism over a combination with Glencore.

Glencore in turn has gained 15.2% in value in London to $73.9 billion. The talks between Baar and Melbourne date back more than a year and investors have had ample time to digest its prospects.

The downsides of a deal for Rio Tinto, apart from what to do with coal, do not seem insurmountable while the upsides when it comes to copper are obvious. A merged entity would become the clear copper king with attributable production of roughly 1.6 million tonnes a year by 2028 and when Glencore's projects come on stream in the early 2030s could hit 2m tonnes-plus (versus BHP and Codelco's 1.3m tonnes).

Rio Tinto just this week appointed three investment banks to give advice so at least who needs who more may soon become apparent.

BHP's lacklustre performance also appears to have an M&A angle, this time because the company has been relegated to the sidelines after more than one failed attempt over the years (including with Rio Tinto) while others partner up.

Today a RioCore would be worth not that much more than $200 billion (a number the likes of GOOG gains or gives up in an afternoon) and it's easy to forget that BHP flirted with this level all the way back in April 2022 when it briefly displaced oil major Shell as the most valuable stock on the FTSE.

Trading in two other merger candidates has also been uninspiring. Anglo American (LSE:AAL) stock rose by 5.4% by Tuesday for a $46.7 billion valuation while Teck Resources (TSX:TECK.B) is 5.2% for the better at $24.3 billion in Toronto (well outside the top 20).

BHP's odd last-minute intervention aside, AngloTeck is coming closer to reality with the EU poised to also clear the deal within weeks. At current prices a combined entity would only just make it into the top 10. That Anglogold Ashanti (NYSE:AU) is now worth more than its erstwhile parent must sting in the offices of 17 Charterhouse (slated for evacuation).

Apart from an operational level agreement with Glencore to explore in Canada's Sudbury basin, absent from the conversation has been Vale (BOVESPA:VALE3).

Long the number three most valuable and for a day or two in 2022 also worth more $100 billion, the Brazilian miner continues to drift down the ranking. An IPO for the Rio de Janeiro-based company's base metals unit would be in 2027 by the earliest.

Mining's traditional big 5 diversified giants – BHP, Rio Tinto, Glencore, Vale and Anglo American – that trace their roots back many decades if not more than a century, not that long ago occupied the top five spots as a matter of course and constituted nearly a third of the overall value of the Top 50.

It is not just their recent performance that stands out, when looking at a three-year (or even five-year) chart it is hard not to conclude that the old guard has not kept up with the new world of mining.

Among spectacular gains for copper, gold and other commodity specialists with three/four or sometimes eight-fold gains in value since 2022, the geographically spread out, diversified mining model remains in the red.

And mergers and acquisitions and spinoffs and bolt-ons it seems do not provide solutions for this perennial disappointment.

THE NORTHERN MINER
GLOBAL MINING NEWS · SINCE 1915

Australia fast-tracks critical minerals stockpile

Posted By: Cecilia Jamasmie

AUSTRALIA plans to buy and stockpile key minerals from domestic producers to strengthen defence and technology supply chains and reduce reliance on China.

The government will initially target rare-earth elements, antimony and gallium under a A$1.2-billion (US$802-million) program, Treasurer Jim Chalmers, Resources Minister Madeleine King and Trade Minister Don Farrell said Monday.

Australia ranks among the world's leading producers of critical minerals outside China, and the reserve aims to blunt Beijing's market power.

Critical minerals have become a flashpoint in global trade and security as governments scramble to secure access to commodities essential for clean energy, advanced manufacturing and military equipment.

China has used its dominance of the sector as leverage in past trade disputes with the U.S., accelerating efforts by rival nations to expand local production and build stockpiles.

G7 in action

Australia joined finance ministers from the Group of Seven in Washington on Monday to discuss supply chain security. Canberra has said it intends to make the reserve available to allies to help mitigate supply disruptions.

"Based on the wording of several of the USA's trade deals signed in the last year as well as some statements from public officials, we believe that minimum pricing of some critical minerals could be a key topic of discussion," BMO Metals analysts said Monday.

Australia's Chalmers said the reserve would place the country "at the centre of efforts to build stable and reliable supply chains" for international partners.

"The world needs critical minerals," he said. "Australia has plenty of them, and our critical minerals reserve will help us weather global economic uncertainty while boosting trade and investment."

Implementation

The reserve will secure rights to minerals produced in Australia and on-sell those rights to meet demand, a structure the government says will support local miners while strengthening partner supply chains.

The government plans legislation to expand the powers of its export finance agency and the industry department (EFA), which will oversee transactions, King told a briefing in Perth.

The reserve, originally targeted for launch by mid-2026, will be operational by year-end, King said.

Australia signed an agreement with the U.S. in October to counter China's dominance in critical minerals, including an $8.5-billion project pipeline that leverages the proposed reserve to supply metals vulnerable to disruption.